Office 73 Chartres street.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1865

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1865.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By Alfred Bouligny, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, improved property.

By S. Dumault, at 11 o'clock, on Marigny street between Victory and Levee streets, [illegible].

Dramatic

In all important respects the farewell benefit at the Varieties on Tuesday night of Mrs. Gladstane was one of the most complete and satisfactory successes of the entire season.

The Isabel of Mrs. Gladstane, in the drama of Lady Isabel, of East Lynne, is, we confidently assert, superior in boldness of outline, in delicacy of light and shade, in passionate depth of color, to anything which she has produced within our observation of her theatrical career.

The somewhat bizarre sensationalism of the story from which the dramatic character is drawn is almost forgotten in the absorbing interest imparted to the role by the strong verisimilitude and sympathetic power of the actress.

The richness of this delineation is doubtless enhanced by the comparative poverty which surrounds it. Carlyle, the magnanimous husband of the erring and repentant Isabel, is a lacteaqueous creature which Mr. Daly succeeded in converting into ice, and it would be impossible to conceive a more preposterous villain than Levison, if Wallace had not lifted the part to still sublimer absurdity.

The transition of Mrs. Gladstane from Isabel to Sally Scraggs was too violent and the contrast was infelicitous. It would be a poor compliment to say she was eminently happy in the last role, since farce and burlesque, in the drama, like parody in verse-making, belong to the lowest order of histrionic merit.

The officers of the steamer Saratoga have our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Western package and for additional favors.

The St Louis papers of the 9th announce that the steamer Von Phul and Luminary left for New Orleans on the 8th, and that the St Nicholas had started from Louisville for New Orleans.

At the counting of the Electoral votes on the 8th in the convention of the Senate and House the votes of Louisiana and Tennessee were excluded under a law [illegible] passed by Congress though it was [illegible] to have been approved by the President.

Later and Additional from the North by Telegraph.

[From Bee Rooms [illegible] New Orleans Times.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 6TH NEAR PETERSBURG.

Army of the Potomac, February 7, 7 P. M.—The fight near Hatcher's Run yesterday was one of the most severe that has taken place in the army for some time, and taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the country through which the troops had to move, and the large force opposing their advance, it is not strange that the enemy should gain a temporary advantage. The country from the crossing of the run to Dabney's Mills is very woody, with swamps and ravines running through it in all directions, and the only road is a narrow by road, not wide enough to allow two wagons to pass, and in many places in very bad condition.

The Third Division of the Fifth Corps advanced, supported by the First and Second Divisions, and also by a brigade of the Sixth Corps. The enemy were driven to and beyond the mill on this road, about three miles from the crossing line of breastworks. There were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing our men—Mahone, Pegram's, Hatch's and Gordon's, of [illegible] the latter three opposing the Fifth Corps, while Mahone was acting independently against Gregg on the Vaughan road for some time, when Gregg ordered his cavalry to dismount and hold the enemy back, inflicting some loss. Mahone finding no chance to accomplish anything in this position, wheeled round, and marching in a [illegible] running northwest, struck the left flank of the Fifth Corps, doubling it up and causing it to fall back to its centre.

The woods here being so thick as to render the formation of a continuous line impossible, the command became somewhat confused, and the heavy fire which was poured into them by Mahone's men, made things still worse, and in a few minutes the entire line left their position, falling back rapidly towards the point they started from. The fear [illegible] cut off from the crossing of the Vaughan road increased the confusion, and for a short time it seemed as though a regular panic had seized upon our men, but upon reaching the open country on the Vaughan, and finding no enemy there and the bridges all safe in the possession of our troops, they became reassured, and, in a short time, the greater part of the corps was in line, ready to meet the enemy as soon as he should appear. A few minutes after, when they did show themselves at the edge of the woods, they were met by such a storm of bullets, as forced them back into the woods very quickly.

Our loss during the day amounts to about 650, and that of Sunday's to about 250, making a total for two days of about 900 killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is believed to be fully as large as ours. We took about 150 prisoners, among them are a number of officers. Notwithstanding a severe storm of rain which set in last night and continuing all day today, freezing as it fell, the Third Division of the Fifth Corps advanced to the point it reached yesterday at Dabney's Mills, driving the rebels before them and into their works beyond.

The casualties [illegible] have not yet been reported, but are said to be very few. This was all the fighting done today. Our permanent lines now extend from what was formerly the extreme left, at West Cumming, on the Squirrel Level road to and across Hatcher's Run, at Armstrong's Mill, with the advance well out toward Dabney's Mill, a distance of four miles, all of which ground had been wrested from the enemy in the last three days, and makes the line much safer and more formidable than before.

As soon as the weather permits, further active movements will no doubt take place in this vicinity, and one or two like the last will bring us within easy striking distance of the Southside Road, which, it is hoped, will be soon in our possession.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 7th, says it was currently reported at the War Department that Sherman's army had made a lodgment on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta. The only fact confirmatory of this report is the interruption of the telegraph communication with Augusta yesterday morning.

REPORTED SUPERSEDURE OF GEN. BURBRIDGE.

Washington, February 9.—Major General Palmer, who is now in Washington, has been it is said, assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, in place of General Burbridge.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM IN PHILADELPHIA PROHIBITED.

Philadelphia, February 9.—Both Houses of Pennsylvania Legislature today passed a bill prohibiting the storage of petroleum in Philadelphia city. The loss by fire yesterday is over $500,000. The missing and dead number twenty persons, eleven of one family buried in ruins of the house. The loss on coal oil is $75,000.

(From the Times of last evening.)

Late Southern News.

THE ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON—THE REBELS FALL BACK BEHIND THE EDISTO, ETC., ETC.

We have the Clinton (La.) *Democrat* of the 7th and 10th instant, from which we take the following:

Macon, Ga., Feb. 8.—Advices from South Carolina state that on the 31, hostile forces were on the opposite banks of the Salkehatchie.

On the 3d, Yankees crossed the river, waist deep, between Braxton and River's bridge, and also above the latter, flanking our position, compelling our forces to fall back behind the Edisto.

At River's bridge, the fighting was quite sharp for several hours. The 46th Georgia State troops suffered severely.

On the 5th, it was reported that the enemy had not yet crossed River's bridge.

The Seventeenth Army Corps stated to be at Barnwell C. H.

Heavy cannonading reported heard all day in the direction of Bamburg.

Reported that Sherman was marching on Branchville with two columns of 40,000 men. It was supposed he would attempt to cut the railroad at midway.

The wire ceased working beyond Augusta on the morning of the 7th.

Macon, Feb. 9.—Private telegram from Gen Beauregard to Superintendent of the Press Association says wishes of the press regarding transmission of news reports across breaks in telegraph line shall be complied with. (Just so!)

The following received by courier from Augusta: Portion of Sherman's army cut the railroad just below Williston, on Monday, proceeding down the road, tearing it up as they went.

Blackwell and Barnwell Court-Houses burnt.

Charleston, Feb. 6.—Press reporter says: Scouts report force of enemy twelve miles from Silver Tree Run. Another body moving on Matthew's Bluff and Rangeburg road, crossing the Salkehatchie at Buford's bridge, moving on Buford and Blackwell road. Strong force cross ed left of Odom's Ford, skirmishing going on there.

JEFF. DAVIS'S TO HIS CONGRESS ABOUT THE PEACE CONFERENCE—THE RICHMOND COMMISSIONERS REPORT TO DAVIS.

Richmond, Feb 6.—The following was laid before Congress this forenoon:

Executive Chamber,
Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives C. S.

Respectfully—I recently received information which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial commissioners that might be sent by me, with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines, and hold conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him. I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiation with Confederate States or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which Congress may grant, or to permit us to have a voice, on any other basis, than on our unconditional submission to their will, coupled with acceptance of their recent legislation, including amendment to the Constitution emancipating all negro slaves, with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate upon all subjects in relation to the white and black population each. Such is as far as I can understand the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.
Richmond, Feb. 5.

To the President of the Confederate States.

SIR—Under your letter of the 28th ult., appointing commissioners, we proceeded to seek an informal interview with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, on the subject mentioned in letter.

Conference was granted, and took place on a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit.

We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to Congress of U. S. in December last, explains his sentiments as to terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace can be secured to people. [illegible] and we were notified that they would be modified or altered to attain that end. We understand from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be an acknowledgement of the recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained from him by the States separately. That no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurance in advance of complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy. That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority they must be accepted, but individuals subject to pains and penalties of the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the powers conferred upon him to remit their pains and penalties if peace be restored during the confederacy.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st, were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for crimes, should exist within the United States or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence preceding the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same you have here before been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

From Richmond, via Vicksburg and Meridian.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 11th has the following from the Meridian *Clarion* of the 7th.

FIGHTING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, February 5.—The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in General Gordon's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's forces reached Vaughan's road and crossed Hatch's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but as yet no engagement. The object of the movement is not yet developed. The enemy's trains have been running incessantly the past two nights, and it is supposed that they have been conveying troops. From 7 to 11 o'clock last night, the heaviest cannonading that has occurred for weeks took place on our left, caused by the enemy's shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on our side.

GEN. LEE'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA FOR SUPPLIES.

Head'quarters Army of Virginia,
January 16, 1865.

The recent heavy freshets having destroyed a portion of the railroad from Danville to Greensboro, and thereby cut off, temporarily, necessary supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia, an appeal is respectfully made to the patriotic people of Georgia to furnish whatever breadstuffs, bacon and molasses they can spare.

Such citizens as Major Robert Allen, Columbus, Major General Robertson, of Macon, and Major H. Cranston, of Augusta, may select supplies through the various offices connected with the commissary department in Georgia and on the line of railroads.

Arrangements have been made to pay promptly for all supplies delivered under this appeal, or return the same in kind as soon as possible.

R. E. LEE, General.

The Thirty seventh Mississippi regiment has been ordered to Pollard, Alabama.

The recent heavy rains have washed away some trestle work on the Selma railroad.

The Mobile *Evening News* wishes to know why Mr. Jemison, one of the Senators from Alabama, has been absent from his post during the whole session.

A Singular and Atrocious Murder at Baton Rouge.

Mr. William Wood, of Baton Rouge, furnishes us with the following: At an early hour on the morning of the 14th instant, some unknown person, in soldier's uniform, entered the store of a Mr. Babbin at Baton Rouge, where his son, a boy of 13 years of age, was sleeping with a neighbor's boy of about the same age, and with a piece of cloth, which the villainous wretch tore from a sheet on the bed, strangled the former to death, and left the latter for dead, having used the same means; but the latter boy managed to untie the cloth and recovered. When this boy first arose from his bed, he told a friend he recognized the man to be one of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois regiment; but under oath he testified to the contrary. After committing this dastardly deed, the fiend plundered the store, carrying off a considerable quantity of goods. The boy's mother is dead, and his father is a poor cripple, on two crutches. A vigilant search is being made for the murderer.—*N. O. Times.*

Additional from the North and West via the River.

DR. GWIN IN HAVANA.

New York, Feb. 9th.—The steamer from Havana has arrived. The report about Dr. Gwin being made duke, etc., caused much merriment in Havana. Gwin is in Havana, and is going to Europe, having failed with Maximilian.

RESOLUTION IN THE U. S. SENATE FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Sumner moved to keep up his resolution, calling on the President for information in regard to the peace conference.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment that the President be also requested to inform the Senate whether he, and others acting under his authority, did not require, as a condition of reunion, the acquiescence of the persons mentioned to Sumner's resolutions, and of the authorities of the Confederate States, in abolition of slavery; also, whether he did not refuse an armistice to the Confederate.

Mr Sumner opposed the amendment as it was not sufficiently respectful.

Mr. Conness thought the President would communicate all the information in his possession without the special request contained in Mr. Saulbury's amendment.

Mr. Saulbury's amendment was then adopted.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial February 8.]

GEN. LEE'S CALL FOR ARMS.

General Lee's order calling for arms has excited some surprise, as it was supposed the rebels had at least as large a supply of weapons as of men to use them. The fact appears from the full text of the order, that he wants the tools for the cavalry to fight with. He says:

"To arm and equip additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defense. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they can not be made so effectual for the defense of the country in any way as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior."

He proceeds to argue the case, and to show that the need is urgent, and concludes by saying that "a prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency of the army and particularly of the cavalry." That the necessity for an increase [illegible] the cavalry was extreme, is proven by the issue of General Lee's order. The rebels know that he is listened to when no one else is, and only bring him out upon important emergencies. The terms of his order indicate that he is deeply sensible of the great and growing superiority of the Union cavalry, a superiority decidedly shown last summer, and which will be yet more [illegible] the next summer, if the war should last so long.

LARGE FLEET OF STEAMERS ARRIVED OR EXPECTED AT CAIRO.

[From the Cairo News, Feb 9.]

The following is the list of boats comprising the fleet portions of which arrived in front of this city yesterday: Brilliant, Magenta, Mississippi, Ida Handy, Jno. Kilgore, Atlantic, Belle St Louis, Belle Memphis, Adam Jacobs, M S Mepham, C. E. Hillman, Juda, Morning Star, City of Memphis, Metropolitan, Madison, Victory, Emperor, Robert Hamilton, John T. McCombs, Carrie, Lady Pike, Huntsville, Pioneer, Powell, Montana, Gladiator, Superior, L. M. Kennett, Anglo Saxon, Leonora No 2, Lawrence, Omaha, Cheeseman, Ilinois, John H Groesbeck, Iron City, N. J. Bigley, Kentucky, Leve, Oak, Silver Wave, Reserve, Bon Accord, New York, R. J. Lockwood, Sterm, Carrie Jacobs, I. E. M Gill, Mary Paterson, St Patrick, Des Moines, [illegible] Peerless.

New York Markets of the 9th.

New York, February 9.—Gold opened at 211 fell to 211¼ and closed at 211.

Money easy at [illegible].

Sterling dull and lower at [illegible].

Cotton quiet, at [illegible].

Flour a shade firmer, at $9.60 to $10.[illegible] for extra State and $[illegible] to $11 [illegible] for round hoop Ohio.

Lard quiet and steady at [illegible].

Whiskey heavy at $2.[illegible] for Western.

Petroleum dull at [illegible] for crude, [illegible] for refined.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8, P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged; [illegible] at $9.75 to $10 for superfine, $10 to [illegible] for extra, and [illegible] to 14.25 for fancy brands.

Whisky dull, [illegible] held at $2.20.

Provisions dull, the improvement noticed yesterday is lost. Prime country lard sold at 21c and head lard [illegible]. Small sales of mess pork at $[illegible]. Nothing doing in bulk meats, and prices nominal.

St. Louis Democrat Office,
Wednesday Evening, February 8.

The [illegible] in the [illegible] market brought matters almost to a halt in produce to-day. Government wanted [illegible] New Orleans trade, to-day, [illegible] but little shipping on private account in that direction. Rates of freight were unchanged.

Tobacco—Market steady and firm, with sales of [illegible], including green and damaged lugs, from $[illegible] to $8.10, [illegible] factory do from $8.50 to 10, [illegible] common do from $10.50 to 13.[illegible], common shipping leaf from $14 to [illegible], medium do at $[illegible] to 22.50, good do at $25.25 to 26, and 2 common and medium manufacturing leaf at $21 to $25 per 100 lbs. Bids on [illegible] were rejected.

Hemp—Market quiet but firm, and sales reported [illegible] bales good to prime undressed at $160 per ton.

Bale Rope and Bagging—Sales of 100 coils rope at [illegible] and [illegible] pieces bagging at 21, a figure below the current rates.

Flour—The [illegible] above shipping—all the [illegible] the lower river being engaged by Government—[illegible] to be done. Sales reported of [illegible] single extra, inspected double headed and [illegible] flavored, at $8.[illegible], 100 do double extra at $9.75, and [illegible] do superfine at $7 [illegible] per bbl.

Buckwheat Flour—Sales of [illegible] at $4 We quote new do at $7 to 8 per bbl.

Corn—Market unchanged, and sales [illegible] yellow and mixed, in new bags at $1.20, [illegible] do yellow at $1.21, and [illegible] do choice white at $1.27 1/2 per bushel.

Oats—Market firm, and sales [illegible] sacks prime in prime order, at [illegible], 251 do, at North Missouri railroad depot, at [illegible], [illegible] do, in second-hand sks at 87c per bushel, and 25,500 bushels, to arrive, on private terms.

Barley and Rye—Sales of 80 sacks common fair barley at $1.75, and 250 do good do at $1 82 1/2 per bushel, sacks returned. No sale of rye.

Provisions and Lard—Nothing doing, and prices nominal.

Although there appears to be nothing doing in the open market, the Government contracts let, to-day, show a very decided decline in bacon. Colonel Haines contracted for 350,000 lbs. of new sugar cured hams, to be delivered packed in packages of 500 pounds each, at 20 1-2 to 21c per pound.

Whisky—Market quiet, and sales 10 bbls at $2.20, and 25 do, in [illegible] at $2.21 per gallon.

Hay—Sales of 55 bales loose-pressed timothy at $20, 100 do prairie at $21 per ton, and 800 bales timothy, to arrive, on private terms.

White Beans—Demand steady, and sale reported of 12 packages prime at $2 50 per bush.

St. Louis Live Stock Market—Feb. 8.

Beef Cattle—Receipts improving and market easier for buyers, with sales at the Broadway yards for the past two days of 101 head, ranging from 2½ to [illegible] for poor to 7c per pound gross for good beeves, including 12 head, averaging 1171 lbs, at 6c, 11 do, averaging 964 lbs, at 7c, 21 do, averaging 1210 lbs, at 6c, 11 do, averaging 771 lbs, at 2½c, and 25 do, averaging 1018 lbs, at 6½c.

Hogs—Few coming in, and market steady, with sales at the Broadway yards of 113 head, averaging 217 lbs, at 10 1/4c, and 18 do, averaging 190 lbs, at 11c per lb gross.

Sheep—In demand, at $5 to $10 per head for common to prime.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Hall—This magnificent structure should really be named the State House and City Hall. All the brain work is done in that building for both City and State, in regard to their government.

We noticed a striking feature yesterday when viewing the private parlor of his Honor, Acting Mayor Hoyt. It was draped in mourning as a testimonial to the memory of the Hon. Edward Everett, deceased. The fair hands of an esteemed lady of the city had added an appropriate motto, worked in evergreen.

His Honor the Mayor, Dr. D. L. Gibbons, his Secretary, and G. Robinson, the Secretary of the Streets and Landings Bureau, yesterday explained to visitors the important institutions in the building, under the auspices of the city.

The City Library stored with rare and numerous volumes, under the care of Mrs. Cooper, the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph in charge of Mr. Weeks, may be reckoned among the noteworthy institutions within its walls and certainly reflect great credit on those who supervise them. Mr. Copeland, the firm and courteous guardian and janitor of the building, is another institution, useful and creditable to the city.

United States District Court. — *Judge E. H. Durell.* — A rule was made absolute, requiring the U. S. District Court to show cause on some future day why a rehearing should not be granted in the case of the schooner Watchful, condemned as a prize.

In the case of the United States vs. seventeen lots of ground, the property of T. P. Lathers, a pardon was plead in bar of further proceeding, and after agument it was ordered that the property be restored on payment of costs.

In the case of one lot of ground, the property of F. H. Clack, it was shown that Mr. Clack died about a year ago, and this was plead in bar of future proceeding against the property. The matter was taken under advisement.

Provost Court.—*Judge N. Lieber.*—Sam'l Johnston, the special officer charged with having extorted $10 black mail from a woman whom he charges with having sold liquor to a soldier, was acquitted. The prosecutrix was ordered to be held for trial.

Wm. and A. Altmont were charged by Mr. Goldstein, an opposition neighbor, with having sold citizen clothes to a soldier, were acquitted.

The parties Delhond and Kennedy, tried on the charge of having furnished fraudulent passports for Matamoros, were found guilty and sentenced to two years' hard labor.

First District Court.—*Judge Heistand.*—Ferd. Carper was tried and found guilty of an assault and battery on L. Zuberville, on Girod street. Sentence deferred.

Mrs. Fitz Patrick, charged with having stolen a bracelet and other jewelry from a house on Chestnut street, and M. Brooks, charged with having stolen a dog, valued at $10, were both acquitted.

Police Cases.—Sophie Smith and colored Octavia, who disturbed the peace and ordinance No. 5, were fined $10 each.

Rosa Hunt charged with having stolen a sum of $200 in silver etc. from Mrs. Harris No. 29 Circus street, was sent before the First District Court, and Mrs. Stakes, Jessy and Lizzy Haut were sent before the same tribunal as receivers.

Wm. Tell.—This celebrated play of Shiller will be presented to night at the new Opera House.

Mortuary Report.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 6th to 12th day of February, 1865:

Diseases—Apoplexy 1, asthma 1, bronchitis 2, burns or scalds 3, catarrh 1, cholera morbus 1, colic 1, congestion of the brain 2, congestion of the lungs 1, consumption 11, convulsions adult 1, convulsions infantile 3, croup 3, diarrhoea acute 2, diarrhoea chronic 4, dropsy 2, dysentery chronic 1, diptheria 4, enteritis 1 epilepsy 1, encephalitis 1, congestive fever 1, pernicious fever 1, scarlet fever 6, hemorrhage 1, disease of heart 3, inflammation of the kidneys 1, inflammation of the lungs 1, insanity 1 disease of kidneys 1, marasmus adult 1, marasmus infantile 1, meningitis 1, old age 2, paralysis 1, pneumonia 12, premature birth 3, rheumatism 1, small pox 31, softening of the brain 1, stillborn 5, trismus nascentium 5, unknown 2, varioloid 13, worms 1, not stated 1. Total 154.

Ages—Under one year 24, between 1 and 2 [illegible] 2 and 5, 12, [illegible] and 10, [illegible], 10 and 15, [illegible] 15 and 20, [illegible] 20 and 25, [illegible] 25 and 30, [illegible] 30 and 40, 18, 40 and 50, 18, 50 and 60 [illegible] 60 and 70, 10, 70 and 80, 3, 80 and 90, [illegible], 100 and upwards [illegible], not stated 15—Total, 154.

Nativity—France 7, Germany 9, Ireland 17, Spain 1, Switzerland 1, United States 91, not stated 31—Total, 154.

Males, 71, females, 71, not stated, [illegible]. Total 154.

White, 87, blacks, 45, mulattoes, 12. Total 154.

H. D. SHELDON, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Secretary Board of Health

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1865.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, Lieutenant Governor Wells presiding.

Only thirteen members were present—not a quorum (19).

Mr. Boyce cited an act of 1855, empowering the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to issue warrants for absent members.

The chair ruled that the act was not applicable, and overruled all motions and arguments contrary to that ruling. After considerable further debate the Senate adjourned till Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A quorum was present and the House came to order at the usual hour.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews.

The minutes were read and approved.

A motion of Mr. Carlisle, to reconsider the vote tabling the bill for the relief of Dr. Yeager, was adopted, ayes 33, nays [illegible]. It was after the first reading, referred to the [illegible] for the third reading.

The bill relative to Justices of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans, as amended by the Senate, was read and adopted.

The second reading of the School bill was then concluded and the bill, under the suspension of the rules finally adopted by its title.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Draft in the Order of Districts.

The *True Delta* says it has authority to state that the draft in the parish of Orleans begins to-day, the 15th, at 11 A. M., according to previous orders.

That portion of the city which, to-day, will be subjected to the drafting process, is known as the 4th sub district, and includes the enclosed by Felicity Road, Toledano and [illegible] river, and the woods in the rear of the city, all the names enrolled within this District being placed in the wheel of fortune. The drawing will take place at the office of Capt. H. Ware, No 15 Carondelet street, and the name of each prize holder will be called aloud upon his or her name as it is drawn.

We suppose the First, Second and Third districts will follow in regular order, and as our readers are all interested in the subject, the draft, we publish the boundaries of each district.

First District.—All that portion of the city between Canal street and Felicity Road, and the boundary line of the parish of Jefferson and the river.

Second District.—All that portion of the city between Canal and Esplanade streets, the Swamp Road and the river.

Third District.—All that portion of the city between Esplanade street and the parish of St. Bernard, Lake Pontchartrain and the river.

Notice Relative to the Registry of Plantations at Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Office Supervising Agent, Treasury Department, Third Agency,
New Orleans, Feb. 11, 1865.

Information is hereby given to all the citizens of this Agency, who desire to register their plantations agreeably to the rules of the General Agent of the 1st instant, that registering offices have been established at Baton Rouge and in this city. Residents of the parishes within the lines of military occupation by the forces of the United States, and in this Agency north of the town of Plaquemine on the west side of the Mississippi river and north of Bayou Manchac and the Amite River on the east side of said Mississippi river, may register their plantations at the office of F. B. Turner, Local Agent at Baton Rouge. Those residing south of said designated places and within the United States military occupation, can register at the office of the Supervising Special Agent, at New Orleans.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent, Treas. Dep't.

Directions Regarding Freedmen's Labor on Plantations.

Bureau of Free Labor, Dep't of the Gulf,
New Orleans, February 1865.

Laborers on the plantations throughout this Department can proceed with their employment at the rates and with the guarantees of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Forms of agreement between planters and laborers will be furnished by the Bureau, as soon as possible, and when they are filled, in the presence of the proper officers, credit will be given for service rendered prior to the making of the contract.

By approval of the General Agent, laborers are notified that they will not be allowed to cultivate on their own lots of ground any other crop than garden vegetables, and that they will not keep any other animals than fowls on the premises of their employers, except by agreement.

It will be required on the part of each laborer, when the rolling season comes, and it will be so understood on the making of the agreement, that he will take the necessary watches, to be paid for as extra works.

Laborers may be paid monthly more than half wages, if so desired by them, and when it is found to the satisfaction of the Superintendent to be necessary to the proper support and comfort of the laborer and his family.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Gen'l Sup't of Freedmen,
Dep't of the Gulf.

Approved. Subject to the sanction of the Major General Commanding.

B F. FLANDERS,
Sup Sp. Ag't Treasury Dep't.

Approved: S. A. HURLBUT, M. G. C.

One Day Later from the North via the River,

ARRIVAL OF THE SARATOGA.

Gold on the 8th in New York 211¼—Cotton 87 to 88.

By the transport steamer Saratoga, arrived this morning from Cairo, we have Cairo dates of the 9th, and St. Louis and other Western papers to the 8th inclusive.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Results of the Movement on the 5th—More Fighting on the 6th—Engagement of the Fifth Corps with Unfavorable Results as to Position—Reported Disaster Contradicted.

New York, February 8.—The *Times'* City Point correspondent says of the movement south of Petersburg: The result is, however, that our forces came up with a large train of rebel commissary stores, on the Boydtown plank road (doubtless one grand object of the [illegible]) which they [illegible] enveloped and [illegible] a number of the rebels and driving the others back. They also destroyed three large grist mills at Fisher's run, supposed to be the last upon which the enemy depend.

Whether or not it is contemplated by the present movement to hold and extend our lines beyond Boydtown plank road is not yet known, but the initiated have every reason to think it very probably to end in its restoration.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
February 6, 1865.

Yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advance lines beyond Hatcher's run, the capture of about 200 prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with their drivers, and the comparatively [illegible] inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded.

The cavalry, under General Gregg, captured the train at Dinwiddie Court House, while on its way to North Carolina for supplies, the troops taking six days for its accomplishment.

From this place scouting parties were sent out in different directions. One went up the Boydtown road, where they found camps which had been deserted only recently, and where they captured a few wagons of Pegram's division.

In the meantime, the rebel cavalry stationed at Pottsfield were ordered up to resist Gregg's advance, but their forces were not strong enough and consequently no regular fight took place. About one hundred barrels of whisky were destroyed in Prince county. [illegible] stores were found at any place which our troops had reached at Anderson, [illegible] up at Dinwiddie Courthouse, appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very much.

The loss in the cavalry was very small during the day of the engagement of the Fifth Corps yesterday at Hatcher's Run and [illegible] about [illegible] of the enemy is estimated at [illegible].

LATER.

Feb. 6, 10 P. M.—Quite a severe engagement took place this morning between the Fifth Corps and the enemy on the Dabney's Mill Run west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us so far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

Philadelphia, February 8.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington says: Horrible news from the Army of the Potomac is false.

New York, February 8th.—Private Secretary Nicolay, says that the President is informed that military operations are progressing favorably, and the reports of disaster are unfounded.

A TERRIBLE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA—FIVE SQUARES BURNING AT ONCE—THE STREETS RUN WITH FLAMING OIL—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNED ALIVE.

Philadelphia, February 8.—A large fire commenced about three o'clock this morning in the coal oil works on the corner of Ninth and Federal streets. Fifty dwellings have been consumed. Warehouses on both sides of Ninth street, besides a few on Wharton street, were destroyed. Two hundred barrels are reported to be lost. The streets were filled with the burning oil, which was impossible to extinguish, and the fire communicated to the houses, preventing the escape of the inmates. [illegible] are reported to have perished in the flames.

Philadelphia, February 8.—The fire here this morning originated in Blackburn & Co.'s shed for storing refined coal oil. Two thousand barrels have been lost. [illegible] It was insured mostly in New York.

Forty-seven dwellings, mostly three stories high, are burning.

The oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ninth street and down to Federal, firing the entire street, with a lake of fire, and burning the houses on both sides of Ninth street through two squares and carrying devastation into three streets. Both above and below Ninth street, [illegible] squares of houses—had they [illegible] together—were on fire at once.

The scene was one to make the stoutest hearts quail.

Men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Captain H. Ware, who occupied a dwelling in the [illegible] with his wife, five daughters and [illegible] met with a sad misfortune. They [illegible] in getting into the street from the [illegible] left their beds, but were [illegible] by the fire. [illegible] became scattered. Mrs. Ware [illegible] great child, a beautiful little girl, and was endeavoring to save her [illegible] of a little child and another [illegible] years of age were burned to death in the street, and their bodies were [illegible] that they could only be identified [illegible] circumstances [illegible].

[illegible] and his two sons were saved, but the other three daughters are missing. Six bodies in all have thus far been recovered—three of them have been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. Another of the bodies is supposed to be that of James Gibbons. There is also the body of a [illegible] not yet recognized and that of a [illegible].

It is thought that several other persons have perished, and that their remains are still under the ruins.

MR. FESSENDEN'S RESIGNATION.

New York, Feb. 8.—The *Post* says: We learn from Washington that Mr. Fessenden has decided to vacate his office as Secretary of the Treasury on the 5th of March, and that his resignation is already, or will shortly be in the hands of the President.

A NEW POSTAL BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The bill relating to post laws was considered. It provides for the return to writers letters either wholly unpaid or short paid more than a single rate. Those unpaid single rate shall be forwarded and collected on delivery. Newspapers and periodicals after January 1, 1866, shall be prepaid, and after that date no printed matter, except from foreign countries, shall be received unless prepaid. Relief is provided for local postmasters sustaining losses by the pressure of armed forces. Expenses for furnishing stationery for first, second and third class offices are to be allowed out of the revenues.

The publications of letter lists are to be paid two cents on each letter. Special agents in the Pacific States and Territories are to have a salary of $1,500 per annum, with $5 per day for traveling fees. It also provides for the appointment of three more special agents for the Pacific States and Territories. All other special agents are to receive $1 per day for traveling expenses. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated for post route maps. Clerks for distributing mail matter on railways are to be appointed by the Postmaster General and regular one [illegible] to be made for transporting foreign.

Collamer explained each section of the bill. It was not proper, he said, to make newspaper publishers prepay with stamps. This could not be done in the cases of daily newspapers, having immense circulations. The New York *Herald*, for instance, mailed 100,000, or, it might be 500,000 copies daily. They could not possibly get their papers off in time for the mails, if they had to affix a stamp to each copy.

It was proposed to leave the matter to the direction of postmasters, and let them prescribe some rule under which the payment would be made.

Mr. Collamer further states that the bill as it was reported by him had the approval of the President and was in part drawn up under his own supervision.

The bill in relation to postal law, was then considered. The second section, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers, and periodicals was stricken out and the bill passed.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTED AND DECLARED IN CONGRESS.

Washington, February 8.—The galleries and floor of the House were densely crowded today, the attraction being the counting and declaring of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate, announcing that the House were ready to receive that body for the purpose of counting the Electoral votes.

Then Senators then entered the Hall, accompanied by their officers—the Members of the House standing until the former were seated.

Washington, February 8.—The two Houses of Congress met in the Hall of the House this noon, and the Vice President opened the certificates of election for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln was declared elected President and Mr. Johnson as Vice President. The Senate then returned to its chamber, when the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Washington, February 8.—Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate such intelligence as he might deem not incompatible with the public interest relative to the recent correspondence between him and the Secretary of State and Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter in Hampton Roads.

New York, February 8.—The *Times* Washington special says the President has a message on the late peace interview prepared embracing the letter from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, a letter from Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Blair and other documents. The publication of this message will dispel any idea of a probable peace from this interview.

The *World's* special says this message will show most of the statements concerning this interview have been false. The rebels never mentioned recognition, all they asked was an armistice pending a negotiation, which was emphatically refused.

FROM RICHMOND.

New York, February 8th.—Another excited debate took place in the rebel House of Representatives last Friday, on the bill to arm negroes. Strong opposition was made to the measure. Mr. Orr said 999 out of every 1000 would join the national army, if given their choice. Jeff Davis received his usual abuse.

Richmond papers of the 4th inst. claim encouragement at the prospect of having new leaders. Lee, Johnston, Breckenridge, and Frenholm are the men for the crisis. The activity of the armies of the North is set down as a guarantee of their weakness.

A cotton famine in Europe is promised, which is to redound to the benefit of the South.

The *Sentinel* says the loss of Wilmington will immediately carry the cotton question home to the nations of Europe.

The Charleston *Mercury* claims for Charleston the *point d'appui* of the cause, and that there the Confederacy must win or fail.

RELIEF FOR REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.

New York, February 8.—It will be recollected that immediately upon the receipt of a mere rumor that rebel prisoners were being treated badly in our prisons.

An investigation was made in the rebel Congress. Also that 830 bales of Mobile cotton were appropriated and permission asked that it might be sent to this city and sold for the benefit of the rebel prisoners. Permission was granted and the cotton arrived here to-day and sold for $170,000. Together with the good treatment these prisoners receive at our hands this sum will render their condition anything but deplorable.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

New York, Feb 8.—All quiet on Cape Fear river. The rebels are busily engaged in fortifying Fort Anderson.

Hon. Foote, the rebel fugitive Congressman arrived at New York last night in charge of Major Newhall. It is reported he is going to Fort Lafayette.

Washington, February 8.—The Chairman of the Library Committee presented a joint resolution appropriating $1000 to purchase a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Taney, to be placed in the rooms of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was passed at 1 o'clock.

New York, February 8.—Colonel Baker, of the Government detective service, has arrested in this vicinity, and sent them to Old Capitol Prison 27 bounty brokers and others who have for eighteen months past been engaged in defrauding Government by enlisting men and aiding them in deserting. Several of these malefactors have made fortunes of from $[illegible] to $200,000.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Vice President Hamlin left Washington today for home, and Senator Clark will preside over the Senate for the remainder of the session.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Cairo Democrat.]

New York, Feb. 8.—Money steady at [illegible]. Sterling dull and nominal at [illegible]. Government stocks quiet, unsettled and lower. Gold opened at 211, declining to 210¼, advancing to 211 and closing at 211¼.

New York, Feb. 8.—The gold market is unsteady. There is no speculation. Operators are waiting for something to turn up. [illegible] what they can either buy or sell. The price opened at 211¼, but fell to 210.

The steamer Cuba, for Liverpool, to-day carried out about $[illegible] in specie.

Government Stocks quiet. [illegible]

Stocks better but quiet.

New York, Feb. 8.—Cotton less active, with a strong upward tendency [illegible] for middling and by auction to-day 800 bales Mobile at 88c for middling, 86 to 87c for low, 77c for good ordinary, and 7[illegible] for ordinary.

Flour—State and Western dull and drooping. $[illegible] for extra State, $9.75 to 11 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11[illegible] to 11.75 for trade brands—closing quiet.

Whisky—Dull and heavy, small sales Western $2.30.

Corn—Quiet; mixed Western nominal at $1.87 to $1.88.

Oats—Firmer, $1.11 for Western.

Petroleum—Heavy and lower, 47 to 48c for crude, [illegible] for refined in bond, [illegible] for do. free.

Pork—Opened dull and heavy, and closed steady at $39.00 to $39.50 for new mess, $37 to $37.50 for one year old mess, cash, and regular—closing at $34.62½, cash, $39.[illegible] for prime, and $37 for prime mess.

Lard—About 1c lower, [illegible].

Butter—Dull at 32 to 42c for Ohio, and [illegible] for State.

Cheese—Quiet and steady at 14 to 22c.

River and Steamboat Items.

The St. Louis papers of the 8th advertise the Pauline Carroll to leave Cairo for New Orleans on the 11th, the Edward Walsh and the Clara Van Duleen St. Louis on the 5th for the same destination, and the Luminary and Von Phul on the 8th.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 8th says:

The river has had for two days past a good deal of new made ice floating in it, and it threatens to become a serious annoyance. The river is falling fast, having declined fifteen inches yesterday. Boats from this port to Cairo found good six feet water in the channel, but now it is falling fast all the way out.

A prominent feature in the *Democrat's* advertising columns this morning, is the card of the new enterprise, the Merchants' and People's Line of St. Louis and New Orleans packets. This is another and irrefragable evidence of the enterprise and sound judgment of our business men.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 9th announces the departure for New Orleans of the Cotter and the Silver Spray, the latter from Cincinnati loaded to the guards.

The same paper says:

Quite a large number of boats arrived yesterday.

A portion of the fleet from the Tennessee arrived.

Business was some better, and arrivals were abundant.

The Ohio is swelling slowly at this point.

At Cincinnati the river is rising, and full of ice.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE
Wednesday Evening, February 15, 1865.

Fine weather imparted more animation to Sugar and Molasses to-day and our leading staple was in active request at full prices, but Western Produce continued dull, buyers standing aloof in the expectation of a general decline in prices. The movement in Cotton in particular was quite lively and some [illegible] bales changed hands, on the basis of 68@70c. for good ordinary and 73@74 for low middling. A considerable part of the business is said to be on speculation.

The Specie market opened dull and lower under reports of a decline at New York, but subsequently when the intelligence proved to be more favorable, it rallied, and at the close Gold was quoted at 205½@210, against 210@211 last evening. Nothing was reported in Silver, but we continue to quote American half dollars at [illegible] and Mexican dollars at [illegible].

Foreign Exchange ruled higher. The sales of Sterling included a Bank bill for £1000 at 425, a private bill for a similar amount at the same, three private bills for £100 each at 2.7, 227½ and 2.8, and a Bank bill for £800 from second hands at 228½. Matamoros bills may be quoted at [illegible], with a sale at the outside figures. The Banks asked 230@232½ and 235. In Francs a Matamoros bill sold at 2.45, and some small Bank bills at 2.46.

There was rather more Domestic Exchange offering but the only sales reported outdoors were $10,000 one day's sight on New York at ¼ discount, $20,000 sight and three days sight, at ½ or ¾, and some five days, at ¼. There were however, sales of Paymasters checks to the extent of about $150,000 at 1@1½ discount, the latter being the ruling rate. The Banks and dealers checked at par, meeting a moderate counter demand. Nothing was reported in Vouchers.

Nothing has transpired in Stocks since the 20 shares City Railroad noticed in our last report. We continue to quote City Bonds at 69½@70 for Consolidated and 74@75 for the Rail Road issue, but some holders ask 81 for the former. There have been some sales of Insurance Scrip, but the particulars have not been reported.

The Bank note market continued quiet. Merchants' Bank bills are quoted at 30@25c per dollar, Bank of New Orleans at 47@49 Bank of Louisiana at 47½@49, and Crescent City at 65@70. These figures are for round sums. Dealers pay inside rates, or less, for trifling sums offered at their counters. The Bank of New Orleans and the Crescent City Bank give old State Bonds in exchange for their circulation at par, the former without and the latter with the five matured coupons unpaid. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of ¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. There is, and has been for several days quite a lively demand for them, dealers selling them at ¾ and buying at 1.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned leaving the city, Mr. A. E. CLAGUS will attend to all business in his store.
CHAS. RAYMOND,
feb16 3t Corner Royal and Bienville street.

LOST.

A SMALL white Havana DOGG, answering to the name of Miss, 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. feb16 3t

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, February 15, 1865.

COTTON—Later news from New York, reporting an advance in that market, gave an additional stimulus to the demand to-day, and the sales reached 350 bales, including 16 bales ordinary at 62c, 22 good ordinary (12 and 10) at 68, 16 strict low middling at 73, 21 low middling at 74, 31 strict good ordinary at 70, 4 Sea Island at $1.60, and 60, 34, 19, 19, 26, in 3 lots, and about 20 bales, neither the classifications nor prices of which were reported. Good ordinary may now be quoted at 68@70c, and low middling at 73@74. The demand is to some extent on speculation.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised about 70 hhds Sugar and 250 bbls Molasses. There was a fair inquiry this morning, and the market is firm and steady at full prices. The sales to-day embrace 150 hhds. Sugar at 21c for good fair, and 22@22½c for fully fair new, and 23c ⅌ lb for prime to choice old crop. Of Molasses, 175 bbls sold at $1.1[illegible] for fermenting, and $1.22 for prime.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Several upper river or Western boats or steamers have arrived to day, all with large cargoes of assorted provisions. Copies of their manifests will be found in our marine intelligence, in another column. The produce market is now fairly under [illegible] supplies of provisions which are being freely offered on sale without even eliciting any offers from buyers, who are holding aloof until all the supplies in transit will have reached here and all values or prices will have receded to their lowest point. The only sales to-day were [illegible] bbls choice extra Flour at $11 ⅌ bbl, a decline of at [illegible] $1.50 [illegible]. [illegible] sacks of low mixed and white Corn, in one at $1.5[illegible] ⅌ bushel, a decline of 50c ⅌ bushel and [illegible] sacks Bran at $2.[illegible] a reduction of about 25c. [illegible] Hay is yet scarce. 170 bales prime Western sold at $40 ⅌ ton. We notice the sale of 25 bbls Coal Oil to arrive, at $1 10 ⅌ gallon. Apples are selling at $[illegible]. Onions at $[illegible] $1.50. Potatoes at $[illegible] and Pork at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.

There have been no transactions in other commodities.

FREIGHTS.—The steamers are taking Cotton for New York at 1 [illegible]c per lb, and sailing vessels are taking Flour for New York at [illegible] per bbl.

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, FEB 16, 1865.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Silver Spray—119 bbls pork, 2 hhds hogs heads, 25 bbls lard, 768 pcs hams, 305 do shoulders, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Millie Stephens—14 bales cotton O N Cullen—31 do A Hobart—56 do 35 sks seed cotton S H Kennedy & co—749 do S Bell—sundries to order

FOR SALE.

THE little steamer, entirely new and fast, LITTLE LOUISA, now in front of the Red Store. Apply to J. CAZAUX,
feb16 1w 73 Old Levee street.

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.
feb16 1m L. CHAPLAIN, Owner.

Pink-Eye Potatoes.

FIVE HUNDRED barrels pure Boston Pink-Eye POTATOES. Landing ex steamship Fung Shuey. And in store, for sale by EGAN & KING,
feb16 3t 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

AUCTION SALES.

Coffee-House and Boarding-House at Auction.

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

WILL be sold at auction, on the premises on FRIDAY February 17th, 1865 at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Hospital and Front Levee streets, Second District—

The Contents of the BAR-ROOM and BOARDING-HOUSE, consisting of Bar-room Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Fixtures, [illegible]. [illegible]

Terms cash. feb15 to 17

Improved Property in the 2d District.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY.
Office No [illegible] street.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY February 16 1865 at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange:

The following property situated in the Second District, in the square bounded by Rampart, St. Claude, Barracks and Hospital streets. Said lot measuring [illegible] feet front on Barracks street by [illegible] feet in depth [illegible] St. Claude, [illegible]. The improvements consist of a [illegible] house, covered with slate, [illegible] rooms.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
Act of sale before B. Mugnier, notary public.
feb 4 16

Handsome Property on Conti Street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, 18th of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible]:

A LOT OF GROUND measuring [illegible] feet front [illegible] Conti street, by [illegible] feet [illegible] depth, between Marais and Villere streets, together with [illegible] covered with slate, having [illegible]

Terms cash. feb15

Lumber .... Lumber,

SALE POSITIVE TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

THURSDAY, 16th of February, 1865, will be sold at [illegible] o'clock A. M. on Moreau street, between Victory and Levee streets:

[illegible] FEET OF LUMBER [illegible] Planks, Scantlings and Heavy [illegible].

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. feb14

Furniture. Furniture.

BY S. GUINAULT Auctioneer.
Office corner Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY 17th February 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. on [illegible] street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets:

All the contents of the FURNITURE STORE of Mr. Charles Wallace, consisting of handsome Mahogany Furniture, [illegible] Armoires, Cane and Hair Chairs, Marble-top [illegible], Washstands, [illegible], Carpets, Glassware, Crockery, &c. [illegible]

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. feb14

Headquarters, Dep't. of the Gulf.

Office Assistant Provost Marshal General, in Charge of Enrollment, No. 15 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1865.

ENROLLMENT ORDER NO. 3.

I. Captain Jacob H. Ware, [illegible] Assistant Adjutant General, having reported at this office in pursuance with [illegible] Major General Hurlbut, [illegible] 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 they report themselves immediately [illegible] they will be arrested and summarily punished.

By order of [illegible].

F. A. STARRING,
[illegible] Assistant Provost Marshal,
feb14 [illegible] In charge Enrolment.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 16, 1865.

Last Night [illegible] the Celebrated Artiste MARY GLADSTANE, who will appear in her great character of LADY ISABEL.

Last Night of the [illegible] Drama of LADY ISABEL, OF EAST LYNNE [illegible]. [illegible] the amusing Farce of BETSEY BAKER.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17 Farewell Benefit of Mrs J. H. ALLEN.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18 Miss HENRIETTA IRVING. Grand Matinee for [illegible] AFRICAN MINSTRELS, at 1 o'clock, M.

MONDAY, the Distinguished Actor, LAWRENCE BARRETT. feb16 2t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Farewell Benefit of MRS. J. H. ALLEN,

And her [illegible] New Orleans.

Friday Evening, February 17, 1865.

feb16 2t BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

A Grand Fancy Dress and Masked Ball

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

MANAGERS

A Pascal	F Rifel	L Kummel
J Olivia	M Bandles	A A Marchand
J Bernard	A Freitas	R Curtin
C Leon	J Cado	C Weiss
D Doretti	J Suarez	F V Kellum
M Vautry	F Zarzabogarda	W Treyer
M Ruiz	F Bec[illegible]	

TICKETS ... $1 00

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

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 invitations are desired, and left at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall, or with any of the Managers.

No invitations issued after Monday, February 20th.

Managers.

M W G M A W Hunter,	P G C Artopoint,
R W D G M O Norgesses,	P G J Neuhauser,
R W G W J G Hardee,	R S = W F Meeks,
R W G S H Pier,	P G T O'C [illegible],
R W G T H W Wooverton,	P G J Meyer,
M W G P F M Rusha	P G H Haskell,
M E G H P J Potter,	P G A Portleons,
P G M H Middepauah,	P G J Burrows,
P G M J S Burke,	P G M H Meyers,
M E P G H P Wiltlanls,	P G S Boullemet
P G G W Roper,	P G C B Cronwasser,
P G R O Abbott,	N G T Patte,

P G M L Honsen, President.

The hat and cloak room and ladies' dressing room will be under charge of competent parties. feb12 12t

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.

GENTLEMEN'S 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. jan26 tf

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company,

CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

AN 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.

feb 14 J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans,

Office, No. 109 Canal street,
NEW ORLEANS, December 16th, 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.

615 6m A. LEBRETON, Secretary

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

72 ....Chartres Street........ 72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING.

By the Month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

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

☞ Mr. FORGET CONTINUES HIS OLD PRICES.

feb14 tf

WOOL. WOOL.

HIGHEST prices paid for wool, by A. P. DUNBAR, 30 Common Street.
feb tf