THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 27, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement Adopted November 14, 1865.

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

THE DOLLAR GIFT SALE, 57 ST. CHARLES STREET.—Every article at this place, watch, clock, album, or jewelry, &c., is sold for the uniform price of $1 00. A photograph of some eminent personage is sold for 25 cents, accompanied with an envelop, to be selected from a mass by the purchaser, enclosing the name of some article which he may take or refuse at his option for $1 00.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRIZE.—In the last drawing of the Havana Lottery, a prize of $50,000 was drawn by a ticket held in this city, No. 25,240.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST discovery in Dental Hygiene, is SOZODONT. It has superseded all the ordinary dentifrices, and, for this reason; that while it contains no solvent principle injurious to the enamel of the teeth, it obliterates tartar and every other dental concretion, prevents canker of the gums, removes blemishes, both from the molars and incisors, and leaves the breath pure and sweet.

CREAM CHOCOLATES.—Mr. G. Lavie, No. 21 St. Charles street, has just received an invoice of the celebrated Cream Chocolates of Masson, of Paris.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.—We have Havana journals to the 23d Dec. They contain no news of general importance. Their advices from Mexico are to the 9th Dec., and represent the "dissidents" beaten on all sides and resistance to the Empire diminishing. From Tampico it is reported that the guerrillas remaining south of Tamaulipas do not exceed 150 men.

The Havana Prensa of the 23d Dec cont the lottery drawing of the 21st, by which it appears that No. 25,240, sold in this city, gained a prize of $50,000.

THE OPERA.—The performance of Ernani at the Opera House last night was well attended and excellently rendered. Sig. Susini, basso (his first appearance), made quite a favorable impression. This evening Norma will be given, leading parts to be supported by Mme Ghioni, Mlle. Canissa, and Signor Maccaferri and Susini.

POSTPONEMENT.—The time for Mlle. Ehe's grand vocal and instrumental concert at Odd Fellows' Hall, has been changed from this evening to Thursday evening, the 4th January.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.—A grand concert for the benefit of widows and orphans of Louisiana soldiers is to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, by the Society of the Children of Mary. It will present the unusual combination of twelve pianos and twenty four young ladies performing thereon

The President's Special Message.

Mr. Sumner may well have been disturbed in the Senate on the 19th inst., when the special message of President Johnson on the condition of the South, accompanied by a report from Gen. Grant of the results of the latter's recent visit to several of the Southern States, was laid formally before that body. A report from Carl Schurz "on the loyalty of the South," but too long to be read without overtaxing the time and patience of the Senate, was also submitted along with the special message. But as this report was founded on observations considerably anterior to those made by Gen. Grant, and to conclusions of the President derived from the most recent data, official or unofficial, in his possession, it may reasonably be regarded as obsolete or superseded, in the presence of the exhibit of the condition of the South given by these highest civil and military functionaries of the Government. The President, in laying this information before the Senate, did so in response to an official inquiry addressed to him by that body as to "the condition of the South." In this relation he "communicates to it official facts, such as may guide them in acting on the question of restoration; and, having, ostensibly, invoked them for that purpose, the Republican majority in the Senate can not refuse to use them in good faith in that character without taking the serious responsibility before the country of rejecting the testimony of the President as an official falsification. For such a rejection of it, Mr. Sumner showed that he at least was ready, the moment the message was read, when he characterized it as a "whitewashing" document in the sense in which that epithet was applied by the Abolitionists of Congress to the message of President Pierce on "bleeding Kansas." Senators Doolittle and Dixon were perfectly justified in so understanding Mr. Sumner, when they rose to defend the President against his imputation. Mr. Sumner's ultimate effort to qualify his injurious language, after having said flatly that he had nothing to recant or to explain, was far from creditable either to his firmness, candor, or verbological ingenuity. Nothing could appear more puerile and unsenatorial than the lexicographic quibbling by which he sought to evade the responsibility of insulting the veracity, while repudiating the testimony of the President.

As to the tenor of the information upon which Mr. Sumner and the Republicans of his school are evidently prepared to make an issue with the President, the telegraph gave a partial glimpse a few days ago. We now have it in full as textually delivered to the Senate. It must be admitted, on examining it in detail and considering its general purport, that Mr. Sumner could not do otherwise than reject its evidence as to "the condition of the South" without abandoning the most material assumptions in his own position in reference to the question of Southern reorganization and restoration. For by this official act the President declares that the rebellion is at an end, a declaration which is not less entitled to the acceptance of Congress than a previous declaration from the Executive that an insurrection existed. Congress based war legislation on one, and it now devolves upon it to base peace legislation on the other. But, like the Roman orator of old, the voice of Mr. Sumner is "still for war." Nothing remains to a complete restoration of the Union, according to the President, supported by Gen. Grant, but Southern representation in Congress and a just system of taxation.

But Mr. Sumner will not consent to such a restoration, and if the two Houses shall agree with him in this respect, we will have the singular spectacle of the Union restored as regards the Executive branch, and disrupted as regards the Legislative branch of the Government, of peace in the action of the President, of war in the action of Congress.

But it begins to be much less certain than it was a few weeks ago whether Congress will persist in controverting the policy of the President, in view of the cordial approval of that policy as set forth in his late regular message by the press and the people throughout the country. The New York Times, in an article, ascribed to Mr. Raymond, significantly refers to the important bearing of this last fact when it says:

The President's view and recommendations are broadly accepted, with very little care whether or not they tally with old theories and propositions. [illegible] that the [illegible] both sections [illegible] will make a [illegible] special note of this sign of the times.

The approval of the President's Message by the people, North and South, is a popular ratification of the policy he has acted upon. Let Congress set itself against all attempts to contravene it.

STEAMER FIRED ON IN ALABAMA RIVER.—We are informed that the steamer Dove, which arrived here on Thursday, from Demopolis, was fired into, when near Midway, on her downward trip, by a party of guerrillas on the river bank. The boat was heavily freighted with cotton, and desire to offset its engines doubtless caused the firing. [illegible] her pilot house, but fortunately no one was injured.

Special Message of the President on the Condition of the South—Gen. Grant's Report of his Late Visit—Their Reception in the United States Senate—Mr. Sumner Calls the Message Whitewashing.

We find in the National Intelligencer of the 20th the following among the previous day's proceedings in the United States Senate:

Mr. Cowan said a message had just been received from the President in response to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the States lately in rebellion. He called for the reading of that message.

The message of the President was read, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th instant, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authority of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that, as far as it could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have reorganized their respective State governments, and "are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States," with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment of the Constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of those States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection, and security. In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the General Government.

"In "that portion of the Union lately in rebellion," the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastation of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits, and abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders; but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil law is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions are naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and, by means of his honor, make himself a useful and independent member in the community in which he has a home.

From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly-adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relation of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No reports from the Hon. John Covode have been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report from Lieutenant General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1865.

Mr. Cowan then called for the reading of a report made to the President by Gen. Grant, concerning his late visit to the South.

Gen. Grant's report was read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 18, 1865.

His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th inst requesting a report from me, giving such information as I may be possessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

With your approval and also that of the honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington City on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, and expenses curtailed, etc., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States towards the General Government. The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington City, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day; in Charleston, South Carolina, two days; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. Both in traveling and whilst stopping, I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights—or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the cause.

Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people, possibly, in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government.

There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portions of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country, and economy, require that the force kept in the interior where there are many freedmen (elsewhere, in the Southern States, than at forts upon the sea-coast no force is necessary) should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning any of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor, both by their advice, and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and, therefore, a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would use violence towards any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might; and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him—at least, should have no protection from the colored soldiers. There is danger of collisions being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible: that whilst reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government: that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government—not humiliating to them as citizens—and that if such course was pointed out, they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there can not be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations on the subject, however, with officers connected with the Bureau, lead me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief, widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of their former owners will at least in part be divided among them, has come from the agents of this Bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere, General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was that when he left things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements. In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has a right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in division of land is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel and in whom they rely.

The Freedmen's Bureau being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what [illegible]

the other is doing, or what order they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the Bureau sent through department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout the South, would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the Bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employés of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Mr. Sumner. I wish to make one remark with reference to the business before the Senate. I wish to know whether the report of Major General Carl Schurz is annexed to the message of the President.

Mr. Foster in the chair. The Chair understands that it is.

Mr. Sumner. Then I think it had better be read.

Several Senators. It is too long.

Mr. Sumner. At any rate we can begin it. It is a very important document. The Senate will remember that when the report was made of the condition of affairs in Kansas every word was read at that desk. Now the question involved is much more important. We have a message from the President which is like the whitewashing message of Franklin Pierce with regard to the atrocities in Kansas. I think the Senate had better listen to the report of General Schurz on this important subject.

Mr. Doolittle. The Senator from Massachusetts gave expression to one remark which he ought, it seems to me, in justice to himself, to qualify, if not altogether to retract. Speaking of his message just received from the President, he said it was like the whitewashing message of Franklin Pierce to cover up the transactions in Kansas, and that affairs in these States sought to be covered up and whitewashed by the message of the President were much worse than the affairs in Kansas. Now, Mr. President, I think the Senator of Massachusetts must have let fall that expression without giving it sufficient thought. I cannot believe that that Senator, occupying the high position he does, representing the great State he does, wishes to be understood as stating here in the Senate and to the country that this message just received from the President is a whitewashing message, seeking to cover up and conceal certain transactions—a state of things infinitely worse than the transactions in Kansas—that terrible affair which was the beginning of all our wars—a civil war itself, the prelude to the great war from which we have just emerged. I believe, sir, that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts will at least qualify, if he does not wholly retract this strong expression.

Mr. Sumner. I have nothing to qualify, nothing to modify, nothing to retract. In former days there was but one Kansas to suffer under illegal power. Now there are eleven Kansases suffering only as one suffered. Therefore, sir, as eleven are more than one, so is the enormity of the days of Franklin Pierce.

There is no question here as to the misconduct of any body in Kansas or in the Southern States. The charge has been directly made in the Senate that the President of the United States has sent in a whitewashed report with regard to these enormities. Now, sir, I cannot pass that in silence. What is a whitewashed report? It is a report intended to cover up by falsehood and misstatements certain facts. That is a whitewashed report. Now, sir, as a friend of the President—and I profess no exclusive or peculiar friendship for him—I cannot sit quietly and listen in silence to such charges.

Mr. Sumner.—I have no reflection to make on the patriotism or the truth of the President of the United States. When I spoke, I spoke of a document that had been read at the desk, and I characterized it as I thought it ought to be characterized. My memory goes back in this chamber further than that of many I see about me. I remember that other scene when a whitewashing message did come into this body from Franklin Pearce. We all felt then that Mr Pierce's message was a whitewashing document. I simply undertook to-day, after hearing the document read at the desk, to characterize it as the patriotic party of 1856 characterized the message of Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Dixon.—I am glad to hear the disclosures now made by the Senator from Massachusetts, although he declared he had no explanation to make, and nothing to retract. He now says he did not use the word in the sense in which it is always understood. Very well. If he thinks the word whitewashing a proper word to apply to the message of the President, and means nothing by it, I am content to allow him to give his own definition. I had understood the word to mean what I have indicated, and what the common sense of most men understands by it. But as the Senator is skilled in lexicography, I will not object to his applying to his own definition to the term generally considered so offensive.

Characteristic Speech of General Sherman in Arkansas—He Advises to Work and to Think Less About Politics.

General W. T. Sherman, during his recent visit to Little Rock, Ark., addressed a convention assembled there to consider the political affairs of the State. He said:

GENTLEMEN: You are fully informed of the reasons why I am here, which is by special invitation of your committee. I am a military man, and as such it is not expected or desired that I shall engage in any political discussion, or give you any advice politically. We military men dislike to mingle in political movements. We are sworn to obey the Constitution and laws, and in this country the laws govern.

I have not stopped to inquire by what authority you come together, nor do I care; for citizens of any neighborhood, county or State, have a right to meet together and consult as to the best mode of prompting the interests of the community, but be sure you represent the sentiments of the people. I think you ought to be careful that you reflect the opinion of the whole people of Arkansas. I know the people of the South, and I know no Southern gentleman would willingly or intentionally represent himself to be what he is not. But I understand you are citizens of Arkansas, and delegates of the people, therefore you have a right to be here to discuss matters of interest to yourselves; to consider your grievances, if you have any, and to petition the President or Congress for redress, and I believe they will do you justice.

But you have a more important work. It is not political. Your State needs attention in other directions. I come here from a distance, and I tell you I find you far behind all other parts of the country. Give your immediate attention to those things which will make your State inviting to the stranger to come and settle among you. You have not fifty miles of good roads in Arkansas; improve these; make traveling more easy from point to point. You are behind your sister States because you have not adopted any system of internal improvement, or developed any of your vast resources.

You are welcome back into the Union, which is to-day stronger than ever, and the United States is now more highly honored abroad than heretofore, and beloved at home. But you think you have not all the rights you are entitled to, yet you now have more rights and privileges under existing circumstances than you would have in any civilized country except America. Had you done as you did in this land, under the bloody flag of Great Britain or the tricolor of France, many of you would not be here, and you would not have been permitted to assemble as you are now assembled, and talk over political questions and rights. Is not the meeting of this convention the best evidence that you have a good deal of liberty. As to the measure of your rights, I cannot inform you. What is right and wrong I do not profess to know, and I do not think you know, but we can all understand what is law: Inquire as to what is lawful—that is plain and simple. Act lawfully and you will do right. There are large numbers of lawyers within the sound of my voice who can tell you what is lawful. Confess to the laws. This is all we, as military men, can sanction. Law is our guide.

I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of every citizen helping his neighbor. The country is poor, and you can all do something towards building it up and restoring it to prosperity. Cultivate the soil; set your plantation in order; make every possible improvement; get your local and county affairs in a good shape. Such work will be far more important and beneficial than whether you shall vote this year or next, or not until two or three years hence. There need be no hurry about this political organization; bide your time; help build up the country, and never mind about voting for the present. I believe all will work out right in a few years. What you want in this State is work, "elbow grease." You have minerals and other resources; develop those and let the matter of voting alone for a little while.

With one million of acres of good soil, fine rivers, yet your population is thinner than in South Carolina that you have been taught to call uncivilized and barbarous. Improve your roads, and do all you can to make your State attractive to the immigrant. You are behind in all this. Now go to work earnestly in these directions and then invite immigration. Fully as favored as Missouri in climate and resources, you can invite people hither, and many will come and settle among you. I think I am not overstating when I say that from 50,000 to 100,000 persons will have come into Missouri within the year, who will pay into the Treasury from five to ten dollars each as taxes. With proper efforts Arkansas can receive a large addition to her population and tax-paying citizens.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS.—The steamship Matanzas, Capt. W. Liesegang, from New York, 16th inst., arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. Her purser, Mr. Starbuck, has kindly furnished us with the following report:

21st December, at 10 A. M., in Lat. 28.30, Long. 79.41, passed the steamship Guiding Star, hence for New York.

List of her passengers:

[illegible]

FENIAN FUNDS.—There are facts to show that at the time of the quarrel between the Fenian chiefs, in New York, the contributions from the Circles of the Brotherhood and Sisterhood throughout the United States amounted to $150,000 a month, or at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a year. With such an income it is not wonderful that luxurious mansions are leased and furnished by the headmen, that they revel in costly wines and cigars, and that the funds are wasted in private speculations, as disclosed during the quarrel. Nor is it wonderful that the cause itself should be degraded from an effort to do good for Ireland into a fight for the possession of the money. The question for the poor and hard-working Irish people who furnish the funds now is, whether they cannot put their money to better uses. It is said that the aggregate sum collected since the institution of the Fenian order in this country is not less than five million of dollars.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Reports.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from December 17th to the 24th day of December 1865:

Ages—Under 1 year, 25; 1 to 2 years, 8; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 6; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 25, 5; 25 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 11; 50 to 60, 8; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 0; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 3. Total, 111.

Nativities.—England, 2; France, 2; Germany, 5; Hungary, 1; Ireland, 17; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1; United States, 62; not stated, 21. Total, 111.

Males, 54; Females, 54; not stated, 3. Total, 111.

White, 75; Blacks, 21; Mulattoes, 3; not stated, 2. Total, 111.

H. LAWRENCE SHELDS, Assist. Surg. U. S. A. S'y Board of Health.

Coroner's Inquests.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on the body of Eliza C. Holden, native of New Orleans, aged 63 years, found dead in a house on Locust street, between Clio and Erato, of general debility.

On the body of Richard Cassidy, native of Ireland, aged 52 years, found dead in a house corner of St. James and Religious street.

On the body of Eugene Toen, aged 32 years, native of France, found in Canal Carondelet street. Accidentally drowned.

On the body of an unknown colored woman, found dead in an open lot on Willo street, between Clio and Erato. She was about 5 feet in height, dressed in black. Died of intemperance.

Report.—Policeman Reese reports having found, by virtue of a search warrant, issued by order of the Second District Recorder's Court, in a house on Conti street, between Derbigny and Roman, and occupied by colored Lucy Daniel, the following articles, identified by Mme. Fourcan Gilbert as her property, viz: one gold locket, one silver pencil case, two brass breastpins, one gold ear-ring, one piece black tape, one spool thread, one piece braid, one collar, one comb, one glove, one napkin, and forty cents currency bills.

Officer O'Neill reports at 2 o'clock P. M., that a man named Wm. Kemp fell into the hold of the steamship Rapidan, and got badly hurt. He sent him to his residence in a cab.

Sergeant Petrie reports officer Fox lying very ill from a shot in the head and also from other wounds on his body, which he received on Monday while discharging his duty and attempting to arrest colored rioters.

Also reports officer Williams lying in the Charity Hospital in a dangerous condition from a cut in the thigh, received on Monday, while attempting to arrest colored rioters.

Frank Clark was arrested on Poydras street, charged by Mr. Grace with careless driving, viz: driving over a boy, name unknown.

Daniel Reynolds, First United States Heavy Artillery, was arrested on Perdido street, trying to create a riot, fighting and disturbing the peace.

Second and Third Districts Recorder's Court—Judge Gastinel.—Michael Gleason, brought to the station by Capt. C. W. Gardner, 81st regiment U. S. C. Infantry, is charged with having on Monday evening last, stabbed and mortally wounded the cook of the steamboat A. Ferret, when at the landing at Mr. Lessep's plantation, 16 miles below the city. The prisoner was remanded to the Parish Prison to await a requisition from the authorities of the parish of Plaquemines, where the crime was committed.

Twenty-seven individuals, of all color and sexes, were brought up before this Court charged with disturbing the peace, others with fighting. They were each fined $2 50 or three days' Parish Prison.

First and Fourth Districts Recorder's Office—Judge Ben. C. Campbell.—A Gilbert, George Richards, A. Marshall and Sam. Ward, all colored, attempting to create a riot on Magazine street, at about 5 o'clock P. M. last Monday, were fined each $2 or three days' prison.

Colored Henry Carter, disturbing the peace on St. Thomas street, and threatening the life of officer Lawler, was sent to prison for five days, in default of payment of a fine of $5.

There were twenty dismissed cases for drunkenness.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1865.

The general market exhibited only a moderate degree of animation to-day, but our leading staple was in good request and sold to the extent of nearly 3500 bales at stiffer although not quotably higher prices than were realized on Saturday. This makes an aggregate for the past three days of a little over 7000 bales, which should add to the supply of Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Gold opened dull and drooping, with a few sales at 146 to 146 1/4, and after selling as low as 145 1/2, closed at 145 3/4 to 146, against 146 1/8 to 146 1/4 on Saturday evening. The sales included $3000 and two lots of $5000 at 145 1/2; $2400 in three lots and $10,000 at 146, and $7000 at 146 1/4. Towards the close there were some orders pending at 145 3/4, which could not be filled. In Silver we noticed a sale of $2600 in American half dollars at 144. Dealers pay 140 to 142 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sell at 144 to 145. Mexican dollars are quoted at 145 146.

Foreign Exchange ruled still more in favor buyers, showing, in fact, a decline of fully 1/2 per cent, the sales of Sterling including £20,000 to a bank at 156, £2,000 at 156 1/4, £3,000 at 157, £2,500 at 157 1/2; and £3,000 A1 at 157 1/2. In Francs we noticed sales of 250,000 A1 commercial, (50,000 and 200,000,) at 3.61 1/4, and 50,000 first class at 3 60. We now quote Sterling at 156 to 156 1/2 for bill of lading, and 157 to 157 1/2 for good to A1 clear; and commercial Francs at 3 60, (for first class,) to 3 62 1/2. The Banks hold Sterling at 159 and Francs at 3 56 1/4 to 3 57 1/2.

We found but little increase in the supplies of Domestic Exchange, and no material change in rates, the sales outdoors including $25,000 New York sight at 1/4 per cent. discount, and $245,000, (25,000, 70,000, and 150,000 in three amounts,) at 1/8; $30,000 one day's sight at 1/8; 010,000 ten days at 1 1/8, and $55,000 thirty days, (5,000, 10,000 and 70,000,) at 1 1/4 and $15,000 at 1 3/4. The Banks and dealers generally checked on New York at 1/4 to 3/8 discount, but one of the former supplied its customers at 1/4. There was a fair counter demand.

The few sales of Stocks reported indicated a buoyant market. 12 shares Canal Bank sold at $57 25 and 20 at $57 50; 22 Bank of America at $120 50, and 30 Citizens' Bank at $135 00. The two latter show a further advance, and we learn that a still higher rate was offered for Bank of America. There was some enquiry to-day for City Railroad, but we heard of no sales. Yesterday 102 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at an advance on previous rates. $46 was offered and refused for Union Bank. The only sale of City bonds reported was 2 Consolidated at 88, ex-January coupon. The Railroad issues are quoted at 76 to 78.

We heard of but few sales of Uncurrent Bank notes. $600 Louisiana State Bank sold at 72c, and $3300 Bank of New Orleans, at a rate not reported, but understood to be at outside figures. There was considerable inquiry for Mississippi Cotton notes. They have sold at 7 to 8c, but to-day 17c was offered and refused for a lot held at 18c. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 47 to 48c., and 49 to 50c. per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 63 to 66c., and 70 to 71c; Louisiana State Bank at 68 to 70c., and 72 to 73c. Crescent City Bank at 78 to 80c., and 82 to 84c. and Union Bank at 78 to 80c., and 82 to 84c. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the smaller amounts offered at their counters, and the outside figures the rates charged for round amounts. City Treasury Notes rule at 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

The steamship Missouri, Sherman, sailed on the 24th Dec., [illegible], for New York, with the following passengers:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, [illegible]

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a fair inquiry, and although the movement was restricted by more stringent [illegible] on the part of factors, as well as by the [illegible] preventing shipments, yet the sales amounted to 3400 bales [illegible] at full prices. Ordinary [illegible] Good Ordinary [illegible] Low Middling at 47 to 48c, and Middling at 50c to [illegible] [illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON. [illegible]

The steamship Yazoo, from New York via Havana, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her passengers:

[illegible]

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. Winsey, sailed at 7 o'clock this evening for New York, via Havana, with a fair freight and the following passengers:

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday comprise 470 hogsheads Sugar, 712 barrels and 82 half-barrels Molasses. The market is very dull and a few dealers on the landing are the only buyers. The sales to-day are confined to 100 hogsheads Sugar in several lots at 12 1/2c for Good Fair, and about 17c per pound for Yellow Clarified, and 400 barrels Molasses at 70 to 75c for Common, 80c for Good, 85c for Prime, 90c for Strictly Prime, and 91 per gallon for Choice. Choice Molasses is scarce.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There has been a good demand for Corn to-day, and better prices were realized, but very little was done in the market for other articles of produce beyond a jobbing trade.

FLOUR—The market is extremely dull with only a limited local demand. Only 500 barrels were sold to-day, of which 50 and 100 Fine at $7 50; 100 Superfine at $8 25, and 100 on its merits at $9 50 per barrel.

LARD—A lot of 40 tierces was sold at 24c per pound for Prime. There were several smaller sales at the same price. There is very little on hand, not enough to encourage a foreign demand.

GREEN MEAT—We note the sale of 10 casks Shoulders at 13c per pound.

HAY—There appeared to be a better and more general demand to-day, and the sales confined to 500 bales Prime Western at $33 per ton and 265 bales New York Hay at $38 per ton.

OATS—Are in good supply but rather slow of sale. About 1000 sacks have sold in lots to day at 57c per bushel. By auction 2500 sacks damaged sold at 41 to 53c per bushel.

CORN—Was in active demand to-day and fully 5000 sacks were sold, of which 3000 Yellow and Mixed, in lots, and 900 and 900 Mixed at $1 10; 160 White in bad order at $1 15; 840 Prime White at $1 17 1/2c, and 550 White at $1 20 per bushel. A lot of 156 sacks in the car sold at $1 per bushel.

BRAN—We did not learn of any sales to-day. The last was at $1 50 per 100 pounds, which we continue to quote.

PORK—The stock is light; there is a fair retail demand, which is being supplied at $32 per barrel for full weight Mess.

BACON—There is very little doing beyond a small retail business at 15c for Shoulders, 18 to 18 1/2c for Ribbed Sides, 19 to 19 1/4c for Clear Sides, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c for plain Hams, and 25 to 35c per pound for Sugar-cured Hams. Shoulders and Sides are in good supply, but Hams are scarce. A lot of 20 casks Shoulders sold at 14 1/2c per pound.

COAL OIL—Is selling readily in small lots at $1 15 per gallon in cases, and 90c in barrels.

WHISKY—There is no demand for round lots, but a good retail business is doing at $2 35 to $2 40 per gallon. Very choice brands command a little more.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are dull and are selling at $2 25 to $3; Onions at $2 25 to $2 50; Apples at $6 to $8 per barrel, and Eggs at $54 to $56 per barrel.

BURLAPS—There have been considerable sold at 30 to 32c each.

COFFEE—There is a very good retail demand which is being supplied at 29c per pound for Ordinary, 29 to 31c for Fair to Good Fair and 31 to 32c for Choice.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet with very little offering to go forward. We quote 3/4 to 1c per pound for Cotton, 65c per barrel for Flour, and $1 50 for Molasses by steamships, and by sailing vessels for New York, 1c per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour by sail for Boston. 3/4 to 11 16d per pound for Cotton by sail for Liverpool and 1 3/4c for Havre, and 1d per pound for Cotton by steamship for Liverpool.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 27, 1865.

Arrived since our last report: 805 Texas Beeves, 60 Yearlings, 68 Sheep and 16 Milch Cows.

Sold: 794 Texas Beeves, 14 Yearlings, 120 Hogs, 100 Calves, and 23 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand: 364 Texas Beeves, 354 Yearlings, 1062 Hogs, 875 Sheep, 100 Calves and 134 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, December 27, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

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

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

Sp—P Siebert—Gulpf & Bymas—B A Tosho & co—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FAIR VIEW PLANTATION, PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, [illegible] 1865.

EDITORS OF THE BEE:

Herewith you will find an article from one of the Northern papers, wherein my name appears as favoring universal suffrage. Allow me to state that I never signed that document nor authorized any one to sign my name.

Yours, ED. BACHEMIN.

dec27 1t

Citizens' Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 3 CARONDELET STREET, New Orleans, December 1, 1865.

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

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30, 1865 ... [illegible]

To wit:

Fire Premiums	$142,886 65
Marine Premiums	24,903 [illegible]
River Premiums	[illegible]
Less Unterminated Premiums	[illegible]
Returned Premiums	[illegible]
Earned Premiums	[illegible]
Losses paid, viz.	
On Fire Risks	$36,329 57
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]
Fifteen Per Cent. Returns	[illegible]
United States, State and City Taxes and Licenses	[illegible]
Add Expenses, Profit and Loss, Interest, Salaries and Discount and Interest	[illegible]
Net Earned Participation Premiums	[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

[illegible]

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

O. GAILLARD, President.

H. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of December, 1865. SAMUEL MEYERS, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and after the 1st day of February, 1866, a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Net Earned Participation Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES:

J. Louber, J. Lanata, Wm. Boelger, A. H. D'Meza, John Geddes, Omer Gaillard, Ar. Mittenberger, J. A. Simon, T. Aventine, A. Bidault, A. Marquez, Jas A. White, A. Verdelle DuClay.

dec27

ORLEANS MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS REGIMENT OF MILITIA. XVII. The Orleans Regiment of Militia will be divided into two "Battalion Districts." [illegible]

[illegible]

XVIII. Acting Field and Staff Officers are hereby appointed [illegible]

XIX. The Acting Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Captains of companies, for the Company Districts, [illegible]

XX. Under section 27, Act of 1855, a Regimental Court of Appeals [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS THEREOF, VIZ.:

[illegible]

XXI. Acting Field and Staff Officers duly appointed [illegible]

J. EDMONDSTON, Colonel Orleans Regiment Militia.

dec27 6t

Cream Chocolates.

RECEIVED per steamship United States, from New York—

CREAM CHOCOLATES,

from Masson's House, in Paris.

G. LAVIE, No. 21 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common sts.

dec27

FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOKS.

Merchants and others about opening new sets of Books are invited to examine our large assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

consisting of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY and CASH BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS, SALES BOOKS, GROCERS' ORDER BOOKS, RECORDS, etc. In this branch of our business we have spared no pains in getting up Books of the first-class, made of the best English and American papers.

We have also a large assortment of Patchment and White COPYING LETTER BOOKS, also CHECK BOOKS, engraved in the best style, and every thing in the

STATIONERY LINE

that is required for counting-house use.

☞ Blank Books made to order of any pattern of ruling and binding.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR, [illegible] Common street.

dec27

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY OF Learning and Military Academy [illegible]

[illegible]

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. [illegible]

[illegible]

STRAYED. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

A FINE RESIDENCE, in the Third District, [illegible]

ANOTHER PROPERTY, in the same District [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

An overwhelmingly attractive bill for the Christmas Holidays.

This and every evening, until further notice will be presented the Grand Romantic Spectacular Drama, in three acts, called

THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR,
THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS.

Which will be produced with New and Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, Superb Accessories, Beautiful Marches, delightful Singing, a Grand Corps of Ballet, and forming a Combination of unprecedented magnificence, involving an immense Outlay.

The Drama will be preceded by a favorite Comedietta.

A Grand Fancy Dress and Masked Ball,

Will be given by the members of the NEW [illegible] BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

At their Hall, Corner Greatmen and Hospital streets, Third District,

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

MANAGERS:

[illegible]

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN'S TICKET ... $1 50.

Ladies' invitations can be obtained by applying at Mr. [illegible]

Grand Fancy Dress and Masked Ball,

will be given by the members of

DELTA LODGE NO. 15, I. O. O. F.

At the Odd Fellows' Hall,

ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1st, 1866,

For the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

[illegible]

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

[illegible]

FLOOR COMMITTEE:

[illegible]

Application for Ladies' invitations may be made to any of the Managers, [illegible]

TICKETS, $2 50. For sale by all the Managers and [illegible]

No ticket one will be issued after the 30th. dec22d

Grand Fancy and Dress Ball

To be given by the

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.

On Saturday, January 6, 1866,

AT THE PARFAITE UNION LODGE, ON RAMPART STREET BETWEEN DUMAIN AND ST. PHILIP.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Hon. C. B. Page, Judge V. D. Tounlouse, [illegible]

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

J. McClelland, [illegible]

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Paul Pagst, Gerard Hirzle, A. A. Grandpre, [illegible]

Ladies' invitations may be had by applying to the Committee of Invitation, who will meet at the corner of Old Levee and Esplanade streets, at Mr. Wenck's, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

☞ Gentlemen's Tickets to be had at Wenck's, or with any of the Managers. dec22 1t

CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE

OF JACQUESSON & FILS.

JUST RECEIVED by bark Mary Lock—

[illegible]

This Champagne is equal in quality to any the best to any ever imported in the United States, and will always be sold at reasonable prices. [illegible]

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Consignee of the French ship JEANNE ALICE will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. PIERRE FOUTZ, No. 5 Carondelet street.

dec26

NOTE LOST.

LOST, this day, 26th inst., a Promissory Note for $2,000 (two thousand five hundred dollars) drawn by Arthur S. Charbonnet, to the order of Mme. Widow Comilis Charbonnet, and endorsed by her, payable one year from date. Payment of said note having been stopped, the public is hereby cautioned against trading for the same.

A. D. CHARBONNET.

dec27 3t

DEAFNESS,

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR THROAT, LUNGS AND CATARRH, CURED BY

DR. GARDNER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

(FORMERLY OF LONDON, ENGLAND,)

who has been meeting with great success in the principal cities of the United States since his arrival in this country, respectfully informs the citizens of New Orleans that he has opened an

Office at 170 Camp Street, near Julia,

and offers his professional services to such as are afflicted with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, LUNGS and CATARRH.

DR. GARDNER treats diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the use of

COLD MEDICATED INHALATION.

Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and perfectly resembling the natural eye. Operations for Cataract, Strabismus, or Cross-Eye, Artificial Pupil, etc., skillfully performed. Deafness, Noise in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Obstructions of the Eustachian Tube and all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the Ear and Air Passages successfully treated.

For references, testimonials, etc., send for a circular. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

dec21 1m

GRUYERE CHEESE.

TWO tons superior GRUYERE CHEESE, landing ex-ship Joshua Allen, from Havre, and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., [illegible] Bienville street.

dec23 3t

Southern Press.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS is now prepared for the reception of Cotton, on storage, and for compressing; and the proprietors of the same therefore solicit a share of patronage of their former friends and the factors, shippers and merchants in general.

Orders left at 17 Commercial Alley, or to Messrs. W. [illegible] & Co., 21 Carondelet street, and Jones [illegible], 22 Union street, will be promptly attended to.

Diamonds. Diamonds.

A. CANDIDE,

63 CHARTRES STREET, 63

HAS JUST RECEIVED a rich assortment of Rings and Ear-Rings, Crosses, Bracelets and other Jewelry of the latest Parisian styles. dec22 3t

ESTRAY MARE MULE.

A MARE MULE has come to the premises of the undersigned. The owner can have her on payment of costs.

HENRY LAGASSE, Jefferson Parish, left bank, about 15 miles above the city.

dec22 3t

Sundries for Sale.

5500 BBLS. Choice Extra, Double Extra, Low Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
700 boxes STAR CANDLES;
250 [illegible] FAMILY SOAP;
25 bbls. and tierces LARD;
25 bbls. MESS BEEF;
100 bbls. heavy MESS PORK;
25 tierces BACON SHOULDERS;
[illegible] BULK do;
[illegible] casks BACON do;
[illegible] bbls. BOURBON WHISKY;
[illegible] coils Manilla ROPE;
[illegible] tierces SUGAR-CURED HAMS;
[illegible] Choice BUTTER;
[illegible] GUANO, FERTILIZER.

Now landing and in store, for sale by MARTIN, BOLHONDE & COBB, [illegible] street.

dec22 3t

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines have taken the premium at all the fairs wherever exhibited. For simplicity and elegance of workmanship they are unsurpassed, combining the simple stitch, lock stitch and embroidery stitch.

GROVER & BAKER have re-established an Agency at 130 Canal street (Touro Building) New Orleans, where a complete assortment of the Machines will always be found at Northern prices, ranging from $50 to $150 each.

Also a full assortment of THREADS, SILKS, NEEDLES, etc.

Old Machines repaired, and all kind of stitching done at reasonable prices.

AGENCY 130 CANAL STREET, (Touro Buildings) New Orleans.

dec19 1m

C. BOUYER

HAS received from Europe, per steamship George Washington, a splendid selection of [illegible] WATCH [illegible], CUPS, BREAKFAST CUPS, [illegible] TABLE SETS, TEA SPOONS, [illegible] CHAFING DISHES.

GOLD JEWELRY, EAR and FINGER RINGS, &c. Superior Gold and Silver WATCHES. Repairs made. Gold and Silver bought.

An assortment of new style SPECTACLES; Chinese [illegible]

SPECTACLE GLASSES set and exchanged. 135 Chartres Street, [illegible] the Orleans Hotel.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Valuable Property Composed of Twenty-four Lots of Ground, well known as the Nursery of J. Ménard, fronting on Gentilly and Creet Roads, and bounded on one side by the property of Mrs. Widow Grillot, and on the other side by the Union Race Course, now known as the Fair Ground.

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

SATURDAY, December 30th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, situated on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold—

TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, fronting on Gentilly and Creet Roads, and bounded on one side by the property of Mrs. widow Grillot, and on the other side by the Union Race Course, now known as the Fair Grounds, and designated by the letters B C D, and by the Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.

The whole according to plan, which will be exhibited on the day of sale at the Exchange.

Terms—Two-thirds cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, in notes secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from the day of sale to maturity, until paid.

Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. dec10 6 &dec27

JULIAN NEVILLE'S SALES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Fine Diamonds, Gold Watches of the best manufacturers, Gold Chain, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer. Office, No. 11 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, December 30th, 1865, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., at No. 11 Commercial Place—

Elegant DIAMONDS, CLUSTER PINS, RINGS and EARRINGS, single stones, &c., gold WATCHES, of English, French and Swiss manufacture, gold NECK and VEST CHAINS of great variety.

—ALSO—

Gold BRACELETS, RINGS, &c., in the greatest variety.

All the above goods are guaranteed to be what they are represented.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes. dec27 4t

A. FERNANDEZ'S SALES.

Sugar, Sugar and Molasses!

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer. Office, Exchange Alley, No. 37.

FRIDAY next, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock on the Levee, at the foot of Bienville street, will be sold—

40 Hhds PRIME SUGAR.
25 Bbls A. No. 1 MOLASSES.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—cash in U. S. Treasury notes. dec27 1d

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

BAKERY! BAKERY!

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 30th December, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 32 feet 9 inches 4 lines front on the Public road, or the Levee, by an average depth of 100 feet 11 inches, between Monnot and France streets; together with a Brick House, containing 6 rooms and the Bakehouse, a large shed covering two ovens and the fire-wood. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for a note bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date of mortgage.

The premiums of insurance to be renewed, in pro-rata, for the time to run.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public. dec 25

E. M. JACOBS'S SALES.

Fine and Improved Property.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer, No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, etc., situated in the suburb Tremé, in the Second District of this city, designated as lot No. Four [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—On the day of sale.

Act of sale by Paul E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. dec27 1d

A Square of Ground Consisting of Twenty-Six Lots, First District.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer, 36, Exchange Place.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January, 5th 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND, together with the improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, designated as square No. Twenty-six, containing twenty-six lots, bounded by Baudin, Dumontcourt, Alexander and Napoleon streets; [illegible]

Terms on the day of sale.

Act of sale before Paul E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. dec24d

Two Valuable Lots with Improvements thereon.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer, Office, No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, forming the northeast corner of Lesseps and Royal, [illegible]

ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND adjoining the foregoing, designated by the No. 2 and measuring in American measure, 30 feet 5 inches in front on Royal street [illegible]

Terms—On the day of sale. dec27 1d

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs the holders of two certain PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by George [illegible], to his own order and by him endorsed, dated November 9th, 1865, one for $400 and the other for $350 [illegible] payable 3 months after date, [illegible] T. O. Stark, then notary, that he is ready to pay said notes.

J. M. BERNICHAN, Butcher, at Poydras market, stall No. 75.

dec 20—10t

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

TO GAS CONSUMERS:

OWING to the high price of all materials and labor, this Company is compelled to modify some of the concessions made to consumers heretofore under circumstances more favorable to its business.

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

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

3 light meter		50 cts.
5 do.	do.	60 cts.
10 do.	do.	70 cts.
20 do.	do.	80 cts.
30 and 45 light meter		90 cts.
100	do. do.	$1 40.

By order. N. O. J. TISDALE, Gen'l Superintendent.

dec17 1m

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

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

H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Theatre.

dec8 3m

Cathedral Church of St. Louis of New Orleans.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the pew-holders of said Church, to call at my office, No. 38 St. Anthony Square, before Saturday, 30th December inst., and settle the amount of their pews for the year 1866, at the same prices as the present year 1865, and all pews not retained and paid for on Saturday, shall, according to custom, be rented by the undersigned.

ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

dec14 6t—Thed ed p

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A PLANTATION, in the Parish of Plaquemines, about 35 miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the river, measuring seven arpents front on the river by 60 arpents in depth. There is on the property a fine cypress swamp which can yield 1500 to 2000 cords of wood. Said plantation will be delivered together with the stock, consisting in Mules, Carts, Plough, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH DAVID, 127 Old Levee.

dec20 1m Between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

BOUQUETS. BOUQUETS.

MRS. THIERRY,

CORNER BAYOU ROAD AND DERBIGNY STREET

BEGS leave to remind her customers and the public that she makes Bridal and other Bouquets as heretofore. Her garden contains all kinds of ornamental Flowers and Flowers for Parties. Country orders attended to. FIFTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED on ornamental Plants. Having secured the services of excellent Gardeners, she will attend to the laying out of English gardens, Parterres, &c.

oct14 3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all powers of attorney given by Marine S. Bringier to M. S. Bringier & Co., and not before annulled are revoked from this day.

M. S. BRINGIER.

New Orleans, November 20th, 1865. nov22 1t

REMOVAL.

L. S. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 85 Old Levee street to No. 25 Bienville street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fanchraux will please call at his office, 25 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets. nov19 3m

GEO. G. GARNER, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchant, 63 Common and 66 Canal streets, having secured the services of the Messrs. GOODRICH and CHAS. E. BAILEY, late Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants of this city, is now prepared to fill all orders for family and plantation supplies at the lowest market prices. dec17 3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints, Displacement of the Tarsus or Arch, Club-foot Deformities, and all diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. S. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 12 Bourbon street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city. All communications must contain a stamp for return postage to insure attention. French, Spanish, German and Portuguese spoken. oct15 3m

PRIVATE DISEASES.

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from Paris, informs the public that he has removed from France, and can be consulted, daily, at his Drug Store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets, where he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Chronic, Private and Cutaneous Diseases. The most dangerous cases of Syphilis, Ulcers, Blotches, Eczema, Eruptions, Pimples, Itching, Rosy Drops, Scrofula, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Chlorosis, the Whites, and all diseases of the Genito Urinary organs, of both sexes, are most successfully treated. Consultation hours, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M.

Dr. Ricord's Opiat and Injection.

THE above Preparations are the only ones used by Dr. Ricord for the rapid cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, corner Conti and Burgundy sts.

nov19 m wkf

To Arrive and for Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

10 BBLS. [illegible] ALCOHOL, [illegible] WHISKY, 15 Gross Brandy BOTTLES, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAM [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHNSON & DEBES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

57 ... ROYAL STREET ... 57

dec17 tf

T. A. Keller & Jul. Hoerner,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

16 Exchange Place, New Orleans.

Diamonds set, Engraving done, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, Silk and Leather Guards, etc., etc., for the trade, always on hand. dec12 1m

BORNIO & BROTHER,

77 GRAVIER STREET. 77

IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Leaf Tobacco, &c.

SOLE AGENTS

In this city for the Cigarette Manufactory

'LA HONRADEZ!'

A fresh stock constantly on hand.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

dec13 1 8ab16 ... 77 Gravier st.

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.

ALLEN LEWIS & CO.'S BUILDING, Strand near 24th street,

dec9 tf ... Galveston, (Texas.)

COBB, BOLHONDE & CO., General Commission AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 7 North Second street, Bet. Chestnut and Market St. Louis.	MARTIN, BOLHONDE, & COBB, Cotton and Tobacco Factors, Commission and FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 49 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Orders are solicited for the purchase or sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Groceries, Western Produce, Goods of all sorts, Hay, Naval Stores, Bagging, Rope, Tobacco, &c., &c., which will receive our best personal attention. dec17 3m

S. B. McCONNICO,

COTTON FACTOR AND Commission Merchant,

46 ... UNION STREET ... 46

dec15 1m

GRIMA & STARK,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 5 Carondelet street, Second Floor.

FELIX GRIMA, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

T. O. STARK, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Accountant. nov16 3m

J. VILLARRUBIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND IMPORTER OF CUBA PRODUCE,

Office, No. 8 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Peters. nov29 3m

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

73 ... Chartres Street ... 73

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

☞ Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c. &c.

☞ Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. novll tf

LA MAISON DOREE.

MR. JOHN STRENNA, Proprietor of John's Restaurant informs his patrons and the public that he has removed to the splendid House called LA MAISON DOREE, No. 42 Canal, between Carondelet and Baronne streets. dec18 3m

KNEASS, MAYO & DORMAN,

(Successors to MAGEE & KNEASS,)

No. 6 ... MAGAZINE STREET ... No. 6,

Where the Large Horse stands in the Door.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Leather, Saddlery and Hardware,

Trimmings and Tools, Leather and India Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose.

☞ Kneass, Mayo and Dorman retain the business of the old firm of Magee & Kneass. dec28 3m

Wm. Edwards. ... Edward J. Gay.

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 ... CUSTOMHOUSE STREET ... No. 15

nov1 3m ... New Orleans.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE—CORNER CAMP AND GRAVIER STS. (Over Canal Bank.) nov14 3m

S. L. MANN. ... M. F. HALL.

S. L. MANN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Leather, Hides, Furs, Tallow, Wool, Beeswax, Tanner's Oil, Japanese Sumac, etc.

Nos. 88 and 85 Magazine street. NEW ORLEANS.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

☞ Orders left at 16 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, [illegible] Tchoupitoulas and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. Nov. 16 3m

MAYER BROTHERS,

CRESCENT CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS, Nos. 49 & 51 Lafayette street.

Sales Rooms—No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street.—N. O. La.

Mayer Brothers,

No. 81 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, Between Poydras and Natchez streets.

DEALERS IN

Leaf Chewing and Manufacturers of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars. A heavy, well selected stock constantly on hand.

Orders from the trade, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, respectfully solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. [illegible]

A. TIRRELL & CO.,

(Successors to Tirrell & Bates.)

Wholesale dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Magazine street, between Canal and Common.

HAVE just received by late arrivals a complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which they offer for sale to city and country trade at the lowest market prices.

☞ Boots and Shoes made expressly for the Creole trade. oct25 3m

ANT. DUBUC. ... [illegible]

J. BONNOT & CO.,

Undertakers' Establishment,

On St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, founded upwards of twenty-five years ago.

DEPOT of METALLIC COFFINS and Wooden Coffins of every description, richly adorned and ornamented.

ALSO—Large and small Hearses, and every thing in the line.

—STORE—

61 ... St. Ann street ... 61

oct3 tues thu & sun 3m

GEO. McD. BURKE,

(Formerly of Jno. M. Burke & Bro.)

Merchandise Broker,

No. 125 Bank Place.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the sale of BAGGING, GUNNY BAGS, ROPE, COFFEE, SUGAR, PORK, SALT, &c. oct14 3m

Orleans Militia.

Headquarters Orleans Regiment of Militia, December 20, 1865.

X. "Allowance of pay" to "Acting Captains" and two Assistants, as Enrolling Officers of Militia within the several Company Districts of this Parish, will be seen in the following Order XIV.

XI. Those of the Militia of the "Company Districts" who fail to enroll their names at Company Headquarters within ten days after date of this notice will be fined three dollars, and said fine be imposed every fifteen days thereafter, until their names are duly enrolled; and in default thereof, delinquents will be subject to arrest and imprisonment in the Parish Prison not to exceed fortnight hours.

XII. Captains will publish three times in the Official paper the locality of their Headquarters within Company Districts.

XIII. Copies of the organizations of Companies will be furnished by the Adjutant of the Orleans Regiment to "Acting Captains," who will, within thirty days, after the third day from the date of their warrants, be guided by the Militia within their Company Districts.

XIV. "Acting Captains" will forthwith appoint, by warrant, the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of their Companies, and appoint "Acting guards" in each "Company District" of an Orderly Sergeant and two Privates to enroll each man liable to enrollment, as have not already enrolled at "Company Headquarters."

XV. "Enrolling and Mustering Officers," and "Enrolling Guards," of Company Districts, will be allowed for their services, from the date of their warrants to date of the returns of their respective Company Muster Rolls to the Adjutant of the Orleans Regiment, the pay prescribed in sections 53, 77 and 73 of the Act of 1855, viz: the former two dollars per day; the latter one dollar and fifty cents.

XVI. Acting Captains are authorized (under section 7, act of 1855) to certify all requisite Company accounts for "printing and publishing notices" in the Official Paper, to be certified by the Adjutant General, and payable by the State Treasurer. They are also authorized to make requisitions on the Adjutant General for "Company books, clothing, printed blank forms of enrollment, notices," etc., and under General Orders, Nos. 2 and 3, to collect and enforce fines, and to furnish the same to Company Orderly Books.

Applicants for appointments of "Acting Recruiting Captains," will apply in writing (stating Nos. and streets of their abodes) [illegible] to the Commanding Officer of the Orleans Parish Militia, at the Adjutant General's Office, 54 Bienville [illegible]

J. EDMONDSTON, Colonel of Orleans Regiment of Militia.

dec21 6t

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Stock in the above Company will be received at our office, on and after TUESDAY, November 6th.

nov6 tf ... PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER.

DISEASES.

F. Vergé's Depurative, Pommade, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Itches, Eruptions, Cutaneous, Rashes, the Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is polluted. Apply to E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

aug22

LUNCH SALOON FOR LADIES,

KEPT BY

L. A. BELLANGER,

CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—

The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, [illegible] tons ... Nelson Commander.
EVENING STAR, [illegible] tons ... Winganay, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons ... Berry Commander.
RISING STAR, [illegible] tons ... Ball Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, [illegible] tons ... Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, [illegible] tons ... Van Sice, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ... Howes, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ... [illegible], Commander.

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

PASSAGE, in side-wheel ships, First Cabin ... $[illegible]. Second Cabin ... [illegible].

In screw ships, First Cabin ... [illegible].

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 28 Carondelet street.

dec4 1y

Steamers Weekly to Liverpool. Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

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

CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK ... [illegible]

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, [illegible]. [illegible] who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOTT & [illegible], [illegible] Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100 H. P.
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Guest pow...
FRANCE	(Building)	Guest pow...
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Guest pow...

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Pier No. 50 North River.

LAFAYETTE ... A. Bocande ... FRIDAY, Dec. [illegible]
EUROPE ... A. Duchesne ... FRIDAY, Jan. [illegible]

Carrying only Cabin Passengers

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $[illegible]; Second Cabin, $[illegible], including table wine for either class.

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

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.

Will remove on 15th December to new office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—Will leave WEDNESDAY Dec. 27th, on the arrival of the 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train—

The elegant steamer MANHATTAN, J. W. Wilson, Commander, will leave as above.

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

N. B.—No freight received after 3 1/2 P. M. dec27 1t

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW PRESSURE Line, Side-Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

TO leave FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 8 A. M.—The elegant steamer MAGNOLIA, Wm. Hutchings, Commander, will leave as above.

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

N. B.—Freight for Lavaca Bay will be delivered at the end of ship's tackle.

☞ Bills lading will be signed on board.

Freight for the above ports will be received Wednesday, the 28th instant, at Post 27, 1st District. dec27

GALVESTON DIRECT.

Saturday, 30th December, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.—The Magnificent Screw Steamship EQUATOR, 1,600 Tons, Veazie, Commander, will sail for Galveston from the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square on SATURDAY, 30th December, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 28 Carondelet street.

dec28

REGULAR LOWER COAST PACKET—TWICE A WEEK.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GRAND PRAIRIE, FORTS Jackson and St. Philip.—The fine passenger packet, CHARLEY BOWEN, Alexander Grant, Jr., master, J. T. Wheelock, clerk. Wm. Brooks, clerk, will leave New Orleans every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, returning THURSDAY and MONDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES A. URQUHART, No. 38 Front Levee.

dec19 1m [illegible]

New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.

THE fine and fast steamer NEW ERA, [illegible], W. Sterett, clerk, will leave New Orleans for [illegible] SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and every TUESDAY and [illegible], MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M. [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. D. MILBANKS & [illegible]

dec3 1m ... VIRGINIUS C. DENTZEL, Adv'r Ag't.

For Liverpool.

THE A 1 fast sailing American ship VANGUARD, Capt. Russell, is now loading at Post 20, First District, and will have dispatch. For balance of 300 bales cotton apply to

LOWELL & BAILEY, 32 Carondelet street.

dec7 tf

For Liverpool.

THE NEW A 1 fast sailing very fast Clipper ship CORSICA, Capt. Havener, is now loading at Post 20, Third District and will have dispatch. For balance of freight apply to LOWELL & BAILEY, 32 Carondelet street.

dec7 tf

Notice to Stockholders.

Office of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, New Orleans, December 26th, 1865.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent was declared out of the earnings of the past twelve months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th of January, 1866.

By order of the Board,

WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

dec27 1m

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16th, 1865.

IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of the Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Office of the N. O. Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company, New Orleans, Dec. 16th, 1865.

IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of the Company, an election by the Stockholders for Eighteen Directors, to serve for one year, from the First Monday in February, 1866, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 10th January, 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

dec15 30d

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

130 ... Gravier street ... 130.

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Agent for New York Sweet Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawn Linen, Linen Skirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Flannels, White and Brown Linen Nettings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in piece, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Bobbinets, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Turkey Red, Muslins, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. dec6 3m

Mica Roofing Company.

Established 1854.

THE PREPARED MICA CANVAS ROOFING is celebrated for its cheapness, lightness and durability, and undoubtedly the best roofing offered to the public.

The foundation is heavy hemp canvas, 40 inches wide, saturated and covered on both sides with elastic water-proof composition. It accommodates itself to any climate.

As a non-conductor, no roofing is so desirable in hot climates.

It can be easily laid by any good workman.

Samples and testimonials, and all information at the Company's sole agent,

F. HUMPHREYS.

dec8 1m ... [illegible] Royal street, New Orleans.

To Book, Job and Newspaper Printers.

Bruce's New York Type Foundry, October 26, 1865.

SUCH great changes have lately taken place in the Printing Offices of the United States, that I am at a loss to ascertain the names of the Printers, especially in the smaller towns, and therefore request all those who would like to receive by mail my Abridged Specimen of Bruce's Type, &c.,

to forward me their address in full, and twenty cents to pre-pay the postage.

This pamphlet of 32 quarto pages will be ready for distribution on the 15th of November, 1865, and contain several complete series of new ROMAN and ITALIC fonts, comprising the finest assortment in the country, a large collection of Script and Fancy letter, the Brass rule made at this Foundry, and also the prices and cost of the different founts.

Address GEORGE BRUCE, Type-founder, No. 13 Chambers street, New York.

(This paper has for many years been printed on type from the above foundry.—Ed. Bee.)

dec1 1m

SAM. SMITH. ... A. W. SMITH.

Banking House

OF

SAM. SMITH & CO.,

Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

[illegible]