THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7

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

BY TELEGRAPH

One Day Later from the North.

The Henry Ames at Morganza with New York and Cairo Dates of the 1st.

GOLD ON THE 1st IN NEW York 200 3-4—COTTON 84.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY UNDER MARCHING ORDERS AND A HEAVY ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

Sherman's Movements—The Situation in North Carolina—Bragg followed by Terry to Goldsboro.

Later from Europe—Sensation Caused by the Peace News—United States Shipping Burnt by the Shenandoah—The London Times on the "Startling Mystery" connected with the Peace Question and the Mexican Cession to France.

A RAID TO SMITH'S ISLAND.

Singular Gold Robbery in New York

To the New Orleans Bee.

Morganza, 6.30 P. M., March 6th.

The steamer Henry Ames passed down with New York dates of 1st and Cairo of 1st. Gold closed in New York the 1st at 200¾. Cotton 84.

Cairo, March 1st.—The following dispatches in addition to those sent by the Swan came through last night.

New York, Feb 28.—The *Commercial's* correspondent dated Hatcher's Run 25th, says we are now under marching orders having received instructions to move at a moment's warning. We expect to have another tilt for the South-side R. R. and look for a heavy engagement. That something is going on along the lines in front of us, is very evident. I do not believe, however, that Lee is going to retreat though deserters now coming in in greater numbers than ever, report that he is preparing to fall back to overwhelm Gen. Sherman without having Grant [illegible] close on his rear in less than six hours.

New York, Feb. 28.—Though the rebel papers are silent regarding Sherman's whereabouts still enough is dropped to indicate that he was some days since within short marching distance of Fayette, which is on Cape Fear River, 95 miles north west of Wilmington. Water communication is interrupted between the two places at all seasons. Our latest advices from Porter stated that he was pushing over the river as rapidly as possible with his gunboats. It is probable that the junction of Schofield's forces with Sherman's may take place at Fayetteville, one of the largest arsenals in the Confederacy is established there. Bragg has taken his Wilmington forces up to Goldsboro' followed by Terry. We hear nothing from the force reported by the enemy as marching from Newbern though the fact that the troops brought east by Gen. Meagher were some time since landed at Newbern indicates a movement sooner or later from that point.

New York, February 23.—The steamer New York, from Southampton 15th has arrived. The peace news caused a great sensation in Liverpool. The Duke of Northumberland, on the 11th, "the Shenandoah," burnt the following shipping off Cape Good Hope: Barks Edward [illegible], H. D Godfrey, Brig Susan, Schooners Lizzy M. Stacy and Charles Hill.

The London *Times* says we are assured from New York that Davis has the power in his own hands and can secure the independence of the South, either with Northern assent or without it according to his pleasure. The clue to this startling mystery is found in the statement formerly credited in America, that the Mexican Emperor has conveyed in trust to Napoleon, the Northern portion of Mexico, to be held and administered by a French Viceroy to liquidation of French claims on Mexico. The cession must entail the recognition of the South, by France, England and Europe.

Cardinal Tosconi was not expected to live.

Washington, February 24.—Saturday night a party of rebels, numbering about 150, left the Yocomico river on a [illegible] and small boats bound on a raid to Smith's Island with the purpose of destroying the light house. The gunboat Yankee and several others of our boats were informed of these movements and at once started in pursuit of them.

New York, February 28.—A young man took three bags of Gold to the Bank of Commerce this P. M., and placing them on the counter, one was seized by a man who ran into the street. He was pursued and caught, and the money recovered. On returning to the Bank one of the two bags was missing, taken undoubtedly by an accomplice. The lost bag contained one thousand dollars.

The *Commercial's* special says a Committee of Reference agreed to make the Freedmen's Relief Bureau a branch of the War Department.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the N. O. Bee]

South West Pass, 7.30 P. M., March 6.

The steamer Morning Star, New York 25, crossed the bar at 5 P. M. She brings the following passengers:

[illegible — list of passengers]

EXAMINATION AT THE ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.—An examination of the pupils of this well known and approved institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian schools, will take place in Jefferson City at the City Hall, on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., commencing at 7 P. M. each day. The programme includes a number of entertaining exercises and regular orchestral music.

A MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS BALL.—We acknowledge the honor of an invitation from the "Ancient and Honorable Order of Bully Gooters" to attend the first annual "Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball" to be given at their Lodge in Baton Rouge on Thursday evening, March 14th, 1865. The Bully Gooters, among whom, as far as humanly revealed on the Menagerial list, we recognize some most unquiet "bricks," will accept assurances of our abiding consideration along with a lively desire to respond to the distinguished courtesy.

Amusements this Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Richelieu, Lawrence Barrett as the Cardinal.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Police Spy, Mr. [illegible]. "How to avoid the Drafts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Variety Performance—Comedy, Minstrelsy, Ballet, Ballads, Gymnastics, Pantomime. — New Stars.—The great [illegible] danseuse, Miss Windel.

Additional via the River from the Papers of the J. C. Swon.

Arming the Slaves—Important Letter from General Lee—Comments of the Richmond Papers.

Washington, February 25—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Thursday, the 23d, says: "The following letter from the Commander-in-chief is published because the importance and urgency of the question at issue override all the considerations which might prompt a less public use of it. With the great mass of our people, nothing more than this letter is needed to settle every doubt. The few who may insist on opposing the opinion, whether as to the military necessity or military expediency of what Gen. Lee says, will incur not only the imputation of presumption, but a responsibility to the country which no man could support. The opinion of General Lee may be repudiated or it may be adopted. It is too clear and unequivocal to be compromised or evaded."

GENERAL LEE'S LETTER.

"*Headquarters Confederate State Army, Richmond, Va., February 18, 1865.*

Honorable E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient, but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he gets possession of them. As his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity, and imposing great suffering on our people, and I believe we should provide for a protracted struggle; not merely for a battle or a campaign.

"In answer to your second question, I can only say, that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers. I think we could do at least as well with them as the enemy, who attaches great importance to their assistance. Under good officers and good instructions, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualities, and their habits of obedience constitute good foundation for discipline. They furnish more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owe their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to remain as slaves. The source to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come, with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and this course would make the war more distasteful to them and their owners.

"I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into the service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it should prove successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear; and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstructions.

"I think the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require.

"As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course. It would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

"With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] "R. E. LEE, General."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d has an article urging the arming of negroes. It declares the war was begun by the Gulf States in opposition to the wishes of the border States—The Gulf States rejected the advice, and hurried Virginia and other border States to bear the weight of the war they never desired.

After mentioning the ruin and devastation of the border States, it says:

"The tide is now rolling toward those States who made the fight; who affirmed success or universal and complete destruction, and who swore an oath. This oath has been broken, and they by whom the first blow was struck are first to desert those whose beings have thus far received the fury of the storm raised by others. On Monday the compact of mutual support was broken. The bill to appropriate slaves so as to secure all honorable existence, was defeated in the Senate, chiefly by the votes of the Gulf States, who had previously contributed their share to the common defense. The slaves must be given or we may perish. They who watch the footsteps of the State declare no sacrifice, and demand relief. The army demands that its depleted ranks shall be strengthened by recruits of whatever color, and it seems impossible to resist the demand of an army like that Lee commands. The border States hated this measure less as necessary to save the States, it will be passed, even though those lower States, the slaves in the South, as the war has affected them on the frontier. Perhaps it would be well for the Gulf States to reconsider their vote.

"Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky will yet see that their people be not slaves in order that the necessities of war may still be felt on the Congress and Tomblinson."

The *Sentinel*, on the negro question, says the bill was lost in the Senate by a vote of eleven to sixteen. Those who voted for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which amounts to its defeat, were Baker, Barnwell, Carpenter, Garland, Graham, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Missouri, Maxwell, Orr and Wigfall.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Brown, Burnett, Hogan, Henry, Oldham, Semmes, West, Walker and Watson.

In official circles this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negroes into the army.

The *Sentinel* urges the Senate to reconsider its action, and pass the bill for arming the negroes, as a means of saving the country. It says:

The Confederate States by one, and by only one, majority continue the responsibility of filling and disappointing the verdict of all the best of the citizens on the side of prohibiting to the people and army on aid which the highest professional and most universal popular opinion pronounces to be of extreme consequence. Senators decide that, however, important their constituents, and their Generals, and soldiers may deem this measure, it shall not be conceded. This aid, which either we or the enemy are to have, they say shall not be received on our side. All this the Senate decides, and by one majority.

[From the Richmond Examiner Feb. 21]

We place the fortunes of the Confederacy in Gen. Lee's hands, and we heard he found independence upon his well-tried Generalship and experience. Whatever he asks for, there, should be promptly placed at his disposal, without long speeches or arguments as to the manner of doing so, for to delay while a few cabinets men were disputing red tape, and the precedents, might destroy his best-laid plan, and prove ruinous to the end. General Lee asks for negroes, and believes they can be made serviceable in his armies. By all means let him have them. Whether they can be made into soldiers, is a question yet to be tried. The quadroon slaves of Louisiana and Mississippi now fill Grant's ranks.

They have been found to be capable antagonists, even to our veteran troops. The Confederate Senate still withholds the negroes, too, from General Lee. That body actually jeopardizes the safety of this city, the hope of our cause, and the liberty of the people. Senators who are thus careless of their country and liberty, are unfit to be trusted with its interests. Events are rapidly hurrying this people to the crisis of their fate. Men are needed to save the cause. Withhold now, and all our be lost, and yet the Senate deliberates. That is all it does—deliberates, deliberates. Will not the Legislature of Virginia come up to the defence of the State, and provide, by a State law, for sending a large body of slaves from this State? The danger to this city and this State is imminent. The Confederate Senate is deliberating—debating—talking. Then act the State Legislature and [illegible].

ABOUT GEN. FORREST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th says:

"A number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of Forrest. We suggest to them to be quiet for a few and he will bring rejoicing to every true Southern beating heart; as he is now getting ready. When he does his move he will make the howl of his roaring heard among the negroes and the Yankees in the West."

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Mr. Washburne, member of Congress from Illinois, received a letter from Gen. Grant on Saturday, in which he comments upon Gen. Sherman's movements in a hopeful view. "A few days more of success," he says, "will place the rebels in a situation from which they cannot escape."

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE FEDERAL SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Mr. Sherman moved to take up the tax bill. Several Senators desired to call up the Louisiana question.

Mr. Sherman was willing to have the question taken up, provided it could be disposed of in an hour or two.

Mr. Trumbull said there could have been a vote taken on said resolution Saturday night, but for the opposition of one-third of the Senators.

Mr. Wade said he was opposed now, as he had always been, to forcing a Constitution upon the people of any State as the resolution of the Judiciary Committee proposed. It was an attempt such as he resisted when made years ago by the friends of the Lecompton Constitution. It would be an insult to New York, and Ohio, and Illinois, to admit Senators from Louisiana who represented nobody and nothing.

Mr. Howard said the voice of the people had not been heard on the subject, and he thought it ought thereupon to be postponed until next winter.

Mr. Sprague was opposed to the Louisiana resolution, because he had information to the effect that 25 or 30 members of the Legislature of Louisiana were office holders under the Government of the United States or State of Louisiana, which was the same thing. Mr. Sumner had heard a responsible gentleman, who was in Louisiana when the State Government was formed, say it was a stupendous hoax.

Mr. Grimes said, if the Senate would give him a call he would prove that the votes of precincts were cast by disabled soldiers and others, who were carried from New Orleans to the polls on army transportation, and carried back again, after voting, in the same way.

Mr. Sumner—I denounce this pretended State Government of Louisiana as nothing more than a seven months' child, begotten by the bayonet, in continued conjunction with the spirit of caste; and this is the whole case.

The question was then taken on postponing the Louisiana resolution and taking up the tax bill, which was decided in the affirmative—ayes 24; nays 21.

THE STRENGTH OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of the 12th inst., furnishes the following facts respecting Sherman's strength.

Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth corps—so that Sherman set out at the head of the following forces:

Fourteenth corps	12,000
Twentieth corps	18,000
Fifteenth corps	16,000
Seventeenth corps	18,000
Foster's army	24,000
Cavalry	15,000
Total	103,000

This may be regarded as a large force; but I am happy to say that it does not exceed by one man the number under command of Sherman, though in it are included some ten thousand negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Port Royal, so that the actual number moving northward is a little over ninety thousand, including cavalry.

REPRIMAND TO MR. FIELD, OF LOUISIANA, AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

The following is the reprimand administered the other day by Speaker Colfax in Congress to Col. A. P. Field, who was arraigned at the bar of the House to receive it:

Mr. Field—The duty has been devolved upon me by the Representatives of the American people to express to you their condemnation of the act for which you have been tried before a committee of their members, and ordered to be reprimanded at the bar of the House by their presiding officer. In this Hall are assembled those who have been chosen by the suffrage of their constituents throughout the continental area of the republic to deliberate and decide upon the gravest matters of national concern. Differing often widely from each other, their acts and votes on many questions may prove distasteful to large portions of the people for whom they legislate, and the Constitution has, therefore, wisely declared that no Representative shall be questioned elsewhere for words spoken here in debate. Accountable at every Representative is to the body to which he is associated, to which is reserved the right of expulsion for whatever renders him unworthy of its membership, the House has repeatedly decided that menace or assault by one member upon another is a flagrant breach of privilege, rendering the offender amenable to whatever degree of punishment it may see fit to inflict, and while thus not going a sword associate to its discipline, it claims and exercises the right to fix the penalty against those not of the body. It will ever endeavor by arrests or attacks to interfere with the free action of its members. In your case the offence seems more inexcusable because you were yourself a claimant of a seat on this floor, and the question involved in the decision of that claim was one of far more than ordinary importance to the nation and your State.

The Representative who was first denounced and then attacked by you was not a member of the committee before which the issue was pending, and whose report was necessary to bring it before the House. He had himself joined in the unanimous vote by which you were subsidized afterwards a seat upon this floor pending its decision, and to subject your claim to membership when the question should come before this body for its action. Yet, without provocation, you first insulted him at a public table, and followed it with a violent attack with an open knife, inflicting a painful wound upon his person, and yet it threatens that you would shoot him before you went to bed. You need to thank that your assault did not terminate in graver results than those for which you are now arraigned.

It is but just to you to state that the testimony of your friends before the committee declared you to be a gentleman of correct deportment, and kind and sensitive in your intercourse with others, and you committed this wrong, exceptionally, on occasion of indulgence in conviviality; and the unpleasant position you occupy to-day is therefore only another illustration of the exceeding value of that warning voice of inspiration—"Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Invoking you finally to remember that, whether an individual or a legislature, "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city," it only remains for me to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to discharge you from his custody.

Mr. Field was accordingly discharged.

Admiral Porter's Official Report of the Capture of Wilmington.

Washington, February 25.—The following has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MALVERN, *Cape Fear River*, February 23, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward my gunboats, up as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up on the same time, on the right and left banks of the river. After rounding out the [illegible] in the middle ground of the island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstruction, where the rebels had also sunk a barge and the steamer North Eastern.

Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort, but saw and knew they would fire a second shot which struck the Sassacus below water mark, and set her leaking badly. No lives were lost that night.

On the 20 the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong picket force of boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got into the wheel of the Osceola, and blew her wheel-house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead in boarding there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with the torpedo nets. The attention I paid two [illegible] pets across the river.

Yesterday evening General Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry and seeing where our troops were I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and all along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that General Terry was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauk could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor.

I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong at noon to-day. We all fired a salute of thirty five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID T. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COTTON LEFT IN THE CITY.

New York, February 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is known that just after the fall of Fort Fisher, the enemy commenced evacuating Wilmington, and moving cotton to the interior, but that ten days ago there was still from 37,000 to 50,000 bales of cotton left. It is believed at the War Department that the most of this has fallen into Schofield's hands.

River and Steamboat Items.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 28th says:

The river here is boiling, and climbing up the banks with great rapidity. It was crowding and foaming, yesterday, as if a drove of hippopotami were wallowing in the bottom. Logs and limbs and pieces of lighter timber were floating.

The weather gave us another page of the volume of winter, with copious rains of mud and water. It snowed perseveringly all day, but no snow accumulated on the ground.

The Memphis papers of the 23 instant report the river bank full and rising; the rise extending to Vicksburg and Natchez. The Ohio, the White, and the Arkansas were in good navigable condition. There was 11 feet channel from Cairo to St. Louis, and 20 from Cairo to Memphis.

The steamers New War Eagle, Luna and Commonwealth were advertised to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 28th ult., and the W. R. Carter was to leave on the 1st inst.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, February 27—P. M.—Flour unchanged and quiet; not much doing.

Corn unchanged and quiet, shelled $1 ear 95c.

Oats 80 a 81c, and dull.

Rye $1 25.

Whisky declined to $2 16, but there seems a better demand at the decline.

No feature in the market for provisions, sales 100,000 lbs bulk meats, at 15¼ a 15¾c for shoulders, and 17¾c for sides.

Lard held firmly at 22, but no sales.

Groceries unchanged and quiet.

St Louis, February 27—P. M.—Tobacco—The market was somewhat easier for low grades, but steady for good leaf. Sales comprised 8 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $6 to $7 30; 16 hhds factory at from $7 to $8 20, 5 hhds planters' do at from $7 to $12. 8 hhds common shipping leaf at from $14 to $16 75. 4 hhds medium do at from $19 25 to $21 50, 2 hhds good and fine do at from $22 to $29, 2 hhds common manufacturing leaf at from $22 96 to $25 25, and 13 boxes at from $4 20 to $21 ₱ 100 lbs.

Provisions—Business generally very small and the only business reported was of 20 bbls mess Pork at $36, 5 tierces city cured hams at 21¾c, and 5 casks do shoulders at 15¾c ₱ lb.

Lard—The market is very quiet, and the only transactions heard of were 20 kegs choice at 21¼ ₱ lb, and 600 tierces choice steam rendered at 21½ ₱ lb.

Whisky—Heavy and declining, with sales of 50 bbls at $2 14½, and 70 do in lots at $2 15 ₱ gallon.

Butter—Sale 10 tubs prime at 35c ₱ lb.

Eggs—Dull—Sale 4 boxes at 27c, with pkgs.

Hay—Market unchanged. Sales 72 bales loose pressed timothy at $24; 200 bales tight do at $29; 125 bales choice do at $30, and 3 cars prairie on private terms.

Beans—Sales 22 packages good fair white at $1 99; 23 bbls prime do at $2 25, and 7 casks choice at $2 35 ₱ bushel, with the pkgs.

Barley—Very dull, except for choice lots, and sales 64 sacks fair fall at $1 40 a $1 50; 180 do prime do at $1 50, and 200 do prime spring at $1 67 ₱ bushel, sacks returned in all cases.

Rye—With large receipts and a light demand the market broke down, and sales comprised 220 sacks and sacks, in lots, at $1, exclusively of packages. At the close the price offered was 95c.

Flour—There was very little demand, and the market decidedly dull. The only lot changing hands that we could hear of, were 150 and 300 bbls single extra, and 200 bbls double extra, all on private.

Corn—The market was heavy and prices in favor of buyers, with sales of 550 sks mixed, in lots, at $1 05; 325 do do at $1 05; 300 do white at $1 05, and 64 do do at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

Oats—There was a decided break down in the market, with sales of 300 sks in new sks at 83c, 315 do at 85c; 370 do at 86c, 500 to arrive at —, and 130 sks, exclusive of sks, at 80c ₱ bushel.

St. Louis Live Stock Market, Feb. 27.

Monday, Evening, February 27.—Cattle—The proprietors of the Broadway yards reports the market as active for choice stock, but dull and low for all classes below medium qualities. The supply has been equal to the demand, except for good shipping qualities, which are in good demand. Sales comprised about 150 at from 3½c to 10c according to quality.

Sheep—The market is steady and good for choice sheep, but dull for anything below prime. Sales were made of 73 head weighing 8215 lbs at 7½c ₱ lb; 75 head, weighing 7,815 lbs at 7c, 67 head, weighing 6,430 lbs at 6c.

Hogs—Demand moderate, with sales of 9 head, weighing 10,325 lbs at 9½c ₱ lb.

Freights to New Orleans—Flour $1 50 per bbl; pork $2 25 per bbl, ordinary freight 75c per 100 lbs; cattle $24 per head. To way points below Memphis $1 per 100 lbs.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Lawrence Barrett.*—The reception of Mr. Lawrence Barrett at this theatre on last Friday night—his first appearance in his present engagement, and only a few hours after his arrival from New York—was like the impromptu greeting of an old friend. The applause was naturally warm and cordial, and without critical reservation, and in presence of such stumbling predilection an actor would have felt it to strike himself repulsive in no ordinary degree to have given displeasure.

But if, on that occasion, he was met with a friendly welcome, on his second appearance Saturday night, he was the object of a deliberate and in some cases organized ovation, the most brilliant and significant which has been accorded to any young actor, perhaps, in the theatrical annals of our city.

We do not propose here to analyze Mr. Barrett's rendition of Richard the Third on Saturday night. We will merely observe that it did not startle by any overbold departures from accepted traditions, nor yet display that subservency to classical models which tends only to lugubrious monotone and strikes all fresh and vigorous aspiration.

For the rest, we are glad to remark in Mr Barrett a large fulfilment of the promise he gave when performing at the Varieties the season before the present. He will personate to-night Evelyn in Bulwer's play of Money, and Tuesday night Richelieu.

We are much obliged to Messrs. McKnight and Woods, clerks of the J. C. Swon for river favors.

Mr. Geo. A. Williams, clerk of the steamer Grey Eagle, has our thanks for Natchez dates to the 3d inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE J. C. SWON.—The steamer J. C. Swon, Capt. Wm. Thompson, arrived from Cairo this morning with Western dates to the 1st inclusive, the leading contents of which have been anticipated by telegraph.

The Evening Star arrived at New York on the 24th P. M.

Gold opened in New York on the 27th at 200¾, and closed at 202. It was reported active and firmer; cotton heavy and lower, 81 to 83.

The Western markets show no material change in provisions.

A New York dispatch of the 27th notes the departure of reinforcements going South, at the rate of 2000 per day.

Movements of the Ram Olinde.

New York, February 26.—The *Herald* says that late advices from London are that the pirate ram Olinde has put into the Spanish port of Ferrol, having met with considerable damage in the bay of Biscay after leaving the Federal coast. She was considered a failure. The United States steamer Niagara and a French steamer had gone to intercept her.

The new rebel ram Ajax sailed from England some week ago, and three others will shortly sail, one of which is named Hercules. In the Clyde, is about ready.

New Order Regarding Plantation Regulations.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 23.

The Plantation Regulations established by Mr. W. P. Mellen, General Agent, Treasury Department, and announced in Orders, will at once be complied with by all Planters in the State of Louisiana.

There are several provisions in these Regulations which, in the opinion of many Planters, are hard and inequitable; in particular, the regulations will be subject to amendment and change, and Planters and others interested should understand that the Government of the United States have no other object than to secure, as far as practicable, the development of the industrial resources of the country, and the security and advancement of the Freedmen of the States.

All who heartily co-operate with the authorities in so doing may be assured of a fair and patient examination into their alleged grievances, and full consideration of their claims to modification of rules that experience may prove to be oppressive or unwise.

While this assurance is readily given to good citizens who thus co-operate, the converse of the proposition is equally true, and applies with special force to those who willfully place obstacles in the way of the Officers in the discharge of their duties by refusing to cultivate their own lands, or to permit it to be done by others, will find that such lands will be given to those who will labor upon them, with no other privilege to the owner than a light rent to be paid out of the future produce.

By command of Major General HURLBUT,
GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieut Col and Assistant Adjutant Gen.

[From the European, (Liverpool) Times]

Cotton and its Prospects.

The Civil War in America has had a more ruinous effect on the well being of individuals and of countries that have taken advantage of the great internal disruption of the other side of the Atlantic. The law of supply and demand has quite revolutionized a trade in which the Southern people of the United States for many years distanced all competitors. With a highly favorable soil, and with abundance of slave labour, the South's now struggling for independence has tried the resources of the world; but when peace has been restored, with or without slavery, the condition of things there will be very different to what it formerly was. New competitors in various parts of the globe have striven to fill the vacuum so created; capitalists have been investing untold sums in raising the staple which clothes the greater part of the human race; and industry has been fought in every direction to still ultimate tributes in providing material for the looms of Great Britain.

A very remarkable communication from Western India, which appeared recently in the columns of a London contemporary, brings out in bold relief the loss by the war which America has sustained, and the golden harvest by the same calamity which the merchants and traders of Bombay have reaped. No tale in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" is more wonderful than the transformation which that port in Western India has undergone in exporting cotton for the European markets. Immense fortunes have been made by all largely engaged in the work of producing and stimulating the growing of cotton. Millionaires abound. Clerks, with small salaries, have had their fortunes swelled out to gigantic proportions.

Even the ryots, the poorest and most depressed of all the agricultural labourers in Hindostan, have partaken so liberally of this auriferous mania that they now rejoice in all the comforts and even luxuries which the East can supply. Every person, however remotely connected with cotton, has made money enough to satisfy the miser's utmost avarice. But there have been drawbacks to this otherwise glowing picture. The price of other articles has correspondingly increased. The value of property, of houses, of lodgings, of the necessaries of life, has more than kept pace with this sudden shower of the precious metals. Persons with fixed incomes now find it impossible to live in the city which has been the scene of this extraordinary change, and the Governor of Bombay, under the fear of being deserted by his subordinates, was compelled to vote increased wages to increase their stipends, lest they should be overwhelmed and crushed by this plethora of good luck to the comparative few. Cotton has been so remunerative under the new stimulus of high prices that the cultivation of grain, rice, and other edibles, has been comparatively neglected, and the anomaly is witnessed of starvation following in the wake of all this sudden and unlooked for prosperity. The change which has been wrought in the state of society at Bombay may probably have been paralleled by similar scenes in the infancy of the gold diggings in California and Australia, where men who previously lived by the labour of their hands found themselves suddenly in possession of great pecuniary resources; but nowhere else have such changes from poverty to wealth been at all so marked, or so extraordinary.

In a country where labour is abundant, and the soil and climate favourable, the growth of cotton may be carried to an extent which may reasonably be supposed capable of competing for a long time with the Transatlantic article. Come what may in the United States of North America, where the negro has been made to fight the battles of the Federals, and is now about to be pressed into the armies of the South, the end must be a serious diminution in the amount of slave labour, even supposing the institution of slavery to be continued, and a largely increased scale of free labour, if slavery be annihilated. In either case, a long time must necessarily elapse before the tide of fortune, which has set in so strongly in favour of cotton, the produce of India, can be diverted into other channels.

The statistics of the Indian cotton trade show how readily the enterprising speculators in Bombay appreciated the opening which the course of events in America had made for them. In 1859 they sent us half a million of bales; the next year—the first year of the war—this quantity was nearly doubled, and last year the quantity exceeded a million. From this it will be seen that the quantity of cotton exported has not been at all in the ratio of increased prices, but enough has been done to realize the results which we have already mentioned.

In Madras, the cotton sent to England varied from 55,000 bales, forwarded in 1860, to 173,000 bales in 1864. In Bengal, the increase varied from 30,000 bales in 1861 to 192,000 in 1864—a part of India from which, we had never received any cotton prior to the outbreak in America. Egypt and Brazil have both been putting forth their powers in the way of producing cotton under the stimulus of high prices. In 1863 we received from Egypt 123,000, from Brazil, 103,000; but in 1864 the first named country sent us 257,000 bales, and the last 212,000. The estimate for the present year from all the cotton producing countries is nearly three millions of bales, including 150,000 from America, 300,000 from Egypt, 250,000 from Brazil, 1,500,000 from India, 100,000 from the West Indies, and Peru, 100,000 from Turkey, 500,000 from China and Japan—total 2,900,000. The bales differ in weight in different countries. From America, it represents 425 pounds; from Egypt—the next nearest approach—500 lbs, from Brazil, 180 lbs.—the lowest; from Peru and the West Indies, 200 lbs.—the next lowest; from India 385 lbs; from Turkey, 355 lbs; and from China and Japan, 240 lbs.

Gen. Sherman's Black Colony.

(From the Hartford Press.)

When Mr. Stanton was in Savannah, Gen. Sherman invited to a conference twenty of the leading men among the negroes, such as they selected to represent them. They sent their most intelligent men, their class leaders, preachers. With this body Sherman, in the presence of Stanton, entered into a free conference regarding their condition and wishes. They explained to him their situation and desires. They told him that their principal want was land. If they had the assured possession of land, they would support themselves. They were then asked whether they would prefer to live by themselves, or with people. After consultation, they answered, that, for the present, they would prefer to live by themselves. The scheme was therefore arranged in most of its details exactly in accordance with the wishes of the negroes, and with their practical suggestions.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, March 6, 1865.

Western Products exhibited rather more animation to-day and the demand for Sugar and Molasses continued lively, but cotton, the staple was depressed by the accounts from New York and the temporary suspension of shipping facilities.

Specie opened with some few to large at previous rates, but holders generally claimed an advance on the news from New York. Late last date the market improved and at 8 P. M. Gold could not have been quoted under [illegible] dollar. It was then offered lower, supposed to be in consequence of the report of still lower advices, and at the close was quoted at [illegible], against [illegible] on Saturday. Early in the day it could have been bought at [illegible]. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver. American half dollars were quoted at [illegible] and Mexican dollars at [illegible].

Foreign Exchange also ruled higher, the sales of Sterling including a good amount at [illegible] for Bank at 242, [illegible] of a favorite signature at [illegible]. There was only a limited amount of bank to be had. [illegible]

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited and rates were fully maintained, the sales including a good amount of Sight at ¼ discount; some New York sight at ½, and a fair amount of one day's sight at the same rates. The Banks and dealers checked at from par down to ¼ discount, but in the latter part of the day there were lots of bills waiting to draw under par. Paymasters' checks were passed at ½ per cent. discount.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 25 shares Gas Light [illegible] with shows an improvement. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Monday Evening, March 6, 1865.

COTTON.—Shipping facilities being for the moment suspended, and the accounts from New York being unfavorable prices gave way today about 2c ₱ lb. Good Ordinary being quoted at the close at 66 a 68c, and Low Middling at 70 a 72, while the sales were confined to barely 150 bales, including 16 Pickings at 21c, 6 Samples at 57, 26 barely Ordinary at —, and 96, 11, 8, 13 and 3, prices not stated.

TOBACCO.—There were sales to dealers of 9 hhds part of Refused at 16c, and 2 hhds leaf at 21c ₱ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday were confined to 150 bbls Molasses and 53 hhds Sugar. The demand continues brisk and the supplies still readily at full prices. The sales this comprise 121 hhds Sugar at 21c ₱ lb for Fair, and 23 a 23½c ₱ lb for yellow clarified. A few bbls. rebrn Molasses, 17c; 25 bbls sold at 1.25 ₱ gallon for inferior, and 3 at $1 25 for Good Common new, and $1 25 ₱ gallon for Prime to Choice. There is no demand as yet for Cuba Sugar and Molasses; buyers are awaiting further supplies. Last week, not previously reported, 175 bbls. and 100 half bbls. Muscovado Molasses sold privately at 90c ₱ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—A steamer arrived from the West this morning, with a large cargo of Western Produce. There was more disposition among buyers to operate to-day, and the market was livelier. The sales comprised 200 bbls. common Flour, in two lots, at $8; 200 Superfine at $9 25, and 100 good Superfine at $9 75 ₱ bbl, 100 sacks Bran at $2 30 ₱ 100 lbs., 50 bbls white Beans at $10 ₱ bbl, and 15 kegs fair Western Butter at 45c ₱ lb. A lot of 50 bbls rectified Whisky sold last week at $2 17½ ₱ gallon, a decline. Prices have since further weakened. Numerous orders have been received to forward Provisions here, to the North, prices there being higher. One lot of 1080 bbls and tierces Lard are now about to be shipped. Good Apples are selling on the landing at $11 ₱ bbl; Potatoes at $4, Onions at $5, Turnips at $1 50 a $2 ₱ bbl, Eggs at 35c ₱ dozen, Chickens at $12, and Turkeys at $20 ₱ dozen.

FREIGHTS.—There are no steamers, and very few sailing vessels in port for New York. The most of their room is engaged. They are taking Cotton at 3c ₱ lb, and Flour at 80c ₱ bbl.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 7, 1865.

Arrived yesterday — 14 Hogs. Amount of stock sold: 120 Beeves, 37 Hogs, 16 Milch cows and 60 Veal. Stock remaining on hand: 245 Beeves, 215 Hogs, 115 Sheep, 52 Milch Cows and 41 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	00 — @ — 18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	00 — @ — 17
Western Beeves, 3d quality	00 — @ — 16
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	— — @ — —
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	— — @ — —
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	— 10 @ — 18
Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	6 00 @ 12 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	40 00 @ 100 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	15 00 @ 25 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	12 00 @ 15 00
Yearling Calves, ₱ head	10 00 @ 20 00

DIED,

Yesterday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., Widow FRANCOIS DALCOURT, born Emilie Hamy, aged [illegible] years. Her friends and those of the Messrs. Henry and Delorme families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 74 Orleans street.

Bank of Louisiana in Liquidation,
New Orleans, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Sec. 1 of the By-Laws of this Bank, a meeting of the Stockholders thereof will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, 10th April next, opening at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the affairs of the Bank.

mh2 td J. P. LAVINE, Cashier.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.
Office, No. 109 Canal street,
New Orleans, December 14th, 1864.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it has been resolved that from and after this date a return of TWENTY PER CENT. be made on premiums to parties insuring at this office.

The above return of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash, this Company issuing no scrip.

dl5 lm A. LABERTON, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 7, 1865

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Argosy, Lindsay, for New York. — O W Hynson & co
Steamer Continental, Carson, for St Louis — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Mountaineer, Ford, 20 days from New York, to L H McQueen—101 days.
Bark Mary Horvey, ——, from Pensacola, in ballast to master—Point
Schr Union, ——, from Mobile Bay, in ballast, to master—Point
Schr Union, Haskell, from Cypress Point, to master—Basin
Schr Ariane, Jones, from Madisonville, to master—Old Basin
Schr Hart Rose, Fauer, from Madisonville, to master—Basin
Schr Louise, Courtin, from St Catherine, to master—Basin
Schr Zenobe, Verrazano, from St James, to master—LPT
Schr Lucy, Coleman, from Tchefuncta, to master—Basin
Schr Ounicara, Courtin, from Bayou Vincent, to master—Basin
Schr Dessis, Jones, from Madisonville, to master—Basin
Steer Star, Geary, from Pleque fne, to master—LPT
Schr Aldiope, Ostermann, from St Charles, to master—LPT
Luggers Sylphide, New York and Flying Star, from Coast to master—LPT

—STEAMBOATS—

J C Swon, —— from Cairo
Big Grey Eagle, Wetham, from Vicksburg
Atlanta, Lodge, from Natchez
Ray Dog, Keln, from St Landry
Ben Franklin, Bouchereau, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP

Schr Vandor, (British) Hibbs, from Matamoras
Schr Lady Freeze, Fowler, from Matamoras
Schr Gen. ——, from Matamoras
Schr Joe Kelly, ——, from Matamoras, in ballast to Kelly
Schr Hart, ——, from Matamoras, in ballast to master
Schr Frisco, (British) ——, from Ruatan Island, to master—Cargo, Fruit to order

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The towboat Leviathan, Crowell, from the Passes—Brought up ship Mountaineer, bark Mary Horvey and schr Union.

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per bark Argosy—25 bales cttn 117 bbls tin clay 1311 bbls flour

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Mountaineer, from New York—Folger & co—T Bogart & co—J T Hirsch—Bowles & Frank—J H Jackson—A Hill—A H Stone & co—E C Palmer & co—A Kinga Bro—Bass & co—A R Sylva—J Kelson—R M Dobson—E Hodge—Nearns A Gentleman—J P Conley—H Parsons—C T Carbarie & co—J H Lando—E W Burbank—E & J Adams—J Drayman—J Gluppe—S I Wandelman—L Pierce & co—Geo Leader—Fritz & Jones—A Hill—F Dwyer—T McKay—F Federer—E C Meyers—W B Beard—Old Miller—Leef & Moore—H H Hays—C Patterson—Hicks & Tower—Jack & Boyle—H Bottner—H A Chippendale—J Collins—Z S Smith & Son—A Gamel—A Schwartz—T & Finlay—D N Hall—J Moore & co—J Bloom—A Frank—Hess & Ferrington—Kearny, Blois & co—H Jacobs—A F Fullerton—T W Maledon—H Seliger—Barnett & Burgess—Montgomery Bros—G H Vlaher—B Cohn—A Newark—P O'Donnell—P Antoni—J C Morris and order

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Mountaineer—[illegible]

BOSTON—Per bark Trinity—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per ship [illegible]—[illegible] to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Big Grey Eagle—[illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Atlanta—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer J C Swon—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer [illegible]—[illegible]

CYPRESS POINT—Per schr Union—[illegible] cords wood to order

PLAQUEMINE—Per schr Star—[illegible]

ST CHARLES—Per schr Aldiope—7 cords wood to order

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Ariane—[illegible] cords wood to order

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Hart Rose—[illegible]

ST CATHERINE—Per schr Louise—[illegible] cords wood to order

ST JAMES—Per schr Zenobe—[illegible]

TCHEFUNCTA—Per schr Lucy—[illegible]

BAYOU VINCENT—Per schr Ounicara—[illegible]

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Dessis—[illegible]

COAST—Per luggers Sylphide, New York and Flying Star—[illegible]

For New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R. R. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Tuesday Evening March 7th 1865.

Fourth Night of the distinguished young Actor,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Who will appear in his great character of RICHELIEU, supported by MISS HENRIETTA IRVING as Julie de Mortimer. mh7

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 11th of April, at the Opera House. fe24 1f

Pork, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Etc.

100 bbls New Mess PORK,
100 bbls New Prime Mess PORK,
500 ... Fleur's Extra FLOUR,
500 ... ... Colonial ...
500 ... Smith's Favorite ...
500 ... ... Atlantic ...
500 ... Eagle Steam ...
75 casks Clear BACON SIDES,
50 ... Green SHOULDERS,
50 tierces choice home kettle rendered LARD
200 kits ...
100 kegs ...
20 firkins Goshen BUTTER,
41 bales India BAGGING,
50 coils ...
500 coils Manila BALE ROPE,
25 bales TWINE.
Landing and in store for sale by
E. S. KERR,
mh1 3t 71 and 73 Poydras street

Hams! Pork! Flour! Corn Meal!

50 tierces Sugar cured S. C. Hams,
[illegible]
100 bbls Mess Pork,
[illegible] ... Bacon Meat, Shoulders, Hams and Sides
50 ... Lard,
500 ... fine, superfine and extra Flour,
500 ... Corn Meal,
For sale by J. S. VANHORN,
mh1 1t Corner Magazine and Poydras street.

LUMBER......LUMBER.

50,000 FEET 1 inch CYPRESS BOARDS

[illegible]

FLOORING and CEILING.
For sale by L. B. SANARENS,
[illegible] 243 Charles street, between Frenchmen and Esplanade streets.

Cash Advances,

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise, consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.

WM. J. REID,
48, Carondelet street.

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

A very large and well assorted stock of HARDWARE, for sale on account of liquidation by
L. B. POTHIER,
fe6 1m 83 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

See Postponed on Account of the 4th of March
Profitable Investment of a Valuable Lot of Ground on Esplanade street.
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street—
A SPACIOUS LOT OF GROUND fronting Esplanade, Burgundy and Marais streets, having 40 feet 2 inches frontage, Esplanade street, same front on Barracks street, [illegible] feet [illegible] in depth, and fronting Marais street, and [illegible] feet [illegible] line on the opposite line; together with a large frame building, slated, roofed on Barracks street.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at one year's credit for notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date and secured by mortgage—Or the whole cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Ad. Boudousquié, Notary Public.

Succession of Adolphe Vondez.—No. 21,159.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Household Furniture, One Gold Watch and Chain.

BY HOFFMAN & MARKS;
S. S. ZALINSKER, Auctioneer.
38 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 11th, 1865, at eleven o'clock, A. M., in pursuance of an order from the Honorable J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, at the store situated No. 164 Levee street, for account of said succession—

The Contents of said STORE, comprising Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Crockeries, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres, Laces, Shirts and Umbrellas, Fancy Articles, &c.

—Also—

A Gent lot of Household Furniture and one Gold Watch and Chain.

The Fixtures (sold: Scale, Counters, Shelving, &c.)

Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. mh4

Succession of A. H. Courcelle—No. 21,131.—Second District Court of New Orleans.

Valuable Real Estate fronting on St. Peter street, Four One Story Brick Houses.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
Office No. 24, Chartres street.

SATURDAY, March 25th, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, near Canal, by virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date January the 28th 1865, the following property to said succession—

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, the rights, ways, privileges thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the Faubourg Treme, Second District of this City, in the square bounded by St. Peter, Orleans, and Johnson streets, designated by the Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8, on a plan drawn by Messrs. Castelin & Coffee, and deposited in the office of Adolphe Boudousquié, Notary Public in this city for reference; which said lots of ground are formed out of three lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 5, 6, 7, of square No. 12 on a plan deposited in the office of Theo. Guyol, Notary Public, under No. 716, and were purchased by the said A. H. Courcelle from Jules Turpe Esq., by act passed before [illegible] Notary Public, in this City on the 27th of April 1859.

The said lots of ground, Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8, have each [illegible] feet [illegible] inches front on St. Peter street, between [illegible] and [illegible] streets, by [illegible] feet [illegible] inches [illegible] in depth, between parallel lines, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting in FOUR ONE STORY BRICK HOUSES with four separating kitchens detached and in good order for rent.

Terms and Conditions—This being the second and last credit, the above described properties will be adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever they will bring at TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT, the purchaser furnishing his notes or obligation with good and solvent endorser, bearing an interest at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum from date to maturity, to the satisfaction of the administrator of the Estate, and a special mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

The property is to be insured and the policy of insurance to be transferred to the administrator.

Act of sale before Mr. Ad. Boudousquié at the expense of the purchasers. mh4 11 18 25

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Side-Wheel Steamships Between New York and Havre.

THE first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, February 1.
LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135.
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
Havre—William Iselin & Co.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER, do. do. 11
CITY OF NEW YORK, do. do. 18

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

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$90 00	Steerage	$35
do. to London	95 00	do. to London	34 00
do. to Paris	95 00	do. to Paris	40 00
do. to Hamburg	95 00	do. to Hamburg	37 00

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

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from [illegible]. Those 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 ELLIOT & McKENNER, 45 Gravier street.

New York Mail Steamship Co's Line of Sidewheel Steamers to NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR, ...Knox, ...Saturday, March 4th
MORNING STAR, ...Nelson, ...Saturday, March 11th
EVENING STAR, ...Ball, ...Saturday, March 18th
MORNING STAR, ...Nelson, ...Saturday, March 25th
DAY STAR, ...(Building).

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR is 2,700 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2415 tons, the DAY STAR 2173 tons, and the ROWENA 2200 tons Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
sep14 ly 33 Carondelet street.

For Matamoras.

THE new Mexican Steamer C. CASTRO, built expressly for the trade between this port and Matamoras, and having superior cabin accommodations, will leave on the 15th of March for the above port.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 31 Front Levee street, between Common and Gravier sts., office of the Mississippi Co. fe25

154......CANAL STREET......154

Mad'e OLYMPE.

BEGS to inform the Ladies of New Orleans that she has just received per steamer Morning Star, a rich assortment of:

MOIRE antique and Spring Silks,
GRENADINE plain and figured,
CHAMBREY and mozambiques,
FOULARDS and poils de chevre,

And every sort of goods for Spring and Summer wear; also a fine selection of Muslin dresses, Casaques and Coats trimmed with applicable laces.

BAREGE Dresses.
MORNING Toilets,
Ready made, at very low prices.

Mad'e OLYMPE is expecting from Paris, by the next steamer, Straw and Leghorn bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers and Veils according to the latest shapes and fashions for the spring, to be ready for sale on the 1st of March.

Dresses, Cloaks, Ball Toilets made and trimmed to order and at the lowest rates. feb13 1m

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, a white woman well recommended and without a child. Apply at No. 186 Villere street. mh6 St

ENGINEER.

A GOOD ENGINEER who is competent to manage and keep in good order any steam engine, and who does also make himself useful as a carpenter, desires a situation in the city or in the country. Best references given.

Apply at No. 161 Rampart street, near Dumaine. feb24

Havana Segars,

48 000 HAVANA SEGARS of different sizes of the brands Flor Legitima de Cabanas, Regalia, Principe Alfonso and Legitimos Españoles. Entering A. F. Lozano from Havana.

For sale by HORNIG & BROTHER,
mh4 3d [illegible] Gravier street.

WOOL. WOOL.

HIGHEST price paid for wool, by
A. Y. DUNBAR,
fe14 1f [illegible] street.

Cotton Seed.

JUST received 500 sacks Petit Gulf choice COTTON SEED and for sale by
A. Y. DUNBAR,
fe15 1f [illegible] Common street.