THE DAILY BEE

No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 28.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1864. Vol. XVII--New Series. Vol. XXVII--Whole No. 13,300.

Auction Sales this Day.

By [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, at [illegible] street, Dry Goods and Groceries.

By Reni Gutierrez, at 10 o'clock, at 214 St. Louis street, Furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, on Ste. Anne street, between Burgundy and Rampart, Furniture and Piano.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, on Orleans street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, Furniture.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.—René Gutierrez, Auctioneer, sells at auction, without reserve, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 214 St. Louis street, near Marais street, a lot of choice Household Furniture, Paintings, Glassware, etc. Also, Mattresses, Mosquito Bars, French Blankets, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

See auction advertisements.

THE GRAND CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—It has already been announced that a grand concert would be given on Wednesday next at the Opera House, for the benefit of a young lady of this city, a pianist of much talent and promise, and personally, in view of her social and private worth, esteemed eminently deserving of the proposed testimonial. Aside from the interest inspired by the beneficiary in the circle of her acquaintances, the occasion holds out to the general public unusual promise as a musical entertainment. The programme before us contains an overture, by Weber for four hands on the piano, to be performed by M'lles. P. L. and W. R.; selections from the Martyrs and La Favorite, sung by M'lle. A. F., with her charming mezzo soprano voice; a selection from Trovatore and another from Il Volcano, sung by M'lle. P. L., who possesses a singer and pianist equal taste and cultivation; a romance by Mr. A. Davis, and two duets by Messrs Davis and Fontmesreau, both favorably known in our music circles. The whole will conclude with a chorus, La Charité la Charité, by fifteen young ladies of fine vocal powers and cultivation, who have graciously volunteered as amateurs, to contribute their graceful assistance to the benefit.

Arrival of the Guiding Star.

The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. Knapp, from New York on the 19th November, 3 P.M., arrived at her landing in this city last evening about 7 o'clock.

The Guiding Star on the 22d, 23d and 24th day-out experienced strong [illegible] passed a [illegible] wreck pointed parts ashore on Tortugas shoals, and arrived off Southwest Pass Sunday morning and was detained on the bar till 9½ A. M.

We have by this arrival, files of New York exchanges received direct from that quarter, but no news of marked importance not previously conveyed by telegraph via the West.

We are again under obligations to Purser W. H. Field, of the Guiding Star for newspaper favors and other polite attentions.

Passengers by steamer Guiding Star: [illegible]

From the Papers by the Guiding Star.

[illegible] ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT OF GEN. GILLEM BY GEN. BRECKINRIDGE AT BULL'S GAP.

Louisville, Ky., November 19.—Intelligence deemed reliable, the accuracy of which cannot be determined to-night, says:

Very recently the rebel Gen Breckinridge with 10,000 men attacked Gen. Gillem near Bull's Gap, and after a desperate fight defeated Gillem, who lost four hundred prisoners.

The number of killed and wounded is not stated.

No fears of an invasion of Kentucky in consequence of this reverse is apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet the advance of any rebel force into the State.

JOHN W. FORNEY'S IDEA OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PEACE POLICY.

And Mr. Forney writes as follows to the Philadelphia Press:

The mad who cannot meet the inevitable responsibilities of the near future will never be fit to shape the destinies of the American people. First of all, he must be ready to concede much to the consummation of peace. Pray, tell me why we should not have peace when both sides are agreeing to abolish slavery? You may answer that there are other questions, and quite as important to be adjusted with our Southern brothers. But I reply that there are no other questions, save only that of saving the worthless lives of their wretched leaders. Do you think that Grant and his men do not want all their will as Davis and his crowd? But I speak of magnanimity. It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Lincoln's policy is, in all respects, one of magnanimity. If his motives were not liberal, circumstances would constrain him to be liberal. To make the road easy for him, and to give us a long and lasting peace, and to soften as one invulnerable body all the lately insensate sections of our country, we must agree upon certain generous conditions.

A Richmond Theory of Sherman's Movements and Plans.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 15.]

No doubt remains that the military authorities of the enemy desired to conceal the New York papers of the 10th instant, or that the reason of their intention to do so was the statement contained therein of Sherman's movements. In the papers of the 12th which they have permitted to pass, is a careful suppression of all details except in the mere summary of news. Sherman indeed has an inclination to the "movable column;" he tried it, and it failed last Winter in Mississippi, and failed because the great Forrest was at hand. What will strange this in Georgia and the Carolinas, if at these times, is not for us to say, but it is likely enough that he will find lions in his path. But what if the story is simply untrue?

Information of another character leads to the belief that Sherman has not "marched for Charleston," nor even for Augusta, but that he is concentrating the best part of his army at Bridgeport. Thomas is certainly collecting his forces at Pulaski, in Tennessee, and the idea of these Generals appears to be, that one shall check Hood's advance, while the other intercepts his retreat. This design appears sufficiently interesting, and his promises attractive enough to distract Sherman away from those grand prospects opened to him by the press of New York. If any army, is marching on Augusta from Atlanta it must be a small one, and until we shall hear positively, from Southern sources, that such an advance is being made, we shall continue to be incredulous about this news.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 19.]

New York Recruits Going to the Army.

A considerable number of recruits are constantly going forward to the army from this state. An average of about five hundred a week are gathered at Hart's Island, Riker's Island, and embark at that point. These men come from this city, Brooklyn, and the adjoining counties of the state.

THREE CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The Printing Department in the Treasury has nearly completed the plates and machinery for the issue of three-cent notes. It is understood that Secretary Fessenden favors the denomination of currency, in order that the people may be relieved from the exactions of speculators who obtain control of the nickel cent and two-cent pieces as fast as issued from the Mint, and compel dealers requiring them to pay a premium of ten to fifteen cents to obtain a necessary supply for the transaction of business.

ENGLAND AND THE REBEL POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. M. Chadwick, of Manchester, England, has received the following reply to a letter he recently addressed to the British Postmaster-General:

"General Post-office, October 18, 1864.

"Sir: The Postmaster-General has had under his consideration your letter of the 7th instant, in which, on behalf of the government of the Confederate States of America, you inquire whether correspondence addressed to those states will be forwarded by this department to Bermuda, or Nassau, or Halifax, where agents are about to be appointed by the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States. In reply I am directed to acquaint you that his lordship must decline to enter into the proposed arrangement or to depend any correspondence contrary to its address. At the same time I am to observe, that the public can, of course, if they think proper, direct letters for the states referred to, under cover to Agents in Bermuda, Nassau or Halifax.

"I am, etc.,

F. HILL."

New York Commercial and Financial.

The New York Commercial Advertiser Nov. 19, P. M., says:

The money market exhibits continued ease. The anticipation of an early loan produces a somewhat conservative feeling among lenders, but the supply is nevertheless abundant for all wants of the market, and the rate continues at 7 per cent. for call loans.

Parties usually well informed as to Treasury movements say very positively that there will be no loan until after the meeting of Congress. It is not, however, very clear how Mr. Fessenden can well provide for his expenditures, until that time without additional borrowing.

There are no transactions of moment in foreign exchange. The rates for sterling, 60 days, bankers, are nominally 109¾ to 110¼, and for francs 5.62 to 5.13¾.

Gold is excited! The depletions have taken the "bull" track, and the price has been forced up during the morning from 231½, the lowest price, to 224½. The news of the defeat of Gen. Gillem by Breckinridge helped their movement. At 2.00 P. M. the price was 222½, and at 1.35 P. M., 219.

[The Bee's agent reports by the steamer which left at 4 P. M., that gold was 217½.]

New York General Market.

New York, November 19.—P. M.—Flour, &c.—The Flour market is 20 to 30 cents per barrel better.

The sales are 9,000 bbls. at $9 15 to $9 30 for Superfine State; $9 50 to $9 75 for Extra State; $9 [illegible] for choice; $9 80 to $9 95 for Western; $9 [illegible] to $10 25 for common [illegible] Extra Western [illegible]

[illegible]—Is dull at $1 28 to $1 30 for Middling.

[illegible]—The market is dull and heavy. [illegible] bbls at $1 71½ to $1 72 for Western [illegible]

Rice.—The market is quiet, with small sales Rangoon at 13 1-2c.

Coffee.—Is dull, heavy and nominal.

Sugar.—The market is very dull and prices are lower. Sales since our last are 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 19 to 19 1-2c.

Molasses.—The market is dull, and prices are entirely nominal.

Hops.—Are quiet and steady, with sales of 70 bales at 44 to 49c. for goods, and 49 to 50c. for prime qualities.

Leather.—For Hemlock Sole the demand has ruled active during the entire week, and sales to a large extent have been effected, both to large Eastern manufacturers and the country trade generally. Prices have undergone no particular change during the week, the rate at the close being no higher for prime middle and overweights, which continue scarce and wanted. From the tanneries the receipts continue fair, but are hardly equal to the sales, leaving the stock somewhat diminished, though there is still an ample supply of light and ordinary middle-weights.

Oak Tanned Sole continues in fair demand at firm prices, with a moderate stock on hand. Upper in the Rough is without material change.

Upper Leather Stock is in moderate request, but sales are restricted by the extreme views of holders, most of whom refuse to name any price for their goods.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 19, P. M.)

The improvement in trade realized last week was continued during the beginning of the present week; but subsequently, under the decline in gold, the market became weaker, and the week closes with a very unsettled feeling. There is no unanimity of view among merchants upon matters that largely influence the value of merchandise. Some are sanguine enough to expect an early peace as the result of overtures to Davis, while others are nursing the gloomiest forebodings of long protracted hostilities with consequent high prices. These opposite views produce in some quarters a disposition to sell, and in others an inclination to hold; so that between the two the market is in a somewhat anomalous condition. Buyers, however, continue their late policy of purchasing only for their present wants.

The rumors of an intended attempt to open the cotton trade, on the part of the Government, with the shipment of all the cotton-States of the cotton port, have tended to unsettle the market for cotton goods. It is apprehended that, any day, news may come affording the prospect of our gaining access to an important supply of cotton, and many refuse to buy goods that may be thereby depreciated in value.

The trade in woolen goods though quite brisk at the beginning of the week, was checked towards the close by the fall in gold, and the general aspect of the military situation. Prices, at the close, are generally weaker.

The week opened with higher quotations for brown sheetings and drills, but, however, with weak prices, and nothing could be sold at these rates.

Bleached shirtings opened at the advance of last week; Arkwright's sold at 57 1-2c; Lonsdale at 55; and New York Mills at 62 1-4c.; at the close of the week buyers refused to give these figures, and prices are decidedly weak.

Cotton jeans are scarce and prices are firmer than on most other goods. We quote Indian Orchard 35c; Naumkeag 42 1-2c; Bates 36c.

Denims, after opening strong, have declined, and are weak at the close at the following figures: 72 1-2c. for Amoskeag; 72c. for Pearl River; 70c. for York; 60c. for Haymaker; 56c. for Oxford.

Stripes are in fair demand, the following being the closing quotations: Everett, 47 1-2c; Whitenden, A. A., 47 1-2c; York, 50c.

Ticks are very scarce and in moderate demand. Amoskeag A. C. A. are quoted 85c.; York, 75c; Hamilton, 72½c.

Printing Cloths are in demand from printers, who are preparing their Spring work. Prices were firm at the beginning of the week, but have since declined, the quotation for 64x64, 7 yards cloth, being 28c.

The extreme scarcity of Prints has produced considerable firmness in price, which has been well maintained through the week. The agents of the leading brands have sold at the following figures: Manchester, 35c net; American, 34c; Sprague's, 35c; Arnold's, 31c; Allen's 35 to 36c; Merrimack, W., 40c.

The following are the closing quotations among the jobbers:

Allen's	[illegible]
American	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]
Merrimack	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]
Richmond's	[illegible]
Sprague's (Ancient)	[illegible]
Simpson's Mourning	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]
York Mourning	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]

Delaines continue quite active, and are closely sold up. We quote Pacific 42½c; Manchester, 42½c; Hamilton, 42½c to 45c.

In fancy cassimeres there has been rather more activity. Jobbers have sold down their stocks very low, and have now to come into the market. Good styles of Scotch plaids sell readily at full prices; second rate styles are heavy.

Cotton warp cloths and beavers are very active, and bring improved rates, the supply being behind the present demand.

There has been a brisk demand for Army Kerseys, and the supply being light the price of standards has advanced to $1 50.

The flannel market shows considerable activity and prices are firmer. Army flannels are quoted $1.

Blankets are active and scarce. Light brown grays sell readily at $25 per lb. and blue grays at $1 per lb. for goods below 8 lbs. Heavier goods of about 10 lbs. weight range from $1 05 to $1 20 per lb. for common to good quality. Large sales of white low priced goods have been effected within a fortnight at about $6 each.

The trade in foreign goods is without any material change.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, 19th.]

The Tin Currency.

The alloy of tin and copper lately issued by the U. S. Government as a substitute for nickel pennies, is a poor affair, but better than nothing. Poor as it is, the people must have it to make change with; and therefore there is still a scarcity in the cent currency, as in supplying the "tins." The explanation has been offered, and probably with some truth, that the new coins are issued in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, but are bought up by railroad and ferry companies and other corporations which require them in large quantities to carry on their business, and that they pay for them one ceiling premium. Many persons are also hoarding the pennies that they get, under the impression that they will eventually command a large premium some day. The death of an apple woman, recently, in whose house was found a trunk full of them, threw some light on the question—"What becomes of the pennies?"

The new penny could be much improved in appearance by adding two or three per cent. of zinc. This would give it a rich bronze tint far preferable to the base metal look that it now has. Bronze itself, made in the old proportions of copper, tin, zinc, and lead, would be superior to the present coin, and much more difficult to counterfeit. The great merit of the nickel currency, not fully appreciated, we think, by the government, was the security which the alloy of that metal offered against counterfeiting. It was not possible to make an imitation of the nickel coin at less than the government price.

Jeff. Davis and the Virginia Press—Protest Against a Military Detail of Editors.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.]

The press of the Confederate States would have felt secure in its future freedom had the House of Representatives on yesterday been proper to have adopted the resolution of Mr. Foote of Tennessee, against the recommendation of the President to substitute details for exemptions. But the large vote given for the reference to the Military Committee cannot but be accepted by the press as leaving its future condition uncertain. The members who voted for the assurance of the continued liberty of the press will only have to regret that more of the members were not willing to quiet the anxiety of the country upon this important subject. It is not only among the conductors of the press that this recommendation has created great anxiety, but many of the people believe it to be the initial step to dictatorial powers. They cannot see how the cause of the country will be improved by changing exemptions for details; but they readily understand how every semblance of liberty must depart from the press when conducted by Government details. The one objection put upon this recommendation of the President was denounced yesterday in Congress as that of a "madman." "I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of soberness and truth." We would have been most gratified if the honorable member who thus denounced our constitution had supplied the press with sounder views as to what the President meant. This paper has never exhibited any spirit of factious opposition to the President, and we received his recommendation with the deepest regret, but we have been unable to discover any other effect for this recommendation than the dependence of the press for continued existence upon the pleasure of the President, should the Congress substitute details for exemptions. We are writing only of the effects, not of the motives of the President; those are known only to himself and his God. But if he is seeking dictatorial powers, what more certain way of accomplishing his ends than the unlimited control of the press, which the power of detailing the editors would give him? If the dictator scheme has friends, what better way of advancing it than the reference of Mr. Foote's resolution to the Military Committee, there to slumber until the plot has been fully arranged, and is ready to be sprung upon the country.

Girardin tells his readers that a scheme of making Patrick Henry dictator was talked of in the Virginia Assembly in 1776. Archibald Cary, meeting with Colonel Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the House accosted him: "Sir, I am told that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day." And the scheme was abandoned, for all knew that "Old Iron" would have made good his threat. There are descendants of "Old Iron" living in Virginia yet.

Gov. Seymour's Successor.

The Governor elect of New York is thus spoken of by the New York News:

REUBEN E. FENTON.

Governor Seymour's defeat, we sincerely regret; but, though it has been forced upon us, even sorely against our will, we know few men among the Black Republicans at whose hands so bitter a disappointment could have been administered with less alarm to our patriotism than at the hands of Mr. Fenton. A Democrat formerly, if, indeed, he be not what is called a War "Democrat" still, he will, we have very little doubt, show in his administration of the affairs of this State some respect for right and law. His course in Congress has been that of a man, actuated by a spirit superior to mere faction; and one characterized by, we believe, an honest though unfortunately a mistaken, sense of duty. A man of honor, and a gentleman in private life, relieving, as we trust he will does, [illegible]

many of the views of popular right which he must have imbibed from his association with the Democratic party, and without a native New Yorker, who has in his public life shown more than Black Republican regard for the Constitution, we are very hopeful that as Governor of this State he will not hand it over to his successor with its honor tarnished by Executive despotism, or its sovereignty insulted by Presidential usurpation.

The Peace with Denmark—Reconstitution of the Zollverein.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 31st ultimo, gives some details respecting the treaty of peace recently signed between the German powers and Denmark. It says:

"I am enabled to send you some details respecting the document signed yesterday at Vienna between the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark on the one hand and those of Prussia and Austria on the other. The treaty of peace consists of twenty-four articles and some annexes. The first article simply reproduces the corresponding article of the peace preliminaries. The King of Denmark cedes all his rights over Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg in favor of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. As an equivalent of the Jutland territory of Mogeltondern, the island of Amron and the Jutland portions of the islands of Fohr, Sylt, and Romoe, and which Denmark has ceded to the duchies, a portion of Northern Schleswig has been left to Denmark. This peninsula of Sonderup, which is situated opposite Fionia, is comprised in the Danish Schleswig. In granting this compensation for the Jutland enclaves—a compensation which was eagerly desired by Denmark on account of the strategical position of the ceded territory—the German powers have wished to prove that the separation of Schleswig from the Danish territory was not a first step towards the dismemberment of Denmark. On the other hand, the treaty of peace does not contain any stipulation of a nature to guarantee the language of the Danish population inhabiting German Schleswig. The sixth article stipulates the [illegible] of a mixed commission [illegible] Danish plenipotentiaries, charged to proceed to the localities, so as to settle the details of the new line of demarcation. The seventh and following articles concern the settlement of the [illegible] debt. The quota of the [illegible] which falls upon the duchies amounts to 29 millions of rix thalers (85 millions and a half of francs). The mode of payment of this sum by the duchies to Denmark is settled in detail in the treaty of peace. Denmark is obliged to give up German trading vessels and their cargoes, in so far as they have not yet been sold by Denmark. In the latter case Denmark has to compensate the owners.

There is no longer a Danish question, but there remains the question of the duchies. In our Government circles the renunciation of the rights of the King of Denmark [illegible] in the [illegible] powers, is interpreted that the claimants of succession to the duchies must bring forward their claims before Austria and Prussia. It has now to be ascertained whether the Vienna cabinet shares the views of our cabinet, which is in flagrant opposition upon this subject with the secondary German states. Prince Gortschakoff has been here since Thursday. He dined yesterday at the palace. The prince has already had several interviews with M. de Bismarck, to which, doubtless, too much importance is attributed. The reconstitution of the Zollverein will be followed by important negotiations between the Zollverein on the one hand, and Russia, Switzerland, and Denmark on the other. M. Delbruck, one of the councillors of the Board of Trade, who negotiated the treaty of commerce between Prussia and France, will shortly leave for Paris, so as to come to an understanding with the French Government respecting the modifications to be made in the treaty of the 2nd August 1862, which Prussia has promised to ask for in the new Zollverein treaties.

Visit of an American Minister to Jeddo.

THE VAST SIZE AND RICHES AND INTOLERABLE POSITION OF THE CITY, PRONOUNCED THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

(Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.)

United States Ship Jamestown,
Harbor Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 31.

At 7 o'clock on the 13th of July we weighed anchor and stood out of Yokohama, our destination being the port of Jeddo, at which place we arrived at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, having as a passenger General Robert H. Pruyn, American Minister to the Court of Jeddo. On Thursday, the 14th of July, Gen Pruyn was escorted on shore by a company of 53 of our crew picked out for the occasion.

General Pruyn, together with his escort, were landed in front of the great city of Jeddo by our boats, and a Japanese junk which was chartered for the occasion. We were received by a large Japanese escort, on horseback, who conducted us through the principal thoroughfares of the city.

The city of Jeddo is certainly the largest city in the world. Her riches are unknown to mankind; dazzling, and I am glad that I had the opportunity of seeing one of the chosen party which embarked with the grand expedition, for thousands of men from all parts of the world have been in Japan, yet very few can boast of ever having visited the city of Jeddo.

The distance from our ship to the landing was at least two and a half miles, and we were about two hours reaching the shore, and from the landing to the Great Temple about one and a half miles, at which place we arrived at the quarters of our host. The houses in Jeddo are remarkable for their neatness, and the streets of the city through which we passed are as wide as the streets in Philadelphia. About one hundred and fifty yards from the landing we passed through the first gates of Jeddo, which soldiers at into the mercantile part of the city, we crossed three bridges, the latter of which brought us to another view of Jeddo Bay. I may here remark that Jeddo is said to be invulnerable to the world. I cannot find language to describe the strength and impregnability of Jeddo.

In the first place no gunboat of a small draft of water can anchor within any range of the forts, eight in number, which protect the city, and the country is so situated by nature that an army is obliged to be compelled to an army. Our escort remained on shore from the 14th of July until the 4th of August, a period of 22 days. The building in which we were temporarily located was a large Japanese temple, apparently created at least one hundred years ago. This room is about one hundred and forty feet long, and one hundred and twenty feet wide, as nearly as I could judge, and surely adjoining to quarter a company of two hundred men. Adjoining the building, once stood the magnificent residence of the present American minister to this Empire, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. You are very well aware during the month of June, 1863, our Minister's residence, with all his property, was destroyed by fire, being the work of the rebel Japanese, who are opposed to foreign intercourse. The present Tycoon, or Emperor of Japan, is a young man, twenty years of age. His brother, having abdicated the throne, was assassinated in the streets of Jeddo by the rebel Government. The present dynasty is favorable to American interests, and Gen. Pruyn was heard to say that he congratulated himself in having gained the assurance of the Japanese Government settled under such favorable auspices.

At 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th of August, the Minister and party having all his affairs settled to the entire satisfaction of both Governments, an entertainment was given at our expense, the guests being the Governor of Jeddo, the Quartermaster General of the English army, several of the officers of the Jamestown, and other invited friends from Yokohama, together with the Minister and his escort. A company of Japanese jugglers performed many novel and interesting tricks for the amusement of those present.

Tailings from Punch.

The cartoon in the old humped-back's last number relates to Australia. It is entitled Convicts and Convicts, and represents a royal mail wagon dumping out two convicts in Australia. A stalwart colonist engaged in clearing out stumps says to the policeman: "Now, Mr. Bull, don't shoot any more of your rubbish here, or you and I shall quarrel."

Another cut represents a young swell's room in a college.

Paterfamilias (who has come up on a visit to his eldest "Hope" at St. Bottlenose): "I'm, not a bad glass of wine that, for Oxbridge, Fred. What did you give for it?"

Fred (airily): "Oh, sixty ——"

Paterfamilias: "Anti-scrupulous extravagance. Why, sir, do you know that I never lay down a dozen of port that costs me more than six-and thirty!"

Fred: "Ah, no more should I, father, if I'd nine children to provide for, as you have!"

A third, entitled "Too Clever by Half," depicts a scene in a nursery. A crowd of ladies surround an infant, a little sister exclaims: "Oh, Aunty, Baby's mouth is so funny—it's just like yours before you get out of bed—No, not one tooth!"

Still another, called "Decidamation," is taken from a ball room. A pert young Miss and an elderly, fat gentleman hold the following conversation:—

Fudgeby. "May I have the pleasure, Miss Lightfoot, for this waltz?"

Miss L. (promptly) "Oh! very sorry—I'm engaged every Waltz."

Fudgeby. "The next quadrille, then, may I ——"

Miss L. "Well you look a little more like a quadrille—must say. With pleasure!"

INDIFFERENCE AND INDIGNATION—A DUET.

"You never should rebuke the strong,
Unless you mean to fight them,
Nor speak for those that suffer wrong,
If you can't a mind to right them.
Either your action should be brash,
Or else your language gentle,
For all your moral force is stuff,
Your blame is sentimental."

"Thus what discreet material forces
But sentiment be allowed!
Could anyone do on that, of course
Your tyrants would [illegible] it
'Tis sentiment that moves the fist,
And puts the fist in action.
In exorcising brutes possess'd,
It is more satisfaction."

GEN. DANA'S TREATMENT OF FEMALE "REBEL SYMPATHIZERS," "BUSY-BODIES," &C.—The subjoined somewhat strikingly worded order from Gen. Dana's Headquarters, District of Vicksburg, appears in the Vicksburg Herald of the 25th:

The following females will be taken charge of by the Commander of the Cavalry forces to morrow, and will be dropped and set at liberty at or beyond the Big Black. They are prohibited from returning within the Union lines during the war:

Mrs. G. Fowlkes.—Rebel sympathizer, mail carrier, &c.

Mrs. Mary Green.—Rebel mail carrier and sympathizer.

Mrs. Ada Dubose.—Rebel mail carrier, sympathizer and suspected spy.

Mrs. Sanler.—Smuggler by association and practice.

Mrs. Eggleston.—General busy-body, with rebel interests, rebel philanthropist, mail receiver, carrier of smuggled funds to prisoners in jail, &c. &c.

The Provost Marshal is charged with the execution of this order.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

More About Sherman's Mysterious Campaign—His Plans—His Strength—Where will he Strike?—Can he Subsist?—He Destroys Atlanta and all its Railroad Connections.

[From the Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, 15th.]

Nashville, November 16, 1864.—I have heretofore been reticent with regard to the movements of Sherman; had I not been so, I might have been ordered out of the Department. But the Louisville Journal has disclosed pretty much all, and I shall now take the liberty of saying something about the matter.

The plan of moving through Georgia originated with General Sherman, and no one else; and having matured it, he submitted it to the Secretary of War, who approved it by giving the General unlimited powers in the premises. He takes with him the following forces: 14th Corps, 15th Corps, 17th Corps, 20th Corps, 8000 cavalry and 125 pieces of artillery, making a total of 50,000 to 60,000 men.

His force is amply sufficient for any purpose. The rebels have about 2000 men at Savannah, and about the same number at Charleston, besides militia, who are of little value; and there are no others to meet him, without weakening Hood, and Hood could not overtake him, if he were to try to do so; and, beside, that individual has enough to do to take care of himself, with Thomas watching him.

Sherman will move to the eastward, in two columns, one will go by way of Macon, and the other direct to Augusta, and a concentration will be effected at the latter place, and then future movements will be determined upon, as exigencies may demand.

There are three points, at one of which he will strike—Savannah, Charleston or Beaufort; but my impression is, the last named will be the point. My reasons for this conclusion are these:

1. Savannah, cut off from all communication, would be valueless to the rebels; and the same reasons which render Mobile unimportant now.

2. Charleston can be cut off, by moving down the railroad to Branchville, twenty or thirty miles to the west; and it is highly probable that will be Sherman's line of march.

3. Beaufort is already in our possession. We have no abundance of shipping, and supplies there, and our men will need the latter, after their long march, and therefore it is highly probable that Beaufort will be the new base of General Sherman.

Nevertheless, circumstances may intervene to change the policy indicated above, but I believe that the General now intends to reach Beaufort, but not until he has completely isolated both Savannah and Charleston.

The present movement will be productive of the [illegible] results. In one of his speeches during the last year, Jeff. Davis declared that the latter place alone supplied powder enough for the whole Confederacy. But it is in respect to communications that the greatest advantages are to be desired. The army of Hood will be completely isolated; his army will be so thoroughly separated from that of Lee, as are the forces west of the Mississippi river. Savannah will be no longer valuable as a blockade-running port. Charleston will be cut off, and Sherman's army of 55,000 men will be free to act as circumstances demand, and will be on the sea coast, ready for embarkation at a moment's notice, so that they can be used with Grant or Sheridan, as may be most advantageous; or after recruiting they may be moved through Central, South and North Carolina, utterly annihilating every railroad by the way; and thus making Virginia the grave of the rebellion.

Can Sherman subsist? Undoubtedly he can. There are two articles in the South, in abundance—corn and sweet potatoes; and he takes with him any amount of hard tack, and several thousand cattle. His men will live better than when in camp.

We shall hear pretty soon from Sherman. There is no longer any communication with him, and hence intelligence must be received through rebel sources.

Indianapolis, Nov. 18.—The Journal of this city contains the following:

A gentleman who left Atlanta on Saturday last, informs us that the delay in Sherman's movements was caused by the Paymasters paying the troops, which had been entirely completed before he left. As he came through Kingston the 14th Corps, which is to bring up the rear of the army, was just moving out of that place. Gen. Sherman's headquarters were at Kingston, and he was expecting to accompany the 15th Corps. The General had issued an order to his troops telling them that they were about to enter upon an important campaign, and that the country through which they were to pass had never been occupied by either army, and that they were expected to take all horses and mules within their reach.

There were many other items of interest concerning intended movements, which it would not be prudent to publish. His army consists of four splendid corps. The 14th, in command of General Jeff. C. Davis; the 15th, under Osterhaus; the 17th, under Blair, and the 20th, under Slocum. Kilpatrick commands the cavalry, and a brigade of artillery are added, making a total force of between fifty and sixty thousand men, the whole perfectly equipped, well supplied with war material, and imbued with as much pluck, confidence and good health as ever any army marched into the field.

Our informant left Atlanta upon the same train with the Paymasters, which was under orders to be the last train that would leave that city, and Atlanta is before this time pretty thoroughly destroyed. The railroad, all the public buildings, depots, manufactories, etc., rendered worthless. The railroads north and south of that city, and all surrounding defensive works, have been destroyed. There is to be no turning back, and nothing left behind that might prove valuable to the enemy.

Gen. Scott on Mr. Lincoln's Inauguration.

The following is taken from the lately published "Memoirs of General Scott," written by himself:

The inauguration of President Lincoln was, perhaps, the most critical and hazardous event with which I have ever been connected. In the preceding two months I had received more than fifty letters, many from points distant from each other—some earnestly dissuading him from presence at the event, and others distinctly threatening assassination if I dared to protect the ceremony with a military force. The election having been entirely regular, I resolved that the Constitution should not be overthrown by violence if I could possibly prevent it. Accordingly, I caused to be organized the elite of the Washington volunteers, and called from a distance two batteries of Horse artillery, with small detachments of cavalry and infantry, all regulars.

In concert with the Congressional Committee of Arrangements, the President was escorted to and from the Capitol by volunteers—the regulars, with whom I marched, flanking the movement in parallel streets—only I claimed the place immediately in front of the President by the company of sappers and miners, under Captain Duane, of the Engineers. To this choice body of men it was only necessary to say: The honor of our country is in your hands.

With a view to freedom of movement, I remained on the Capitol square with the light batteries. The procession returned to the President's mansion in the same order, and happily the Government was saved.

Catholic Clergymen Exempted from Military Service.

Father De Smet, of St. Louis, recently applied for the exemption of four Roman Catholic clergymen who had been drafted, assigning the following reasons:

"According to our religious principles, as a religious order the Catholic Church, we cannot bear arms, &c.; and go to war. Our various houses have hardly the necessary number of persons to keep them up, and can not be spared, the establishments are all in debt by the construction of necessary buildings for schools, colleges, &c., for the public good."

In reply, Provost Marshal Fry directed that the drafted priests should be released on parole, to report when called upon by the Secretary of War.

John Leech, the Artist.

John Leech, known all over the world as the chief illustrator of the London Punch, died in London on the evening of October 27. He had been subject to great nervousness for many months, not being able to bear noises, but his friends were not aware that his health was in so precarious a state as the sad event ultimately proved, and the news of his death fell upon many of them with no less surprise than sorrow. Mr. Leech was born in London, 1817, and educated at the Charter-House School; the medical profession being his chosen walk in life. He had made considerable progress in study to this end, when, in August, 1841, he sent a sketch, entitled "Foreign Affairs," to Punch, and from that time until the day of his death was chief art contributor to its pages. Most of our readers are familiar with the rackless drollery, the keen satire and inexhaustible variety exhibited by the long series of caricatures and sketches published during this period. His style was varied, second ever familiar, and while the freedom of his drawing seemed to a superficial observer rather careless than otherwise, a true artist could always recognize in it the certainty of studied skill, and the truthfulness of real genius. There was a good nature in his sarcasm seldom infringed upon, which those whom he most keenly attacked, nor always justly, could but laugh while they winced at his touch. Forever apart from the fun evoked by his comic representations of English life, and the terse illustrations of political vagaries, Leech's picture of the age in which he lived, will possess a historical value from the record they have made of the manners, customs and ideas of social life in the reign of Victoria, and the Strutt or Hogarth of some future day will safely gather from Punch how the pretty girls and small young gentlemen of the nineteenth century looked and talked and deported themselves. In the death of Mr. Leech, the reading world suffers the loss of a great individuality—one more of those among the constellation of talent adorned by such men as Thackeray.

The Fire Fiend.

ONE OF POE'S EXPERIMENTS TOWARD "THE RAVEN."

The assertion lately made by an English critic that Poe plagiarized "The Raven" from the Persian, has brought out several letters, and among them one from the tragedian Macready. Mr. M. says:

"I think the following fantastic poem (a copy of which I enclose), written by the poet whilst experimenting towards the production of that wonderful and beautiful piece of mechanism ('The Raven,') may possibly interest your numerous readers. 'The Fire Fiend' (the title of the poem I enclose), Mr. Poe concluded incomplete, and threw it aside in disgust. Some months afterwards, finding it amongst his papers, he sent it in a letter to a friend labelled facetiously, 'to be read by fire light at midnight, after thirty drops of laudanum.' I was intimately acquainted with the mother-in-law of Poe, and have frequently conversed with her respecting 'The Raven,' and she assured me that he had the idea in his mind for some years, and used frequently to repeat verses of it to her, and ask her opinion of them frequently, making alterations and improvements according to the bend his thought to be in at the time."

The poem which Mr. Macready transmitted to the Morning Star is very long, and contains much which is terrible, ghastly, and too horrible for print. Its author probably never designed that it should see the light. We give below the best stanzas, and the reader will not be slow to discover the presence of that same weird, wonderfully musical, continuous harmony which has made this singular and erratic genius the head of a distinct school of literature.

"THE FIRE FIEND—A NIGHTMARE.

I.

"In the deepest death of midnight, while the sad and solemn swell
Still was floating, faintly echoed from the forest chapel bell—
Faintly, faltering floating o'er the sable waves of air
That were through the midnight rolling, chafed and billowy with the tolling—
In my chamber I lay dreaming by the fire-side's fitful gleaming,
And my dreamy eyes dreamed fiercely, foreshadows on a heart foredoomed to care.

III.

"But the red heart's reddest embers, from a blazing knot of oak,
Seemed to gibe and gibe this phantom, when in terror I awoke;
And my slumberous eyelids straining, as I staggered to the floor,
Still in that dread vision seeming, turned my gaze toward the gleaming
Hearth, and there, I oh God! I saw it; and from out its flaming jaw It
Spat a cursed, seething, bubbling, gurgling stream of gore.

V.

"Then, as in Death's awaking shadow by the too pall [illegible]
I lay, stricken, mid a hideous and hideous murmur in my ear—
Came a murmur like the murmur of assassins in their sleep—
Muttering 'Higher! higher! higher! I am Demon of the Fire!
I am Arch-Fiend of the Fire, and each blazing roof's my pyre,
And my sweetest incense is the blood and tears my victims weep.

VIII.

"How I revel on the prairie! how I roar among the pines!
How I laugh when from the village o'er the snow the red flame shines,
And I hear the shrieks of terror, with a life in every breath!
How I scream with lambent laughter, as I hurl each crackling rafter
Down the fell abyss of fire, until higher, higher, higher,
Leap the high priests of my altar in their merry dance of death!

"In the presence of this hideous creation of his imaginations, stern the edges of its Raven-hidded lodges,
Shadowed thro' the tinsel arches where the light in torn [illegible]
Like a routed army, straggling thro' the serried ranks of oak.

IX.

"Thro' my frightened casements filtered in a frozen blast of oak,
From the old and stately forest, where a noble swelled his throat—
Quivering, Quaker-breasted robin, calling quietly for his mate;
Then I started up, unbidden, from my slumber, night-mare ridden,
With the memory of that fire-demon in my central fire,
On my eye's interior mirror like the shadow of a fate.

"Ah! the dreadful fire had smouldered to a white and formless heap,
And no knot of oak was flaming as it flamed upon my sleep;
But around its very centre, where the demon face had shone,
Forked shadows seemed to linger, pointing as with spectral finger
To a Bible, massive, golden, on a table carved and olden,
And I bowed and said, 'All power is of God, of God alone!'"

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Guiding Star, Knapp, from New York, 19th inst., to J M Courtney—33 days.

Ship Confidence, Johnson, [illegible] days from New York, to [illegible]

Bark [illegible], [illegible], from Mobile Bay, to master—in district.

Schr Neptune, Jusse, from the New Basin, via the Rivers, to master—in district.

STEAMBOATS

Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux.
Ben Franklin, Conant, from Baton Rouge.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat [illegible], Hooper, from the Passes brought up ship [illegible] and bark [illegible].

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Augustine, (British) [illegible], from Ruatan Island, to master.
Schr San Antonio, (Mexican) from Tampico, with [illegible] pas- [illegible]
Schr Sallie J. Ahon, [illegible], from Philadelphia.
Brit schr Salvador, from Nassau.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Guiding Star—Assd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per ship Confidence—Assd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Guiding Star, from New York—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODEAUXVILLE—Per steamer Independence—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—[illegible]

New Orleans Mail Packet Company Steamers.

BEN FRANKLIN, H. Conant, Master. MITTIE STEPHENS, [illegible], Master. STAR, W. H. Greenleaves, Master.

The above Boats have formed a regular line for Coast trade, and in future will run to Baton Rouge and all intermediate points, leaving as follows:

Ben Franklin, From New Orleans. MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 5 P.M.	**Mittie Stephens,** From New Orleans. TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS, 5 P.M.
Ben Franklin, From Baton Rouge. TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS, 5 P.M.	**Mittie Stephens,** From Baton Rouge. WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, 5 P.M.
Star, From New Orleans. WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, 5 P.M.	**Star,** From Baton Rouge. THURSDAYS, SUNDAYS, 5 P.M.

The owners of this line promise to have their boats conducted in the most liberal manner, so as to insure entire satisfaction to Planters, Merchants and all others who shall travel or ship by them. Shipped on these boats only. [illegible] For freight, passage or passage, apply to

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Gen'l Supt.,
Office Corner Canal and [illegible]
or to JOHN L. FITCH, Gen'l Freight Agt., [illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's Line of Side-wheel Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail to

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	[illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec'r 3d
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec'r 10th
SUWO NADA	Dayton	Saturday, Dec'r 17th
EVENING STAR	[illegible]	Saturday, Dec'r 24th
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, December 31
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, January 7th
SUWO NADA	Dayton	Saturday, January 14th
DAY STAR	[illegible]	

At 8 o'clock A. M.

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

The MORNING STAR is 2,800 tons, the EVENING STAR 2,013 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,300 tons; the DAY STAR 2,000 tons, and the SUWO NADA 1,600 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

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

J. M. COURTNEY, Agent,
21 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

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

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

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

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

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, 18 Gravier street.

FROM this day, Mr. ERNEST MATHIEU is our [illegible]

DUNTZE & CO.

New Orleans, November 26th, 1864.

NOTICE.

Saint Charles Hotel,

ON the First of next month the Public Dining-Room of this Hotel will be opened, and the patrons will be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the Day, Week or Month as formerly. Suits of apartments or single rooms, fitted with or without board. Families will be furnished with Breakfast, Dinners and Suppers, either in private parlors or at the Hotel, by giving timely notice at the office. The Restaurant will be continued as at present in the basement.

D. M. GILBRETH & CO.

DR. ESPERANTIER'S AROMATIQUE, APERITIF, AND DEPURATIVE—Pure Drugs—[illegible] for the infallible remedy ever discovered, has been become so well known and established in all parts of the country, [illegible] all the most desperate and inflammatory cases of Rheumatism, Gout and Walter, in all stages—Rheumatism, Weakness, Pains of the Loins, Irritation of the Urethra and Gravel, as well as Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c., &c.

Sold at Drug Store No. 12 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally.

NOTICE.

ALL powers of Attorney heretofore given are hereby revoked.

J. COLLON.

New Orleans, November 26, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the style of J. COLLON & DENIS is dissolved by mutual consent since the 31st of October last.

Mr. J. Collon alone will attend to the liquidation and carry on business for his own account.

J. COLLON,
A. DENIS.

New Orleans, November 26, 1864.

Coal! Coal!!

I HAVE RECEIVED by [illegible] of Pittsburgh COAL which I now offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest market price. Steamships, steamboats, foundries and planters supplied with whole or half [illegible] at the shortest notice.

Office, No. 118 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Yard, 53 Dauphine street.

J. M. PETERSON.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 150 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fulton, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery [illegible]

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

ALFRED BOULIGNY,
Auctioneer,
No. 29 Carondelet Street,

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

G. SCHMIDT

Has removed his Law Office to

No. 7 ...... Carondelet Street ...... No. 7.

DR. FORMENTO

HAS transferred his Office to No. 5 Carondelet street.

CONSULTATION HOURS, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

PAUL MORPHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
12 Exchange Place, Up-stairs.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have applied to the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans for duplicates of the following described Scrip which are lost:

No. 271, for $[illegible], of the year 1859.
" 770, " $[illegible], " 1860.
" 214, " $[illegible], " 1861.

For Proctauman, JAMES BRYAN,
Assignee of J. SCHUMACHER & CO.

P. LEONARD.

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz,

HOPE—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by

E. J. HART & Co.,
73 & 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, November 26, 1864.

We have no improvement to notice in the general aspect of the market. Operations in Sugar, Molasses and Western Produce continue on the most limited scale, and our leading staple is about at a stand-still, with too wide a difference between the views of buyers and sellers to admit of any movement. The fortest offer $1 25 for Middling; the latter ask $1 30 @ $1 31. All parties seem disposed to await the correspondence by the Guiding Star, expected to arrive, before entering into any serious operations.

Although, so far as known, there was no [illegible] news from the North, yet holders of Specie became more stringent [illegible]. [illegible] could have been bought at 2.27 to 228; or even a small amount so low as 226, but at the close it was quoted at 230 to 231 and 232. There was nothing transpired in Silver. Also bank call loans are nominal at 221 to 225. [illegible]

In Domestic Exchange we noticed a moderate demand for checks on New York for the West, which was supplied by Banks and dealers at ¼ @ ⅛ per cent. premium, mostly ⅛; and Sterling is quoted at [illegible] Checks on the United States Treasury at Washington were [illegible].

[illegible] was reported to Bonds excepting a sale of [illegible] shares Gas Light at the reduced rate of $[illegible]; and [illegible] shares at $[illegible]. The whole amount offered was the cheapest rate [illegible] City Railroad and [illegible] Water Works were offered at the same rate but did not meet a sale. Nothing transpired in City bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at [illegible].

In the Bank note market we notice some demand for Bank of Louisiana at 30 per cent, but holders ask higher. There were sales yesterday at 34. Merchants are quoted at 31½; Bank of New Orleans at 4 [illegible] and Crescent City at [illegible]. The Bank of New Orleans continue to offer old State bonds, made of various sorts. In exchange for its large notes to meet the demand of twenty dollar and smaller denominations with City Treasury notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, November 26, 1864.

COTTON.—The only sales reported to-day were 10 bales lately low middling at $1 23, 4 bales superior and 6 bales, particulars not stated. A fair amount of purchases might have been made if holders would have accepted $1 25 for middling, but this was considerably below their views. Perhaps a sale of $1 20 would have been accepted.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only a very few small lots were received this morning. The sales to-day comprise 30 hhds fair to good fair at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds new fair at [illegible] Molasses—[illegible] bbls. prime [illegible].

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Three steamboats have arrived from the West since yesterday, with provisions for this market; 1,500 bbls. Flour for the Government, and 13,500 bbls. mostly for immediate transhipment to North Texas, only a few bbls. being for sale here. Receipt not given. A small lot of [illegible] shipped to New York direct.

The market is extremely dull, unsettled and drooping, buyers showing no disposition to operate.

[illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 26, 1864.

Arrived since Saturday, 135 Beeves. Amount of stock sold: 331 Beeves, 56 Hogs and 5 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on Sale: 1253 Beeves, 177 Hogs, 369 Sheep, 353 Veals and 16 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Sucking Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings.

The Great Drama of "THE DEAD HEART," with Mrs. Allen, Miss Marrett, Josephine Henry, Miss Poutou, Miss Seymour, Messrs Barton Hill, Daly, Cotter, Stratton, Bassett, Campbell, Morrison and others in the cast. To conclude with a Grand PAS DE DEUX by the Misses Wood.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
November 28th, 29th and 30th.

Zanfretta's great pantomime, JOCKO...New Divertissement entitled THE CHINESE FESTIVAL...THE WENCH SPY and other Novelties, by the Corps d'Afrique...Miss AVA BREEY in new Dances. The entire Company before the public at each entertainment.

Strayed or Stolen.

ON the 17th November, 1864, one white GOAT with long horns, and another almost white, without horns, and two brown KIDS—one he and the other she. A reward of five dollars will be paid for any information as may lead to the recovery of said Goats, by applying to P. McKEENAN, on Rocheblave street, between Bienville and Conti streets, opposite the Vinegar Factory.

Any person caught with said Goats after the publication of this notice will be dealt with according to law.

Leaf! Leaf! Leaf Tobacco!

I HAVE on hand a very fine stock of Connecticut, New York and Ohio LEAF TOBACCO to suit all Manufacturers of cigars, and all will do well by examining my stock, which I offer at reduced prices.

C. ISAAC,
Corner Common and Magazine streets.

Notice.

THE public is notified that all powers of Attorney in whosoever hands given by the undersigned are hereby revoked.

LOUIS TAUZIN.

New Orleans, November 17th, 1864.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

New Orleans, 26 Nov. 1864.

THE annual election for Seven Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, corner Camp and Gravier, on the Second MONDAY of December next (the 12th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
Acting Cashier.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York, late of Paris, France, having located in New Orleans, offers his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will give particular attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the diseases which have so long formed the specialty of his father—such as PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, FALLING OF THE BOWEL, STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL, ULCERATION OF THE BOWEL, as well as the various chronic affections of the WOMB, KIDNEYS and BLADDER.

Office, No. 184 Charles street, one door from Canal street.

Patients visited in any part of the city if desired.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12, 2 P. M. ...

AUCTION SALES.

DAIRY.

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

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 1st December 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., on St. Louis street, between Miro and Tonti streets—

9 fine MILCH COWS, fresh to milk,
1 HORSE,
1 MILK CART and HARNESS.

The Milk Cans, the utensils of the dairy as well as the good will.

Terms—Up to $200 cash, from $200 to $500 three months, and above $500 six months credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

Succession of Antoine Bonaventure Michel Alba—No. 20,520.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office Cor. of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 2d of December, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Good and Elysian Fields streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans dated 25th of November 1864.

A lot of Household Furniture, lot of Books, &c., etc.

Terms cash.

Peremptory Sale of a Valuable Property situated opposite the French Meat Market.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 31st of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 19 feet 10 inches front on Levee street, by 75 feet 3 inches 6 lines in depth, between Madison and Dumaine streets; together with a two-story brick house No. 213, having a store on the ground-floor, two rooms in the upper story, a good gallery and cellar, a two-story brick building in the yard having a kitchen on the ground floor and two rooms above, privy, water-tank, &c., with the undivided moiety of the ground on which an alley-way of four feet wide, by a length of 35 feet 1 inch, from Levee street. This alley-way is to be had for this and the adjoining lot, and consists of two feet taken from the above property, and two feet from the adjoining one.

The above property is subject to a lease of $75 per month, ending March 10th, 1865.

Terms—$3,000 cash, and the balance payable half cash and the remainder at one year's credit, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage, or the whole of the price of adjudication cash in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Jn. Cuvillier, notary public, ...

Succession of H. O. Pellice—No. 20,593.—Second District Court of New Orleans.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
Office—Corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated November 21st, 1864, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, December 29th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets the following described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Toulouse, Dauphine, Burgundy and St. Peter streets, designated by No. [illegible] on a plan drawn by A. de Armas, on the [illegible] May, 1852; said lot measuring thirty four feet six inches front on Toulouse street, by a true depth of twenty-four feet one inch one line, thence increasing two or three inches inches, and [illegible] depth on the side of Dauphine street [illegible]; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick house with four rooms, cabinets, galleries, &c., and also a brick kitchen in the yard, privies, &c.

Terms and Conditions—Cash on the spot, in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale before A. Boudousquié, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Potatoes and Hay, Ex steamer Ariel.

By W. E. VINCENT, Auctioneer.

MONDAY 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at the landing of the steamer Ariel, opposite the French Market,

150 barrels Potatoes,
100 bales Hay.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. Nov. 17, 28

One Two-story Frame House.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY,
Office, No. 29 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th November instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises No. 151 Casacalvo street, between Montegut and Clouet streets—

One two-story Frame HOUSE. The same to be pulled down and removed within ten days.

Terms cash.

Dry Goods and Groceries

By PHINNEY & AMORY,

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, 47 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold, by order of Col. H. Robinson, Q. M., General Department of the Gulf, on MONDAY, November 28th, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesroom 47 Carondelet street, a general assortment of—

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS,
NEEDLES,
PINS,
FLOUR,
LARD,
COFFEE,
BACON,
CANDLES,
SOAP, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

Fine Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Glass Armoire, Paintings, Liquor Case, Marble top Table, Rich Toilet, Medallion Carpet, Crockeryware, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

BY RENE GUTIEREZ, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

MONDAY next, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, at our salesroom, No. 214 St. Louis street, near Marais street—

THE FURNITURE in said house consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, glass armoire, Mahogany armoire and Bedsteads, Wash Stands with marble top, Bureaus, glass Toilet, silver plated ware, Chinaware, glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Also one fine MEDALLION CARPET, [illegible]

Terms—Cash in Greenbacks.

Furniture! Furniture!!

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

By J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Conti and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY November 28th 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at public auction, on St. Anne street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, the household furniture, viz:

Walnut Armoire, Chairs, Washstands with marble tops, Looking Glasses, Sofas, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Straw Beds, Bolsters, Quilts, and all of a gentleman's House.

Also one piano Forte.

Terms and conditions—Cash on the spot, payable in current funds.

The Contents of the Furniture Store of Mr. Morel—Sale on Account of Departure.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, cor. Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 28th November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Orleans street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets—

The Contents of the above STORE, consisting principally of Mahogany Bedsteads, Armoires, Toilets, Chairs, Washstands, Sofas, Beds, Looking Glasses, and a large quantity of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms cash.

Dairy......Dairy.

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

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Magnolia and Elysian Fields streets—

9 fine MILCH COWS,
1 MILK CART and a lot of Harness.

The good will, the utensils of the dairy, as well as a lot of Milk Cans.

Terms—Up to $200 cash, and above $200, 6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

René Gutierrez, Auctioneer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that having been duly commissioned and sworn as AUCTIONEER for the City and Parish of Orleans, he will give his attention to Successions, Sales, Sales of Real Estate and Personal Property, Bank Stock, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

Office, No. 42 Royal street, opposite the State Bank.

LIME. LIME.

GREAT REDUCTION.

J. M. Crane's Kiln, Carondelet Walk No. 255.

THE owner of the above Kiln having succeeded in obtaining supplies, is now enabled to greatly reduce the price of Lime. Shell Lime in any quantity in four barrels is offered at [illegible] by the barrel and more, and [illegible] a barrel for less than that number.

LUBIN'S HAIR DRESSING

FLORILINE,

For Beautifying, Preserving and Strengthening

The Hair.

IT purely a vegetable preparation, distilled from Herbs and fragrant Flowers from the South of France, conceded to be the most delicately perfumed and desirable Hair preparation ever offered to the American public.

IT WILL RESTORE LOST HAIR!

It will prevent Hair from falling out!

It will restore gray and faded Hair to its original color.

Full instructions accompany each bottle.

For sale by

E. E. ROUGIN, Druggist,
[illegible] Dauphine, Corner of Customhouse street.

THE COMPLEXION!

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH
FOR BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN.

DISTILLED DEW
FOR BEAUTIFYING AND IMPROVING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

A DELICATE AND DELIGHTFUL PERFUME

Eau de Brunie, or Beauty Water

for removing tan, freckles, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin, and imparting a smooth and beautiful tint to the complexion.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, TO IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND ERADICATE ALL CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.

IT RENDERS THE SKIN SOFT, WHITE AND BLOOMING.

Henry Dennison's Crème au blanc d'Hermine.

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION FOR THE TOILET.

Liquid Pearl or Swan White

for softening and whitening the skin.

Constantly on hand and for sale by

E. E. ROUGIN, Druggist,
Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets.

Bricks for Sale.

FOR SALE—150,000 Creole BRICKS. In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to A. TAUZIEN, No. [illegible], from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, P. M., or to C. TOULIER.

Charles Trouilly,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

HAS removed from No. 138 Royal street to

No. 32 (old No. 40) CHARTRES STREET,

Corner Bienville.

For Sale,

TWO MILCH COWS, in excellent condition and giving good yield of milk. For particulars apply to

JOHN URAGO,
6 Bank Place.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. JULES PERRINEN are notified to call, within thirty days, at No. 156 Chartres street, at the store of Messrs. Moulon & Dupuy, and present the same.

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, make their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 113 (up stairs) Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN T. DUTOUR.

For Rent on Esplanade Street.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE delightfully situated, with a southern exposure, corner of Bourbon and Esplanade streets, fitted with all modern improvements, will be rented low to a good paying tenant. Apply to

W. H. CHAPMAN,
Bayou Road,
between Claiborne and Derbigny streets.

BANK OF AMERICA.

New Orleans, November 24, 1864.

THE annual election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY the 21st of December next.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 ......Chartres Street...... 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—

MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, VELVET-PILE, THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN; VENETIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.; WHITE, RED, CHECKERED and FANCY MATTING; FLOOR OIL-CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

Hams......Flour......Potatoes.

80 TIERCES Sugar Cured HAMS,
[illegible] barrels Super. and Extra FLOUR,
[illegible] do POTATOES,
[illegible] do Green APPLES,
[illegible] do MESS PORK.

For sale, in store and on the Levee, by

J. B. VARIGNAN,
Corner Magazine and Poydras streets.

WOOD......WOOD......WOOD.

JOHN FEATHER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large assortment of fire wood, such as cypress and ash wood, also a large assortment of cypress shingles, which he offers for sale at very moderate prices. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN FEATHER,
corner of Independence and Levee streets, 3d District.

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by

O. E. MEDINA,

Corner Gen. Taylor and Water st., Jefferson City. Orders left with E. Raymond, corner Bienville and Royal streets; M. Jacob, corner Camp and Canal sts; or Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

The Great Clairvoyant,

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision ist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to visit Madame La Blanch's parlors. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of the Book. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes of the Agency of Astronomy, &c.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has attained an enviable reputation, as the Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and Professors of Astrology, through ignorance of the science they attempt to claim. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Mediums sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and sacredly answered. Consultations given in French and English. Prices for Ladies and Gentlemen, [illegible] Madame La Blanch can be consulted at her residence, No. [illegible] Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Mlle. Lenormand.

No. 83 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultations from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Wanted.

A good WASHER and IRONER. Apply at No. 91 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864, viz:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1864		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period—		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Add General Expenses, taxes, and premium, [illegible]		[illegible]
Balance held in [illegible]		$[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Loans on Pledges and Public Stocks	$[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]

The above [illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of May, 1864. F. H. O'NEAL, Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest of [illegible] per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof on and after the second Monday of July next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company,
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of its Charter the Company publishes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th September, 1864:

On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned [illegible]	[illegible]
Earned Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1864	$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year [illegible]	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, and Reinsurances, less interest received	[illegible]
Profit	$[illegible]
Net earned premiums	[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 25 per cent. have been returned	[illegible]
Amount participating in Profit	$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for premiums	$[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Less Claims unpaid	[illegible]
Net	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1864, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared P. J. TOYER, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is just and true, and is correctly copied from the books of the Company.

P. J. TOYER, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of October, 1864. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday in November next, an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profit, to the holders thereof on their legal representatives. Also to declare a Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Rabouin,	J. M. [illegible]
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.	J. [illegible]
Placide Forstall,	P. A. [illegible]
J. M. Lapeyre,	J. [illegible]
Aldin Roschanan,	Wm. Harrison,
Chas. Lafitte,	P. J. Toyer.

Office N. O. Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 63 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of amending the Charter, so as to extend the right of making such investments as may appear expedient for the protection of the interests of the Company.

JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake from day 15 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 15 cents each way.

ON and after MONDAY October 31, 1864, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS

From City.			From Lake Port.		
[illegible]			[illegible]		

☞ Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. FANGEGAY, Superintendent.

RECEIVED in New York, per ship Jennifer, from Havre, and landing from ships Alleghany, Lumleton, Carolina, Water Lily, Victoria, and steamer Patrie:

Pelletier's genuine SULPHATE OF QUININE; Hoffman's Valuable LIQUOR; Pure English Calomel; Vichy's LOZENGES; Fairbanks and Mineral Water BLUE MASS; Brandreth's PILLS of Pure Concentrated Bitterness of Nuts. Labarraque's WINE of Quinium; Bravo's Injection; Pulsier's English OINTMENT; Mellier's and Regnier's CAPSULES; Regnier's Compound WINE of Peruvian Bark; Leroy's Purgative and Vomitive MEDICINES; Espinasse and Lucquet's Asthmatic CIGARETTES; Dr. Paterson's POWDERS of Bismuth and Magnesia; Dr. Prévost's SOLUTION of Perchloride of Iron; Laville's PILLS and LIQUOR, against the Gout; Boudeau's Pure EMETINE, and Tinctures of Celandine, Root and Seeds. Fine French Sub Nitrate and Carbonate of Bismuth. Cod Liver OIL of DeJohn, Hogg, Burnett, Etc. etc., etc., etc.

MINERAL WATERS, of Seltzer's Pullna, of Bitter Kissingen, Congress and Bonnes (sulphurous). RED PANA, all kinds; Union FEEDING CUPS and Hand Sprinkles.

Fresh supplies of BRIQUET'S POWDERS.

A new invoice of choice PERFUMES, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, Sponges, etc.

For sale by

E. E. ROUGIN, Druggist,
Nos. 77 and 79 Dauphine,
cor. Customhouse.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle Orléans [illegible]

CONFORMÉMENT à la Charte de cette Compagnie [illegible] de la Législature de l'Etat de la Louisiane approuvée le 17 mars 1859, avis est donné [illegible]

[illegible]

	Montant de Scrip.	Intérêt.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

QUATRIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT aux requisitions de sa Charte la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires.

Montant des primes non expirées au 30 septembre 1863: $[illegible]

Primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1864: [illegible]

Sur les risques d'incendie	$[illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	[illegible]	
Sur les risques de rivière	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total des primes		$[illegible]
En moins—		
Primes non expirées le 30 sept. 1864	$[illegible]	
Primes remboursées	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Montant net des primes, 30 sept. 1864		$[illegible]
Pertes payées dans l'année		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$[illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	[illegible]	
Sur les risques de rivière	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Rabais sur les primes, taxes, réassurances, etc., déduction faite des intérêts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bénéfice net		$[illegible]
Montant net des primes	[illegible]	
Montant participant aux profits		$[illegible]

La Compagnie a en sa possession les valeurs suivantes: [illegible]

Etat de la Louisiane, Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans. [illegible]

J. W. TOYER, président.
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, notaire public.

[illegible]

—Directeurs—

G. W. Rabouin,	J. M. Caisergues,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.	J. [illegible]
Placide Forstall,	P. A. [illegible]
C. M. Lapeyre,	Jos. Daybrod,
Aldin Roschanan,	Chas. Harlage,
Chs. Lafitte,	P. J. Toyer.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES CITOYENS.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

QUINZIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte amendée, cette Compagnie présente l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1864: [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, Président.
WM. H. RICE, Secrétaire pro tem.

ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE, Paroisse d'Orléans, Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans. [illegible]

F. H. O'NEAL, Juge de Paix de la paroisse d'Orléans.

[illegible]

HUITIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN.

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre, 1863.

Montant des primes non expirées	[illegible]
Sur les risques de mer	[illegible]
Sur les risques de rivière	[illegible]
Sur les risques d'incendie	[illegible]
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863	[illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.

Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la N. Orléans. [illegible]

F. H. O'NEAL, Juge de paix.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE.

[illegible]

ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE, Paroisse d'Orléans. [illegible]

F. H. O'NEAL.

[illegible]

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
A. CARRIÈRE, Vice Président.

DIRECTEURS

[illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 1, 1864, before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. BRIGGS, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary, 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. BRIGGS, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 1st, 1864.

E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] 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 currency on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger,	Alfred Penn,	J. P. Labouisse,
P. Maspero,	J. M. Hall,	S. Z. Relf,
D. F. Vinckler,	Charles Briggs,	F. Peschier,
M. Fols,	David Mediana,	

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Septième état annuel de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union, publié ainsi que l'exige la loi et sa charte.

Montant des primes reçues dans année expirée le 30 avril 1864	$[illegible]
En moins, primes non [illegible]	[illegible]
Primes non expirées le 30 avril 1864	[illegible]
Pertes payées dans le même période	$[illegible]
Dépenses et intérêt sur scrip	[illegible]
Gains pour cent remboursés	[illegible]
Actif de la compagnie	[illegible]
Billets recevables	[illegible]
Prêts garantis par hypothèque	[illegible]
Effets publics	[illegible]
Scrip d'autres compagnies	[illegible]
Actions, bons et autres garanties	[illegible]
Primes à recevoir	[illegible]
En caisse	[illegible]
Comptes et dividendes pour primes	[illegible]

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. GRAVELY, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.

Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce [illegible] mai 1864,
Ld. MEUNIER, Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt à partir du [illegible] sur les certificats de scrip de la Compagnie.

—DIRECTEURS—

Jno. J. Adams,	F. Dourlay,
J. T. [illegible],	G. Kohn,
J. Goldsmith,	Jos. Daymond,
F. Gaurshe,	A. Brousseau,
F. [illegible],	J. J. Fernandez,
N. W. Depeo,	J. J. Salmourou,
F. Lodis,	L. Conlin,
A. Chiapella	

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Fountain Injection and Powder.

ALL Sexual Diseases, both old and recent, Gonorrhea, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Scrofula, Syphilis, Venereal Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to

GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.