New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,005.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carrier.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) ... [illegible]

Country Paper, semi-weekly ... [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBY. 1, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at Post No. 16 First District, sails, rigging, boats, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at 89 Camp street, flour, onions, pork, &c.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Mr. E. Fauchet, broker, No. 56 Exchange Alley, has for sale a number of residences and vacant lots, situated in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. See his advertisement in another column.

R. T. Montgomery will sell at 10½ o'clock, on Monday, 1st February, at salesroom 89 Camp street, 25 plows, also, molasses barrels, beef, pork, brandy, gin, &c. See advertisement.

An assortment of furniture, &c., will be sold by McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart, this day, at 11 o'clock.

Ship captains, sail makers, and ship chandlers will find it to their interest to attend the sale of sails, rigging, ropes and boats advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See his auction advertisement.

FRENCH SHIRTS, &c.—A new supply of French shirts, to which a preference is given by a large portion of the community, is announced at the well known shirt establishment, Leighton's old stand, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

C. RAVELET & SON.—It will be perceived that the house of C. Ravelet & Son, No. 23 Chartres street, so long and favorably known for their judicious and tasteful assortment of dry goods at moderate prices, have received by the last arrivals from France, by way of New-York, a lot of merchandise, purchased by their partner in Paris before the rise in prices, and which consequently may be had on the most advantageous terms by dealers in the city and country. Orders from the country, as heretofore, will be promptly attended to.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Elsewhere will be found an order from Governor Shepley directing the Sheriff to open the polls in the parish of Orleans for State officers, on the 22d February, together with the usual notice of the approaching election by the Sheriff.

INHALATION TREATMENT.—All who are suffering with asthma, bronchitis, or any disease of the throat, lungs or heart, are referred to the notice of Dr. A. Follin that his office, No. 158 Canal street, is open to patients for consultation from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He may be consulted in English, French and Spanish.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Mr. Baker's Benefit To-night.*—Having already, in view of Mr. Baker's approaching benefit, expressed our deliberate appreciation of his merits both as a stage manager and as an actor, there is no need to repeat at length the grounds of our high estimate of his claims upon our theatre going community. We doubt that they would eagerly seize the present opportunity to render him a brilliant and substantial acknowledgment of the extent to which they are indebted to him for theatrical amusement, would be a reflection upon their taste, discrimination and candor. But there is every assurance that his benefit will be a decided triumph.

The play selected for the occasion is the dramatic version of Dickens' beautiful domestic story of Dot, or Cricket on the Hearth. The cast assigns Caleb Plummer to Mr. Baker, John Perrybingle to Lawrence Barrett, Tilly Slowboy to Dan Setchell, the Stranger to Jos. Barrett, Dot to Mrs. Baker, and Bertha to Viola Barrett. Of the disposition of Tackleton, the hard-ware man with a sheet iron voice, we are not informed. Respecting the amiable character, therefore, curiosity will be on tip-toe. Perhaps his representative is at this moment undergoing completion at a blacksmith shop.

Dot, upon its own merits, would be sure to draw a full house; with Mr. Baker's benefit added, it can not fail to go off a house crowded to overflowing.

War or Peace in Europe.

The latest foreign advices show Europe to be still in an oscillation of painful suspense between war and peace. If anything, the cloud of war would seem to be increasing in volume and blackness from day to day. Yet its thunders are still locked in its dreadful mystery. There are the gloom and preliminary tremors, without the explosion of the tempest.

But it must not be forgotten that if many circumstances point to war, there are not wanting also many circumstances which conduce to peace. The very imminence of the conflict, the very intensity which warlike preparations are made to meet it, are calculated to retard the actual clash of arms. Wars are more often, perhaps, the result of accident than of deliberation. A deliberate armament for the strife on the part of the antagonists is not always a certain precursor of deadly struggle. On the contrary, the mutual display of strength may inspire such a degree of caution, such a high appreciation of danger, as to cause the crisis of controversy to pass without a collision. It is then, no doubt, safe to say that the chances of war in Europe do not yet preponderate over the guarantees of peace.

And among these guarantees of peace may be counted some of these questions which, at first view, seem so full of elements of a general convulsion of Europe. The Polish question, the Hungarian and Venetian questions, and the Danish-Holstein question, we may add, the Mexican question, all operate in a greater or less degree to put Russia, Austria, Prussia and Germany and France into bonds to keep the peace with each other. And England, she is bound in peaceful behavior by India and Ireland, and by the interests of her immense maritime commerce, which war never perhaps more prosperous than now, but which also never had so much to fear from the consequences of war.

The Danish-Holstein difficulty, however, is not without its threatening aspects. There was, by late advices, almost nothing to distinguish the relations between Germany and Denmark from a state of flagrant hostilities, which would constrain England at least, and possibly other powers, to interpose against the German States, Austria, Prussia, and France in addition to England, would almost inevitably become parties to the conflict, if not speedily adjusted. The necessity for such an adjustment may lead at last to a conference of the great powers, similar in its nature, if not so extensive in scope, identical in general purpose, if not constituted under the same formalities, as the proposed Congress which failed from the doubts, the fears, or the jealousies of some of the powers invited to assist in its deliberations. Whether the initiative in a new project of pacification be taken by England, France, or another power, it will no doubt be soon decided whether Europe can be saved from the calamities of general war by European arbitration. The interval between this and spring will probably test the experiment; we may then look either for peace reassured or a widespread war of incalculable duration.

A New Engine of Destruction.

If nature in the beneficent course of countless agents of preservation, she is also the inexhaustible storehouse of materials potent for incalculable destruction. The mysterious proportion between these diverse elements in nature forms a not less mysterious counterpart of the inexorable condition of life and death in human history. Generation after generation, the battle remains a drawn one; death cannot boast the victory, life cannot attain its conqueror. A like inexplicable correspondence exists between the powers of peace and the instrumentalities of war. In the range of unexampled peaceful development of the useful and the ornamental arts, there is also a not less unprecedented invention of tremendous agencies of war.

One of the latest efforts of science to arm war with a still more destructive engine, appears in the reported attempt, said to be successful, of some European chemist to use the chloride of nitrogen as a fulminating agent in military operations.

The strongest objection urged against its use is founded in its remarkable explosibility and terrific potency, by which, it is apprehended, it might prove scarcely less dangerous to friends than to enemies. A New York contemporary thus describes the chemical properties and explosive power of this agent:

Chloride of nitrogen is composed of the elements chlorine and nitrogen, and is obtained by exposing a solution of sal ammoniac with chlorine gas, at a temperature of about 100 degrees. The chlorine unites with the nitrogen of the ammoniacal salt, and appears as a viscous, yellowish, innocent looking liquid, floating in drops on the surface of the solution. This liquid is the chloride of nitrogen. Although it appears first on the surface, it is specifically heavier than the solution, and sinks to the bottom of the vessel, from which the solution may be then decanted, though this step, or any other method of isolating the chloride is attended with the greatest danger. Should there happen to be any greasy or fatty matter, even the least portion, at the bottom of the vessel, the chloride will explode on the instant of contact, with an energy of destructiveness compared with which common powder is nothing. "One drop of the chloride will shatter the vessel to atoms, shatter the chair or table upon which it is resting, and kill or seriously injure any person standing by." The discoverer of the chloride, Dulong, lost an eye and several fingers in manipulating it, and we believe that Sir Humphrey Davy also lost an eye in experimenting on it. It has been ascertained that vegetable oils, resins, and phosphorus, as well as all fatty substances explode it on contact; and there are other conditions not clearly understood, which determine its decomposition, or, in other words, its explosion.

Whenever chemical students have ventured upon any dealings with this deadly compound, they have, if prudent, worn strong masks throughout the whole experiment. Great care is always taken to have all the vessels employed in the operation perfectly free from grease. The chloride is collected in a thick cup of lead, entirely clean. The operator, after taking all these precautions, may touch off a drop or two of the liquid by a rod or stick having a little oil or grease on the end; and if the lead cup is thick and strong enough, and he stands far enough away, he may escape injury. But the danger of meddling with this mysterious agent are so great that experiments on it are not allowed in laboratories; and there are few students sufficiently rash to desire more than a theoretical acquaintance with it. To have anything to do with it, is a reckless exposure of one's life.

The actual explosive power of chloride of nitrogen has, for the reasons above given, never been estimated; but it is conjectured that an ounce of it has more destructiveness in it than many hundred ounces of powder. The havoc that would be caused by dropping a bombshell filled with it from a balloon (as the inventor of the new process proposes) into a city, where it would explode by some internal contrivance, the moment that it touched a roof, or the ground; cannot be imagined. The residents of the doomed city, for some distance around, would probably think that chaos had come again.

The Herald's Peace Proposition.

The New York *Herald*, having boxed the compass with regard to a war policy, tries its hand at peace-making. Its plan of pacification is sublimely simple. The proposition only requires that the unsuspected portion of the rebellious South, including Jeff. Davis and all his civil and military subordinates, shall emigrate, with baggage, small arms and artillery, to Mexico; and that the United States shall assist them to the Mexican border, and then furnish them with six months' subsistence. The *Herald* exultingly adds:

This is our peace proposition, and we regard it, in its fitness, completeness and comprehensiveness, as a proposition which is positively sublime. It embraces, in addition to the integrity of the Union and a permanent internal peace, the splendid acquisition to American interests of a Southern confederacy in Mexico in the place of a French usurpation. Accordingly, we submit this proposition to the earnest and favorable consideration of President Lincoln. He will find a precedent for this enterprise in the Jewish exodus from Egypt; but, instead of repeating the folly of King Pharaoh, let him be guided by the wisdom of Moses and all will be well.

The War in the Carolina Swamps.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 15.]

A gentleman who has recently traversed Camden and Currituck counties, and the district of North Carolina generally within the lines of Col. Griffin's cavalry command, gives us some information of real and exciting interest. In the two counties of Currituck and Camden there are said to be from five to six hundred negroes, who are not in the regular military organization, but who, outlawed and disowned by their masters, lead the lives of banditti, roving the country with fire and committing all sorts of crimes upon the inhabitants. The authorities at Richmond have been required to instruct our military officers how to deal with these wretches, who are outlaws, and are generally not reclaimed by their masters; and it is to be hoped that these instructions will consign them all to the halter. It will be recollected that some weeks ago a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the Twenty-Second Georgia, was hanged by the Yankees as a guerrilla. It now appears that retaliation has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that at the spot of the tragic execution a few days ago, our soldiers hung in retaliation a negro soldier from Ohio, and that his body was left swinging on the very beam from which Bright was suspended. The victim was a very bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth City, and he must have been brought nearly 75 miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging in the wind at Hampton Cross-roads. The following label was affixed to it:

"*Notice.*—Here hangs Sam Jones, of the Fifth Ohio regiment, executed in retaliation for Dan Bright, hung by the order of Brigadier-General Wild. By order of

General PICKETT."

We have, also, information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment. In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed to Castle Thunder, under the orders of Colonel Griffin; one a white man and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the threats of General Getty, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in irons, in retaliation for the execution of the negro Jones. The flat seems to have gone forth for stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in this dark and melancholy country of swamps, overrun with negro banditti, and now the especial theatre of the war's vengeance.

General McClellan to Secretary Stanton.

The following letter is from the correspondence of General McClellan with the War Department, lately published:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Savage's Station,
June 28, 1862—12:20 A. M.

"I now know the full history of the day. On this side of the river, the right bank, we repulsed several strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men could do, all that soldiers could accomplish, but they were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, even after I brought my last reserves into action. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most desperate battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men. Those battalions who fought most bravely, and suffered most, are still in the best order. The regulars were superb, and I count upon what are left to turn another battle in company with their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I (20,000) twenty thousand or even (10,000) ten thousand fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat and save the material and *personnel* of the army. If we have lost the day, we have yet preserved our honor, and no one need blush for the Army of the Potomac. I have lost this battle because my force was too small.

I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a General who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes; but to do this the Government must view the matter in the same earnest light that I do. You must send me very large reinforcements, and send them at once.

I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this battle we have lost nothing but men, and those the best we have.

In addition to what I have already said, I only wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous when I said that my force was too weak—I merely intimated a truth which to-day has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men I could gain the victory to-morrow.

I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a defeat to a victory. As it is, the government must not and cannot hold me responsible for the result.

I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise than that the government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost.

If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other person in Washington.

You have done your best to sacrifice this army.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

Military Populations of Various States.

[From the New York Post, Jan. 29.]

The military population of the United States and territories, according to the returns of the eighth census, is 5,624,065. New York has a white male population between the ages of 18 and 45 of 796,881, and leads all other states. Pennsylvania follows next in the list, with a population between the ages mentioned of 555,172, while Ohio, which is third in the list, has a population of 459,534. The census returns show a disparity between the eastern and western states in respect to military population, which clearly explains why the latter have so much more readily filled their quotas for the national armies. Thus, in Maine the military population is 19.5 per cent of the whole; in Illinois it is 23.1 per cent. When it is remembered that the available military class, under a system of volunteering, is in excess after the necessary demands for productive labor are supplied, it will be seen that the difference here exhibited is a very important one.

Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the census, estimates that the increase of the military population in 1861, after deducting natural deaths, was 91,960. The increase from immigration he states at 31,580, making a total increase of 123,000. The increase from the latter source is now much larger than it was two years ago, and there is probably a natural gain of at least 150,000 annually. This will quite offset the waste of population caused by the casualties of war, not taking at all into the count the large addition from immigration. Immigration, it must be remembered, reinforces the northern armies, since the immigrants, if they do not themselves go into the ranks, take the place of our own citizens on the farms and elsewhere, enabling the latter to enter the service.

The total arms-bearing population in 1860 of the States now held, in whole or in part, by the rebels was as follows: Florida, 15,739; Georgia, 111,005; Mississippi, 70,295; North Carolina, 115,369; South Carolina, 55,046; Texas, 92,145; Virginia, 196,587; Alabama, 99,967; Louisiana, 83,456—making a total 839,609.—From this aggregate it is proper to deduct one-half for Virginia, 98,293; three-fourths for Louisiana, 62,592; one-half for Mississippi, 35,148; one-half for North Carolina, 57,684; one-quarter for Texas, 23,036—making a total of 276,753; and leaving the military population, in 1860, in the States named 562,856. Now from this deduction are to be made for the casualties of war, for depletions of population by removals from the States named during the war, &c.

The arms-bearing population of those States to-day cannot be more than 350,000 at the highest, and it will be impossible, therefore, for the leaders to make any material additions to their present armies from the specific military class.

An English Report from Richmond.

[From the Richmond Correspondence (Nov. 19) of the London Times.]

The Confederates are far too well aware of their enemy's deficiency in numbers, of the waning spirit of the new Federal recruits, and of the diminishing reservoir from which those recruits are drawn, to be daunted by such sentiments as are attributed to Mr. Seward, to the effect that he "would continue to drive new Federal bullocks into the field" (I quote his own reported words) until the two hundred thousand remaining Confederate troops are killed off or exhausted. It is possible that Mr. Seward's supply of bullocks will fall before the task which he assigns to them is half way towards its execution. * * * And yet there is reason to pause and dread the battle which seems to be now imminent more than any of its forerunners. For the first time Lee fights without either Jackson or Longstreet by his side. The Federals, on the other hand, I confidently anticipate, will fight better than they ever fought before. Without an atom of military genius, Meade understands the value of the secret, which seems to have been known to McClellan alone among the Federal generals in Virginia—the secret of massing his troops and keeping them close together, and never manœuvering in face of his enemy. Lee will fight in the ratio of two men against three. At Chancellorsville he fought in the ratio of three men against eight. But it is not any want of confidence in the army of General Lee which shakes my faith. If the Confederate horizon is at this moment overcast, it is not because Confederate troops are less valiant than of yore, but because the Confederate people are more corrupt. It is difficult not to curl the lip when the grasping, money-grubbing, mercenary spirit of the Yankee is denounced in an atmosphere reeking with speculation more feverish and eager than any that Wall street exhibits. Go this day to the great auction sale of blockade-running goods, exhibited by Messrs. Kent & Paine, in the principal street of Richmond, take note of the army of young and able-bodied men who might, if they were men and not sharks, swell Lee's host to one hundred thousand bayonets, and who are engaged in scrambling over each others' backs to buy silks and muslins, and to invest some of the Confederate notes which they have in two years and a half of unscrupulous greed amassed in materials and fabrics which, whether the Confederates sink or swim, must still command gold. What may still be in store for this agonized and sorely tried continent it is more difficult to say than when the thunder of the first gun, which initiated the greatest revolutionary war of history, reverberated around the walls of Fort Sumter and died away on the startled ear; but if on the 7th of this current month the Confederate Congress, which assembles to hold counsel upon matters of as grave debate as were ever submitted to deliberative body, and which, it must be owned, has hitherto shown little grasp, or earnestness, or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, then may be expected such misery as upon earth has never yet been known—the extension over the whole area of Secession of the bloody border warfare of Missouri and Kansas—a cessation of the pure and mild sway of General Lee and his imitators, and an ascent to the surface of Quantrell, McNiell, Parson Brownlow, and others of the same brood—the dispersion all over the slave States of at least two hundred thousand border ruffians or guerrillas, more merciless than Italian *Condottieri*, more stealthy and wily than the red Indian savage, who will never cease to slay and burn until the Federals relinquish their grasp upon a country of which it would take a standing army of two million soldiers to crush the spirit and extinguish the resistance.

A SUBJECT FOR GRAVE CONSIDERATION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION.—Now that the public mind is deeply affected by the horrible details of the burning of so many human beings in the Santiago church, it is opportune to call the attention of those who are directly concerned to the means of ingress and egress of our places of amusement. Each night our theatres and concert rooms are filled with people, who, at the conclusion of the performances, find it a matter of extreme difficulty to get out without great loss of time. Even with the observance of order, and long and tedious intervals must occur ere the crowd can reach the street. In case of accident, the scenes which would ensue would beggar description. The narrow doorways and staircases would immediately be blocked up by struggling masses, and hundreds would be trampled to death in their efforts to escape. There should be some legislation upon this subject. Each theatre should have numerous outlets, which, in case of need, could be thrown open to the public. Several of our principal theatres have short and steep flights of stairs leading to their only entrance. Any one can imagine how utterly impossible it would be for the crowd to escape by this means in case of fire or sudden panic. There should be measures taken at once to remedy the defects we refer to, and remove as far as possible the danger which is nightly run by thousands of our citizens.—*New York Herald.*

OUR NAVAL REVOLUTION.—On Saturday next the era of sailing vessels for the American navy will be brought to a close by the launch at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard, of the old line-of-battle ship Alabama, now christened the New Hampshire. She is the last of her class on the seaboard, and the last vessel which naval architecture has to [illegible] half century preclude the [illegible] more of her rate being built [illegible] the vessels which were [illegible] years ago, to teach England that we [illegible] to become the great naval Power of [illegible]. We are now in our iron-clad infancy, [illegible] who can tell the changes in naval affairs a half century hence.

[N. Y. Herald.

Miscellaneous Items.

Let every merchant have polite clerks, unless he thinks his customers have some disease that can be cured only by counter irritation.

HIGH TON.—This phrase, so long monopolized by the fashionable world, now belongs to the coal dealers. A ton of coal at twenty dollars is *high ton* with a vengeance.

The tree from which the "old serpent" beguiled Mother Eve is believed to have been a *low rust tree.*

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If, not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher: let your mouth and nose, not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands and down you go: turning up the handle, tips over the pitcher.

P. T. Barnum is the happy possessor of a five-horned ram, which resides not at the Museum, but at his farm. At a recent cattle show, he labelled the animal: "An intemperate sheep, which has taken at least three horns too much."

An able physiologist has written that one-fifth of the human body is composed of phosphorus. *Punch* remarks that most likely accounts for the number of matches made.

A French translator of Cooper's "Spy," in which it will be remembered the residence of the Wharton family is called the "Locust," found this term rendered in his dictionary, "Les Sauterelles"—"The Grasshoppers." But in one place one of the dragoons is represented as tying his horse to one of the locusts on the lawn. The translator taking it for granted that American grasshoppers must be of gigantic dimensions, gravely informs his readers that the dragoon fastened the bridle of his charger to a huge grasshopper standing before the arbor for that purpose.

There have been a great many astute speculations respecting the hole through which John Morgan escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary. Prentice says that the message of Governor Tod puts an end to the vexed question. His Excellency announces that Morgan escaped *through a misunderstanding!* This is official, and so of course correct.

MRS. LINCOLN'S DRESS.—At the first levée of the present year, at the White House, says a Washington dispatch, Mrs. Lincoln was dressed as follows: Mrs. Lincoln was dressed in black velvet, corded with white, postilion back, trimmed with black thread lace over white silk, and pelerine collar of white point lace. Her head dress was of white and black flowers, with jet and pearl ornaments. Her gloves were white, stitched with black. The effect of all was in fine taste, very rich and beautiful.

Let the man who loses a leg in battle console himself with the physiological truth that the more legs an animal has, the lower he is in the scale of creation.

A poor fellow who pawned his watch, says he raised money with a lever.

Why is the nose put in the middle of the face? Because it is the scenter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglary.—The oystershop No. 177 St. Philip street, was entered on Sunday morning about four or five o'clock, and robbed of small change to the extent of $10 or $15.

Fire.—A threatening fire was discovered on Saturday night in a hay pile in the rear of a kitchen on the corner of Miro and Barracks streets. The premises are owned by Mr. Dourcour, the tenant is Mr. Jourdan. Fortunately the destructive element was overpowered before it could inflict serious damage.

A Lucky Man.—Thos. McGowan of the Seventy-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, was found drunk and carried to the First District station house with about $100 in his pocket, to be saved for him.

Held for Trial.—Sandy Young is the name of a negro, charged by the Coroner's Jury of having, in a quarrel within the precincts of the Workhouse, fractured the skull and caused the death of Henry Scott with a billet of wood, on Saturday last. Both of them were in confinement on conviction of larceny. A verdict of wilful murder was given by the Coroner's Jury, after hearing the evidence.

Cricket Match.—To-day, weather permitting, a cricket match between the officers of the British war ship Virago and the citizens of New Orleans will come off on the old cricket ground, Delachaise fields, above the Louisiana Avenue.

A Mystery Solved.—We mentioned about the disappearance of certain amounts of money a few days since, one of which was rather heavy in figures, taken from an Assistant Paymaster of the United States Army. A confident servant of the Assistant Quartermaster has been found to be the rogue by his own acknowledgement that he, finding the key of the safe in the pocket of his employer's coat had used it to commit the theft. His imprudence in exposing a $500 greenback drew suspicion on him, and he admits of having burned some of the money, and that the part hid by him could not be found. The case, of course, will be investigated.

Death by Carelessness.—A colored infant was permitted to perambulate without supervision a place where a vessel with lye was standing in preparation for laundry purposes. The infant fell into the liquid head foremost to be taken out a corpse. The Coroner's verdict was to the effect of "Accidental Death."

Politics in Italy.

A recent letter from Florence in the New York *Tribune* concludes thus:

"In the mean time the Prince Napoleon tells anybody who likes to hear it that his father-in-law, Victor Emanuel, sick of his present situation, prepares to cut the Gordian knot with his sword, that Italy cannot continue to remain in her present position, that the king is ready to risk once more his throne by attacking the Austrians in Venetia next spring, since in case of a defeat France cannot allow Austria to become again the mistress of Italy, and therefore must take up that cause and make war, which in the worst case would add Venetia to Victor Emanuel's dominions, though only in exchange for Naples and Sicily, destined for Murat. And indeed there is [illegible] activity in all the government [illegible] of the arsenals and dockyards of Italy, [illegible] brought, the army completed and [illegible] to 400,000, nominally, in fact, [illegible] men, as if Victor Emanuel [illegible] to war. Still I can tell you [illegible] very best source, that even the Italian ministry themselves do not believe in war, whether the party of action, that is to say the followers of Mazzini and Garibaldi, are not preparing for some unexpected expedition as a diversion, is a different question. Still, I must warn you against a spurious document, which cannot fail to reach you by France or England, purporting to be Garibaldi's proclamation, advising the dissolution of Parliament and the concentration of all the power in the hands of Victor Emanuel. The document is a forgery, first published by the Milan weekly *Alleanza*, (which is the organ of the notorious Gen. Turr,) but copied into the Government papers, even after it has been branded as an imposture by Garibaldi's organ. The story of that forgery is the following. After Aspromonte, about a year ago, De Luca, the Governor of a Neapolitan province, advised the Ministers officially to imitate the French coup d'état, and to abolish the Constitution and liberty of the press. The document fell into the hands of some members of the Opposition, who, during the discussion on the illegal practices of the Government in Sicily, mentioned the fact, that that Governor is still retained in his office. To shield De Luca, some Government official forged that proclamation to prove that Garibaldi too has uttered analogous ideas, and though it was certain that the forgery would be soon discovered, the party of order, as the Italian copperheads call themselves, relies upon the greater publicity they are able to give to the false statement. As regards the American struggle, I must remark that all the organs of the *party of action* and of the parliamentary Opposition were invariably for the Union and against Slavery, that on the other hand the Government press, and even the telegraphic dispatches are copperheady sympathizers with the South, though not bold enough to insult public opinion by excusing or defending the peculiar institution. Within the last two months Burnside was six times defeated and once taken prisoner in those telegrams of the Agenzia Stefani; and according to them Grant's victory amounts to next to nothing. Now, however, that France is less hostile to you, the Italian powers of the parliamentary majority will of course be likewise more favorable.

Miscellaneous Items.

It is stated that the snow is forty feet deep on the Rocky Mountains—a greater depth than has been previously known there for years.

The number of white males in the United States, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, is 5,624,065.

The Prince of Wales is erecting a private theatre at Sandringham, where plays are to be acted after Christmas by "none but noble actors."

UNCIVIL CUT.—A sleepy church warden, who often played at cards, hearing the minister use the words, "shuffle off this mortal coil," started up, rubbing his eyes, and exclaimed—"Hould on! it's my deal!"

A QUESTION.—"George, my boy, do you know that Mr. Jones has found a beautiful baby on his door step, and is going to adopt him?"

"Yes, papa; he will be Mr. Jones' *step son*, won't he?"

[From our Sunday Edition.]

American Finances.

The London *Times* of December 28, has an article reviewing Mr. Chase's report:

To an English eye, the most notable characteristic of these budgets will be the comparatively small amount raised by taxation, and the enormous amount left to be provided by loans. In 1862-3 £22,000,000 were produced by taxes and £155,000,000 by borrowing, being in the proportion of one eighth from the former sources to seven eighths from the latter. This proportion is modified a little in the estimates for coming years, but it still remains very striking. In 1863-4 a total estimated expenditure of £150,000,000 will be defrayed by £30,000,000 of ordinary revenue, and £120,000,000 of borrowed money. In 1864-5 the outgoings are put at nearly the same amount; but the ordinary revenue is expected to rise to £40,000,000 and the loans to sink to £110,000,000.

President Davis, in his message, gives us some explanations of these arrangements. He remarks on behalf of the South—and his words, under the circumstances, are of course equally applicable to the North—that when the war first broke out, and war expenditure became inevitable, "a long exemption from direct taxation by the general Government had created an aversion to its raising revenue by any other means than by duties on imports." In this tone of the popular mind we get the key to the whole system of American taxation. It is hardly too much to say that when Mr. Chase has found out what he wants for the service of the year, he raises as much as he can by Customs' duties and borrows the rest. All his other sources of revenue together produced last year less than £9,000,000. His Excise, as he confesses, proved a failure, yielding only £7,000,000, instead of the £17,000,000,000, which he had expected to obtain.

As to direct taxation in the Federal States, it literally produces altogether little more than our dog tax, and actually less than our tax upon carriages. When, therefore, Mr. Lincoln states in his message that "by no people were the burdens incidental to a great war more cheerfully borne," we are certainly entitled to observe that the burdens in question have not as yet been very perceptibly imposed. The Americans have incurred enormous charges, but, instead of paying them, they have left them still to be paid. At present they are living upon credit; it is when the duty of redeeming this credit comes that the "burdens of the war" will begin to be really felt.

To illustrate the case by a comparison, we will take the budget of this country for the year 1814—a year in which our expenditure made some approximation to the present American standard. No less a sum than £111,000,000 was then required for the service of the State, but of this sum more than two-thirds—instead of one-eighth—were raised by taxes, and one-third only procured by borrowing. In the year 1855, when the Crimean War was at its height, our total expenditure was £84,000,000, but of this, too, we raised £63,000,000, or three-fourths, by the taxation of the year. The Americans, according to Mr. Chase's programme, will provide from their own pockets no more than £90,000,000 during the three entire years from June, 1861, to June, 1864.

For the rest of their needs they will resort to borrowing. That they can borrow, or have, at any rate, been able to borrow hitherto, is certainly plain, and Mr. Chase is thus far justified in his sanguine expectations of future supplies. But, even supposing that his currency continues in favor, it must be clear that the Americans are consuming at an extravagant rate that public credit which should be a nation's last resource. We cannot tell whether these statements put the whole truth before us by bringing every species of liability to account, but we can tell that even according to these figures and estimates the Federals will have incurred by next midsummer twelvemonth a debt so great that the entire revenue of the United States before the war would be insufficient to defray its annual charge.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1864.

The money market was extremely quiet to-day, in every department but without any material change in rates. Our leading staple also was inactive, but sugar and molasses continued in active request at full prices. The detention of the Havana by fog, delayed the correspondence until a comparatively late hour.

We have rarely seen so little Exchange offering. At the same time, it being the day after the steamer's departure, there was a little demand. Some One Day's Sight on New York sold at ½ per cent discount, but nothing has transpired to indicate any quotable change from yesterday, when Sight ruled at ¼@⅜ discount, and 5@10 Day's Sight at ½. The Banks were willing to check at par and dealers asked the same, but there was hardly any counter demand. One of the Banks made some further sales of Sterling at 1.80, which is the asking rate of the others who are willing to draw. Nothing transpired in the outside market, which cannot be quoted under 172½@177½. The Banks hold France at 3.15.

Dealers now offer 3½@3¾ ⅌ cent. premium for Canal and Citizens' Bank notes, but a round sum of the former sold at 4¼, holders generally asking 5. Citizens are also held at about the same; Merchants' have been sold at 27½@40; Bank of Louisiana at 31@34, and Crescent City at 65@70. Legal Tender notes continue to circulate freely at par with our general currency, but occasionally command ⅛ premium.

In stocks we noticed a small sale of City Railroad at 131.50. Gas Light is held at 131@132. Nothing transpired in other stocks and bonds, which were generally held with continued firmness at yesterday's rates. Insurance scrip is quoted at 35@40c. ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company.

The demand for Gold subsided, and the market was less buoyant. We noticed sales at 64, 64¼@64½ per cent premium, but heard of none worth noticing at any higher figures. Dealers paid 62@63½ for the small sums offered at their counters. The principal holders asked 65. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver, for which dealers continued to pay 56@58 premium, selling at 55. Mexican dollars range with Gold, but we heard of no sales.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, January 30, 1864.

COTTON.—The market continued quiet to-day, buyers anticipating some falling off in rates from the increased supply to be offered on Monday, but holders showed little disposition to give way, and a part of the business was at full prices, the sales comprising 30 bales at private sale, embracing 13 Good Ordinary at 76c., and 17 Middling at 79, and 100 bales at auction, as follows: [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply is light.—The demand continues active, the market is steady, and prices are firm and unchanged. To-day's sales embrace 200 hhds. of Sugar at 8c. for Inferior, 10¾@11½c. for Common to Good Common, 12@12½c. for Fair to Fully Fair, 13@13½c. for Prime to Choice, 13¾@14½c. for Yellow Clarified, and 15¼c. for white, &c., new crop. Of Molasses, 1000 bbls. sold at 54c. for Common, 56@58c. for Good, 58@59c. for Prime, and 60c. for Choice new.

[illegible] gallon. By auction, 150 bbls. Molasses sold at 58, 60 and 56c. ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The stock is generally firmly held, based on the probability of an early demand for the army in the interior, it being the impression that the quantity held by Government is very much reduced. Dealers and purchasers, however, hold back, and buy sparingly, anticipating an early resumption of free navigation on the upper Mississippi. To day's sales comprise 50 bbls Fine Superfine on private terms, 100 do at $8 87½, 400 bbls. good Superfine at $9, and 100 bbls. choice Superfine and ordinary Extra, in lots, at $9@9 50 ⅌ bbl.

PORK.—A lot of 100 bbls old even weight Mess sold at the advanced price of $24 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—A lot of 50 tierces canvassed Hams sold at 16c. ⅌ lb.

FEED.—The stock of Corn, Oats and Bran is very light, and that of Hay is fair but firmly held. The sales comprise 100 sacks Louisiana Yellow Corn at $1 25½, 100 Western white at $1 25, and 100 do at $1 35, and 300 sacks Oats at $1 15 ⅌ bushel; 300 sacks Bran at $2 ⅌ 100 lbs., and 100 bales Northern inspected Hay at $60 ⅌ ton. Holders are now asking more.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by steamships for New York 1¼c ⅌ lb for Cotton, and $4 ⅌ hhd. for Sugar; $1 25 ⅌ bale for Cotton, the same ⅌ hhd. for Sugar, and 60c. ⅌ bbl. for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—35 boxes Cheese at 18½c; 8 sacks Rice at 8½; 15 bbls. Whisky at $1 25@1 40; 25 bbls. Sugar at 10@13½c; 15 bbls. red Beans at $3; 25 tierces Hams at 17@18c, and 20 bbls. Cornmeal at $5 5½.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 1, 1864.

Arrived since Saturday 37 Beeves and 6 Hogs.—Amount of stock sold was 50 Beeves, 60 Hogs, 100 Sheep and 70 Veals. Stock remaining on sale 327 Beeves, 130 Hogs, 364 Sheep, 175 Veals.

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

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship St. Mary, Barstow, 36 hours from Fort Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist

Bark Emma F Herriman, Herriman, 28 days from Boston, to master—1st district, 19

Bark Zelinda, Buckman, 30 days from Boston, to master—1st district, 19

Bark Chas Brewer, Monroe, 18 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick—1st district, 18

Brig A Hopkins, Luther, from Philadelphia, via Galveston, to master—1st district, 22

Brig Crocus, Monroe, 21 days from Bath, (Me) to master—1st district, 37

Schr Two Sisters, (British) Debnker, from Matamoras, 10th ult., in ballast, to master—2d district, 20

Schr Norma, Martino, from Fort Jackson, to John L Tilton—2d district

Schr Star, Unsano, from Pointe a la Hache, to John L Tilton—2d district

Schr L'Italienne, Cistel, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district

Schr Fancy, Otho, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district

Schr Elodie, Pennington, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district

Lugger Belle Creole, Polini, from Pointe a la Hache, to John L Tilton—2d district

Lugger Flying Dutchman, Weiner, from Pointe a la Hache, to John L Tilton—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Nebraska, Wood, (with barge Felton in tow) from Lower Coast

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Illinois, Wheat, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 27th ultimo, bark W E Anderson and brig Alva—brought up bark Chas Brewer, brigs A Hopkins and Crocus, and schr Two Sisters

The towboat Landis, Wagner, from the Passes—Brought up barks Emma F Herriman and Zelinda, and brig [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP

Brig Belle Bernard, Coombs, from Philadelphia

Brig W C Clark, Tucker, from Boston

Brig Boston

Schr Neptune

Schr Robert Mills, Smith, from Boston

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Zelinda—150 bags coffee 2983 do bread 600 bbls do 150 bbls soap 582 bbls pork 774 bbls beef 75 do vinegar 100 do hams 50 do pork [illegible] U S Quartermaster

BOSTON—Per bark Emma F Herriman—75 tcs rice 1148 bbls beef 300 do do tongues 361 bxs bread 300 do do 500 bbls beef 100 do [illegible] U S Quartermaster

BOSTON—Per bark Chas Brewer—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig A Hopkins—150 tons coal U S Quartermaster

BATH—Per brig Crocus—160,000 feet lumber to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Nebraska—44 hhds sugar [illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per schr Norma—Lot of furniture [illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Star—1 bbls rice [illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr L'Italienne—[illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Fancy—72 hhds [illegible]

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

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—[illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Belle Creole—[illegible]

Per New ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING ... February 1, 1864.

Benefit of Mr. Lewis Baker.

A COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS!

Will be revived, for the first time this season, the Great Drama of

DOT, OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

With all its Magical Changes, Scenic Illusions, Exquisite Effects, and a Great Cast of Characters.

Caleb Plummer ... Lewis Baker
John Perrybingle ... Lawrence Barrett
Tilly Slowboy ... Dan Setchell
Dot ... Alexina Fisher Baker
Bertha ... Viola Barrett

Also Shakespeare's famous COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Dan Setchell and Lewis Baker ... as the two Dromios

Box Office now open for securing seats. ja30

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS ... PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY EVENING, February 1, 1864.

MAMMOTH CIRCUS—NEW ATTRACTION.

First appearance of the celebrated Female Somnambulist M'LLE CAROLISTA, who will make the Ascension from the extreme rear of the stage to the dome.

Reappearance of the French Equestrienne, M'LLE LOLA LEHMAN, who has just returned from her Havana engagement ... ROBERT NICOLO the great Leaper, for a few days longer ... Cook's DOGS and MONKEYS in their Comical Entertainment.

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

For prices of admission see bills of the day.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. feb1

A Grand Fancy Dress Ball,

WILL be given (by particular request) by the NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of New Orleans, at their Hall, corner of Granmore and Elysian Fields streets, on TUESDAY, February 9th, 1864, Mardi-Gras night; the proceeds of which will be applied to the most charitable purposes of the Association.

—MANAGERS:—

A. Vieira, *A. P. Valencia, *V. Carnugli, J. Orfila, *Jose Rivas, M. Mascaro, *J. Lindo, O. Ammon, *L. Hartman, A. de Freitas, J. Lebland, Alex. Marti, F. Rigoia, J. Sobel, *Louis Dunne, Wm. Thayer, J. Fowres, V. Frontaloni, J. Dolmede, T. Gallois, *A. Dagorga.

* Invitation Committee.

—FLOOR MANAGERS.—

A. Dagorga, L. Kemmell, Chas. Weiss, Chas. Louis, A. A. Marchand, E. Bonedel.

Ladies Invitations and Gentlemens Tickets can be had from any of the Managers, or the President, at the Hall of the Association.

Gentlemen's Tickets ... $1 00

Ladies will please bring their invitations, as positively no one will be admitted without.

The Hall will be handsomely decorated on this occasion with all the emblems of the Association. jan31 14

I. O. O. F.

Regalia and Dress Ball.

A REGALIA and Dress Ball will be given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1864, at the NEW OPERA HOUSE, (corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets,) for the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' (Income) Relief Fund.

Applications for Ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing, (stating the place of residence of ladies for whom invitation tickets are desired,) and left at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall or with any one of the Managers.

No Invitations issued after Tuesday, February 24.

COMMITTEE.

M W G M L. Heaton, P G C. Antognini; D G M J. S. Burke, J. A. Brown; R W G S H. Bier, J. Brownlee; P G M H. Millspaugh, H. Thomson; D D G M J. Q. Hirden, G. Abbott; G. Nungesser, Thos. Murray; J. L. Henry, John Meyer; P G J. Pollitz, C. H. F. W. L. Williams; N. W. Wolverton, A. Eaton; R. L. Bruce, E. Bossley; A. Fortesue, E. Rice; G. W. Roper, W. G. J. O'Connor; A. W. Hunter. jan31 14

For New York,

To sail on TUESDAY, February 24, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship GEO. CROMWELL, A. J. Post, Commander, carrying the United States mails, will leave the wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to

jan 25 A. MOULTON, Agent, No. 51 Natchez street

Leaves on MONDAY, Feb. 1st, at 5 P M

FOR Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate landings.—The new and fine passenger steamer MATTIE STEPHENS, A. C. Goodin, master, [illegible] will leave as above, having fine rooms and accommodations for a pleasant trip. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

W. G. BETTERTON, No. 2 Front street, and [illegible]

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with the proper passports and permits before shipping on board. jan31

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, C. [illegible], master; J. B. Hart, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and intermediate landings every SUNDAY at 5 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY at 5 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

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

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

a27 G. W. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Nos. 47 and 49 Front street.

Leaves every MONDAY, at 5 P. M., and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE PACKET—in place of the Tom Sugg.—The new and fast running Unit[illegible] Belle, R. Lamb, master, J. H. RUSSELL & Hero, Captain, N. Burke, Clerk, will leave as above, carrying the mails, for Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and intermediate landings, permits and passports appertaining to the rooms and all other things appertaining to a pleasant trip.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

F. CONERY, 31 Gravier street.

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

A clerk will be on the Levee foot of Customhouse street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. jan15

For Baton Rouge.

REGULAR Semi-weekly Packet for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate Landings. The fine passenger steamer BLACK HAWK, Sam'l Ayres, master; R. M. McMahon, clerk, will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING at 5 P. M., attending to all way business each way, passports and permits permitting. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

W. G. BETTERTON, 15 Tchoupitoulas street. au7

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 11 o'clock, A. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE new and fine passenger packet BELLE CREOLE, Webster Long, master, John A. Pursell, clerk, leaves New Orleans for Napoleonville, Donaldsonville and intermediate landings on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

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

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

LEVY & DIETER, Agents, No. 27 Carondelet street.

A competent clerk will be on the levee foot of Bienville street to receive freight during absence of the boat. jan13 1m

For Freight or Charter.

THE A 1 brig JOHN SHERWOOD, Smith, master. For freight or charter apply to

WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street. jan8 tf

For Havana.

THE fine French ship TAURUS, Blanc, master, is now taking cargo for Havana. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to

C. CAVAROC & CO., 114 Royal street. jan26 St

For Bordeaux or Havre.

THE A 1 French ship GUANTANAMO, Chaigneau, master, 600 bales burden, expected shortly, will sail for one of the above ports shortly after her arrival.

Apply, for freight and passage, to

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street. jan6

Writ of Election.

BY GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,

Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

To the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, Greeting:

WHEREAS, in pursuance of authority vested in him by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Major-General N. P. BANKS, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, has issued his Proclamation, dated on the Eleventh day of January, 1864, ordering an Election to be held on the 22d day of February, 1864, for the State Officers hereinafter named:

1—GOVERNOR.
2—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
3—SECRETARY OF STATE.
4—TREASURER.
5—ATTORNEY GENERAL.
6—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
7—AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Now, therefore, in accordance with said Proclamation, I have issued this, my Writ of Election directing an election to be held, for persons to fill the vacancies in said offices.

You will, therefore, cause publication to be made, of notice, for such election, designating MONDAY, the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1864, as the day of election.

You will take care, in your Parish, that the election will be held at the places designated by law, and that the proceedings be conducted, and returns thereof made, in accordance with law and said Proclamation.

The returns will be made to Captain CHARLES C. G. THORNTON, Acting Secretary of State, at the Executive Department of the State of Louisiana, in the City Hall, in the City of New Orleans.

Given under my hand and Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Executive Department, in the City [L. S.] of New Orleans, this 29th day of January A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:

(Signed) C. C. G. THORNTON, Acting Secretary of State.

Second District Hahn Club—Fifth Ward.

At a meeting held on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, the 30th day of January, 1864, at the corner of Dumaine and Robertson streets, the following officers were appointed, to wit:

JOHN McCLELLAND—President.
FELIX LAMBERT—Vice-President.
E. J. GAUDIER—Treasurer.
FRANCIS BOIMARE—Secretary.

And the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the welfare and future prosperity of the State of Louisiana, the cause of free and independent government and progress, all the members of this Club will cordially support the election of our worthy and esteemed townsman, the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana, at the election which is to be held on the 22d of February next.

Resolved, That our native friends and foreign born American citizens are invited to co-operate with us, and join in the movement contemplated by the members of this Club.

JOHN McCLELLAND, President.

FRANCIS BOIMARE, Secretary.

The members of this Club are invited to meet on TUESDAY NEXT, the 2d of February, at No. 285 Royal street, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, and hereafter every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, of each week. feb1 1t

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart,

TREATED BY INHALATION.

DR. A. FOLLIN

Desires to inform those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or heart, that he may be consulted at his office,

NO. 158 CANAL STREET, corner of BARONNE, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Invalids in the country, unable to attend personally can consult him by letter.

Consultations in English, French and Spanish. feb1 1t

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a writ of Election, bearing date 29th day of January, 1864, directed to me by Brigadier-General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 22d Day of February, 1864, for the State Officers hereinafter named:

1st. Governor.
2d. Lieutenant-Governor.
3d. Secretary of State.
4th. Treasurer.
5th. Attorney-General.
6th. Superintendent of Public Education.
7th. Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct, from the hours of eight o'clock, A. M. till four o'clock, P. M., on the day before mentioned, to-wit: the 22d day of February, 1864, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the Superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law, the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, January 30th, 1864.

jan31 td JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

For Attorney-General.

EDITORS BEE: Please announce the name of JOHN W. THOMAS, Esq., for the office of Attorney-General, at the coming election to be held on the 22d of February next.

jan31 2t FREE STATE.

Wanted,

LABORERS on a PLANTATION, thirty-five miles from the city, near the Railroad. Also—Three FEMALES. Apply to C. ROUYER, Chartres street, No. 135. ja29 6t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE two firms existing under the names of J. Levois, Importer of Dry Goods, and J. Levois & Co., Retail Dry Goods Merchants, expired by limitation on the 31st July, 1863.

Mr. Paul Vidal is charged with the liquidation of both houses.

Per J. LEVOIS, of Paris. Paul Vidal, PAUL VIDAL.

New Orleans, January 30, 1864.

The undersigned since the 1st of August, 1863, has continued for his own account the wholesale and retail dry goods business, under the name of J. LEVOIS & CO.

Mr. Ferdinand Mathon holds my general procuration, and is charged with the direction of the new house.

Per J. LEVOIS & CO., F. Mathon.

New Orleans, Jan. 30th, 1864. jan31 6t

C. RAVELET & SON,

23 ... Chartres Street ... 23

THIS House, so favorably known by its elegant selection of DRY GOODS, and the low prices at which the same are offered, has received by late arrivals from France, via New York, articles purchased by the House in Paris before the great advance in prices, and is consequently enabled to offer the greatest bargains to the Country and City Trades, and defy competition.

Goods packed up and forwarded to the country as heretofore.

feb1 3t C. RAVELET & SON.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, on favorable terms, several fine lots of ground and residences situated in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts; several handsome residences and lots on Esplanade street. An elegant residence opposite the City Railroad Depot at Bayou St. John, measuring 150 feet front on the Bayou, with 600 feet depth. Another residence, contiguous to the above mentioned depot, measuring 122 feet front by Bayou St. John, with 650 feet depth. A lot of ground situated in St. James, Palmyra, Gasquet streets and Carrollton Avenue. Three handsome residences on Jackson street, Fourth District. 135 lots of ground on Canal street, below the City Railroad Depot and Hagan Avenue. For further information apply to

feb1 1m E. FAUCHET, Broker, No. 56 Exchange Alley.

Sail Cloth and Bunting.

50 bolts SAIL CLOTH, Nos. 0 to 9 inclusive; 26 pieces BUNTING, assorted colors.

jan31 7t For sale by WM. J. REID, 33 MAGAZINE STREET.

FRENCH SHIRTS

LINEN AND COTTON.

BOY'S SHIRTS!

—AND—

NIGHT SHIRTS!

THOSE who prefer wearing French Shirts can now find a new supply just opened at the

CORNER OF CANAL AND ST. CHARLES STS.,

Leighton's Old Stand!

N. B. Shirts and Collars made to order to any Pattern or Style, at

OUR SHIRT FACTORY.

jan31 2t

Sundries. Sundries.

100 bags prime Rio COFFEE; 7 boxes smoked BEEF; 65 bbls. ONIONS, in prime order.

For sale by WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street. jan31 7t

AUCTION SALES.

Plows, Onions, Mess Pork, Beef, Cranberries, &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, (their regular sale-day, &c.,) February 1, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street—

25 Plows, 150 Molasses Barrels, 130 barrels Onions, 15 barrels Mess Pork, 10 do. Beef, 7 boxes smoked Beef, 3 barrels Coal Oil, 12 cases Cocoa, Brandy, Gin, &c.

—ALSO—

20 barrels high proof grain WHISKEY.

Terms cash. jan31

Staunch Built Schooner Nancy Mills at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, February 2d, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the new line at the foot of Toulouse street—

The staunch built schooner NANCY MILLS, 16 tons burthen, with all her tackle and apparel, built of white oak and copper fastenings, in good order and ready for sea.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ja30

Furniture ... Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart Masonic Hall—

An assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Desks, Carpets, Cocoa Matting, &c.

Terms cash. feb1

Bran ... Bran ... Bran.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., in store No. 18, Poydras street—500 sacks COARSE BRAN, choice.

Terms cash. feb1

Sails, Rigging, Boats, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, on MONDAY, February 1st, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Post No. 16 First District—

Three Topsails, 2 Mainsails, 2 Topsails, 3 Topgallant Sails, 2 Royals, 2 Jibs, 1 Flying Jib, 1 Fore Top Staysail, 1 Mizzen Staysail, 1 Spanker, 1 Gaff Topsail, 2 Hawsers, 1 New Hawser, a quantity of Standing Rigging, 2 Boats 21 and 17 feet each, &c.

Saved from the bark John Winthrop.

Terms cash. feb1

A Job Printing Establishment at Auction, by Consent of Parties,

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, February 3d, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 22 Gravier street—

THE CONTENTS of a well stocked Job Printing Establishment, consisting of every description of Type, Wood Cuts, &c., together with two of Ruggles's Power Presses, nearly new. The entire stock of the establishment is in good order, and has been very little used. The above establishment will be offered in block.

Terms cash.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the stock and presses any time previous to day of sale, by applying to Mr. N. Miller, No. 22 Gravier street. fe1

Succession of B. Duval, No. 20,238.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 16 Royal street, near St Louis.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. the Second District Court of New Orleans, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Dauphin street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, No. 192, viz:

A lot of FURNITURE, comprising fine Card Tables. A lot of JEWELRY, and other articles.

Terms cash, payable in current funds. ja30

PHINNEY & AMORY'S SALES.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY, United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Camp and Common streets.

Cotton ... Cotton.

WILL be sold, by order of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on TUESDAY, February 2d, at 12 o'clock M., at the Planters' Cotton Press, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets—

25 bales COTTON, the cargo of the schooner Mary Ann.

Samples to be seen the day before sale at our office. Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ja29

Schooner and Cotton.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY, United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold by order of the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Factors' cotton press corner Annunciation and Richard streets—

The SCHOONER EUREKA Apparel and Furniture and the balance of her cargo, consisting of 39 bales COTTON.

Samples of the cotton to be seen the day before sale at our office.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ja28 te

Cotton ... Cotton ... Cotton.

By PHINNEY & AMORY, United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold by order of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Planters' Cotton Press, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets—

3 bales and two crates loose COTTON.

Samples to be seen the day before sale at our offices.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ja29

COAL ... COAL ... COAL

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL.

A CARGO of this superior Coal for parlor use, is now landing at Post 25, Second District, foot of Ursulines street, and will be delivered to any part of the city at [illegible] per barrel, while the vessel is discharging.

Also, one thousand barrels of [illegible] Coal, suitable for steam engine purposes, cheap.

Orders received at the vessel, and at 16 St. [illegible] street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

jan 12 EDMUND M IVENS.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

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

New Orleans, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863		[illegible]
To-wit:—		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Premiums unterminated	[illegible]	
Returned Premiums	[illegible]	
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Also profit and loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, &c., less discount, interest, &c.		[illegible]
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		[illegible]
Less am't reserved for unsettled claims		[illegible]

The Company has the following assets: Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds; Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds; Invested in City Railroad Stocks; Bills receivable for Premiums; Due for Premiums in course of collection; Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies; Cash on hand ... [illegible]

Total amount of assets ... [illegible]

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

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

O. GAILLARD, President.

A. GRANGER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 11, 1863.

P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

—TRUSTEES—

J. Lobit, G. Olivier; Jas. A. White, Ar. Miltenberger; A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Stevens; A. Bohn, T. Bidault; J. Lemore, U. Lafourcade; Paul Jourdain, A. Marques.

dec15 tf O. GAILLARD, President.

For Sale,

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

60 cases SARDINES, 1/2 quarter boxes, Marquette; 40 casks CLARET, E. R. & C.; 210 do do ST. [illegible]

Landing from ship Vorwarts from Bordeaux. dec15

Sundries. Sundries.

PAPER STOCK—20 bales. RAGS—18 bales. MOSS—20 bales. TAR—100 bbls. BOX METAL—1000 pounds.

For sale by JOHN GRACE, 5 Bank Place. ja29 2t

SUNDRIES.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—

30 barrels Extra and Superfine Flour; 150 barrels Mess Pork, new; 20 tierces, 35 barrels, 65 firkins and 60 kegs Lard; 45 barrels No. 1 Mackerel; 100 do No. 2 do; 150 do large No. 3 Mackerel; 140 do Medium Mackerel; 40 hogsheads Sugar, various qualities; 25 barrels old Bourbon Whisky; 15 do Rye Whisky; 12 do Magnolia Whisky; 40 casks St. Julien Medoc; 40 casks St. Emilion; 50 boxes Western Cheese; 50 firkins Goshen Butter; 370 boxes C. W. Candles, M. West & Co.; 134 do ¼ cases Candles, M. West & Co.; 40 do Sperm Candles, 4, 5, 6; 300 do Winchester Soap, 60 pounds; 100 do do do 80 pounds; 100 do do do J. Kirkman's, New York; 30 barrels Beef Tongues; 125 sacks Rio Coffee; 30 sacks Havana Coffee; 30 sacks Java Coffee; 400 bags Assorted Nails; 30 barrels Pulverized Sugar, Lovering; 25 do Crushed do do; 25 do Granulated do do; 270 dozens Brooms, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9; 15 barrels Port Wine; 10 barrels Madeira Wine; 10 boxes Rhum Punch; 40 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 125 baskets Sweet Oil, Plagniol, quarts and pints; 120 boxes Olive Oil, 16 ounces; &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

FREDERIC AVET & CO.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

CITY END.	LAKE END.
[illegible]	[illegible]

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

G. PARDELY, Superintendent.

For Rent,

THE second story of the fine building, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. Apply at

ja1 6t PETER'S Wonted Store.

Coal.

100 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN. For sale low by JOHN GRACE, 5 Bank Place. jan31 2t

BROTT & DAVIS,

39 ... Gravier street ... 39

CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS STREET

Would respectfully inform their customers that they have received from steamer Columbia and are now opening

100 CASES AND BALES OF

SUMMER GOODS,

which they will offer to the trade at the very lowest rates which can possibly be afforded.

The PRINTS, are of Ashland (Sprague) City Mills—Lights, Laconia, Lawrence Medium Lights, Dutchess B Lights, Sprague's S & W Washington Lights.

IN LAWNS,

Lonsdale—English fine printed Lawns, PRINTED BALZORINES, FANCY MARSEILLES.

IN BLEACHED COTTONS,

they have the Dover 4-4, Forest Dale 4-4, Monticello 4-4, Reynolds 4-4, Granite 3-4, Attawagan 4-4.

IN UNBLEACHED COTTONS,

the [illegible] 4-4, Putnam 4-4, New York Premium S. 4-4.

—ALSO—

[illegible] DENIMS, Manchester STRIPES, [illegible] Marlborough STRIPES, Indigo STRIPES, and CHECKS, Vanderbilt do., Hampden TICKS, [illegible] PLAIDS, Ripka COTTONADES, Pendleton do., Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, assorted CAMBRICS.

The trade should bear in mind that Messrs. B & D have constantly on hand an immense stock of

Dry Goods of Every Description.

ALSO OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING.

As an addition to their stock they offer now a splendid line of coarse, fine and extra fine Wool (Black and Colored) HATS, for Men and Boys, and prices which can defy competition. ja30 tf

AVET BROS.

AT THE BLUE STORES

CORNER OLD LEVEE AND BIENVILLE STS,

Are now receiving and offer for sale

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

A Stock of Groceries comprising

1000 bbls. FLOUR,
1000 boxes CANDLES,
1000 boxes STARCH,
500 bbls. PORK,
250 bags COFFEE,
200 hhds. SUGAR,
150 tierces LARD,
150 firkins BUTTER,
100 barrels BEANS,
100 Pkgs SUGAR, Loaf, crushed and Powd'd,
50 tierces S. C. HAMS,
50 bbls. HOMINY,
TEA,
RICE,
CHEESE,
BACON,
MACKEREL,
CODFISH,
WINES,
LIQUORS

and a VARIETY of other ARTICLES. ja17 1m

Carpet Warehouse.

19 ... Chartres Street ... 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—

MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE-PLY and INGRAIN, VENETIAN and other stair CARPETING, &c., WHITE, RED-CHECKED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

de 29 ly A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAME LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,

Can be Consulted at her Residence,

No. 102 Bienville street.

Nothing is more surprising than to hear a stranger tell one's whole history of a past life—even give the most minute particulars. Is there one of the many who have consulted her that can deny her superior powers of sight, or that she will lead them, step by step from infancy recalling, one by one, the most prominent incidents of each year of their lives? What one who has seen her but will admit that she has brought back most vividly to the mind, scenes of youth and manhood—friends dead and absent, and circumstances deeply hidden away in the heart, deemed impossible for another to discover? And yet she has, with her remarkable talent brought it forth from the hidden depths of his mind, and laid it bare before him. And to those that are afflicted with curable diseases should consult this truly wonderful lady at once, for the cures that her medicines have effected in this city alone, have established for her an unapproachable reputation in her profession.

Madame LA BLANCH's residence, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street.

Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times. dec28 1m

DIVINATION! PREDICTION! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

BY MADAME ADAH,

PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND,

No 95 St. Louis street.

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

21 nov10

JOHN TOURO

NOTARY PUBLIC,

38 ... Exchange Alley ... 38.

Will attend to all Marine and Commercial Business Adjusting of Averages, Noticing, and Extending Protest for Sea and Steamboat Captains.

Collection of Notes and Brokerage in general. 144e 6m

ALFRED MOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him.

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. jan16

Shoe Store.

J. J. WECKERLING, Shoe Dealer, formerly at the corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets, has removed to the corner of Esplanade and Old Levee (late Victory) streets, opposite the Engine house of Fire Company No. 9. jan19 1m

Sundries.

30 CASES MEDOC CLARET; [illegible] Pauillac; [illegible] St. Julien; [illegible] 1861; [illegible] ordinary; [illegible] Sauterne White Wine; [illegible]; 10 quar ter pipes Cognac, Sutton, Gibson, 1861; 20 bbls. Old Sherry.

For sale by E. BORDELOIS, 41 Old Levee street. nov13 6m

AUCTION SALES.

John Henderson vs. Claus Holmann.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 19,967.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, March 5th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the faubourg Washington in the Third District of this city, designated by the numbers Nine and Ten, in square number Eight, bounded by Bartholomew, Casa-Calvo (now Royal), Mazant and Greatmen (now Dauphine) streets, on a plan drawn by Saulnier, surveyor, dated May 9th, 1851, which said lots measure as follows, to wit: Lot No. Nine thirty-two feet eight inches and six lines front on Bartholomew street by one hundred and ten feet in depth, between parallel lines, and lot number Ten, twenty-one feet front on said Bartholomew street, by one hundred and ten feet in depth and front on Casacalvo street, between parallel lines, said lot forming the corner of said Bartholomew and Casacalvo streets.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. A LOT OF GROUND situate in the same District and square, designated by the Number Fifteen, of square number Eight, and measuring thirty-one feet eleven inches and five lines front on Mazant street, by one hundred and ten feet in depth, between parallel lines, and five [illegible] measure. The whole agreeably to a plan of A. de Armas, deputy Surveyor-General, dated May 18th, 1850, deposited in the office of O. de Armas, late a notary public in this city.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase, to wit: Lots numbers Nine and Ten from Jules Bermudez, per act passed before A. Dreyfous notary public in this city, dated January 18th, 1860, and lot number Fifteen by act from Jules Bermudez per act passed before O. de Armas, late a notary public in this city, dated May 16th, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

feb1 16 20 27 mh5 JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph Lanata.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 19,927.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can), why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court

jan27 feb15 A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association,

New ORLEANS, January 28, 1864.

THE Officers and members are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will take place on next MONDAY, February 1st, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Polar Star Lodge, No. 17 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Punctual attendance is requested by the President.

T. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Notice.

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the French ship TAURUS will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

ja26 St C. CAVAROC & CO., 114 Royal street

Wanted.

WANTED a WAITING MAN for Dining-room and one or two HOUSE GIRLS from ten to twenty years of age—colored and well recommended, will find good wages.

Apply to No. 15, St. Charles street. jan31 3t

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

New ORLEANS, January 28, 1864.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, and as per act of the Legislature, No. 176, approved March 17, 1859, public notice is hereby given that the following Certificates of Scrip for the year 1858 and accruing interest, which, if not demanded in the office of the Company within thirty days of this notice, will be cancelled and annulled, and the amount thereof re-credited to the contingent account in the books of the Company as directed by its Charter: [illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28 day of January, 1864.

P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. ja30 3d

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

New ORLEANS, January 27, 1864.

In accordance with the Charter of the LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and an act of the Legislature No. 76, approved March 17, 1859, public notice is hereby given, that the following certificates of scrip for the year 1860, and accruing interest thereon, remaining unclaimed in the office of the Company, will be cancelled and annulled and the amount thereof re-credited to the contingent account in the books of the Company as directed by the Charter: [illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1864.

P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. jan 30d

Union Insurance Company.

New Orleans, January 4th, 1864.

In accordance with the Charter of this Company and an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, No. 176, approved March 17, 1859, public notice is hereby given that the following certificates of scrip, remaining unclaimed, together with the interest thereon, which, if not demanded within thirty days of this notice, will be cancelled and annulled, and the amount thereof re-credited to the contingent account on the books of the Company as directed by the Charter: [illegible]

The above statement is a true, just and correct transcript from the books of this Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1864.

ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace. jan4 30d

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

New ORLEANS, December 31st, 1863.

THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for Three Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 1st February 1864, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

H. L. FEIRE, Cashier. ja1 1m Raw

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company,

New Orleans, January 2d, 1864.

PURSUANT to the requirements of the Charter and By-laws of this Company, an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this Company, No. 1 Customhouse street, on the SECOND MONDAY, the 8th of February, proximo.

ja4 Raw J. J. HANNA, Vice President.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, Dec. 30th, 1863.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for eleven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 1st February next, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

dec31 Raw E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, to serve for one year from the second Monday of March next, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, 15th February, 1864, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2, P. M. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

jan27 t15feb

Louisiana State Bank,

New ORLEANS, Jan. 25th, 1864.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank by the stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 8th February next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja26 td L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.

AT the annual election held at the Banking-house of this Institution, on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current year:

Frank Williams, J. Mottet; S. Turner, O. K. Dunning; F. W. Champlin, Hu. Kennedy; W. A. Johnson, R. Geddes; J. J. Michie, G. W. McCarren; Chs. Sagory, M. Pilcher.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Hu. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and A. Duchiron Cashier.

New Orleans, 12th January, 1864. A. DUCHIRON, Cashier.

jan13 1m

HATS—HATS.

25 ... Magazine Street ... 25

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

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

Manufactory, Brooklyn, New York.

nov 14 E. S. BENEDICT.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

HAS removed to the above place, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, where he continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. jan5 1m

Notice ... Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from No. 4 Magazine street to 83 Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, such brands as Cabanas, Partagas, Intimidad, Meridiana, Nabajas, Hija, Flor de la Habana, &c., &c.

dec31 1m JAYME MAGI, Importer.

E. BORDELOIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,

NO. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET

nov13 6m

CHILBLAIN.

A SURE REMEDY

FOR CHILBLAIN and all other sores caused by cold. For sale by GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Bourbon and Orleans. jan18 1m

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No publication or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AVIS.

PAR ordre de Son Excellence, Geo. F. Shepley, gouverneur militaire de la Louisiane, et avec l'approbation du Brigadier Général James Bowen, P. M. Général, le capitaine Lawrence O'Brien est nommé Assistant du Provost Marshal dans la Paroisse St. Jacques, Louisiane.

(Signé) THOMAS J. DURANT, Avocat Général et Commissaire d'Enregistrement.

Ayant été nommé enregistreur de votes dans et pour la Paroisse St. Jacques, Louisiane, je donne AVIS que tous ceux qui sont CITOYENS LOYAUX, demeurant dans la Paroisse St. Jacques et désirant s'enregistrer comme VOTANTS peuvent le faire à la maison de Cour de la Paroisse St. Jacques.

Capitaine et Maréchal Prévôt, Paroisse St. Jacques, La.

(Signé) L. O'BRIEN.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

CONFORMÉMENT aux conditions de la Charte de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane, et à une loi de la Législature de l'État de la Louisiane (No. 176, approuvée le 17 Mars 1859), avis public est donné par la présente, que les certificats suivants de Scrip pour l'année 1858, et les intérêts y afférents, qui ne seront pas réclamés au bureau de la Compagnie, dans les trente jours qui suivront la date de cet avis, seront annulés et leur montant porté au crédit du fonds contingent dans les livres de la Compagnie, comme il est dit dans la Charte: [illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, Président.

J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

P. H. O'NEAL, Deuxième Juge de Paix.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

CONFORMÉMENT aux conditions de la Charte de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane, et à une loi de la Législature de l'État de la Louisiane (No. 176, approuvée le 17 mars 1859)—Avis public est donné par la présente, que les certificats suivants de scrip pour l'année 1860, et les intérêts y afférents, qui ne seront pas réclamés au bureau de la Compagnie dans les trente jours qui suivront la date de cet avis, seront annulés et leur montant porté au crédit du fonds contingent dans les livres de la Compagnie, comme il est dit dans la Charte: [illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, Président.

P. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE, PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS.

P. H. O'NEAL, Juge de Paix de la Deuxième Cour de Justice de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

Charte de la Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Département du Trésor,

Bureau du Contrôleur de la Circulation monétaire. Washington, 14 décembre 1863.

ATTENDU qu'il a été démontré, par les preuves présentées au soussigné, que la Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans, [illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Contrôleur de la Circulation monétaire.

Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans.

CETTE Banque ayant été désignée Dépôt du Gouvernement, commencera ses opérations LUNDI PROCHAIN, au local de la Banque, coin des rues Camp et [illegible]

Par ordre des Directeurs. A. C. GRAHAM, Caissier.

Banque de la Nouvelle Orléans.

LE 11 courant, à l'élection annuelle qui a eu lieu au bureau de cette Banque, ont été élus Directeurs pour l'année courante:

FRANK WILLIAMS, S. TURNER, J. W. CHAMPLIN, W. A. JOHNSON, CHS. SAGORY, J. M. HALL, O. K. DUNNING, HU. KENNEDY, R. GEDDES, G. W. McCARREN, M. PILCHER.

Et aujourd'hui, à une réunion des directeurs, M. Hu. Kennedy a été à l'unanimité élu Président, et M. A. Duchiron caissier.

A. DUCHIRON, caissier. N. Orléans, 12 janvier 1864.

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT.

M. FERRANTI, who is already known in New Orleans, as well as Matamoras, Mexico, informs his friends and the public that he keeps a RESTAURANT at [illegible] where everything can be found that the best of Markets can afford. The best Wines, French dishes have been procured, and the wines are good. jan5 4t

SUNDRIES [illegible]

[illegible] baskets Heidsieck [illegible] Champagne; [illegible] Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial; [illegible]

E. S. KEEP, [illegible] Poydras street.

300 BARRELS choice Extra Flour; 25 barrels Extra Mess Beef; 25 barrels Mess Pork; 5 casks Shoulders, Prime; 20 tierces Canvassed Hams; 50 barrels Canada Peas, suitable for seed; 10 boxes soap [illegible]

For sale by E. S. KEEP, jan13 2t Poydras street.

Oils, Pickles and Cordials.

1000 BASKETS Oil, [illegible]; [illegible] Olives and Capers; [illegible] assorted Cordials; [illegible] Maraschino; [illegible] Vermouth, N. P. & Co.; [illegible] Porto and Madeira Wines.

For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., dec21 82 and 84 Old Levee st.

TOBACCO ... TOBACCO.

THE attention of the trade is called to the stock of E. Goodwin & Bros.—Patent Pressed Chewing Tobacco, Yellow Bank, Plantation [illegible], and Spanish Mix [illegible], for sale by

jan15 E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street

CIGARS ... CIGARS.

500,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS, of various brands, for sale by

jan15 E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

Teas ... Teas.

A SMALL invoice of Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS. For sale by JOHN GRACE, 5 Bank Place. jan 9 3t

Stowbridge Fire Brick.

FOR sale to arrive. E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. jan15