THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1865.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, improved property.

By D. E. Morphy, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, several valuable lots of ground.

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

By the sheriff, at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 St. Peter street, the contents of a coffee house.

CREDIT SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF THE CONTENTS OF A COFFEE-HOUSE.—We call the attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of the contents of a coffee house situate at No. 43 St. Peter street, Second District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

We are requested by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to call the attention of capitalists and other parties wishing to invest in well located improved real estate, to the succession sale of Louise Duralde, widow of Joseph Soniat Dufossat, succession of John J. Parker, also several other pieces of improved real estate advertised by him to be sold this day, Saturday, February 18th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange.

MAIL FOR MATAMOROS.—We are informed that a mail, to be sent to Matamoros in charge of a special messenger on the steamship Matamoros, will close at the Post Office to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN DATES OF THE 12th, NEW YORK DATES OF THE 11th.

THE HENRY VAN PHUL AT MORGANZA.

GOLD 205¾ AT THE CLOSE ON THE 11th.

Gen. Grant Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War—His Account of an Arrangement for the Complete Exchange of Prisoners—The Army of the Potomac Quiet.

THE CASE OF THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Morganza, Feb. 17—3 P. M.

The steamer Henry Van Phul passed down at 3 P. M., with Western dates of 12th and New York dates of the 11th.

New York, February 11th.—Gold market dull with a downward tendency, opened at 209 and closed at 205¾. Gen. Grant was before the Committee on the conduct of the war in Washington yesterday, when, in reply to a question he answered that he had effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, until one or the other party has exchanged the number of prisoners they now hold.

The House took a recess, and the members gathered around to pay their respects to the General, who bowed his acknowledgements and retired. The audience loudly applauded.

A dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 8th, says: Nothing of interest transpired on the lines to-day.

A Montreal dispatch of the 10th says: The case of the St. Albans raiders was up again today, when the prisoners' counsel asked for a further delay for reasons stated in affidavits, which say that four messengers were sent to Richmond. Mr. Houghton's advocate went to Washington and endeavored, without success, to obtain [illegible] to Richmond.

In reply to his letter Mr. Seward wrote him that the Government could hold no communication or correspondence with him and that he was expected to leave the country without entering the scene of insurrection or communicating with the insurgents. He saw the President and the British Chargé d'Affaires without success. He wrote a second letter to Mr. Seward to which no attention was paid. Application for further delay was refused. The refusal is generally looked upon as deciding the case against the prisoners.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—With the present week terminates at the Academy the season of the circus and menagerie. On Monday evening the Mammoth Variety Company, which earlier in the winter proved itself, beyond peradventure, the most complete, brilliant and deservedly popular combination of the kind ever presented on the Academy boards, will commence a series of its characteristic entertainments, and, as it is estimated, with certain additions to its corps of artists and to its curriculum of performances which most naturally enhance the general interest of its results.

MID-DAY PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.—To-day concludes the operations of the circus and menagerie in New Orleans, and the last day is to be commemorated by two performances, one at noon and one at night. As it is well understood that this is the most considerable combination of artists and trained animals that is likely soon, if ever, again to be organized here, the public need scarcely be reminded of the great eligibility of this last opportunity of witnessing their extraordinary performances.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Henrietta Irving will return to this stage to-night in the character of Adrienne Lecouvreur. The programme also comprises a dance and an amusing afterpiece.

The Lady of Lyons is selected for the first conjoint appearance here on Monday evening of Lawrence Barrett and Miss Irving. It is unquestionably a strong combination.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Scallan will have a complimentary benefit to-night, with a spirited and diversified bill, comprising performances by the Æolian Minstrels, as well as of the theatre's regular company. Aside from regard for the beneficiary, lovers of fun would not willingly miss the occasion.

Meantime a grand matinée will be given at noon, including the fairy spectacular drama of Cherry and Fair Star, with songs, choruses, dances, &c., and the comic piece, Did You Send Your Wife to the Lake?

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE MISSISSIPPI PASSES.—In consequence of the frequent delays of steamers at the mouth of the Mississippi, the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has appointed Messrs. Flanders, Fosdick and Moulton a committee to report on the subject and to draw up a memorial to Congress for an appropriation for removing obstructions at the Passes. The Chamber also instructed its Secretary to confer with parties in the North interested in the commerce of New Orleans, and to represent to the Postmaster General the injuries to the mail service resulting from the cause in question, in order that they may assist in having it remedied.

Major General Herron is now commanding the district of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, with headquarters at the latter place. He is said to take the command with large discretionary powers on the application of the new trade regulations.

The steamship Yazoo arrived at New York on the 9th. She was announced previously to leave on her return trip to New Orleans on the 11th, but it is not thought probable, with so short a time for unloading and loading, that she could sail on the day designated.

Egan & King have pure Boston [illegible] Potatoes, fresh ground Meal and new Beans for sale.

Arrival of the Pauline Carroll.

The Pauline Carroll, from Cairo, arrived last night, with the latest St. Louis papers that have yet come to hand. Their news, however, has mainly been anticipated by Cairo dates and by telegraph.

ACCOUNTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND MR. SEWARD.

St. Louis papers of the 11th contain President Lincoln's response to the Senate's resolution of inquiry relative to the peace conference, transmitted to Congress on the 10th, and giving a documentary account of that meeting, its results and antecedents, with copies of the various notes, letters, and passports connected therewith.

Accompanying these documents is an elaborate letter from Mr. Seward on the subject to Mr. Adams, American Minister to England, giving his report of the affair with the view of placing the attitude of his Government in a satisfactory light before the world, and to anticipate erroneous statements and views.

Mr. J. H. Langwell, clerk of the Pauline Carroll, has our thanks for esteemed newspaper favors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Garroting.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Godfroy, one of the employes of the *Bee* office, was assailed by garrotters at the steps of his house on Burgundy street, and rifled of a valuable diamond ring, a gold watch, and his pocket book containing a sum of money. He was roughly handled, and his neck was badly cut by the garrotters.

United States District Court — Judge E. H. Durell.—In the case of property of Mr. Hyams the rights of intervenors came up for discussion. The question of loyalty and the necessary lien or privilege on the property came up on the intervention of the Citizens' Bank, whose pleading are to be amended to show the status of the management of that concern.

A vendor's privilege of Mrs. Pontalba was allowed, the agent, Mr. E. Richereau showing his loyal status.

A new application in the case of the Lady Harley, claiming to have sailed from Tampico for Matamoros, but captured off the coast of Texas, 200 miles out of her course, was taken under advisement.

Chicken Thieves.—Owners of fowls in the Faubourg Tremé, about Claiborne and Broad streets, complain bitterly about nightly depredations committed on their hen roosts and the mysterious disappearance of their gobiers.

The residents of that region appeal to the police for a riddance of the terrible scourge.

First District Court.—Judge Hiestand.—John Brown was tried on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on a son of Caroline Farmer, on the corner of Bagatelle and Claiborne streets. Accused was acquitted.

S. Vidou was before the jury and found guilty of an assault and battery on Mr. J[illegible], who was called from the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets to Dr. Elliot's stable.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, February 17, 1865.

Senate.—The Senate came to order at twenty minutes past one o'clock—a quorum present.

The minutes of the late proceedings were read and adopted.

The Committee on Printing reported the approval of bills for printing, amounting to $19,791 59. Adopted.

The Committee on Auditing and Supervising the expenses of the Senate reported a number of bills approved.

Mr. Montamat gave notice that he would introduce a bill relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Mr. Hart presented a petition of the lady managers of the Orphans' Home, for material aid, which was read and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, the joint resolution from the House, relative to the adoption of the proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, was taken up. The joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment was passed through the readings and finally adopted, by 18 ayes against 1 nay. Mr. J[illegible] who voted in the negative, gave as his reason for his negative vote, that the delegation from Louisiana had not been received in Congress, and that he could not see why this State could be considered one day in the Union the other day out of it.

Mr. O'Connell offered a joint resolution to offer the thanks of the General Assembly to Maj. Gen. Banks for his advocacy of the cause of Louisiana in Washington.

Explaining the resolutions, Mr. O'Connell improved the opportunity with a severe rebuke of the course pursued by Mr. Th. J. Durant in endeavoring to reduce this State to the position of a (conquered) territory. The speaker was particularly bitter in analyzing the different aspects the conduct of Mr. Durant appeared in, according to the phases of the history of the rebellion and the re-occupation of this city by the Federal troops.

The resolutions were laid over under the rules. The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

House of Representatives.—A quorum was present at the usual hour, the Hon. S. Belden, Speaker, presiding.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

The minutes were read and approved.

The following notice given by Mr. Balzer and omitted in our report yesterday, appeared on the minutes "notice of Mr. Balzer," that he intends to introduce a bill, repealing the several acts, incorporating or chartering and giving special privileges to the Masonic Grand Lodge, as at present organized.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Boyd Robinson and R. Miller, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Regan, because he was summoned as a witness to a military court.

The bill to regulate the fees of justices of the peace and constables throughout the State was taken up and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A petition of the society of the colored veterans of 1814 and 15, for relief, was read and laid over under the rules.

Bills for the relief of two Orphan Asylums, at Baton Rouge, and one for the management of the Asylum of the deaf dumb and blind, were adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain gave notice that he will introduce an act for the impeachment of certain Senators, on the charge of malfeasance in office, in absenting themselves from their duty improperly.

Mr. Breckenridge gave notice that he would introduce a resolution fixing the hour of the meeting of the House at 11 o'clock A. M.

The bill regulating boarding-houses passed the second reading and was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The militia bill was then taken up, but it was soon found that there was no quorum. A motion to adjourn was responded to with 30 yeas and 28 nays. A message from the Senate then announced the concurrence of that body in the joint resolution ratifying the amendment of the United States Constitution abolishing slavery. The speaker then announced that the House stands adjourned until Monday next, 12 M.

The steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. Hildreth, takes her departure for New York direct, this morning at 8 o'clock, with the U. S. mails, a full cargo and the following passengers:

S M Smithson, Cap F D Hamilton, Geo C Donnell, J A Douglas, Wm Ledas, Mrs Mc[illegible] and 2 children, Mrs M Walters, Mrs Maguire, Mrs Baker and child, Mrs [illegible].

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. Bell, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York via Havana, with a full cargo, the mails for Havana and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.—Peter Milne, Thos Brunner, C Jaubert, wife and child, A F Stone, J M Ramsey, Dr P Lafon, A F Stone, Mrs Fanny Lobstein, D Robbins, T West and lady, J Espenau, F F Foger, Alex Wilson, W J Register, L G Benedict, R W Kloser, A L Field, Mr and Mrs Stern, Mr and Mrs J Reid, Mrs H Woodruff, S Munos, John Lane, Mrs K G Stapleton, Geo W Clanton, S S Bevans, Mrs Serera, S Doure, G W Boynton, S Farris, E Peget, G Orrange, Capt Hy Myers.

FOR HAVANA.—Miss C Gerardy, Mrs Geo. Folsom and three children, Miss Tate, Miss Adrian Gautin, Carolina Gautin, Henriette Gisling, A Kineret, servant, Mrs S D James, child and servant, N A Hart, L Dubibo, Mrs F M Bastien, Jules Olyresen, A Ho[illegible], John A Condet, J N Hugh, C [illegible] & H J Haight, Mrs & Miss Lafarge, Geo J Hubbard, S Sheridan, Mrs Scarateau, P A Burgoon, F Mosely, George Mosely, J Bennerman, Mrs Splakowski, Miss H Casey, C S Shannon, Peter Meghen, J H Kelly, C W Harley, J Tellisiero, G W Dauber, M Pepper, P McCalligan and 30 in the steerage.

[From the True Delta, last evening.]

The Draft.

Capt. Hibbert announced yesterday that the draft would be resumed on Wednesday morning. There are nearly 800 names drawn for the Fourth District, leaving something more than 200 to complete the drawing for that section.

In the meantime, the office is open for listening to reasons for exemption and deciding upon the qualifications of substitutes. These can be presented at once, and will be accepted if suitable.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—We heard a rumor [illegible] to be [illegible] Bear [illegible] to [illegible] tituted.

The Chessboard of the War—A Northern Defense of Hood's Campaign.

[From the Army and Navy Gazette.]

Now that Sherman's unparalleled campaign is closed, it is seen to be a rapid, dazzling and terrible defeat of the most promising and dangerous offensive campaign ever undertaken by the Confederacy. It was a campaign not only devised in Georgia, but in Virginia also, and had the sanction of Davis himself, as an able editorial of a New York cotemporary states:

"It is very easy to revile him now for the blunders he has made in sending Hood toward Sherman's rear, and leaving the road through Georgia open to the invader. But we venture to assert that there was not a single General in the Confederacy, nor is there one in Europe, who would have imagined, under the circumstances, that Sherman would do what he has done, and, therefore, have taken precautions against it. The march to Savannah, which has no precedent in the history of warfare, and the inference it suggests, is not that Davis is a great fool, but that Sherman is what an English journal recently pronounced him, 'the greatest of living Captains.' The passage of the great St. Bernard by Napoleon proved not the stupidity or incapacity of Melas, but the skill and audacity of his adversity."

Our own belief is that Sherman's great campaign will be found to have cut the Gordian knot of the war. By widely dividing his army, and then whipping his adversary's entire force with one half, he has put us one army ahead of the enemy—a fatal superiority of pieces on the board of war. So soon as that terrible discovery was made known to the Southern people, the cry for terms began to burst forth. It was a splendid stroke, whose influence, we prophesy, will yet come to be felt as the masterpiece, hitherto, of the war.

Quoting the above, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The suggestion that we are placed one army ahead by the results of Sherman's campaign, is a forcible one, but it is hardly strong enough. The army with which General Lee opposed Grant's advance upon Richmond last summer, is now the only one upon which the rebels can depend. Our occupation of the Mississippi River cuts off all reinforcements for the rebels from their Trans-Mississippi Department; and not only is Hood's army put *hors de combat* by his encounter with Thomas, but Sherman's march has cut him off from the East by the annihilation of hundreds of miles of the railroad quadrilateral in Georgia. This allows Grant to draw upon Thomas for a few corps, and more if he wants it, and *puts us two armies ahead!* Grant has heavy reinforcements, and Lee has to divide his old army in order to place troops enough in South Carolina to detain Sherman. The resemblance of the game of chess to that of war has often been remarked. The importance of a single piece in the game is well understood by all chess players. If one loses the piece in chess without getting an equivalent the game is considered closed, and going through the last moves becomes a mere matter of form. The rebellion has lost an army and has nothing to show for it. With the most awkward playing that can be made on our side, we must give the knife in three moves, and it is expected that the [illegible] may be a[illegible] at once.

Religious Fanaticism in Michigan—Adultery and Incest—"Christ Adams."

[From the Detroit [illegible] Feb. [illegible]]

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever come under our notice was examined before Justice Beardsley on Tuesday last, and the recital of the evidence shows with stock the community [illegible]. The parties, at whose instance the case came up, are Mr. J. Mills Gillet and his wife, people of more than ordinary intelligence, but the latter a woman of [illegible] and, [illegible] the terrible [illegible] she has [illegible] perceived her, one well calculated to adorn society. The defendant is one Uri Adams, well known through out the [illegible] portion of Oakland county as "Christ Adams." He is a much educated man, of good [illegible], and, as the evidence shows, capable of exercising a most powerful influence upon those with whom he [illegible] and brutal lust. [illegible] the victims [illegible] with Adams and [illegible] having committed incest [illegible] face to face, [illegible] almost to indifference, [illegible] to her straight forward, [illegible] every one present. He is tall, clear headed and [illegible], but had evinced too much [illegible] to be credited [illegible] principal [illegible] well known [illegible] Christ. [illegible]

J. Mills Gillet being duly sworn, and examined, [illegible] says, I reside in Avon, Oakland county, Michigan. I am forty-five years old, and [illegible] married about twenty [illegible] years ago. I knew Uri Adams [illegible] and my wife went to live with Uri Adams in [illegible] about 1851, in the town [illegible] My children went with us. Prior to this time I entertained religious belief in regard to the second coming of Christ. I believed Christ would appear in October, 1844. Uri Adams was a believer—a Millerite. In the first place I was looking for him to appear in person in the clouds of heaven. This time passed in the fall of 1844. I went to live at Adams's in the spring following. We did not give up the belief of the Christ coming, but I [illegible] there were some of the faithful held meetings. My views changed as to the manner of his coming. I thought he would be [illegible] to come in person on earth, and in some [illegible] of the Adventists or Millerites, to call, and that person was Uri Adams, though he [illegible] appear. It was somewhere about six months or a year after I went to live with Uri Adams that I thought Christ was represented in the person of Uri Adams.

My wife and children, and myself lived six years together as a family up to the time of my change of opinion as to the manner of Christ's coming. Then my views and those of my family, and also Mr. Adams, [illegible] that Christ had come, and that the relations before existing between man and wife, parent and child, be dissolved and new ones created, that the judgment had commenced. My wife was the first to experience such change of relation between man and wife. I accepted her experience, though not then of the same experience myself, though I expected I should experience the same belief at some future time. At this same time was also the time of resurrection. I am not positive as to whether my wife's experience was before or after the resurrection, but think it was about that time. This resurrection was that of character. I believe I saw that character manifested in Uri Adams. In other words, it was supposed that Uri Adams had died and none but Christ occupied that body, and that was his experience. Then another character came up in different ones among us, it was supposed that Uri being Christ knew all things, and that he would be able to recognize the different characters represented by us. I was impressed with the belief that I was John the forerunner, and I communicated such belief to Uri Adams. He then gave me the name of "John, the beloved disciple," and called he saw the name written out upon my person or forehead. Elizabeth, a sister of Uri Adams, living there at the same time, was called "Mary" my wife was called "Martha." After that "Mary" and "John" by Uri, were pronounced man and wife by the new relation. At that time I considered myself free from all duties which devolved upon me as father and husband under the old relation, and told my children that I was no longer father; but that Uri was their spiritual father; and we all assumed the relation of children to Uri, and called them (Uri and his wife) "pa" and "ma." We became one family. I afterwards left them, and left the family.

At the time of my living in the family of Uri, and looking upon him as Christ, there was an understanding in the family by me and the believers in the same religion, that obedience to Uri and his wife was eternal life, and this obedience was escaping death—what they call death—disobedience was death as I understood it—eternal death. This is what I understood Uri believed. It was what he talked. I have heard him say, that any real believer there, leaving on their own responsibility, the penalty would be death. Elizabeth, Uri's sister, lived there the most of the time I was there. She was living there at the time she and I were married by Uri in the way in which I have stated. After this was known to her father, mother and brother, they took her away, and she remained away some months—I should think less than a year. After this union between Elizabeth and myself by Uri, I never lived with her as my wife. I was given to understand that this union was to be an eternal one. Elizabeth lived in the family up to the time I left. She was a believer in the doctrine of Uri. I learned from my wife that Uri Adams had committed adultery with my wife. She told me that the first time was when she came out visiting when we lived at Vienna, some ten or twelve years ago. She said that at that time she and Uri's sister Elizabeth slept together; that "ma," as she called her (Uri's wife that is now dead), took my wife by the hand when she and Elizabeth both where in bed together, and she led my wife to the bed of Uri.

The testimony of Mrs. Gillet gives the details of what took place in the families, from which it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Gillet, with their children, a sister of Adams and two men named Doyle and Warren, had been living together in an adulterous and incestuous manner. [illegible] intercourse [illegible] the course was of [illegible] and frequently [illegible] years.

Adams was held to appear for trial before the Circuit court, and his bail fixed at $2,000.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Additional via the River by the Luminary.

The fine steamer Luminary, of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, Capt. J. H. Menge, arrived early this morning with the latest Western papers. To Messrs. M. T. Cummings and S. A. Woods, of this steamer, we are indebted for esteemed newspaper favors.

Message from President Lincoln on the Peace Conference.

Washington, Feb 10th.—*House*—A message was received from the President relating to the peace conference. He says: Mr. Blair, although going to Richmond with his consent, had no authority to speak or act for the Government. Mr. Davis wrote a letter through him, expressing his readiness to send or receive commissioners. Mr. Lincoln subsequently expressed himself to the effect that he was willing to receive gentlemen appointed by him with a view to secure peace on the basis of one common country. The particulars are given how the rebel commissioners should pass through our lines, promising them safe conduct and protection. They were explicitly told that it was to be an informal conference on the basis already mentioned.

The Commissioners wrote a letter, saying they wished to confer on the subject of the existing war, and on what terms it might be terminated, supposing the proper point had been reached. The President dispatched Secretary Seward to meet the Commissioners, with instructions to confer on the basis of a restoration of national authority, no receding by the Executive on the slavery question, no cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and disbanding of rebel forces. Seward was further instructed that he was not to conclude any arrangements. The President meanwhile sent an order to General Grant not to delay military operations. Seward communicated with the President, and the latter went down on the representations of General Grant, having previously received a dispatch stating that the Commissioners had accepted the proposed terms on which the conference was to take place. The Commissioners said in a note that their earnest desire was a just and honorable peace, and were ready to submit or receive propositions for that purpose. In accepting a passport they were not to be understood as admitting anything apart from the object of their mission. No papers were exchanged at the conference, which ended without any result.

HOOD'S TROOPS GOING EAST.

Cincinnati, February [illegible].—The *Gazette's* Nashville correspondent says: two corps of Hood's army, Cheatham's and Lee's have been sent to South Carolina.

SPEECHES OF GENS. HOOD AND BEAUREGARD.

Petersburg, February [illegible].—Yesterday morning General Hood arrived at Augusta and made a speech to the people. General Beauregard also made a very neat speech after Gen. Hood. He reviewed, briefly, the military career from the firing of the first gun at Sumter to the present time, and he wanted them to know that he intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed he could [illegible] a [illegible] to some foreign country.

River and Steamboat Items.

At St. Louis on the 10th the river was reported stationary, with six feet channel to Cairo, but free from floating ice, but navigable. *The Republican* says:

Business on the landing was tolerably brisk with boats trading in the lower Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Business with the lower Mississippi has fairly commenced, and the levee occupied by New Orleans and Memphis packets presents a scene of activity.

The Commonwealth had left for New Orleans. The Mary E. Forsyth was to leave on the 10th for this city. Also the Edward Walsh and the Pauline Carroll; and the Leviathan and Ben Stickney from Cairo on the 11th.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Feb. 9 P. M.—Flour Market dull. Sales include 200 barrels country super at $6 25 delivered; 300 bbls single extra at $8; 600 bbls do inspected, double head lined, and delivered, at $8 15; 400 bbls double extra, same conditions, at $9.

Corn—Supply small and market steady. Sales about 1,000 bags mixed and yellow, in lots, at $1 20; 180 bags mixed white at $1 25; and 125 do choice white at $1 28 ₱ bushel, including bags.

Oats—Market steady. Sales 515 bags at 92c, 110 at N. M. R. R. depot at 91c, all in new bags. 443 second hand [illegible] at 85c, and 17 bags rejected at 85c ₱ bushel.

Pork and Lard—No sale.

Bacon—Sales 50 tcs choice city sugar cured hams at 23½c, and 10 tcs do at 23¾c per pound.

Whisky—Dull and drooping, but no sale transpired.

Hay—Sales three car loads timothy at $[illegible] per ton.

Sorghum—Sales 41 bbls choice at 70c per gallon.

Butter—More doing. Sale 30 kegs good country store packed at 31c, 35 tubs at 37c, and 10 half bbls choice roll, in cotton wrappers, at 49c per pound.

Eggs—Sale 3 pkgs at 35c per dozen, shipper's count, with the pkgs.

Potatoes—75 double gunnies of Northern mixed were sold at $1 30 per bushel, with bags.

Tobacco—Low grades lugs are considerably lower, while bright manufacturing leaf is higher. Other grades unchanged.

Sugar—New Orleans 24 to 26½c, double refined crushed 30c.

Molasses—New Orleans $1 32 to $1 40, gold en syrup, bbls, $1 65.

Wooden Ware—Two-hoop pails per dozen, $3 00, three-hoop do per dozen, $4 30, nest tubs (3) $3 90, nest tubs (5) $5 10, nest tubs (6) $6 10, well buckets per dozen, $8 50 to $10 50, brooms per dozen, $3 50 to $6, washboards per dozen, $5 25, tubs per dozen, $14 50, $16 to $18.

Tobacco—Natural leaf $1 75, bright Tobacco, $1 25, caddy do 75 to $1, common do 50 to 75c, May apple, $1 to $1 10, cut smoking tobacco, 25 to 40c, cut tobacco in bales, 30 to 60c, fine cut chewing, 85c to $1 25.

Crackers—Pilot Bread per bbl at $4 50, butter Crackers per bbl at $1 75, water do per bbl at $1 75, soda do per bbl at $5 50, Boston do per bbl, $5 50, picnic do per bbl at $5 50, sugar do per bbl at $9 50.

Soap—Palm 13½ to 13¾c, German do 11, olive do 14c, chemical 14c, fancy, per box, $2 to $3 50.

Candles—Star 31 to 31c, tallow 23c; pressed 24c.

Cordage—6 and 9 thread 28c, other sizes 29c.

Anti-Repudiation Resolutions in the Missouri Legislature.

The question having been raised in Missouri of repudiating the State debts contracted under the secession administration of Jackson and Reynolds, a joint resolution was introduced into the Missouri House of Representatives on the 9th, by Mr. Fox, of St. Louis, designed for the strict maintenance of the financial honor and credit of the State, irrespective of temporary disturbances of politics and war.

This resolution was passed unanimously. Its text is below, with the principal paragraph of its preamble:

Whereas, We are compelled as good citizens and honest men to recognize all the obligations of the State to her creditors, as binding and unchanged, although our misfortunes may justly palliate our failure for the time to comply with some of their requirements upon the grounds of public and unavoidable calamity, and that sound public faith which can alone secure us respect and confidence abroad and unswerving patriotism at home, requires the obligation to be met at the earliest practicable period. Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That we, as the representatives of the loyal people of Missouri, do declare it to be our fixed and unalterable purpose, in which we believe ourselves fully sustained by those we represent, that the faith of the State shall be preserved with all her creditors, and their demands, interest and principal, satisfied to the fullest requirement; and further, that we may be the better enabled to give effect to this resolution, a committee, consisting of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with both the creditors of the State and the Governor on the subject, and to report at the adjourned session some plan by which Missouri's financial honor shall be maintained, and her obligations satisfactorily fulfilled.

By the new tax bill the tax on malt liquors—ale, beer and porter—is fixed at $1 50 per barrel of thirty gallons, instead of $1, as formerly.

The loss of property by the recent Philadelphia fire, was more than half a million, of which the coal oil consumed formed nearly [illegible]. The dead and missing number twenty [illegible].

"Thank God, wife, I have never contracted bad habits." "No sir, you have expended them."

Gov. Bramlette, of Ky., and the Constitutional Amendment.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 9th says that Gov. Bramlette sent a message to the Kentucky Legislature the day before, recommending the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

Referring to this intelligence the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The Governor of Kentucky has recommended the Legislature of that State to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery where-ever that instrument has the value of fundamental law. This is an important and remarkable event. Those who have known Governor Bramlette well have never doubted his true loyalty, but he has shown a sensitiveness on the negro question that has grieved some of his best friends, and comforted, if it has not aided, the enemies of his country. We are glad to see that he has the real statesmanlike quality of accepting the situation and making the best of it.

An Industrial View of Emancipation in Maryland.

Mr. Wallach, editor of the Washington *Star*, who is the owner of a fine farm in Dorchester county, Maryland, and a resident there, has commenced the publication of a series of articles giving his views of the present effect and ulterior results of emancipation in that State. In his first article he says:

The act of the new Maryland [illegible] simply abolishing slavery did not, as alleged, deprive one slaveholder in a hundred of that which was of the least pecuniary value to him. His every negro, except mothers of young families who had been of no money value, had either gone off or remained at home, virtually free. In no so remaining would not sell on the block for five dollars apiece, in the condition of uncertainty as to [illegible] which the singularly's war had brought slavery in Maryland. The negroes remaining at home worked as little as they pleased. And their was little wanted, as their wants were necessarily supplied by their owners, simply as the [illegible] precedent to remain in nominal slavery, when they knew as well as their owners that, free [illegible] with a fair share of the [illegible] any moment within their reach.

Even [illegible] the passage of [illegible] the Maryland [illegible] was the real event [illegible] the negro. Thus, so far as the immediate [illegible] carried, emancipation by Maryland caused free labor to those who were [illegible] before the war.

It is clear that nobody, even on the Eastern shore, where the [illegible] through emancipation has been heaviest, the sentiment of opposition to the policy is dying out with astonishing rapidity. It is creeping through the halt of those of the pro-slavery party whose negroes have been liberated, that under the new order of things their farms will pay them better than under the old, especially in the condition to which slavery had already brought the institution in their midst. They begin to comprehend that it will [illegible] to get the [illegible] wages, their labor, and with the cost and harassment of providing for the number of negroes too old, too feeble, or too young to labor efficiently, at all. They find, too, that most of the able slaves left in their respective counties are disposed to work faithfully for wages, and have had infused into them, by the magic of emancipation, an amount of manliness and energy properly directed, which the race was here previously thought incapable of manifesting.

These universally idle and dissolute—whose habits of silence and positive injuries to the community heretofore went far to make the law the code of the slave code of the State, have been reduced to [illegible] the only negro emigration from the Shore since the adoption of the New Constitution. Indeed, I may write that with wonderfully few exceptions, those negroes, and those utterly indisposed to hard labor—number fewer in number than has always been alleged by persons who conceive that an indisposition to labor faithfully without compensation, involves necessarily an indisposition to labor when fairly paid for so doing—have gone off principally to Baltimore. There they hope to get high wages for very light work, for doing odd jobs while loafing around the city streets. The severe competition of white labor there will soon either kill them off through want, or will educate them into a practical realization, when lightest, labor in the city is far harder than in the country.

THE RIGHT TO RIDE.—Henry Wilson introduced, on Saturday, into the United States Senate the following bill:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable waters of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinance, or of any rule, regulation or usage of any corporation, company or person whatsoever, and common passengers shall be subject and amenable to the same laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and usages as all white passengers, and any corporation, company, or person, offending against the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States, be punished by a fine not less than $500, or by imprisonment not less than six months: provided that nothing herein contained shall interfere with any executive order made under the laws of the United States."

Peruvian Explorations by Mr. Squier.

In a report of a recent meeting of the American Ethnological Society in New York, it is said:

Mr. E. Geo. Squier, who has just returned from a two years exploration of Peruvian antiquities, was invited by the President to give some account of his discoveries. He gave an interesting statement of his observations during a journey of four thousand miles in Peru, remarking that the architectural remains, which are in many places stupendous, show proofs of skill and power equalling and sometimes surpassing those of Egypt. He was agreeably surprised on finding that numerous ancient edifices are still in use in nearly a perfect condition, having been converted into churches, convents, &c., and this is particularly true in the city of Cusco. There the corners of the old streets are still preserved, with the walls of many buildings, and where the latter have been demolished, the gates still remain. Assisted by foreign engineers, he was able to make a complete plan of that old capital of the Incas. In many places the native architects availed themselves of natural facilities, procuring enormous stones from ledges above the sites of their constructions.

THE FENIAN SISTERHOOD.—A New York paper of the 2d says:

An organization called the Fenian Sisterhood—an auxiliary to the Fenian Brotherhood, whose object is the independence of Ireland—held its first public meeting last night at the Demilt Dispensary. About five hundred persons were present. Speeches were made by Patrick Cooney, Miss O'Shea, John McGrath and John J. Rogers.

The New War in South America.

The civil war which for two years was desolating the little republic of Uruguay, during the last months of the year 1864, assumed much larger dimensions. The rebel chief, Gen. Flores, succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the Government of Brazil, which early in 1864 began to concentrate troops on the frontier of Uruguay. On August 4, Brazil presented to the Government of Uruguay an ultimatum, claiming redress of grievances, and demanding a reply within six days. On October 11, the commander of the Brazilian fleet, in a circular dispatch addressed to diplomatic agents residing in Montevideo, announced his intention to search all the vessels of foreign powers to prevent the landing of contraband of war. This measure called forth a joint protest from the ministers of England, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, as Brazil had not yet formally declared war against Uruguay, and had not notified the foreign powers of the blockade of the ports of the latter.

The conduct of Brazil produced in the adjacent States the universal belief that it was her intention to annex Uruguay. In such a scheme the State of Paraguay and the upper provinces of the Argentine Republic are deeply concerned, as the possession of the mouth of the Uruguay River would make their trade to a large extent dependent upon the Brazilian Government.

The President of Paraguay, consequently, on August 30, issued an earnest protest against the threats uttered by Brazil against Uruguay, and clearly indicated his determination to oppose the annexation of Uruguay by force of arms. The last mail from Europe brings news that in consideration that Brazil persisted in her policy and has marched troops into the territory of Uruguay, he has declared war against Brazil. The excitement in the provinces Corrientes and Entre Rios, of the Argentine Republic, is so great that it is expected that they will support Paraguay, even if the Central Government of the Confederation should remain on intimate terms with Brazil.

Paraguay has, ever since the establishment of her independence, so isolated herself from the other States of South America that but little is known about her abroad. The State is, however, generally supposed to be in a prosperous condition, and is amply able to tax the entire strength of Brazil.

As a general rule, a fashionable beau, like a rainbow, can't make both ends meet.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, February 17, 1865.

The general market continued quiet to-day, with a limited movement in Sugar and Molasses, and as little in Western Produce, while operations in our leading staple embraced 200 bales at about yesterday's decline.

The "Price Current" has now completed its statement of the sugar crop to this State for the past season, and sums up the result in the following recapitulation, comparing the product with the returns for the year 1861-2 before the war.

	1864–5 hhds.	1861–2 hhds.
Parishes.		
Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Bernard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plaquemine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terrebonne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assumption	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafourche	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. John Baptist	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. James	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ascension	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iberville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Point Coupee	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Baton Rouge	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Baton Rouge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total crop of 1861-2 was 459,410 hhds. The figures of the "Price Current" are not mere estimates, but the aggregate of the returns from all the plantations, obtained by the Editor from the planters themselves, or from reliable authority. [illegible]

The Specie market continued quiet throughout the day, [illegible] Gold was quoted at 212¼@212½ per [illegible] at evening. [illegible]

Foreign Exchange ruled still more in favor of buyers. [illegible]

Domestic Exchange was easier, the Banks and [illegible]

[illegible]

The Bank stock market continued quiet, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, February 17, 1865.

COTTON.—The movement was resumed to-day, but only to a moderate extent, operations being restricted by the light supply offering, the sales comprising but 200 bales, including 12 mixed at 62c, 65 good ordinary (?) low middling (36 and 29) at 70, 43 low middling (17 and 26) at 72, 15 strict low middling at the same, and 49 bales (3, 21 and 25) prices not reported. Good ordinary may be quoted at 68@70c and low middling at 71@72.

STATEMENT OF COTTON
FOR THE COMMERCIAL WEEK ENDING THURSDAY FEB. 16th, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales		[illegible]
Received during the week	[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported during the week	[illegible]	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The usual enquiry has prevailed to-day, but owing to the light supplies, the sales are confined to 50 hhds ranging at 22¼c for old fair and 22¾c ₱ lb for new fully fair to prime. Of Molasses, 150 bbls sold at $1 15@$1 16 ₱ gallon for fair, and $1 20 for prime. The market is quiet. Holders, however, are steady in their views.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The produce market is now well stocked, and under liberal supplies there is no demand for round lots of produce on the landing as formerly, and the bulk of the receipts is being placed into store or forwarded to the North. Purchasers here are altogether in a retail way, and just sufficient for the immediate wants of the local trade. The sales to-day were confined to 150 bbls superfine Flour on private terms, said to be $9 50 ₱ bbl, 200 superfine on private terms, 200 do at $10, and 100 good extra at $11 ₱ bbl. 350 sacks Bran at $2 60 ₱ 100 lbs. 187 sacks choice Oats at $1 15, 312 sacks Western yellow and white mixed Corn at $1 60 and 150 sacks Louisiana Corn at $1 60 ₱ bushel, and 120 sacks in the ear at $1 0? ₱ bushel. 100 boxes short weight Star Candles at 32c ₱ lb, and 100 bales inspected Western Hay at $60 ₱ ton. Rio Coffee is selling in small lots at 47c ₱ lb. Potatoes are selling at $5@$5½, Apples at $12@$17, and Onions at $3 ₱ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—Sailing vessels for New York are taking Flour at the further advanced rates of 50c ₱ bbl for Flour and 10c ₱ bushel for Corn.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 16, 1865.

Arrived during the past week: 1,243 Beeves, 894 Hogs, 570 Sheep, 43 Milch Cows and 185 Veal. Sales of the week: 650 Beeves, 294 Hogs, 187 Sheep, 14 Milch Cows and 113 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 733 Beeves, 602 Hogs, 383 Sheep, 44 Milch Cows and 82 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	—	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	—	—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	—	—
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	—	—
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	18	18
Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	8 00	12 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	80	100
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	25 00	30 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	15	25 00
Suckling Calves, ₱ head	10 00	20 00

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at half-past six o'clock, CLARA EUGENIE EMILIENNE McMELLEN, aged sixteen years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from Love street, between Montegut and Clouet streets, No. 7-9, Third District.

On Saturday, 31st December, 1864, in Petersburg, Virginia, of sickness, in the 47th year of his age, MURVILLE LABARRE, a member of the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans.

Sundries.

800 BARRELS Boston Pink Eye Potatoes, in prime order.
100 barrels Fresh Ground Corn Meal.
50 barrels New White Beans.
Landing and in store, for sale by EGAN & KING,
62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas st.
feb18 3t

LOST.

A SMALL white Havana DOGG, answering to the name of Mina, has a little yellow spot on the back. The person that will take her at No. 201 Canal street, will receive a reward of five dollars. feb18 3t

Lost or Stolen.

A PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of $3,200, drawn by Alexander T. Steele to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated at New Orleans, January 3d, 1864, payable on the 1st January, 1865, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from maturity—secured by mortgage, and paraphed "ne varietur" by A. Commendeur, Notary.—The public are cautioned not to trade for or receive this note the payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the note to [illegible] SAGORY, No. 188 [illegible] street. feb17 6t

FOR SALE.

THE little steamer, entirely new and fast, LITTLE LOUISA, now in front of the Red Store. Apply to J. CAZAUX, 75 Old Levee street. feb16 1w

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, for New York, A Mouton
Steamship Evening Star, Bell, for New York, via Havana, J M Courtenay
Steamer [illegible] No 2, Millard, for Cincinnati, Master
Steamer W R Carter, Logan, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr [illegible] Knight, Howes, 25 days from Boston to [illegible]—1st district 24
Schr Kate Wilder, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—LPT
Schr Emeline McLean, Alexander, 25 days from New York, to G W Hynson & co—1st district 27
Schr [illegible], Pendleton, from Pass Manchac, to master—Basin
Schr Sea Horse, Fenner, from Madisonville, to master—Basin
Schr Fontainebleau, Preiu, from Madisonville, to master—Basin
Schr Simon Gosling, Malochar, from Pass Manchac, to master—Basin
Schr [illegible], Laplie, from Madisonville, to master—Basin
Sloop Telegraph, Cousins, from Bayou Lacombe, to master—Basin
Luggers America and Flying Star, from Coast—22 dist

—STEAMBOATS—

Luminary, Menge, from St Louis
Ben Franklin, Conant, from Baton Rouge
La Pierce, Pratt, from Vicksburg
[illegible], Lester, from Coast
Hetty Gilmore, Lawrence, from Fort Adams

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamer Edward Freeman (British) Fairel, from the Old Basin, bound to Matamoros, put back in distress
[illegible] Harriet Wood, from Matamoros, to S Fernandez—Cargo, 186 bales cotton
[illegible] Catalina [illegible], from Matamoros, to master—Cargo 15 bales cotton

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fung Shuey—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] 110 bbls molasses [illegible]
NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Evening Star—[illegible] bales cotton 74 cases hides

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr Emeline McLean—[illegible] G W Hynson & co
BOSTON—Per schr R G Knight—[illegible] bbls potatoes [illegible] S R Pegram

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Boone—34 cords wood to order
MADISONVILLE—Per schr Sea Horse—21 cords wood [illegible] to order
MADISONVILLE—Per schr Fontainebleau—[illegible] cords [illegible] to order
PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Simon Gosling—[illegible] cords [illegible] to order
MADISONVILLE—Per schr Eclipse—[illegible] cords wood to order
BAYOU LACOMBE—Per sloop Telegraph—[illegible] cords [illegible] to order
COAST—Per luggers Flying Star and America—[illegible] to order
FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—No cargo.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Luminary—[illegible]
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—[illegible]
VICKSBURG—Per steamer La Pierce—[illegible]
COAST—Per steamer [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 18, 1865.

The charming and accomplished Actress, Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, who will appear as Adrienne Lecouvreur.

First night of ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS. LA MADENKA by Ross and [illegible]. To conclude with the amusing Farce, in one act, of the WHITES AND BROWNS.

MONDAY EVENING, February 20—First night of the engagement of the distinguished young American Tragedian, LAWRENCE BARRETT, who will appear in his favorite character of Claude Melnotte, Pauline, Miss Henrietta Irving.

☞ Box Book now open.

GRAND MATINEE To-Day at Noon, by the ÆOLIAN MINSTRELS. The Misses [illegible]. feb1–

A Grand Fancy Dress and Masked Ball

WILL be given by the Members of the New Institution [illegible] Association of New Orleans, at their Hall, corner of Frenchmen and Esplanade streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of February, 1865.

MANAGERS.

A P Valenza, J Griffin, J Brunson, C Leon, O Guerin, M Velsey, [illegible] | E Rippil, M Sanches, A Freitas, J Liado, J Barre, F Sarrasquille, E Brandel | L X mon[illegible], A's Marquand, G Carro, C Welss, F V Reflorpio, W Thayer

TICKETS .... $1 [illegible]

Ladies' invitations can be had by applying at the Hall of the Association, or to any of the above Managers. feb16 td

I. O. O. F.

REGALIA AND DRESS BALL,

Will be given by the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1865,

AT THE NEW OPERA HOUSE

Corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets.

For the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' General Relief Association.

Applications for Ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing, stating the place of residence of Ladies for whom invitation tickets are desired, and left at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall, or with any one of the Managers. No invitations issued after Monday, February 20th.

—Managers.—

M W G M A W Hunter, P G C Antognini, R W D G M D Nungesser, P G J Neuhausser, R W G W J G Hirdes, R Sec W F Meeks, R W G S H Bier, P G J O'Conner, R W G T N W Woolverton, P G J Meyer, M W G P E M Bushe, P G H Haskell, M E G H P J Potter, P G A Porteous, P G M H Mi[illegible], P G J Burrows, P G M J S Burke, P G M H Meyers, M E P G H P Williams, P G S Boullemet, P G G W Roper, P G C Bournwasser, P G R G Abbot, N G T Pelle, P G M L Homes, President.

The hat and cloak room and ladies' dressing room will be under charge of competent parties. feb12 td

ORLEANS BALL ROOM,

ORLEANS STREET.

BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON STREETS.

A Grand Fancy Dress and Masked Ball

WILL BE GIVEN

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

The Orchestra will be conducted by Signor OLIVEIRA.

New Dances, Quadrilles Waltzes, Reels, Jigs, &c., &c.,

Will be performed on the occasion.

GENTLEMENS ADMISSION $2—LADIES FREE.

feb 5 P. LABATT, Manager.

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 18th of April next, at the Opera House. jan28 tf

To the Electors of the 4th Ward.

A MEETING of the qualified electors of the 4th Ward will be held at the corner of Conti and Tremé streets, on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 18th inst. at 7 P. M. All persons feeling an interest in the coming election are invited to attend.

SIGNED

L. GASTINEL, GEO. B. BOVEE, E. GAUTHIER, U. D. TERREBONNE, JAMES DONNOLLY, F. C. STURCKEN, E. A. MOORE, J. C. KATHMAN.

N B—Remember that this is no secret club meeting. feb15 3t

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of Jean Leonard, on Metairie Road, opposite the City Park, a red COW with partially cropped ears. The owner can have it on paying all costs. feb17 3t

GLOBE HOTEL,

AT BAGDAD, MEXICO.

Mr. L. Chaplain,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened an Hotel at Bagdad, Mexico, expressly for Travelers, where good board and lodging can be had cheaper than anywhere else. L. CHAPLAIN, Owner.
feb14 1m

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

72 .... Chartres Street 72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING, &c.

By the Month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

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

☞ Mr. FORGET CONTINUES HIS OLD PRICES. feb14 tf

ALFRED BOULIGNY,

Auctioneer,

No. 20 CARONDELET STREET,

Will attend to sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, etc. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned leaving the city, Mr. A. B. CLAGUE will attend to all business in his absence. CHAS. RAYMOND,
feb18 3t Corner Royal and Bienville streets.

AUCTION SALES.

Improved Real Estate,

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 18th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, situated on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District, in the square bounded by Champs, Love, Frenchmen and Union streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Union street, by a depth of [illegible] feet 11 inches and 3 lines, between parallel lines, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house covered with shingles, and two-story kitchen, covered with slates, with water-works and cistern.

Terms and Conditions—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note of $800, due April 4, 1865, and the balance cash, in Treasury notes.

Acts of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. feb 7

Handsome Property on Conti street,

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 18th of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 3[illegible] feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Conti street, by 147 feet 7 lines in depth, between Marais and Villeré streets, together with a two-story house covered with slates, having four rooms, front and back galleries above and below, kitchen, servants' rooms, cistern, privies, &c., &c., with a fine flower garden in front of the house. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms cash. fe b15

Furniture .... Furniture.

Succession sale of Marie Françoise Narivoal [illegible] Rosa.

By BERNARD TURPIN,

[illegible] Levee street

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date of January 25th 1865 will be sold at public auction at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, February 22d 1865, at a store No. 136 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, the following splendid Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and Rosewood Parlor and Bedroom sets, [illegible] Armoirs, Sofas, Chairs, [illegible] cases, Carpets, Choice Paintings, Engravings, Glass and Crockery ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Also: One splendid Faivre Piano.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The store will be kept open two days previous to the sale. feb11 16 21 22

Succession of Marie Melie of Meyer.

No. 21,033.

Valuable improved property in the faubourg Annunciation.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

Auction Rooms, No. 94 Chartres street, near Conti.

THURSDAY next, February 16th, 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 Hon. J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans bearing date January the 14th 1865 the following property belonging to said succession, to-wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate in the suburb Annunciation, First District of this city, designated as lot No. Ten of square No. Thirty five, which is bounded by Tivoli, Clio, Magazine and Erato streets, and measuring twenty two feet front on Clio street, by one hundred and twenty six feet seven inches and [illegible] lines in depth, between parallel lines, all American measure, which property the deceased acquired at a public sale [illegible] by the Sheriff of this Parish by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to him directed by the Honorable the First District Court of New Orleans, in the suit entitled [illegible] vs. George Frave[illegible], by act passed before [illegible], No. 6795, of the act of sale [illegible] registered in the office of the Register of Conveyances [illegible] and for the Parish and [illegible]

Terms—Cash, in U S Treasury Notes.

Act of sale before [illegible] Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser. feb1 6 [illegible]

Water Works Department,

Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
February 21, 1865.

THE annual election for six Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office, on Poydras street, on MONDAY, 6th March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.
J. F. PERCY, Secretary.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company,

CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

A NEW election of Trustees to serve for one year from the second Monday in March next, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY 20th of February, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
fe 4 td J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans,

Office, No. 109 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, December 14th, 1864.

AT the 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.
d15 6m A. LEBRETON, Secretary.

Headquarters, Dep't. of the Gulf,

Office Assistant Provost Marshal General, in Charge of Enrollment, No. 40 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb'y 11, 1865.

ENROLMENT ORDER NO. 3.

I. Captain JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR., Assistant Adjutant General having reported at this office in pursuance with instructions from Major General Hurlbut, will superintend and conduct the Draft in this Department. All communications relative to the Enrolment and Draft should be addressed to him.

II. Surgeon Samuel Kneeland, U. S. Vols., is announced as Examining Surgeon.

III. All persons who have failed to comply with existing Orders directing them to report at the Enrolment Office for the purpose of Enrolment, are notified that unless the requirements are immediately complied with, they will be arrested and summarily punished.

By command of Major General HURLBUT.

F. A. STARRING

Col. 2d Ill. Art., Assistant Provost Marshal, feb12 6t In charge Enrolment.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have entered into a copartnership under the style of GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER, for the manufacture and sale of Snuff and Smoking Tobacco, as per act before Selim Magner, notary, on the 11th of January, 1865.

AUGUSTE GRAUGNARD,
ALEXANDRE SCHNEIDER.

We have, as per act before the same notary, dated April 11th, 1864, given our full power of attorney to Mr. Adolphe Graugnard to represent us in our business in this city. GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER
feb13 1m No. 103 Levee street.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, will be for sale on and after February 1st, by C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
jan8 2m 130 Canal street, Touro Buildings, N. O.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company of NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year, how earned—		
On Fire Risks		$604,276 34
On Marine Risks		83,[illegible] 17
On River Risks		32,[illegible]
Total premiums		$620,662 31
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864	$164,[illegible] 00	
Return Premiums	1[illegible] 84	183,681 84
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864		$436,980 47
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$171,741 85	
On Marine Risks	54,139 61	
On River Risks	11,450 00	
Total losses	$[illegible] 46	
Taxes	24,5[illegible] 93	
Ten per cent.	15,065 50	
Reinsurances	11,[illegible] 92	
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest	50,[illegible] 43	319,579 34
Net Profits		$117,401 13
The company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$73,111 44
Real Estate		86,4[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage		33[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge		160,171
Bank stocks		1[illegible]
Mortgage bonds		10,000
Uncurrent Bank Notes		[illegible],723
Deposit in Crescent City Bank		3,567 [illegible]
Do. in Merchants' Bank		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		67,916 [illegible]
Bills receivable		180,725 00
Scrips of other Companies		3,540 [illegible]
		$1,0[illegible]
Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrips	$[illegible] 43	
Interest payable on scrips outstanding, in July next	[illegible]	45,403 [illegible]
Net assets		$1,001,117 [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864 before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Sec'y, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true and a correct transcript from the books of the company. CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864. E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 25 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labouisse
P. Maspero, J. M. Hall, S. J. Bell,
R. F. Voorhies, Charles Sagory, F. Peschier,
M. Poit, David M[illegible], [illegible]

F. F. Herwig vs. his creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 11,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent and to all other persons interested herein, to show cause, within ten days from the date of first notification hereof, why the tableau presented by the syndic should not be approved and homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of Court.

feb18 E. H. LEHMANN, D'y Clerk.