THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,328.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

To Our Readers.

Our office will be shut to-morrow in consideration of the New Year. Consequently the *Bee* will not be issued on Monday morning, the 2d January. Subscribers will be compensated, however, by receiving our extra Sunday morning edition. Those who may have advertisements for the *Bee*, would oblige by sending them at once, so that they may appear on Sunday morning.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, several improved lots of ground.

NOON PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.—To-day will be given another grand holiday noon entertainment at the Academy, which will doubtless be, if anything, more brilliant, than its predecessors. Among its leading features will be Zanfretta's excellent panlomimes of the House that Jack Built, concluding with a very happily contrived tableau complete with a brilliant pyrotechnic display.

GRAND MASK AND FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE OPERA.—The society of the Disciples of Béranger propose to give a grand mask and fancy dress ball on the 14th of January, 1865, in the hall of the Opera House. This society, though somewhat new, enjoys a prestige which gives assurance that the occasion will prove elegant in its appointments and pleasant in its results. We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation.

Military Observance of the Sabbath.

An order just issued by command of Major Gen. Hurlbut, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, recapitulates the Executive General Order of President Lincoln, heretofore published enjoining the due observance of the Sabbath in the Army and Navy, and appends thereto the following specific regulations:

I.—The spirit and effect of this order require that those who are excused by its terms from labor shall not profane the day of rest by dissipation and frivolous amusements.

II. Attendance on Theatres, Billiard Rooms, and other places of amusement on Sunday, although tolerated in this community by local custom, is dishonorable and contrary to orders, and to the duty which officers and soldiers owe to themselves and the country, and will not be permitted.

IV. Local officers will make necessary orders for carrying the Regulations into effect; and the proper Provost Guards will arrest all officers and soldiers found in violation of this order, after the 1st day of January, 1865.

V. This order will be read to all Regiments, Batteries and Detachments, on the first Dress Parade, after it is received.

The Last Act of a Terrible and Touching Domestic Tragedy.

Elsewhere we give details of the final catastrophe of one of the most marvelous and appalling, most profoundly ed and pathetic domestic tragedies which the press has ever had to record. Nothing in history or romance, nothing in the whole range of lov, and criminality, of exalted devotion and fiendish hate, of hysterical frenzy in women and calm, cold, awful despair in men, can surpass its lurid horrors and its piteous woes. Indeed, deeper than all logy fathoms, wilder than all songs have sung seems this story, so strangely true, of actual life, a story not less extraordinary in its inexplicable origin than in the singular fatality of its development and consummation. In point of moral insanity and unnatural wickedness, there is in it, perhaps, more abysmal blackness than is pictured so woudrously by the author of the Genoi; and also, crowning the whole with the conquest of love, a simplicity of mutual tenderness, and trust, and self-sacrifice which are not more vividly painted by the great dramatist in Romeo and Juliet, the Shaksseares, the Shelleys, the Goethes, the Poes, the Hawthornes of the future may be tempted to turn with something akin to literary despair to the Tragedy of Life, now fearfully rich in materials of romance and poetry as to appal and paralyze the imagination of poet and romancist.

Important to Tailors.

J. R. Bennet, Esq., United States Assessor of the First District of Michigan, has received the following decision from the office of the Commission at Washington

MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING.

Washington, Dec. 1864.

SIR: I have to reply to yours of the 29th that the tailor who does a mixed business, that part for sale generally and part custom work, cannot make the required affidavit that he is exclusively engaged in making garments to order as custom work and with out that affidavit his products are subject to a duty of five per cent ad valorem. But for some months of the year, he may be exclusively engaged on custom work, making and selling only custom work. For such months he may make such affidavit and his products will be subject to three per cent duty. But when he sells during a month the products of a former month's work, although during that month his manufactures are exclusively to order, yet as he has taken score on sales or removal for consumption, he cannot make the affidavit required by law, and is subject all his sales and product to five per cent duty. You will readily perceive he cannot, under the laws, make two returns, one for ready-made clothing, at five per cent and the other for custom work at three per cent. The term "exclusively" excludes all other work is that line of business. His work is regarded by the law as being entirely in one class or the other. For the purpose of taxation he cannot be on both sides of the question, or part in one, and part in the other. There is an apparent ambiguity in the laws, but when we take a practical view of it, we see the ambiguity is removed. The exception is made in favor of the poor artisans, whose circumstances compel them to do custom work exclusively and who have not the means to invest in larger enterprises.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

J. R. BENNET, Esq.

Why Hood Did Not Attack Nashville—What He Expected to see.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 16.)

The Montgomery *Appeal* has information which leads it to believe that in the event that General Hood finds the defenses of Nashville too formidable to justify an attempt to carry them, he will move to the left of the city, and make Clarksville, sixty five miles below, on the Cumberland river, his head quarters for the winter. At the same time he would capture Fort Donelson, thirty-five miles below on the river, and Fort Henry, which is twelve miles above. This would give as command of both rivers, and from the position at Clarksville the army could draw ample supplies from the productive counties of Christian, Todd, and Logan in Kentucky, within radius of twenty-five miles of Clarksville, and not less than thirty first-class flouring mills, and the supply of corn and wheat in that section is inexhaustible. Beside, recruits would flock to our ranks by thousands, and when the spring opens our army would occupy a commanding position, be supplied in every particular, and greatly increased in numbers.

A WEATHER ITEM.—The court was called. There was a *cloud* upon the brow of the judge. Silence *reigned*. William Mulligan was *hailed*, but William was *mist*. The judge *thundered*. The prosecuting attorney *stormed*. The jury's labors *lightened*, for the prisoner had *mizzled*.

A celebrated physician, boasting at a dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed, "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

A REFLECTION BY A SCHOOLBOY.—The man who plants a birch tree near a schoolhouse, little knows what he is conferring on posterity.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY.—A young man who had recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half as hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

Madagascar Rat Exterminator.—A peddler distributed a large quantity in a neighborhood and yet the vermin were as alive and active as ever. On being told that it had no effect, "Pardon, hape," said the imperturbable peddler, "peace may not be the Madagascar rate."

INDOMITABLE.—A woman will never acknowledge to a defeat. You may conquer her, you may bring her to her knees, you may wave over her head the very flag of victory; but still she will not acknowledge she is beaten.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest.—The body of Capt. Wm. Stotesburg was found dead yesterday morning about four o'clock near his residence, No. 18 Maipomene street, and the Coroner was notified by Sergeant Ingram of the Peanuler Station. Deceased it appears was a resident of Philadelphia, where he has an interesting family. The Coroner was informed that the deceased was captured on the schooner Watchful, and that he was on parole. The police had information that he was a commander of a gunboat. The verdict of the Coroner's jury gave to the effect that deceased came to his death by a stroke of apoplexy.

Provost Court.—This court adjourned without the transaction of any business.

Recorders Courts—Mrs. Foster was found wandering about drunk, homeless and making it her business to insult ladies. At the request of Mrs. Garvey she was arrested. When brought before the Recorder the woman asked to be sent to the widows home. The Recorder gave her a ticket for a home with the privilege to work and keep out of the streets.

A hard case appeared, that of Mrs. Donovan arrested at the request of her liege lord. She was charged by him with illtreating cruelly their child, &c. The man was recognized as a frequent visitor of the court under compulsion. His wife on those occasions begged him out of prison and paid his fine. When she was arrested she only interfered and prevented the child from getting more firewater for her husband already inebriated. The woman was sent home to attend the children and the man was kept to receive a scoring just and peculiar to Recorder Vennard.

Edward Longworth was arrested by Sergeant Ingram on the charge of having stolen a watch from a minor and having bad associations. He was sent to the workhouse for six months unless he proves a good character.

Christian Hodge, arrested for an assault and battery on Josephine Lewis, a colored woman, was fined $5.

Richard Simmons, a lewee pilferer, arrested in the Second District, was sent to the work house for thirty days.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, December 30, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

The Committees on Federal Relations and on Militia asked and obtained that they might be discharged as the committees had no business for them to transact. The request was complied with.

A joint resolution relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly on to-morrow was read a first and second time. The resolution specifies that no member is to receive mileage for his attendance at the next session.

A member gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the better management of the institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Baton Rouge.

A resolution was adopted appointing a special committee to enquire why a certain resolution was left out of the official journal, the passed.

The *Senate* then adjourned until to-morrow

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

There being no quorum, on motion the House adjourned.

Finale of the Great Trumpy-Demme Case.

LAST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY—DELIBERATE SUICIDE OF Dr. DEMME AND HIS BRIDE IN LAKE GENEVA.

(From the New York World, Dec. 17.)

The last letter addressed by Hermann Demme and his betrothed bride, Flora, to their parents, before their joint entrée in the Lake of Geneva, have been published in the Swiss journals.

We need scarcely recapitulate the story of which these letters heralded the tragic denouement.

Accused of compassing the death by poison of a friend of whose daughter he was the betrothed husband, Dr. Hermann Demme, as our readers will recollect, was acquitted by a Berne jury after a trial made more than commonly painful and interesting by the strange contest of the deceased man's wife, the mother of the affianced bride of the accused. This lady, Madame Trumpy, publicly charged herself with having lived in criminal relations with Dr. Demme, and with having moved him to commit the deed with which he was charged.

Neither of these confessions was substantiated by the evidence; and they must be added to the list of those instances of moral hysteria in which constitute not the least remarkable chapter in the annals of human psychology.

Dr. Demme, however, was acquitted of the charge of murder, was declared by the jury to have been guilty of a culpable dereliction of duty, and was cashiered by the Council of the King. Their powers were very extended.

As set forth in the decree of Maximilian, the powers of the Imperial Commissioners are also "very extended", under the sovereign they could not be more so, and their enumerated functions are strictly in accordance with the absolute character of the potential representatives of the regal person in the days of Charlemagne. It is curious to see in what way the other day one of the latest republics of the New World the revival, in form if not in substance, of so ancient an institution of Europe.

The steamship Fung Shuey, from New Orleans on the 10th December, arrived at New York on the 19th.

In our New York papers of the 19th no steamers are announced positively to sail for this port before January. Of the Star line the Guiding Star is advertised to leave Saturday, but whether Saturday, the 24th or 31st is not specified, while the departure of the Evening Star is set for January 7th.

COLONEL CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Chief Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph Line, Dr. Fisher, surgeon of the expedition, and George Kennan, telegrapher, sailed from New York on the 10th December for San Francisco via Nicaragua, on the steamship Golden Rule. On his arrival at San Francisco Colonel Bulkley will start exploring parties to Sitka, New Archangel, up the Frazer River, and other places on the northwestern continent, to accomplish surveys necessary for the future operations of the great expedition under his direction.

PAYMASTERS' FUND: EXPECTED.—The morning's *Era* says

We have positive intelligence that the transport Union, with the money for the Paymasters in New Orleans, will be here within a few hours. The Union arrived at Saracosa on Sunday, and it was at first decided to send the money by Adams Express Agent to this city, but the transport was afterwards changed, and the ship orders to report here with her. The Union has on board four million dollars instead of two as we have stated. By New Years we expect to see crisp new greenbacks flying about in all directions.

From the Hilton Head correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial

Sherman's Position Around Savannah

General Sherman feels certain that Savannah is his legitimate property, and the position of his forces around it evidence moreover, seem fairly to justify his anticipations. The main body of his army is on the west of the city, stretching around it somewhat on the south. He has passed a body of infantry north of the Savannah river, the only direction of escape for the garrison.

The situation is simply this: Sherman, with an army of veterans, outnumbering the garrison four to one—perhaps more—is belaguering Savannah, holding all the railroad communications, and has passed a body of troops north of the Savannah river, almost directly in the rear of the force which has been confronting General Foster at Pocotaligo, and hindered a seizing of the river. The only avenue for the garrison to escape, to cover a marsay country, between Foster's army, near Pocotaligo, and Sherman's force, north of the Savannah river, and it is only through this interval (which may at any moment be closed,) that further reinforcements or supplies can enter Savannah. Since the war began we have never had such immense advantages over the garrison of any city in the South. At the very initiation of the investment, we hold all the railroads and have very nearly closed all outlet and inlet. Military writers would call this a fair start.

The defenses of Savannah consist of inner and outer lines, the works on the west and south having been built deliberately and with care, long before the city was seriously endangered. The outer line is between three and four miles from the city, and can not be very seriously held by a garrison so overwhelmingly outnumbered. The garrison can not be well supplied, for long before Sherman approached the city, he had cut all its railroads except the Gulf line and the Charleston line. The former is a branch road, and could contribute little in men and money, and the capacity of the latter is limited.

The water batteries below Savannah are on the south side of the river, and are liable to fall as Fort McAllister fell, provided enough firm land can be found in the rear of them to permit the movement of a sufficient body of troops.

SHERMAN'S NEW BASE.

Sherman has now as safe and convenient a base of supplies as Grant. Indeed, in some respects he has advantages of the armies on the James. His supplies ascend the Ogeechee river a short distance, and reach him after landing by a few miles transportation over a splendid shell road. His flanks are protected by the Savannah river on the left, and the Ogeechee on the right, while his rear is approachable only through a strip of country south of Miller, flanked on both sides by impenetrable swamps. Unlimited supplies can be sent from Port Royal, and any number of heavy guns from the same well-stocked port. He is five days from New York, three days from Fortress Monroe.—He is in an invigorating winter climate, as you may imagine from the fact that I write with my coat off and my pocket-handkerchief in easy support of my disease, and I am thirty miles north of the latitude of Savannah. The weather is delicious as springtime; just such a day as you would think clever for a northern June.

Whisky and Tobacco Bills in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Both branches of Congress have passed the bill amendatory of the internal revenue law, imposing a duty of two dollars per gallon on distilled spirits on and after the 1st of January next, and the bill only awaits the President's signature.

The tobacco bill introduced to day by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, provides: 1st. For the establishment of United States bonded warehouses in tobacco growing and tobacco trading districts, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate any private warehouse therefore, taking proper security from its proprietors. 2d. Requires every producer of tobacco, and every manufacturer, before any delivery to purchaser or removal from the place of production, to make statement to the assessor as to the amount of his products in a given time, but allows, under regulations, removal from place of production to any bonded warehouse, and for exportation of any of these products prior to payment of duties, but after assessment. 3d. It authorizes the transfer, under regulations, of tobacco and its product from one warehouse to another, and for exportation prior to payment of duties. 4th. Requires payment of duties in all cases before it leaves the custody of the producer or the United States warehouse.

The Passport System Revived—All Travelers Except Emigrants Must Have Passports to Come in the United States.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The following was to day officially promulgated:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, December 17, 1864.

The President directs that except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, no traveler shall hereafter be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport of a diplomatic agent or Consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and Municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected here that no immigrant passenger coming by sea in the manner aforesaid will be obstructed, or any other person who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of the regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Canby.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d contains the following:

We publish with pleasure, and as an act of public justice, the following extract from a private note of Major-General Canby, commander of the military division of West Mississippi, to Major-General Rosecrans. General Canby, it will be seen, has full confidence in General Rosecrans, and thinks his late Missouri campaign one of the most successful of the war:

Headquarters Mil Div. West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., December 8, 1864

Major-General Rosecrans, St. Louis, Mo.

General: I am directed by General Grant to inform you that he has written to you at length on your very kind, unofficial letter to him, of the 12th of last month, and to say that the greatness of the work which he recently set with his usual tact and ability, will be appreciated by the country. The sales of Fox and Thompson, I presume, will be made in a round sum at a rate not required. The Banks are 7 cent.

In Louisiana the banks are selling sales of one-day's gold on New York at 2½ and 2¾ per cent discount, $10,000 five days at 3, and ten days at 3¼. We also heard of a round sum of thirty days's passed at 3½. Banks and dealers checked on New York at ¼@½ discount, the former being the ruling rate and for a limited demand. We have heard of no higher rate than ¾ discount on the United States Treasury at Washington being offered since the sale, and which has passed yesterday at 7 discount. The supply of Government coupons is still much in excess of the demand, which has been materially restricted by the withdrawal of buyers who have filled their orders. The ruling rate to-day was 25 discount.

We heard of no further sales of Stock since the City Rail Road reported yesterday at $127 50. A small amount of Consolidated City Bonds sold at the same Rail Road issue, at 75 and 10 interest. In Insurance there is a few hundred sales yesterday of about $100,000 Home of New York and $15,000 Louisiana, prices not required.

The sum of Bank notes to redeem $2,000 Bank of Louisiana at 1½@¾ premium, $1,000 Bank of Commerce at 1½@¾ premium, $1,000 Bank of New Orleans at 1½. There have also been sales of the last at 1½. Gold and City notes are quoted at 1½@¾ and the sale of one at ¾. These figures are for lots of some magnitude. Dealers pay no fee for the filling small orders of their customers. The Bank of New Orleans continues to redeem its twenty dollar notes, which are selling at Treasury Notes and gold. State bonds, matured coupons, are in exchange for the larger notes, at par. Our quotations are predicated on payment in specie, unless notes, which command a premium of 1@1½ per cent, are specified. In Louisiana the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, December 30, 1864.

COTTON.—The market was dated much less movement to-day than yesterday. There being in fact very little doing, and no more reported than a few parcels of 40 bales and one more reported where I have both one of 40 bales, usually reported at 75, and 40 bales at 80. Of the 40 bales at 80 we have heard no further sale, and we repeat our previous figures as follows: ordinary 60@65, g. ordinary 65@67½, low middling 67½@70, middling 70@72½, and middling fair 72@75.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

FOR THE COMMERCIAL WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVEN ING, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	4,375	
Been sold during the week	75	
Received previously	16,813	17,613
Exported during the week	2,648	
Exported previously	14,565	17,213
Stock on hand not cleared	400	

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supplies are very light, the daily receipts averaging a very small quantity. The market is quiet, but firm, although there is considerable inquiry for Sugar. We quote Louisiana Sugar in very good demand, fair to prime at 9@9½ and Molasses at 60@65 for fair to prime. We have heard of no sales of Sugar at 10. We quote Cuba Sugar at 10@11 for common to fair, and 11½@12½ for prime, and Molasses at 65@70 for fair to prime. Sales of Cuba Sugar were confined to 9½ and 9¾ cents for common to fair, and 10 for prime. Molasses sold at 65 for common and 70 for prime.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The market which we reported the week previous showing a very small supply, and Pork for the use of the one last evening held now but very moderate quantities on hand for second hands, the demand for the trade, and for export. The Produce market in other respects continues very quiet and depressed, with very little doing, and the prices generally different, leaving no room for extended quotations. There is a little better feeling on the part of buyers of Pork, who are asking an advance of $2 per barrel, owing to a falling off in the receipts, and hope to do so respond. There receipts, however, to day of 200 barrels mess Pork at $29, 75 bulk meat at 6½ and 40 low mess at $31 per barrel. Of Lard the receipts were small, and to $75 sacks to market Green at $1 19@1 20 per keg, Prime Leaf at 1 25@1 30 per keg, Prime Pork, in tierces, at 8½@8¾ per barrel, 10 cases Green Shoulders at 8¾ per lb, and 2 do Sugar cured at 10 per lb. Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Arrived during the past week 7 Beeves, 40 Hogs and 30 Milch Cows. Left over 4 Beeves, 31 Hogs, 197 Sheep, 31 Milch Cows and 3 Veal. Stock remaining on hand 37 Beeves, 162 Hogs, 36 Milch Cows and 6 Veals.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net.....
Western Beeves, 2d quality.....
Western Beeves, 3d quality.....
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head.....
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head.....
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head.....
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head.....
Hogs, ₩ gross.....
Sheep, in lots, ₩ head.....
Milch Cows, ₩ head.....
Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head.....
Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head.....
Veal, inferior, ₩ head.....

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Constantine (French), Chalignac, for Matamoras, Schr Ida Putnam, Sparrel, for Rustan Island. Str Matilda M. Grove, J. Fenwick, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

—STEAMBOATS—

Joe Pierce, Barrows, from Vicksburg
Grand Mound, Pilcher, from Cook
Baby, French, from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP

Ship Washington, Lawrence, for Matamoras, to master
Bark Dudley, Emerson, — days from Philadelphia, to master
Bark Leo Kimball, Clark — days from Philadelphia, to master
Schr San Antonio, (Mexican) from Tampico, with 18 passengers

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per Bark Constantine—384 bales cotton 10 bbls whisky 10 bbls molasses 1 case boots 1 bale mens duck 1 bale mens jeans 1 bale mens cloth 1 bale mens cassimere 1 bale mens linen 1 bale mens drill 1 bale mens tweed 1 bale mens satinet 1 bale mens flannel 1 bale mens cotton 1 bale mens shirts 1 bale mens hosiery 1 bale mens gloves 1 bale mens hats 1 bale mens boots 1 bale mens shoes 1 bale mens clothing 1 bale mens dry goods 1 bale mens sundries.

RUSTAN ISLAND—Per schr Ida Putnam—11 bbls 6 ser 5 bbls beans 10 do bread 5 bbls port 7 bbls beef 50 do tow 1 bbl nails 1 bbl tacks 1 bbl tobacco 1 bbl hams 10 pkgs butter 15 do cheese 1 do sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per steamer Geo Morton—171 bales hay 4 sks cotton 14 sks corn C A Wood—66 cords wood H McDoff—164 bales hay Griffin & Ford.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Joe Pierce—48 bales cotton O H Gather—20 do do Duff Green & co—18 do do H Taylor—12 A Rich—9 do do G W Manderville—9 do do F D Darling—8 do do J M Stone—6 do do S E Fancher—4 do do Heavey, Kelsey & co—1 do do Sellers, Nash & co—120 sks seed cotton 24 do do do J R Jackson—776 bags cotton seed Webster & Potter—150 do do do Jones & bags corn J M Stone—50 do do do G S Mandeville—10 kiln 2 bbls tallow Kane & Rice—20 do soap Jones & S Keating—20 do do do M Kaufman—10 bales rags H Dalzell—sundries to order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R.—8 bbls rice J Dillistan—35 bbl bales moss V Fenton—2 bales cotton E Dorr—6—4 sks seed cotton E Heath

Funeral Service.

A funeral service will take place on TUESDAY next, January 24 1865, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the St. Louis Cathedral, for the late CESAIRE OLIVIER. The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. WIDOW BEAUVALET,

HAVING returned from Paris, informs the ladies that she has opened a new store at No. 120 CANAL STREET, up stairs.

She will receive the latest Fashions by each steamer.

NOTICE.

Passengers by the French ship TURENNE, Bernard commander, for Matamoras, are notified to go on board on WEDNESDAY next, January 4th, at 12 o'clock M., the ship sailing on that day. The baggage must be on board the day previous.

C. GAVARNI & CO.,
116 Royal street.

New Years gifts! New Years Gifts!
DESBOIS & BONMEZAIS,
Corner Royal and St. Peter streets,

INFORM their friends and the public that they have on hand and offer an extensive assortment of Paris fancy goods and Connecticut, Manufacture Clocks, &c. &c., suitable for New Years Gifts. In order that the whole may be disposed of, they will sell at lower prices. All the goods are warranted superior and the prices the most reduced.

CUR OPIUM.—One case, PRIME TURKEY OPIUM, landing and for sale by

E. A. SOUDER, Druggist
Corner of Burgundy and Customhouse streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.
GRAVIER STREET.

Double Attraction this Evening.

THE VARIETIES NIGHTLY CROWDED BY THE FAIRER SEX.

Dubois's Beautiful Christmas Story of DOT, and Brougham's Great Burlesque of POCAHONTAS.

The Great Company in Two Pieces, Splendid Scenery, Music and Acting.

Performance to commence at half past 7 precisely.

THE MISSES WOOD DANCE IN DOT.

Mrs. J. M. ALLEN will soon re-appear.
To rehearsal, STREETS OF NEW YORK.

A Grand Benefit Ball
WILL BE GIVEN
On Saturday, December 31st, 1864
FOR the Benefit of WIDOW HEATH, at SOCIAL HALL, corner Poland and Levee streets. Tickets 50 cents.

MANAGERS
Brady, P. Michel, H. Brinker, P. Waterman
Tickets.....

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association.
No. 19 St. Louis street.
NEW ORLEANS, December 19, 1864.

THE Shares and members of the above Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held on TUESDAY, January 3, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the regular monthly meeting.

F. SCHUMACHER,
President.

Liverpool and London
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $10,000,000.
Subscribed Capital.....$7,200,000
Reserved Funds and Prem.....$1,700,000

Offering by its large available Capital and the million of individual responsibility of the Stockholders, the most ample security to the public. In the usual spirit of Fire Risks in New Orleans, on the most reasonable terms.

General Agency No. 126 Carondelet, corner of Carondelet street.

This Agency continues to insure risks against fire on merchandise, buildings of all descriptions, for long or short periods, on the most favorable terms, allowing the premium, if allowing it, to be paid in instalments.

All losses are promptly adjusted on the most equitable terms, with a liberality which has made the Insurance Companies represented by this Agency so popular with the public.

Agents are supplied with printed forms, enabling them to take applications and receipt for premiums.

This Agency continues to insure risks against fire on mercantile and other property, in the country, on the most favorable terms.

Applications for insurance may be addressed to the Agency, or to any of the agents located in the country.

Agents are supplied with printed forms, enabling them to take applications and receipt for premiums.

Agents are also supplied with printed forms of policies, which are issued by them, on the spot, on the payment of the premium.

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