THE DAILY BEE
[illegible] No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20

Amusements this Evening.

Varieties Theatre.—The Duke's Motto. Lawrence Barrett as Lagardere. Dance.
St. Charles Theatre.—Macbeth.—Mrs Avonia Jones, Mr Eddy. Farce.
Academy of Music.—Great trick pantomime Ballet, Acrobats, Singing, Ethiopian Minstrelsy, etc.

BY TELEGRAPH,
FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

THE FUNG SHUEY ACROSS THE BAR.

S. W. Pass, March 19, 1865.

The steamship Fung Shuey, with the U. S. mails crossed the bar at [illegible] P. M. to-day.

Tobacco and Groceries.—The attention of the trade is called to the large lot of groceries at [illegible] and 70 Poydras street, such as mess pork, bulk meat, lard, lard oil, flour, [illegible] candles, rice, tobacco, salt, etc.

Napoleon's Life of Cæsar.

The second sovereign in the most remarkable [illegible] dynasty of modern history has written the life of the founder of the most remarkable [illegible] the ancient world and of the longest [illegible] of which there is any record [illegible] interest [illegible] importance [illegible] work which it would require much fore[illegible] thought and the uses of expression in [illegible] thought and the theme to seriously impair [illegible] to apprehend [illegible] treatment from an author who has [illegible] brings to bear [illegible] of the most forcible and graceful writers [illegible] and subtlest thinkers of [illegible] statesmanship [illegible] contemporary [illegible] a work from a source like this must [illegible] respectful and [illegible] as to exclude, in the out[illegible] critical commentary [illegible] thoughts were submitted to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of time, by [illegible] transformed into acts [illegible] so notable and potent an [illegible] of such an order. Doubt [illegible] supervene only when [illegible] has given place to reflection and [illegible]

Life Napoleon [illegible] which consumed the same [illegible] a number of years ago [illegible] the actor had not then [illegible] the dreamer and the world [illegible] his weightiest word. [illegible] a voice of so much prestige [illegible] lightest word is deemed [illegible] It would be strange [illegible] practical deduc[illegible] as the military and [illegible] of Julius Cæsar [illegible] attention as one of the most signal [illegible] ever made to literature.

[illegible] the fact that the writer is the first [illegible] known to have produced a book [illegible] form of current literature. To [illegible] namely, the Emperor who [illegible] from the association in this case [illegible] regular arbiter of the thoughts [illegible] the immortal offspring of [illegible] reflection, whose sleepless eyes [illegible] dynasties and wrecked empires [illegible] upon the spot where [illegible] the sea has disappeared above [illegible]

For a great name is no infallible [illegible] a great book [illegible] have been committed by [illegible] and very foolish [illegible] in a great action [illegible] was observed that [illegible] and never did a wise [illegible] Cromwell [illegible] have been remarked with as [illegible] that they never did a [illegible] a wise one.

[illegible] of the Emperor's Life [illegible] announced in London, and [illegible] already printed in Paris [illegible] by London and Paris corres[illegible] By special authority [illegible] volume is devoted to [illegible] from the foundation of [illegible] Cæsar, and is divid[illegible] we are told, that the [illegible] referring to [illegible] German authorities [illegible]

[illegible] before Cæsar. Under [illegible] of the Consular Re[illegible] Material Prosperity [illegible] in Rome before the Punic [illegible] and Africa [illegible] of Julius Cæsar [illegible] Cæsar [illegible] He considers Julius [illegible] and Napoleon [illegible] in their powerful career [illegible] obstacles and given to [illegible] It is the destiny [illegible] that the rapid and thorough [illegible] by the Roman war owing not so [illegible] power of Rome as to the actual [illegible] conferred [illegible] the Italian [illegible] emperor [illegible] apparent independence would seem [illegible] that the welfare [illegible] the only just ground of [illegible] replaced [illegible] Emperor says that for England [illegible] produces a sensation. The following [illegible] striking passages in allusion to [illegible]

[illegible] of Rome at this time greatly re[illegible] of England before the Reform [illegible] century, the English consti[illegible] vaunted as the palladium of [illegible] England, as in Rome, birth [illegible] were the only sources of honors [illegible]

[illegible] a misfortune was mistress [illegible] whether by means of bribery [illegible] rotten boroughs, and the [illegible] the patricians in Rome, and [illegible] Parliament with members of [illegible] and no man was a citizen unless [illegible] Nevertheless [illegible] the people had no part in the [illegible] It was not without [illegible] 1789, the liberty of England [illegible] Continental States was greatly admir[illegible]

[illegible] interested observers [illegible] in which the great political [illegible] discussed by more [illegible] actors are more [illegible] numerous [illegible] struck with the [illegible] We are therefore [illegible] either of Rome or [illegible] their preponderance [illegible] by all the means which law or [illegible] them to use. [illegible] long as they were worthy of [illegible] be admitted that but for their [illegible] the one line of policy [illegible] and the severe and [illegible] virtue [illegible] the distinguished characteristics of an [illegible] the work of Roman civilization [illegible] have been accomplished.

On Red River.—A contemporary [illegible] a gentleman from Red River [illegible] the victims of some late whose [illegible] about Alexandria, was Mr. M[illegible] brother of Gov. Wells, from whom [illegible] crop of sugar, 100 hhds., was taken [illegible] protested against the proceeding in a [illegible] to the *Alexandria Democrat* [illegible] that a great deal of [illegible] New Orleans, much of it contraband [illegible] by rebel military officers on [illegible] that a steamer from Shreveport [illegible] of cotton for New Orleans was [illegible] from Morgan [illegible] up the Cartahoula [illegible] cotton for New Orleans [illegible] there [illegible] Shreveport which [illegible]

[illegible] the Game of Concentration.

[illegible] temporary says, it is doubtless true [illegible] rebels can afford to give up the entire [illegible] by concentration they can gain a [illegible] over Sherman. But should they fail in [illegible] condition will be made at the [illegible] their surrender of the seaboard cities [illegible] of concentration is a game at which [illegible] can play, and we'll soon have the [illegible] Sherman and Schofield [illegible] 50,000 veteran troops [illegible] rebel can oppose to such an army an [illegible] rival army, unless General Lee de[illegible] Richmond and Petersburg and [illegible] Beauregard at some point in N[illegible] This he would not be permitted to [illegible] and we may be sure General [illegible] improve the opportunity to follow [illegible]

[illegible] of the military power of [illegible] desire of General Grant, and [illegible] finally carried the [illegible] have been [illegible] entering upon [illegible] General Grant [illegible] General Lee were [illegible] War office, he [illegible] Very well; repeat [illegible] I had much rather [illegible]

[illegible] New York.—Mr [illegible] for an aerial [illegible] run upon trestle[illegible] second story of [illegible] to be supported by [illegible] are about to ap[illegible] to erect a "second [illegible] Battery to Fourteenth [illegible] days after they are char[illegible]

Return of the Late Expedition from Memphis—Forrest Moving to Selma—All the Confederate Infantry Sent to Virginia and North Carolina—People along the Railroad Supplied under Flag of Truce.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, March 1.]

The cavalry division, consisting of the 4th Indiana, 2d Arkansas, 5th Illinois, 11th New York, 12th Illinois, 2d Wisconsin, 1st Illinois, and one other regiment, all under command of Brevet Brigadier General Snake, which left this city on or about the 21 inst., for a raid into rebeldom, returned yesterday morning. We have been kindly furnished the following particulars:

At Germantown the expedition was furnished with [illegible] days rations. Gen. Snake's intention was to strike in the direction of Grenada or Verona, but owing to the wretched condition of the roads and streams swollen and rendered impassable by recent heavy rains, the enterprise was necessarily abandoned, and a movement made towards Ripley, by the way of Mount Pleasant and Salem. On the route a few guerrillas were encountered and captured. Some horses were also taken.

By order of the commanding officer, private property was not to be molested, and consequently very little foraging was done. At Ripley, the expedition divided, the [illegible] and 5th Illinois, under Lieut Col. Seeley, moving on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while the main column struck for the country south of the Tallahatchie, crossing at Kelly's mill. On reaching the railroad, the Lieut. Col. Seeley discovered that the trains were running under flags of truce, by arrangement between Gen. Thomas and Forrest, the object being to furnish with supplies the people of Tennessee, who were in a destitute condition. Col. Seeley returned to Ripley to await the arrival of the main column. This portion of the expedition having crossed the Tallahatchie with much difficulty, struck southward, but finding no enemy, after scouring the country for a number of miles, also returned to Ripley, bringing in some scouts and [illegible]

From scouts [illegible] it was ascertained that Forrest was consolidating his entire command at Macon, with the avowed intention of moving into Alabama. Jackson was reported at Verona and also preparing for a movement South. No rebel guard was known to be on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, north of Verona. The command having concentrated at Ripley, struck northward and came into Memphis via Saulsbury and [illegible] having captured no less than [illegible] slightly wounded by [illegible] with a small band of guerrillas. The prisoners number about forty, among whom were seven or eight line officers.

The people of Tennessee and North Mississippi were found in a deplorable condition, and in some places at the very doors of starvation. In Tippah county meetings had been held by the citizens to devise means for obtaining and distributing food. Forrest's and Hood's commands had stripped the country of everything before going South, and forced foraging exceedingly severe. All public rebel property had been moved South. It [illegible] that throughout the country bordering on the Mobile [illegible] railroad were a few rebels [illegible] deserters and conscripts. Forrest is about to begin the road to Selma by this time. All the rebel infantry in the department have been ordered to North Carolina and Virginia, to assist in defending the country against Sherman. Great loss has been suffered by the army by the recent furlough to Tennessee soldiers [illegible] more than [illegible] have returned voluntarily, and much difficulty is experienced in hunting up the balance. Among the prisoners brought in was the Adjutant of the 14th Tennessee cavalry.

Skirmishing about Morganza—An Armistice for a Guerrilla Hunt.

[From the N. O. Times.]

A few days ago [illegible] cavalry belonging to Ratcliff's command, dashed into Morganza and capturing seven men of the out[illegible] picket, made their escape. Col. [illegible] of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry took ten men and pursued the retreating rebels as far as [illegible] river, where they [illegible] but the rebels got out of the way to a side road, and at last [illegible] At last, doubling their [illegible] as hope[illegible] the New York boys turned back toward Morganza. They had not proceeded far before they found themselves attacked by the rebel force. A severe [illegible] in which the New York Fourteenth [illegible] one man killed and eight or ten wounded [illegible] the Colonel comes along, who is now in New Orleans for medical treatment.

We learn that an armistice of ten days was agreed upon last Tuesday between Gen. McKean, commanding at Morganza, and the rebel leader Ratcliff, to allow the latter to hunt down guerrillas, who have been firing upon steamers.

It was rumored yesterday that Dr. Hugh Kennedy, for many years editor of the *True Delta*, but more recently President of the Bank of New Orleans, had been appointed Mayor of this city vice Hon. Stephen A. Hoyt.—*N. O. Times*, 19th.

Cardigan [illegible] Well.—The [illegible] of the [illegible] says: Water, water everywhere. The city is an extensive lake. A good sized steamer might pass through the streets. [illegible] the Mound City [illegible] the first floor of the Mound [illegible] House. Some of the houses look like Monitors or Merrimacs, only they don't move, and their [illegible] fear the look [illegible] There must be a great deal of convenience experienced and no little distress. If we could just about [illegible] where there is so much water [illegible] a Navy Yard.

Of our own city [illegible] take [illegible] the levee [illegible] the city engaged in [illegible] Some of the [illegible] power have been [illegible]

Reasons for Postponing Reconstruction.

The New York [illegible] comments on the various reconstruction schemes and propositions involving reconstruction before the late Congress, [illegible]

Reconstruction is the sequence of the military work. So long as the military work is in progress, military government must prevail, but an indispensable part of the military issue. When the military work is attained and the [illegible] ceases, and a return of civil rule must be established. But what that rule is to be, how instituted and how applied, must depend largely upon the disposition cherished by the Southern people after all our hostilities are over. If a kind return and right feeling govern them, and they are willing to resume and fulfil their constitutional relations in good faith, their full reinstatement will be easily and quickly accomplished. If, on the other hand, they remain contumacious and disloyal, there will be no alternative but to subject them to disabilities and restraints until a different spirit possesses them. It is impossible to determine in advance in what temper our crushing the rebellion will leave the South. This cannot be known except through actual observation after the rebellion is crushed. It is absurd, then, for the present Congress to attempt to fix a plan of reconstruction without a knowledge of this prime condition.

The probability is, that in the end it will be found wise to adopt no specific plan, and to leave the case of each individual State to be determined upon according to its condition and circumstances.

The causes of the [illegible] which has been manifested in Congress to deal with this matter of reconstruction, has been two fold—a desire to secure the votes of States for the early ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and a desire to block forever the projects of extremists for the permanent conversion of the States, whose people have rebelled, into provincial dependencies. Neither of these motives ought to be sufficient. There is no great urgency for the immediate consummation of the Amendment. Its ratification by any State one year or even two years hence will be just as valid as if made to-morrow, and there is not the slightest danger that slavery will acquire new strength in the meantime.

The Constitutional Amendment, by the time the war ends and reconstruction becomes a [illegible] question, will find itself opposed by nothing more than a shadow even in the South. As for the other motive—the desire of heading off the men who would keep the South in [illegible] in order to manage the relations between the blacks and whites according to their peculiar [illegible] will be abundant [illegible] this matter in harmony with our constitutional system, after the war closes. Nor [illegible] any fear that the next Congress will be any less competent than the present to [illegible] The fatal tendency of any attempt to keep the South in permanent [illegible] such a purpose will be just as [illegible] We believe that, in fact [illegible]

Political Debut of Earl Russell's Eldest Son.

We read in the Liverpool [illegible]:

The appearance [illegible] of Lord Amberley, a young nobleman [illegible] in his 23d year, the eldest son of Earl Russell, at a great public meeting in favor of Reform, and the speech which he made on the occasion, replete with sound sense and [illegible] statesmanlike views, is an event which has attracted a great deal of attention. It was his first appearance in public—a *debut*, in a political sense—and a more promising one cannot be imagined. The vast mass of people present were carried away by the [illegible] eloquence and the logical powers exhibited by the young orator, who has a traditional claim on the sympathy of all Liberals. In the commercial capital of Yorkshire, this claim was acknowledged to the utmost, and so favorable was the impression produced that Lord Amberley will be a candidate for Leeds at the ensuing general election, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Baines, one of the present representatives of the borough.

As to Lord Russell's son coming into Parliament in connection with a large and flourishing town like Leeds, instead of creeping in through the back door of some small and miserable nomination borough, is, of itself, a sight pleasant [illegible] to dwell upon. But [illegible] and death are constantly thinning. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone, almost every public man fit to be entrusted with the helm of the State is falling into the "sear and yellow leaf," and the fact that the young Lord Amberley has accepted as his guide the great orator and financier we have just named is a proof of the soundness of his judgment and of the liberal sentiments with which he is imbued. Nearly all the young politicians who are likely to inscribe their names on the roll of fame have the same generous confidence in the humbler classes of their country which we see reflected in Lord Amberley's Yorkshire speech.

Lord Amberley cannot take a better model for imitation than Lord Stanley. To the heir of the house of Derby, Nature, in an oratorical sense, has not been bountiful, but his studious habits, his untiring industry, his reflective mind, and his original views of men and events, make every speech that falls from him a study, and which commands attention because from it information of some sort or other is always sure to be gained.

Hamlet, The Struggle of Humanity with Necessity.

In the *Westminster Review* for January, "Hamlet" is the subject of an acute and meditative paper, crowded with ingenious suggestions, and aptly seizing the interior processes of human feeling which the great poet has so wonderfully represented in the character of his hero. The spirit of the discussion is embodied in the closing paragraph: "The metaphysician who would gain a just conception of what human freedom is, could scarce do better than study the relations of the human will to the events of life, as these are exhibited in the play of 'Hamlet.' It represents the abstract and brief chronicle of human life, and faithfully holding the mirror up to nature, it teaches—better than all philosophical disquisition and minute introspective analysis can—how to resolve the drama in which human will contests with necessity. Struggle as earnestly and as constantly as he may, the reflecting mortal must feel at the end that all that he is inevitably what he is, that his talents and his virtues are alike his fate, that there is a 'divinity which shapes his ends, rough-hew them as he may.' Hamlet, the man of thought, may brood over possibilities, speculate on events, analyze motives, and purposely delay action, but in the end he is, equally with Macbeth the man of energetic action who in the darkest hours of the witches arouse desperate deeds, drawn on to the unavoidable issue. Mighty, it must be allowed, is the power of human will, that which, to him whose will is not developed, is *fate*, is, to him who has a well [illegible] *power*, so much has been conquered from necessity, so much has been taken from the devil's territory. The savage [illegible] himself, powerless, prayerful, and pitiable, before the flaming lightning; but the developed mental [illegible] hold of the lightning and makes of it a very useful servant; to the former lightning is a fate against which will is helpless; to the latter, will is a fate against which lightning is helpless. What limit, then, to the power of will, when so much of fate is ignorance? The limit which there necessarily is to the contents of the continent, to the comprehended of that which comprehends it. The unrelenting circle of necessity encompasses all, one may go his destined course with tranquil resignation, and another may fume and fret and struggle; but, willing or unwilling, both must go. As the play of 'Hamlet' so instructively teaches, notwithstanding all the ingenious refinements of a powerful meditation, the human will is included within the larger sphere of necessity or natural law. The cage may be a large or a smaller one, but its bars are always there.

Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? Then Job answered and said, Behold I am vile; what shall I answer thee? I will lay mine hand upon my mouth. Well, then, is it for him who learns his limitation, to whom the dark horizon of necessity becomes the bright circle of duty." The fresh interest in Shakespeare's most characteristic play, which has been recently called forth by the remarkable and highly intellectual personation of the favorite American tragedian, Mr. Edwin Booth, who combines such a just conception of the inner experience of Hamlet, with the rarest [illegible] of expression, will be apt many readers to the perusal of this article, thus preparing themselves for a truer appreciation of the "Prince of Denmark," and a keener enjoyment of the artistic genius of his most admirable living representative.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday.—Yesterday was a beautiful day after the raining sky in the forenoon. The city generally was quiet, with the exception of some disturbance caused by candidates for an introduction to the Recorders.

The Cotton Man, Jas. Hart, was one of these, and caused a charge to be entered against himself, to the effect that he had stabbed the colored man [illegible] with intent to kill. He was locked up on that. The wounded man was badly stabbed in the right breast and left arm and was taken to the hospital by policeman Stere.

Jno. Jackson was put in durance with several others on the charge of having broke upon the doors of Martha Lewis, on Jackson street. Each one of the culprits had a boyish[illegible]

A serious row occurred on the corner of Rampart and Toulouse streets, were some drunken rowdies badly bruised a colored man in the [illegible] of a funeral cortege, breaking the procession. We did not learn if the authors of the [illegible] were arrested.

[illegible]

Union Bank of Louisiana v. City of New Orleans.—We have seen the text of a very able and interesting opinion by Judge Charles A. Peabody of the United States Provisional Court of Louisiana, denying the motion of defendant to compel the plaintiff to file a new [illegible] for the reason that [illegible] State Auditor should be [illegible] out in that [illegible] principle of [illegible] decision given [illegible] the amount of recovery [illegible]

It evidently shows that the Auditor has been a party in interest [illegible] not properly [illegible] and pr[illegible] character are [illegible] conclusion that the city is bound to plaintiff, not only for the amount of bonds deposited as security for bank bills which have since been cancelled, but for the payment of interest coupons as they fall due on the [illegible] said remaining in pledge.

And in this connection the Judge pays a just and discriminating tribute to the wisdom of the free banking system of Louisiana, which secured to bill holders an adequate security without subjecting bill makers to the necessity of tying a corresponding amount of each capital. [illegible]

But this beautiful feature of the system would be destroyed by admitting defendant's theory that the interest is to be regarded as an increment of the bonds and retained therewith as ample [illegible] security for outstanding bills.

The U. S. mail steamship Morning Star, capt. Wolpenny, left her wharf last evening for New York with a [illegible] freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

For New York.—R J Worley, S H Sharper, [illegible] 8 Kaiser, [illegible] Chas Lawes, [illegible] David West, D Wright, [illegible] Mrs M A Dewald, [illegible] Mrs G V Ware, Mrs M Lewis, [illegible] I Moses, B A Bahn, A J Wolfson [illegible] Charles Kock, Mrs Wm Anderson [illegible] J Hausey, [illegible] Mrs M J Kingsbury, Miss Hannah [illegible] Mrs Webb, two Miss Webbs [illegible]

For Havana.—[illegible] Virginia [illegible] Mrs Sherman and three [illegible] J A Dowdy, J [illegible] J H Harvey, D Davidson, A McLaverty [illegible] Chas Lambert, S Meyers, M [illegible] Jacques Levy, P M Toups, W H Williamson, M J [illegible] Geo William Bailey, Mrs Bannon, Mrs Haywood and two children, [illegible] Mrs Lay, Mrs J H Pohlman, C F Foster, L B Swartz, Mrs E Frith [illegible] J O Meynier [illegible]

Differing Views.

QUESTION OF CONTRACTION OR INFLATION UNDER THE NEW TREASURER.

Speaking of M. McCulloch, the new Secretary of the Treasury, Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter* says:

He will caution the country back to a specie basis of safety, if he can—but he will careen it in that direction any how. His whole financial history has been of a stringent character. His views now are that the Government itself is the greatest loser by the wide difference between paper money and gold, and more than all, he knows how to lessen the difference, and the unmeaning feature is, he has not one particle of sympathy for those who have run in debt on this paper money basis, nor for those who have bought gold and property because of the depreciation in currency.

The N. Y. *Commercial* in the same relation says:

Whatever his individual views, he can do nothing more until the next session of Congress, than administer laws enacted in violation of every principle of sound finance. He must, by the necessity of his position, be the minister of inflation, and can do nothing toward either increasing or diminishing it. The utmost good that can be expected from him, as respects general policy, is of a negative character; that is, an abstinence from such unauthorized assumption of power as were adopted by Mr. Chase, as palliatives of unanticipated results of injudicious policy.

Gen. Averill on the War.—Among the speakers at the recent victory celebration in New York was Gen. Averill who said:

"The crisis of the most stupendous war that ever imperilled a human government is approaching. It will soon be known to us whether a decided and final success will crown the efforts [illegible] The glorious army of the Potomac, and that of Sherman, are gradually nearing the heart and brain of the rebellion. (Cheers.) The struggle will be more terrible than any of the past four years. We must be prepared for a decided victory or for defeat. [illegible]

On the one hand, if our expectations are realized, let [illegible]

Circumstances attending the receipt in Paris of the Peace Conference News from the United States—Its conjectured Effect on the Emperor's Speech.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Paris, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.—The news of the Peace Conference in Hampton Roads produced here a profound sensation, but this sensation was of a short duration, for the steamer which brought the news of the failure of the conference arrived less than a day after the one which brought the news that such a conference had met.

Many things occurred, however, in this short space of time, which are well worth notice. Our Southern friends talked loud about joining forces and wiping out Maximilian. This was the cover under which they beat a retreat. The secession press recorded "grave intelligence" in the gravest of terms, and without venturing to commit to paper any comments of their own. The telegraph did not pretend, in fact, to give the terms upon which the parties were likely to come to an understanding, for, of course, the telegraph did not know, but so much had been said lately about the North and South joining on the basis of the Monroe doctrine, and so much of this talk originated in the South and among Secessionists here, that the journals, of all colors, regarded the news as too grave, to be commented on, before knowing more about the situation.

But the most remarkable thing which occurred in this interval between the arrival of the steamers, relates to the delivery of the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers. The dispatch announcing the meeting of the conference was seen by the Emperor an hour or two before his speech to the legislative bodies was delivered.

The dispatch was published in all the evening and morning papers, along with the speech from the throne, with the exception of the *Moniteur*. In this paper the dispatch, contrary to custom, was omitted, both in the evening and morning editions, "the object being to make it appear that the Emperor announced the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, before it was known that the North and South were going to unite," and perhaps enforce together the Monroe doctrine. The *Moniteur*, as the official organ of the Government, is the paper which is preserved in libraries for historical purposes, and the Emperor wished it to go into history that he was not driven out of Mexico by fear of the Americans.

Now, whether the declaration of the speech in regard to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico was due to the news of the anticipated peace in America or not, it is certain that the way the affair was manipulated by the official journal has put the idea very generally into people's heads. The fact, too, that not one word was pronounced in this speech about America or the situation in Mexico, confirms the belief that the news of the peace conference at Fortress Monroe was read before the Imperial speech was delivered, and that it was the cause of the remark about the withdrawal of the troops, and the silence on all other topics relating to America.

It is not worth while to notice the rumors published especially in Richmond, to the effect, that the Emperor contemplates a speedy recognition of the South; he has never at any epoch of the war been as far from any such event as at the present moment. "Not only does he intend not to interfere, but he intends to remove all pretext for our intervention in Mexico." And what more than that could be asked at present of Napoleon III.? I may state also, that within a very few days His Majesty has declared that there was no longer any hope for the rebellion [illegible] that to any impartial looker on it must soon [illegible]

The French Yellow Book on the Mexican Question.

We have already given from the French Yellow Book recently laid before the French Legislature that portion which relates to the United States. Of the next most interesting topic to Americans the language of the same volume is as follows:

The Emperor Maximilian has taken possession of the crown which had been offered to him by the national voice, and his arrival in his States has happily put an end to the provisional condition of Mexico. The reception of the Emperor in the capital and in the provinces by all classes of the population, the adhesion successfully given to the Imperial regime by distinguished men of all parties, admit of no doubt being entertained as to the wishes of the immense majority of the Mexican people. The new Sovereign will derive from these brilliant manifestations that force and confidence which are necessary to him for the fulfilment of the grand and generous mission he has [illegible] [illegible] country, where brigandage taking advantage of the permanence of intestine dissensions, has constantly sheltered itself under the flag of a political party, could not be effected in a day. Nevertheless, it is being rapidly achieved, thanks to the activity and courage of our soldiers in the expeditions which they have made to the opposite points of the territory. The return to France of our effective force has also commenced, and will continue to be carried out in the proportion which will indicate our solicitude for those interests which we have in Mexico. Officials borrowed from various branches of our Administration, have, at its request, been placed at the disposition of the Mexican Government to assist in its work of internal reorganization. We hope, then, to hasten the moment when the Administration will find itself settled in the new conditions of order and regularity, and we await from it equity, which is essential to the prosperity of the country. Peace progresses already have been accomplished, commercial transactions have become more active, and with the help of time, the reign of the Emperor Maximilian will achieve the liquidation of a deplorable past. We have not ceased to put to the account of the cause which interests our country, but we have been at the same time forced to take our engagements, and to apportion our interests to the resources of which it has to dispose.

A Richmond Explanation of the Rappahannock Expedition—A Tobacco Speculation at the bottom—General Singleton thought to be the prime Mover in the Scheme.

[From the Memphis Argus, March 1.]

Washington, March 11.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst. says:

For some days' notice in the city have been seeking large quantities of manufactured tobacco [illegible] to Fredericksburg. Report says this tobacco was to be traded with the Yankees for bacon, and that Gen. Singleton was the prime mover in the arrangement, this being the business that brought him again to Richmond. The tobacco was transported to Hamilton Ferry by railroad and thence hauled to Fredericksburg, 9 miles distant, in wagons. The Yankees were expected to come up in vessels to Fredericksburg, bring the bacon with them and carry off the tobacco. On Monday last 200,000 pounds of tobacco had been sent up the Fredericksburg road—1,500 bales of which had been hauled to Fredericksburg and stored in warehouses on the Rappahannock, convenient for shipping, and the other 10,000 pounds was in thirty one box cars.

At Hamilton's Crossing the enemy came to Fredericksburg in gunboats on Monday night, but brought back no bacon that we have been able to hear of. Their first step was to send a party of cavalry to Hamilton's Crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the tobacco there. This party also burned the bridge over the Massaponax creek, a short distance this side of Hamilton's crossing.

There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco at Fredericksburg, one that the enemy carried it off, and the other that they fired the warehouses and destroyed both houses and tobacco. It is ascertained that they burned the five wagons engaged in hauling the tobacco, and carried off the horses. This was one of the most brilliant schemes of our latter speculators. The railroad company regret losing their thirty one cars, as they believed an arrangement had been entered into that they should not be molested.

It is stated that Mrs. Ritchie (Mrs. Mowatt) and her husband are in Florence, Italy, and that the fair lady has become so corpulent that her former friends scarcely recognize her.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Saturday Evening, March 18, 1865.

We have no improvement to notice in the general aspect of the market which continues extremely dull, operations in both Sugar and Cotton being restricted by light supplies and the demand for Western Produce being mainly confined to the supply of the city trade to meet home consumption. No later intelligence has been received from the North, but towards the close there were rumors circulated of the receipt of the New York market of the 13th. The mail by the Fung Shuey due to-morrow will be looked for with unusual interest, particularly for the advices in relation to the cotton market. We notice that the departure of the Evening Star for New York has been deferred until 9 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The Specie market opened quiet at rates hardly up to yesterday's figures and continued inanimate throughout the day. Gold being quoted at the close at 195@196 against 196 last evening. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver, but American half dollars are still quoted at 175@180, and Mexican dollars at 197½.

Foreign Exchange ruled more in favor of sellers, the Banks asking higher rates than they would have accepted yesterday. The sales of Sterling included a first class private bill at 209 and Bank bills for about £2800 from second hands at 209 and 211. We are still without any Matamoros second class bills to establish quotations for those descriptions. The only sale of Francs reported was a first class private bill for a round amount at £7.4½. The Banks held at 2.65. There was some demand but at figures below the views of drawers.

A fortunate competition among some of the Banks enabled buyers of Domestic Exchange to supply their wants at easier rates, the Bank rate for checks on New York having been reduced to ¼ ₱ cent. premium—one of the banks in fact accepting ⅛ for a certain amount. In some cases, however, before the reduction was generally known they [illegible] [illegible] after the liberal [illegible] remitted by the Western route throughout the week, the aggregate sales over the counter covering fully $[illegible]. The reduction [illegible] had a [illegible] influence on the outside market, the sales in which showed some irregularity, New York sight [illegible] at [illegible] premium, $10,000 [illegible] [illegible] and five days' [illegible]

These figures are for lots of some magnitude. Dealers pay inside rates or less, for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Our quotations are predicated on payment in Legal Tender notes, which command a premium of ¼@1 ₱ 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.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, March 18, 1865.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with a very good enquiry at about yesterday's rates, but operations were restricted both by there being a very limited supply on sale, and holders being rather more stringent in their pretensions, and the sales as far as reported were confined to 21 bales at— and 16 at Auction as follows: 2 bales pickings and 2 original, rotten, at 11c round, 1 bale Ordinary and 1 bale samples at 58¼, 9 bales Low Ordinary at 52, and 1 bale seawater damaged at $100 00.

Sugar and Molasses.—There were no receipts of Sugar this morning and only 11 hhds Molasses. The market is bare or nearly so, of the Louisiana product, and the few small lots left, sell readily, when offered, at full prices. The sales to-day comprise 70 hhds Sugar, including a mixed lots of clarified, on private terms, and a lot of barely fully fair at 22½c ₱ lb, and 10 barrels molasses at 90c per gallon for good old, and $1 15 for fermenting new. The supply of Cuba Sugar and Molasses is yet insufficient to attract the attention of operators generally, or to establish regular market prices.

Western Produce.—Extreme dullness has prevailed to-day and the only sales were, 200 barrels common Flour at $6.50 ₱ barrel, 100 superfine at $[illegible] 100 at $[illegible], 150 sacks Corn at $[illegible] per bushel, and 150 sacks Oats at $[illegible] per bushel, 200 sacks Bran sold in lots at $[illegible] per 100 lbs, and we heard of sales of 500 sacks in lots at $[illegible] per 100 lbs. There were large receipts of Hay yesterday on private account, and we hear that prime Western is selling in small lots at $[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton, a reduction of $[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton on previous prices. A day or two since a lot of [illegible] tierces choice Western kettle rendered Lard sold at 25c ₱ lb.

Freights.—The steamer on the berth for New York has all her room engaged at 2½c per lb for Cotton and $1 50 per bbl for Flour. Engagements are being made at these rates for the next steamer now nearly due. There are very few sailing vessels in port for New York and Boston and very nearly all their room is taken up. Their rates are 1c per lb for Cotton and $1 [illegible] per bbl for Flour.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 20, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association.

DIED.

[illegible] BRICKMAN [illegible]

New Orleans, March [illegible], 1865.

NOTICE.

A LETTER AND NEWSPAPER EXPRESS [illegible]

J. J. McKEEVER, President.
[illegible] GRAY, General Supt.

Notice.

[illegible] A. PETERS [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] F. V. LECLERE [illegible]

RECEIVED by New York per steamships WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, from HAVRE and the direct [illegible] EVENING STAR, an assortment of FRENCH SPECIALTIES, DRUGS and MEDICINES, which [illegible] will sell to Druggists and to the public [illegible]

The invoice consists in part of
Boudault's Antidyspeptic Elixir, Dr. Ollivier's Depurative Biscuits, Dorvault's and Lancelot's Radish Iodine Syrup, Mothe's, Raquin's and Mathey Caylus' Capsules, Digitaline and Atropine Granules, Quevenne Iron, Papier Fayard, Genevoix Antigoutty, Espic Cigarettes, Leroy's Purgative, Dr. Delabarre's Teething Syrup, Dr. Paterson's Bismuth Powders, Robiquet's Syrup, Zough's Oil, Dr. Lacille's Pills and Cordial, Lactarium Syrup, Pectoral Pastes, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, [illegible]

Sundries! Sundries!

PORK MESS	100 barrels heavy.
BULK MEAT	[illegible] sides and shoulders.
HAMS	20 tierces sugar cured.
LARD	25 do prime leaf.
LARD	20 kegs.
LARD OIL	[illegible] barrels, winter strained.
CANDLES STAR	[illegible] boxes, 12 and 14 oz.
SALT	1,200 sacks, Liverpool coarse, fine.
FLOUR	[illegible] barrels, fine, sup. and extra.
RICE	20 [illegible] prime clean.
SOAP	50 boxes, [illegible]
TOBACCO	[illegible] lumps of 10 to the lb, [illegible] navy in caddies of 2 lb.

For sale by J. B. VANHORN, Nos. 71 and 76 Poydras street.

ENGINEER.

A GOOD ENGINEER who is competent to manage and keep in good order any steam engine, and who can also make himself useful as a carpenter, desires a situation in the city or in the country. Eso. references given.
Apply at No. 101 Roman street, near Dumaine.

Hardware in Liquidation.

MR. L. B. Pothier will offer from MONDAY, the [illegible] inst., his entire stock of Hardware at GOLD COST PRICES. Purchasers will find their advantage to call and examine the stock before the auction, which will take place in a few days, at the old stand No. 63 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville.

Lost Child.

A LITTLE BOY named PAUL WHITECHILD, aged about two years and a half, was lost on Sunday, 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. He had on a green skirt and a white waist. His hair is red and his eyes blue. Any person finding said child will confer a great favor on his distracted mother by bringing him to her at the corner of Rampart and Conti streets, Faubourg Treme side.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
New Orleans, March 11, 1865.

THE stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New Orleans are hereby notified to attend in person or by proxy, at the Banking house of the said company, on Canal street, on the 13th June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect three commissioners of liquidation in pursuance of the 9th Article of the Charter.
By order of the Board, O. CRUZAT, Cashier.

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

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

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED BY
MRS. FARNET,
99.......TOULOUSE STREET.......99
Between Bourbon and Dauphine.

RECOMMENDING herself by her long experience in teaching, Mrs. Farnet respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The high classes are entrusted to the care of competent professors. The French and English languages are spoken daily. Parents are [illegible]

ENROLLMENT ORDER NO. 4.

Office Sup't Vol. Recruiting Service, and Acting Ast. Provost Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dept. of the Gulf,
New Orleans, March 16, 1865.

The following named persons, who were legally drafted into the military service of the United States in the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans, on and between the dates of February 15th and 24th ultimo, and who have not as yet reported, in compliance with orders, are allowed until the 31st instant, in which to show why they should not be considered deserters, and subject to the penalties prescribed by law as punishment for that crime.

All applications will be made at No. 15 Carondelet street between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. All persons are informed that excuses based on frivolous pretexts or false statements will not be accepted. If [illegible] are substantially correct, the parties must report at the [illegible]

SHELDON STURGEON,
Colonel and A. A. P. M. G.

Clark, George, corner Seventh and Levee, laborer.
Trombley, [illegible] corner [illegible] and St. Mary, laborer.
Hennessy, R. J., St. Mary and Tchoupitoulas, boilermaker.
[illegible]

Hackney, Albert K. 371 Third, clerk.
Morrissey, John, Toledano and Chestnut, clerk.
Grasser, Pierre, Jackson and Dryades, drayman.
Klont, Richard, Washington and Camp, druggist.
Espanas, Pierre, 515 St. Mary, laborer.
Dixon, Solomon, 41 St Denis, laborer.
Fagan, James, Fulton and Rousseau, ostler.
Connolly, James, 66 Third, laborer.
Touchey, Patrick, First and Laura, policeman.
Karmer, James, 70 Laurel, teamster.
Moore, John K. Fourth District, machinist, Q. M. D.
Mofat, F P, 113 Philip, laborer.
Lienburg, August, 176 Philip, carpenter.
Logan, John, 165 Washington, moulder.
Conolly, Tim, 40 Fourth, laborer.
Romain, Bulsiler, Magazine and Valentine, wood dealer.
Ernest, Charles, corner Seventh and Front Levee, wagoner.
Floyd, George, Magazine and Jackson, laborer.
Quarrell, Gothup, 147 Ninth, shoemaker.
Bernard, Fred., Third, near White, teamster.
McFarlan, John, 40 Palmyra, clerk.
Bailey, A., 147 Gilo, carpenter.
Margo, Thomas, New Levee, laborer.
Edwards, Albert, 168 Felicity, pilot.
Doneran, Peter, 763 Annunciation, policeman.
Steinmeier, Mathias, Apollo, bet. Harmony and Toledano, carpenter.
Wright, James C., Second and Dublin, clerk.
Henry, John A, 325 Seventh, clerk.
Hert, Valentine, 81 St. Andrew, carpenter.
Parks, Jed. St. Mary and Tchoupitoulas, ostler.
Cattrell James A., First and Liberty, tobacconist.
Apolte, Justin, Dryades and Seventh, butcher.
Bowen, Stephen, 467 Carondelet, waiter.
Dovice, George, 101 St. Mary, stevedore.
Laigstiger, Geo., Eighth, bet. Rousseau and Felicity, carpenter.
Rester, John, 76 Josephine, teamster.
Barcke, John, 45 Josephine, veterinary surgeon.
Williams, John, 746 Bacchus, laborer.
Brooks, Williams, 272 St. Mary, drayman.
Conner, Dennis, Fulton and Josephine, gardener.
Parker, John, 87 Calliope, waiter.
Daily, James, 212 Magnolia, teamster.

We certify that the above is a correct transcript of the roll of the names of [illegible] drafted into the service of the United States from the Fourth District, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, Department of the Gulf, from the [illegible] to 24 day of February, inclusive, 1865, in the order in which they were drawn, and who have failed to report.

D. J. KEILY, Capt. and A. D. C., U. S. A., President of Board of Enrollment.
CHAS. W. LOWELL, Capt. 30th U. S. A., Member Board of Enrollment.
SAMUEL KENNEDY, Surg. U. S. Vols., Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

Seven-thirty Loan.

These notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker. The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents [illegible] $100 [illegible]
Ten [illegible] $500 [illegible]
20 [illegible] $1000 [illegible]
$1 [illegible]

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

The only Loan in Market

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $[illegible] remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within [illegible] when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of New Orleans.

[illegible]

Office Sup't Vol. Recruiting Service, and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dept. of the Gulf,
New Orleans, March [illegible], 1865.

Notice is hereby given to persons residing in the Fourth District of [illegible] that a Branch Office for the issue of Certificates of Enrollment has been opened [illegible] Only persons residing in the Fourth District need apply.

SHELDON STURGEON,
Col. Supt. Vol. Recruiting Serv. and A. A. Prov. Mar. Gen.

Notice.

Office Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, March [illegible], 1865.

It having been reported to the undersigned that persons have been arrested by guards and patrols for violation of the enrollment orders [illegible] not having a certificate of their having enrolled themselves, the public are informed that [illegible] of Paragraph I., Enrollment Order No. 2 [illegible]

Office Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service and Act. Asst. Prov. Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dept. of the Gulf,
New Orleans, March [illegible], 1865.

Owing to the great number of applications made for certificates of enrollment, the time [illegible] same is extended until the 31st instant. After which the provisions of orders heretofore published relating to this subject, will be rigidly enforced.

SHELDON STURGEON,
Col. Supt. Vol. Rec'g Service, And A. A. Asst. Pro. Mar. General.

Enrollment Order No. 2.

Supt's Office, Vol. Recruiting Service, and Acting Asst. Provost Marshal General, State of Louisiana, and Dep't of the Gulf,
New Orleans, March [illegible], 1865.

I. Persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of Enrollment Order No. 1, dated Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Feb. [illegible], are hereby informed that on and after the 13th inst. any person, either a permanent or transient resident, within the limits of this Department who cannot exhibit a certificate showing him to have complied with the above noted order, will be subject to arrest and punishment. And all Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment and Officers connected with the execution of the draft, will instruct their guards to examine all persons on and after that date, with a view to the detection and punishment of those attempting to evade their responsibilities.

II. To facilitate the issue of certificates to persons already enrolled in the City of New Orleans, a Sub Office has been established at No. 25 Perdido street, which will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. each day.

Persons who arrive in the City will also report to receive [illegible] at this office.

III. It is to be distinctly understood that all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years (white or colored) must, when called upon, be able to show either the certificate of a Board of Enrollment exempting them from Military duty, or a certificate that they have been promptly enrolled.

SHELDON STURGEON,
Col. Supt. Vol. Rec'g Service,
And Act. Asst. Pro. Marshal General.

ENROLLMENT ORDER No. 3.

Office Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service, And Act. Assistant Prov. Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dep. of the Gulf.
NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1865.

The numerous applications made for enrollment have rendered it necessary to establish a separate office for that special purpose.

It is therefore published for the information of all whom it may concern that an office for the enrollment of persons recently arrived in this Department, and those who have heretofore failed to comply with the requirements of General Orders No. 131, and Enrollment Orders No. 1 and 2 from Department Headquarters, series of 1864, has been established at No. 119 St. Charles street, and will be open each day from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. Every male person between the ages of 18 and 45 years, either a permanent or transient resident must be enrolled. The time is limited to the 15th inst., after which no enrollments excepting of those persons arriving within the Department after that date will be made, and those failing to comply with existing orders relating to this matter will be subject not only to fine but also to such other punishment as may be deemed proper by military authorities.

SHELDON STURGEON,
Col. Supt. Vol. Rec't'g Service and Act. Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen'l, State of La. and Dept. of the Gulf.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. F. WRIGHT,

GRADUATE of New York College of Dental Surgery, after an experience of 15 years in his profession, offers his services to the inhabitants of New Orleans. All operations in the various branches of the profession performed in the most FAITHFUL MANNER. The Electro-Magnetic Machine used in the extraction of teeth. By its use the pain in most cases is COMPARATIVELY NOTHING, the attention being called of in such a manner that the tooth is removed before the patient is hardly aware of it, and yet the sensation produced is NOT PAINFUL.

Office, 156 Canal street, corner of Baronne.
Reference, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, U. S. Senator.
B. F. WRIGHT, D. D. S.

REMOVAL.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST,

HAS transferred his domicil to No. 78 CANAL STREET, between BURGUNDY and RAMPART. He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

154.......CANAL STREET.......154
Mad'e OLYMPE.

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

MOIRE antique and Spring Silks,
GRENADINE plain and figured,
CHAMBRAY and merabout [illegible]
FOULARDS and poil de chèvre,

And every sort of goods for Spring and Summer wear, also a fine selection of Muslin dresses. Casaques and [illegible] trimmed with application laces.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Monday and Tuesday, March 20th and 21st,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
In his great [illegible] of LAGARDERE, in THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Preceded with [illegible] a Dance by Kate W[illegible]

A CARD.

Messrs. ROBERT MEYER and G. CURTO [illegible] by One Hundred and Twenty Performers [illegible] the best talent of the city of New Orleans [illegible] a SACRED CONCERT for the benefit [illegible] New Orleans [illegible]

We, the undersigned Committee [illegible]

Charles Bieler,	E. Roder,
F. W. Rosenfeld,	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gerard [illegible]
A. B[illegible]	J. S. [illegible]
[illegible]	J. J. H[illegible]
Wm. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	D. H. Rossi,
[illegible]	[illegible]
H. [illegible]	A. Lesley,
[illegible] Patr[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
S. M. T[illegible]	S. Mayer,
B. H. [illegible]	A. A. Maas,
[illegible]	J. P[illegible]
G. W. Hyman,	[illegible]

HOMER H. DIKEMAN, Secretary [illegible]

[illegible]

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

Special Notice.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Hay....... Hay....... Hay.

[illegible]
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

W[illegible] TUESDAY [illegible]

Tinware, Hardware and Tools.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Adolphe Granier, No. 21,145.

[illegible]

Succession of Adolphe Granier, No. 21,145.

[illegible]

Succession of A. H. Courcelle, No. 21,153.—Second District Court of New Orleans.

Valuable Real Estate [illegible] Four One Story Brick Houses [illegible]

BY BENJ. GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

[illegible] FOUR ONE STORY BRICK HOUSES [illegible] TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT [illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit [illegible] that has ever existed within the memory of [illegible] To her the Past, the Present and the Future are [illegible] a picture of life itself. Our citizens [illegible] should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch [illegible] living learned, scientific and distinguished [illegible] ASTROLOGIST [illegible] the agency of Astronomy [illegible]

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. [illegible]

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life [illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!
by MADAME ADAM, Pupil of Mlle Lenormand.
No. 95 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

CITY HOSPITAL.
FOR SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER, ETC.
By Dr. O. ANFOUX,
Elysian Fields street, between Josephine and Solidelle streets, Third District, New Orleans.

PHYSICIANS sending patients to this infirmary can continue to treat them without affecting the rules of this institution. All persons seeking admission must be recommended, or must deposit a sum of fifty dollars.
For admission apply at the infirmary, or at No. 17 Canal street.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID,
44 Carondelet street.

Cotton Seed.

J[illegible] COTTON SEED [illegible]
A. F. DUNBAR,
[illegible] Common street.

WM. S. PIKE, J. N. LAPEYRE, [illegible] BROTHER

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Bonds, Stocks [illegible] Notes,
Office on Camp Street,
Between Canal and Common streets,
In building known as the "Old [illegible] Bank," and recently occupied by the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank. [illegible]

Entrepot de Tapis,

No. 19....Rue de Chartres....No. 19

NOUS avons un magasin un grand assortiment de tapis tels que—
MEDAILLONS, velours, tapisserie,
WILTON, 3 plis et ingrain,
VENITIENS et autres tapis,
NATTES blanches, rouges, à carreaux, &c.,
TOILE CIREE de différentes largeurs et qualités,
Couvertures de table et de piano, paillassons, nattes [illegible] [illegible] des prix modérés pour du comptant.
A. BROUSSEAU & Co.

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

[illegible] ALFRED SHAW [illegible]

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible]

ALFRED SHAW [illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's

Line of Sidewheel Steamers to NEW YORK DIRECT.

[illegible] STAR [illegible]

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

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

[illegible]

For Havana.

[illegible]

Notice. Notice. Notice.

[illegible]

Office of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company.

No. 101 CANAL STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

DISEASES.

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

ALL Secret Diseases [illegible]

GALIOT, Druggist.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.

[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELLY, Superintendent.

Carpet Warehouse.

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

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN,
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING,
WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and [illegible] [illegible] Tables and Piano Covers; Rugs, Mats, [illegible] Window Shades, Cornices and Bands; [illegible] at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

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, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 107 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
JOHN T. DUFOUR.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.
Thirteenth Annual Statement.

[illegible]

Ordre d'Enrôlement No. 2.

Bureau du Surintendant du service de Recrutement Volontaire [illegible]

[illegible]

ORDRE D'ENROLEMENT No. 3.

Bureau du Surintendant du service de recrutement volontaire, et du maréchal prévôt général assistant [illegible]

[illegible]

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

A very large and well assorted stock of HARDWARE, for sale on account of liquidation by
L. B. POTHIER,
[illegible] Old Levee street, New Orleans.

Chemin de fer Pontchartrain.

Arrangement d'hiver.

Pour le Lac, aller et retour, [illegible] jour, 25 cents. A la station de Gentilly [illegible] pour aller et autant pour revenir.
(Convois à vapeur.)

A partir de [illegible] [illegible]

—Départ des chars—

DE LA VILLE	DU LAC.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Les passagers qui voudront s'arrêter à la Station de Gentilly devront en prévenir le conducteur avant le départ du convoi.
G. PANDELLY, surintendant.

ALFRED BOULIGNY,
Auctioneer,
No. 20 CARONDELET STREET.
Will attend to sales of real estate, slaves, furniture [illegible]