New Orleans Bee

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1865.

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THE DAILY BEE

[illegible] No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association takes place this evening, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Polar Star Lodge, No 19, St. Louis street.

An exhibition of the New Orleans Literary and Debating Society will be be given on Tuesday evening at Trinity Church, corner of Jackson and Coliseum streets. We are obliged by an invitation to attend its exercises.

THE NEW ORLEANS PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—This is the style of a new establishment at 57 Camp street, which will be opened to public patronage for the first time to-day. But though newly created, it would be a great mistake to infer that it lacks in respect to scientific appliances and operative facilities all that an extended duration, remunerative business and abundant experience, talent and skill could secure. We have sufficient reason to know that every important requisite to satisfactory results in the photographic art are plentifully possessed by the gentlemen who have engaged in the new enterprise, and they may be said to hold in their hands at the outset all the instrumentalities of deserved success and wide and brilliant reputation.

None of the wonderful arts to which the present century has given birth, is more progressive than photography. None has more stimulated inventive genius, or less encouraged the dullness or indolence that is satisfied with mere mechanical routine and would dignify itself with the false title of conservatism. In its productions the fervid artist may always be distinguished from the cold mechanician. The delicate process may produce a live picture, so to speak, or a dead and ghastly copy. If the photographer has the esthetic eye and the creative gift the first will be the result, if, with studious regard to attitude, to character and to characteristic expression, as well as to adjustment of costume,—for there is no need for Shakspeare to tell us that the apparel oft proclaims the man, or Carlyle that there is a world of human nature in clothes,—if, without these conditions, he aims at a barren outline enclosing a meaningless congeries of lights and shades, the work will bear about the same resemblance to a true reproduction of nature as a necropolis bears to a city.

Literal truth is often actual falsehood. An exact copy is not always a likeness or in the range of likeness. The genuine artist and the true poet know this by instinct or find it out by reverential study. They dare not shutter nature by exhibiting as her fruit a shell that has no kernel, and as her image a shadow that is cast by no substance.

In proportion as this feeling inspires photography will its products be marked by an indefinable veracity and beauty which belong to the sphere of the fine arts.

These reflections were suggested by evidences exhibited to us in the rooms of the New Orleans Photographic Company that the mechanism and chemistry of the art formed but a small part of the work executed there, and that all the higher requisites of the fine, natural tone and [illegible] were sought for and successfully applied.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North

Per The J. C. Swon at Morganza.

Gold in New York on the 28th ult., 202 1/2—Cotton 83 to 84.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER JAS WATSON WITH THE SUPPOSED LOSS OF 170 PERSONS

SHERMAN SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED 100,000 BALES OF COTTON AND 10,000 BALES FOUND AT CHARLESTON.

Estimated Strength of Forces Opposed to Sherman under Beauregard—Supposed Junction of Sherman with Schofield giving him Superior Numbers to Beauregard's Army Reinforced from Richmond—A North Carolina Rumor of an Attack on Sherman's Rear by a Part of Hood's Army with Loss of 8,000 Prisoners and Wagons.

[illegible] Situation Before Petersburg and Richmond of Large Part of Lee's Army under Marching Orders. Gen. [illegible] said to have gone South leaving [illegible] in Command

[illegible] Statement of the Louisville Journal—Expectation of the Rebels to [illegible] the Country and Astonish the World—The Combined Expedition for Destroying Hood's Army.

KIRBY SMITH TO BE ATTENDED TO NEXT SUMMER.

Repeated Reports of Preparations for Evacuating Petersburg and Richmond.

Singleton and Hughes at City Point en route for Richmond.

(To the New Orleans Bee)

MORGANZA, March 5, 3 40 P. M.—The steamer J. C. Swon passed down this afternoon bringing New York dates of the 28th.

New York, Feb. 28.—Cotton dull at 83 to 84. Gold opened at 202⅞ and closed at 202½.

Morganza, March 5.—The steamer James Watson, while passing down the river on the [illegible] of the 2d sank [illegible] the bank, a few miles below Napoleon, [illegible] and causing her to sink in five minutes after. She had on board [illegible] soldiers and 150 passengers, including [illegible] crew. As far as we have heard only 31 [illegible] were saved. Among the drowned were [illegible] and the Adams Express Messenger.

New York, Feb 26.—The Richmond papers are more [illegible] than ever. The Enquirer calls on Jeff Davis to arm the slaves without [illegible] law. I say these [illegible] stand to-day in need of a man who will take the powers of the [illegible] and [illegible] for their preservation. [illegible] Sherman is rushing through the Carolinas like an avalanche, and [illegible] has captured 100,000 bales of cotton at Columbia. General Grant is gradually [illegible] extending his lines around Petersburg and Richmond, and threatening every moment [illegible] lines that intervene, and the Senate is doing nothing. Conservative history furnishes no parallel to this.

New York, February 28.—It seems by the Herald's Charleston correspondent that even in the hot bed of secession [illegible] the old Union survived all vicissitudes the remaining inhabitants of the city manifested the utmost delight at unfurling over the old flag, and even a small body of colored troops who first [illegible] in the city started up. The principal streets their officers were scarcely able to proceed with them, being met with a perfect ovation, men and women thronging the avenues shouting, waving handkerchiefs and cheering for the stars and stripes, President Lincoln and the Yankee Army. The Rebels destroyed much property by burning and explosions before they left, but large amounts were found remaining in the city after the Union forces took possession, including about 10,000 bales of cotton, large quantities of rice, over 200 pieces of artillery and immense supplies of ammunition were found in the forts. It also appears that a similar welcome was extended to General Terry's command when this marched into Wilmington.

All the flags which had lying been hidden away were brought out and given to the breeze with the waving of handkerchiefs. Crowds lined their route of march and shouted [illegible] the air. The entire Union loss, in both killed and wounded, in all the operations in Cape Fear river succeeding the occupation of Fort Fisher and up to and including the occupation of Wilmington, did not exceed [illegible]. The Times Washington special claims to have [illegible] information as to what rebel force can be brought against Sherman. Beauregard superseded Hardee, when that General left Savannah and took his force which amounted to 8000 effective men while Hardee went to Charleston where there were not over two brigades. There had probably joined Beauregard At Wilmington, Bragg had not exceeding 6,000 men principally Hoke's division. These have fallen towards Goldsboro, between Wilmington and Weldon.

Gen Baker had a brigade not over 3000 strong at Salisbury. About two regiments were stationed guarding prisoners. The entire force therefore that Beauregard could concentrate does not exceed 22,000. He has cavalry sufficient to swell his force to 30,000. If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield which he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say his force will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength and all the aid he may get from Richmond.

The Richmond Whig of the 25th gives an entirely new version of the capture of Columbia. The place was lost only by sheer numerical superiority. The fighting according to some accounts was carried within the very streets of the city. Nearly all the good property was removed.

The Times' Vicksburg correspondent of the 16th, gives some details of the expedition from New Orleans to Pascagoula where it would join Canby's forces in the investment of Mobile. The first object will be the capture of Mobile—the second the capture of Cahawba, Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga.—and the third to destroy Hood's army if everything works well. Kirby Smith's Trans Mississippi army will be attended to next summer.

New York, February 28.—Charlotte, N. C., *Democrat*, of the 21st, had a vague rumor that D. H. Hill and Cheathams of Hoods army had struck Sherman's rear and captured 8,000 prisoners besides a large number of wagons. A postscript says it was Cheatham's troops that were engaged in the fight at Alton, S. C.

New York, February 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says all the released prisoners are sent south to Sherman and they appear more enthusiastic than those who have been in rebel camps all winter.

The *Times* prints a list of 590 released Union officers sent to Annapolis. This empties the prisons at Richmond and Danville, of all of our gallant men who have survived the horrors of the rebel prisons.

New York, Feb. 28.—We are informed that private letters have been received in this city announcing a probable union of General Sherman's army, on Monday the 27th. The source is not stated.

Headquarters
February 21 1865.

To the Hon. J. C Breckinridge, Secretary of War

Gen. Echols reports that detachments of Vaughan's cavalry struck the Railroad beyond Knoxville, at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places [illegible] men of the 7th Ohio regiment with their horses and equipments were taken.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Louisville, Feb. 27.—The *Journal* in speaking of Lee's army editorially says we have reason to say that the rebels are expecting very soon to startle the whole country and astonish the world. No matter what our reason may be it is a good one.

New York, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* James River correspondent states that Gen. Lee has gone Southward to conduct the operations against Sherman leaving Joe Johnston in command at Richmond and Petersburg.

A large portion of the rebel army around Richmond had on Saturday last been under marching orders for several days and a considerable number of rebel troops are believed to have been dispatched to act against Sherman.

The reports of Lee's design to shortly abandon Petersburg and Richmond are repeated by deserters now, and that [illegible] has been given by him to the people of the former place to have their tobacco and other stores removed within 4 days. They say that nearly all the artillery has been taken from the Petersburg batteries only sufficient being left to keep up appearances.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of last Friday had a report that Gen Grant was about marching on Vaughan road. General Singleton and Judge Hughes *en route* from Washington to Richmond, arrived at City Point on Saturday last.

Gen. Buell on Gen. Sherman's Account of the Battle of Shiloh.

The *United States Service Magazine* contains a long letter from D. C. Buell, late Major General U S A, in reply to the late letter of Gen. Sherman to the Editor of the *Magazine* regarding the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing. He flatly and circumstantially disputes nearly all the material statements and conclusions of Gen. Sherman and the two letters, taken together, make a signal addition to the many instances of disagreement between witnesses who were also actors in the events they describe. The world may be [illegible] of history when those who make the facts of history differ so widely and positively as to what were the facts, or whether, indeed, they had any real existence. Historical veracity and credulity require some firmer basis than a mass of contradicting arguments and vehement contradictions furnished by those who were in the best position for reporting the circumstantial truth.

Some of Gen. Buell's statements agree with the accounts of the battle written at the time by correspondents who were on the field, and with the tenor of official reports rendered soon afterwards. Others are new.

The object of the writer is to refute the implied assertion of Gen Sherman that the first day's disaster to Gen Grant's army was due to Gen Buell's failure to bring his army up, and that the victory on the second day, if not won exclusively by Gen. Grant's army, would have been achieved even if the army of the Ohio had not appeared on the scene. In substance Gen Buell claims that not only did the army of the Ohio do the principal fighting on the second day and thus retrieve the previous disaster, but that its timely arrival alone [illegible] of the first day was all that was to prevent Gen Grant's beaten and dispersed army from being utterly destroyed on that day.

Gen. Sherman strongly intimated that the assumption of the offensive the next day was at the original suggestion of Gen. Grant, or of himself and Gen. Grant, before Gen. Buell was known to have arrived or had suggested any plan of action. Gen. Buell [illegible] strongly intimates that Gen. Grant's intention to attack next day was not formed before the interview with Gen. Buell in which the latter proposed that measures as the crisis obviously demanded by the situation. In this relation Gen Buell says:

As if doubtful whether even his own troops who were present at that battle would admit such a representation of the case, he goes on to [illegible] "he knows he had orders from Gen. Grant to assume the offensive before he [Sherman] knew that Buell was on the west bank of the Tennessee," and that the troops in the front line had at four o'clock P. M. checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. He remembers the fact the better from Gen. Grant's anecdote of his Donelson battle, which he told him then for the first time—that at a certain period of the battle, he saw that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and that he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered." You are thus given to understand according to Gen. Sherman, that at a certain period of the battle at Donelson, Gen Grant's thirty or thirty-five thousand men were ready to give way if his adversary, ten or twelve thousand strong, with an impassable river in his rear, had shown a bold front, and that Grant triumphed by bravado! You are told that at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April—by which time the camps of his army, with 4,000 prisoners and half of his artillery, were in the hands of the enemy, 6,000 of his men killed or wounded, 25,000 routed and demoralized and swarming down the river for miles, with longing eyes turned to the opposite shore, or crouching beneath the bank in a paralysis of fear, and with probably not more than 10,000 men in ranks on the field of battle—you are told that under these circumstances Gen Grant "thought the appearances the same [as at the battle of Donelson], and he judged, with Lew Wallace's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had gained their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive, and assuming the offensive in the morning." And Gen. Sherman reiterates again, as if to insist that this determination was formed without regard to the succor which was at hand, that he "received no orders to take [illegible] before he knew Gen Buell's troops were at the river."

Another salient passage of military criticism in the same letter is the following:

Public opinion at home and abroad has [illegible], that the debarkation of General [illegible] army on the west bank of the river was [illegible] that it was considered to be in [illegible] presence of a superior adversary [illegible] that the battle of the 6th was [illegible] the Army of the Tennessee under [illegible] of grave neglects, and I have a [illegible] opinion of the intelligence or candor of those who may undertake to deny that that army was rescued from a destruction which had already virtually overtaken it, by the timely [illegible] and valor of the Army of the Ohio. The first fault was in the position of a military [illegible] but it would probably have been attended with disastrous consequences had it [illegible] for the second fault, because, contrary to the general supposition, the Army of the Tennessee was not numerically inferior to the attacking army, and might, at least, have been made secure in a strong position.

It is not probable that the subject will rest here. A rejoinder will no doubt appear in due time from Gen. Sherman.

A Glance at Charleston After its Fall.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Charleston on the 18th, thus describes the entrance into that city after its evacuation, and some of the scenes and circumstances attending its occupation:

On our right hand as we shot ahead, was Fort Moultrie, with its masonry hidden under huge, brown embankments of sand, a line of immense batteries connecting with it, and extending to the opposite end of Sullivan's Island. These batteries were fully as formidable as the fort itself, each gun being protected by traverses, which no ball could go through. On the left was Fort Johnson, on James Island, another impregnable work, mounting many guns, and looking as if it were much better content to have cried "gramercy" to Sherman, a hundred miles away, than to have been taken in the deadly, imminent breach. Ahead was Fort Ripley, its flag-staff ornamented by a sailor's decayed shirt. On the right shore again, and near Charleston, were other massive batteries, one of them a square work, with parapets of pure white sand. For miles on the right and left, the shores were lined with works, insuring a convergent fire, the terrors of which our navy has done well not to encounter. No one who gazes, even from a distance, can feel surprise that Charleston has defied all attack from the water side for nearly four years.

But the eye did not dwell long upon the network of [illegible] which line both shores of the harbor above Fort Sumter, [illegible] wreck of a rebel tug beached [illegible] It wandered back to the city [illegible] save the column of smoke, [illegible] afternoon sunshine, with [illegible] steeples, its empty piers, [illegible] houses. The harbor, and [illegible] city itself, [illegible] a distance, reminded one [illegible] in miniature of New York, from a like [illegible] which, [illegible] Charleston, as I need [illegible] say, is [illegible] built on a narrow strip at the confluence of two rivers. We soon passed the obstructions which, so far as we could see, are simply piles driven partially across the harbor a mile from the city, with ample room left in the channel remaining open to admit two or three ships abreast. We saw our flag—a small one—fluttering from the cupola of the old Post-office. At one of the piers were two of our smaller flags; at another, one of our light-draft gunboats, and at anchor, a short distance from the dock, was Admiral Dahlgren's flag boat. The Coit, the fifth vessel to reach Charleston, swung beside a crazy old pier, to reach which first, two of the officers of the Coit had a playful scuffle, the result of which verified the maxim that the battle is not always to the strong. The motley crowd of some hundred on this pier to watch the tugs were fastened, [illegible] a handsome [illegible] land with its two large white [illegible] on a field of blue, flying at the jack staff, [illegible] a *detour* to the pier at which we rode. A lot of urchins, in worn out rebel jackets, were the skirmishers; then negroes of both sexes, who rushed to shake hands with such of the crew as were already ashore; then ten or fifteen stragglers, all Irish or German, from the rebel army who had hidden to fall to our hands, and looked on without demonstration, and, lastly, a squad of five young ladies, of German extraction, pretty-well dressed for Charleston, twenty per cent. of the five being rosy, plump, [illegible] looking, and all not in the least afraid of the Yankees.

In all, General Gillmore's committee of reception numbered barely one hundred, and was composed as I have stated. Along the whole line of piers not another soul was visible, save a few of our colored soldiers. The streets down which we could look were deserted, not a horse or a vehicle in sight. No smoke arose from the chimneys, no boats were thrown open. But the piers told the most eloquent tale of decay. They were crazy, neglected, and a sorry tombstone to departed traffic. On none of them was there the slightest evidence that any commerce had been carried on there in the memory of man. The piers were away, the planking warped and dismantled, and in places removed altogether. Even the rings worn on the stanchions by the old-time cables were no longer visible. Around the piles, and for a short distance out in the harbor, floated bales of half-consumed cotton, sent hither [illegible] every impulse of the flood tide, and not at all detracting from the aspect of commercial ruin.

At the shore end of the pier at which we landed (the pier was at the lower extremity of the city, was a heavy battery of two guns erected at the very base of a row of houses, and almost hiding it from view. It was built on the white sand of the beach, and commanded the channel through the obstructions, which, in view of Forts Sumter, Johnson, Moultrie, Ripley, Pinckney, and miles of contiguous batteries, was throwing water on a drowned man. About three-fourths of a mile from [illegible] left, in the Cooper River, lay the nine blockade runner Greyhound, which had slipped across the bar very nearly the preceding night, and prepared to dispose of her assorted cargo. It was taken in bulk by a wealthy [illegible] at a much earlier moment than her Captain anticipated. She is a roomy side wheel steamer, with powerful engines, and has had a very [illegible] career. She is painted a dull lead color. I could not ascertain the reason she was not [illegible] Even if she had not arrived unto nearly morning, it is hardly probable that her [illegible] to learn of the evacuation [illegible] to burn her, had he been so disposed.

That portion of Charleston subject to the Swamp Angel's favors, lay [illegible] where we were moored, [illegible] from the deck of the Coit [illegible] specimen of the havoc occasioned by [illegible]. There were visible in the walls of brick houses through which [illegible]

The French Government and American Affairs.

[illegible] *Paris*, February 7, 1865.—[illegible]

The London Times on the Capture of Fort Fisher—The Affair a Lesson for England.

[From the London Times, Feb. 1.]

To the student of the art of war the comprehend the story of Fort Fisher for its scientific lies, and to the general reader for the exceeding interest of the narrative. The fall of this place, after a long and terrible fire, may not be a deadly blow to the South, but the Federals will look upon it, with justice, as a brilliant success, and be encouraged by it to persevere in their operations against the seaport towns which still remain in the hands of their enemy. In this second expedition there was, thanks to the exertions of the Washington Government, no disagreement of opinion, or, at any rate, of action, between the commanders.

From first to last the navy and the land force were in full accord, and when the place had been crippled by the incessant fire of the strongest fleet which has been engaged during the war, the troops of Gen. Terry advanced to the attack with a spirit which showed that the disgrace of Gen Butler had not fallen as a warning. Yet the praise is not all on the one side, as the details become more fully known, there is increasing reason to admire the courage and pertinacity of the Confederacy. Seldom has so small a garrison in so limited a space had to support such a fire for so great a length of time. The bravery of Gen. Terry's troops is undoubted, but they only advanced to the attack when their opponents had been almost crushed by the bombardment of the Federal iron clads.

The effect of this occurrence on the contending parties can hardly as yet, be estimated. According to their usual habit, the Southerners do not attempt to conceal their chagrin at such a loss, and one of their organs confesses, what some have been disposed to deny, that the capture of Fort Fisher will make the port of Wilmington useless for the purposes of foreign trade. But how far this new defeat will increase their disposition for peace remains as yet unknown. Not so, however, with the North. The exultation produced by this victory rather exceeds what might have been expected at a time when the Federals have achieved so many successes. This is perhaps to be explained by the previous failure, which had itself followed the boastful naval operations at Charleston.

The revulsion in public feeling tends to make the North overvalue its exploit. The power of the fleet, the accuracy with which it was brought into action, frigates and gunboats, ironsides and monitors, each taking up their positions and doing their work with the precision of machines, the successful assault on the place coming hard upon the discouraging arguments of General Butler, the fierceness of the struggle, and, finally, the prospect of closing the last great port of the South, have combined to fill the North with new confidence. The navy especially is highly gratified at having played so distinguished and useful a part. It is the exploits of this branch of the service which will be of most interest to our professional men. It seems to be ascertained that the fire of the fort had little effect on the hulls of the American iron clads.

They are said to have suffered little, the marks of the Confederate fire being only certain indentations on their sides and the shooting away of their boats and the lighter parts of their equipment. If a dispatch which we publish to-day is to be trusted, Admiral Porter believes that he possesses a vessel which could destroy any ship of the British or French navy, lay our towns under contribution, and chase away any thing which we might send to [illegible]

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Egan & King advertise Choice Pink Eyes Potatoes, Oolong Tea, Plantation Mess Beef and Selected Goshen Butter.

Additional via the River.

From the latest Western papers received yesterday from Cairo, per steamer Indiana, we have some additional particulars of news.

Official Report of the Capture of Wilmington.

30 GUNS AND 700 PRISONERS TAKEN THERE AND AT FORT ANDERSON.

War Department,
Washington, Feb 21, 1865—Midnight.

To Major General Dix:

The following official report of the capture of Wilmington has been forwarded to this Department by Gen. Grant:

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point.

Fortress Monroe, February 21—7 P. M.—Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d.

After the evacuation of Fort Anderson Gen. Schofield directed Gen. Cox to follow the garrison towards Wilmington, while Gen. Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was hotly pressed by Terry, so that they could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Clear creek, but on the 20th Cox crossed his troops below them on flatboats, attacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and three hundred prisoners.

On the 21st, Cox pushed to Brunswick, on the river opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire.

On his arrival the rebels began burning the cotton and rosin in the city, and left that night.

Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners and 30 guns.

The citizens stated that the rebels burned 1000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of rosin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Gen Terry followed Hoke northward.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C.

Gen. Sherman's Treatment of South Carolina.

The New York *Times*, February 24, says:

There is a feeling in many vehement souls that would find satisfaction if Sherman would serve Charleston as Scipio served Carthage—ploughing up its foundations and sowing the site with salt. But in the first place Sherman has not the slightest right to move a Latin's breadth on that line of action. There has been no senatorial decree *Carthago est delenda*. Sherman has no power but the military power conferred to him and that only enables him to employ military means for military ends, in accordance with the established military policy of the Government. The only military end is to overcome armed rebels, and keep them in obedience. Any military power exercised beyond this would be a usurpation. But again, if Sherman had the power, he would not so have exercised it. He would not exercise it to make revenge, for revenge is as odious as [illegible] [illegible]

Congressional Items.

Washington, February 24.—[illegible]

Proposed Purchase of all the English Railways by Government.

[From the London Times, Feb. 4.]

[illegible]

Fire in a London Theatre.

The Surrey Theatre, a large building, situated in Blackfriars road, London, took fire during the performance of the pantomime on the evening of the 30th January. The London *Times* says:

The last scene of the pantomime was being performed when, it is said, a part of the ceiling immediately over the large chandelier by which the building was principally lighted, caught fire, and a feeling of alarm immediately took possession of the whole of the audience that remained. At this crisis, Mr. Green, the stage manager, presented himself in front of the proscenium, and implored the people for their own sakes to remain as quiet as possible, and to leave the theatre in an orderly manner. They could see for themselves, that it was the ceiling alone which had at that time caught fire, and he appealed to their reason that it must burn upwards, and that there was ample time for them to leave the building uninjured, if they only did so in a calm and collected manner. The audience, on the whole, it is said, followed this very sensible advice, and were so enabled to leave the place unhurt. Mr. Green, the stage manager, having succeeded in abating the alarm among the audience, applied himself with great energy in collecting all the persons engaged in the pantomime, many of them young ballet girls, and, seeing them safe out of the building, he himself being among the last to leave. Most of the pantomimists made their escape in the grotesque costumes in which they had been performing, and took refuge in a house opposite. Little, if any, of the movable property in the building could have been saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inauguration of Gov. Wells.—This ceremony was performed on Saturday in Liberty Hall, where Judge Durell administered the oath of office. The inaugural address of the new Governor was appropriate and suggestive of right economy in financial affairs of the State.

General Hurlbut addressed the assembly depicting the state of affairs in civil wars and the necessity of military rule. He remarked in consequence of this war the Government of the United States was compelled, in this State to support 16,000 persons, and that it incurred a debt of $160,000, to save these Mississippi regions from overflow.

The General closed with the hope and conviction that this country would soon do away with military rules, and with renewed strength and with giant strides proceed in the road of progress and prosperity, as a model of free institutions.

The sentiments of the General met with repeated and vehement applause.

The inaugural address of the new Governor was brief and in the following words:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. WELLS.

Fellow Citizens:—[illegible] errors, which will never be intentional, as no motives of interest shall lead me astray from the path of justice.

The great responsibility which must necessarily rest upon me in the constitutional position in which I find myself placed, will require more skill and statesmanship to manage than you can possibly hope from me, and unless, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, you give me your aid, counsel and indulgence, it may not be my good fortune to administer well the affairs of the State in this her struggle for civil liberty.

The obstructions to the full and equal operations of the revenue laws, caused by a State of war, the prostration of agricultural pursuits in some portions, and the diminution of the resources constituting the usual wealth of the State, must call the attention of the Executive to the necessity of a judicious and rigidly frugal administration of every department of the Government.

It will be one of my studied objects to discharge the duties of office for the common good. To accomplish this, I shall attempt to call to my aid the best and ablest men of the State. It will, at all times, be a pleasant duty to receive the counsel of those who desire the advancement of the interests of the State Government.

The intervention of military law may sometimes become necessary to carry out the national interest, which precludes at the present time the shaping of any policy on which I might think it my duty to administer the Government.

I shall endeavor in all appointments to office to select honest and competent public servants, whose conduct of office will withstand the test of public scrutiny.

Senators, I leave you from no choice of mine, and take this occasion to return to you my thanks for your courteous and dignified attention to me as your presiding officer and I sincerely hope that the Infinite Power which rules the destinies of man may guide you in your councils, that your measures may result in good, and return our people to friendship and peace.

Shot Himself.—A person 55 years of age, named Jules Waite, had complained for some time that he felt tired of life. Last night he went into the pistol gallery No. 96 St. Charles street, where he shot himself into the right temple, causing death. The Coroner held the inquest.

Deceased was a cotton broker and leaves a very respectable family.

Provisional Exemption of Certain Persons from Service when Drafted—Remission of the Military on Products.

Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi,
New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No 29.

I. Engineers, pilots, machinists, telegraphers, and other experts, now in the military service, and not necessary to that service, if drafted, may after assignment to regiments be furloughed, on condition that they shall receive pay only from the Department in which they are employed, and, if discharged from that employment before the expiration of their military service, they shall join their regiments, to serve out the unexpired period. This privilege is, however, not extended in the case of ordinary mechanics, whose places can readily be supplied.

II. Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the military fee, or tax, (see paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 16) upon products of insurrectionary districts purchased under the authority of the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, is remitted [illegible] the 1st instant.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lt. Colonel Ass't Adjutant General.

Official: [illegible], A. A. A. G.

The Cast Off Uniforms at Richmond.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, March 4, 1865.

COTTON.—With a very limited supply offering the only sales reported to-day were confined to 100 bales, embracing 55 bales, in three or four lots, 14 and 25, prices not stated, and 12 bales Low Middling at 73c. Prices continue firm, Ordinary being quoted at 60@62; Good Ordinary at 68@70, Low Middling at 72@73, and Middling to Strict Middling at 75@77.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 30 hhds. Sugar and 100 bbls Molasses. The usual inquiry has prevailed to-day, but with only a few small lots on the market, the sales are confined to 10 hhds. centrifugal Sugar at 22c ⅌ lb, and 125 bbls Molasses at $1 10 for Common and $1 25 ⅌ gallon for Prime.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Supplies of Produce from the West continue very liberal, and the market is well stocked. There was scarcely anything doing other than in a retail way, and the only sales to-day were 50 tierces choice sugar-cured Hams at 26c ⅌ lb., and 300 bbls common Flour at $8 ⅌ bbl. There is no sale for round lots of Flour. Holders are anxious to sell, but they cannot find buyers.

FREIGHTS.—Regular mail steamers on the berth are taking Cotton for New York at 2¼ a 3c ⅌ lb. The sailing vessels are taking Cotton at [illegible] ⅌ lb. and Flour at 80c ⅌ barrel.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 6, 1865.

No arrivals since yesterday. Amount of stock sold on Saturday [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, 25 Milch Cows and 25 Veal [illegible] remaining on hand [illegible] Beeves, 230 Hogs, 313 Sheep, 77 Milch Cows and 112 Veal.

[illegible]

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. 151, and Enrollment Orders No. 1 and 2 from Department Headquarters, series of 1864, has been established at No. 109 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.

mh5 6t

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE Officers and Members of the above named Association are hereby notified to attend the regular Monthly Meeting, which takes place at Polar Star Lodge, No 19 St. Louis street, on MONDAY [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 6, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship McClellan, Samson, from New York via the Florida ports, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.
Bark Trinity, Upton, — days from Boston, to master—4th district.
Brig Mary Ann, (British) Dunham, from Havana 21st ult, to master—3d district 37.
Schr Andromeda, (British) Ashby, 6 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—2d district 25.
Schr Golding Star, Perfect, 8 days from Matamoros, to master—2d district 26.

—STEAMBOATS—

Virginia Kerr, from Baton Rouge.
Lafourche, Paterson, from Thibodeaux.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Mountaineer, Fordt, — days from New York, to L O M Queen.
Schr Venture (British) Hibbs, from Matamoros.
Schr Hy Travers, Fowler, from Matamoros.
Schr Breeze, ——, from Matamoros.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat America, Palmer, from the Passes—Brought up barks Trinity and Mary Ann, schrs Andromeda and Golding Star.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Dunham of the bark Mary Ann, from Havana 21st ult, reports the brig H Scofield to sail in a few days for this port.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Golding Star, from Matamoros—2 passengers.

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per bark Mary Ann—367 bxs sugar, 35 bbls molasses, A S Mansfield.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Golding Star—4 bales cotton 15 bbls pork to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Virginia Kerr—[illegible]
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer [illegible]

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

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

The distinguished young American Actor, supported by Miss [illegible] and the Varieties Company [illegible]

SATURDAY, March 4th, "RICHARD III."
MONDAY, March 6th, "MONEY."
TUESDAY, March 7th, "RICHELIEU."
WEDNESDAY, March 8th, "MERCHANT OF VENICE."
THURSDAY March 9th, "OTHELLO."
FRIDAY March 10th, "KING OF THE COMMONS."
SATURDAY March 11th, "[illegible]"
MONDAY, March 13th, "HAMLET."

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE [illegible] ASYLUM.

[illegible]

Enrollment Order No. 2.

[illegible]

Notice to Persons Engaged in the Prosecution of Substitutes.

[illegible]

Enrollment Order No. 1.

[illegible]

WE are authorized to state that a Meeting of [illegible] will be held [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 8th of March, 1865, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Pork, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Etc.

400 bbls New Mess PORK,
[illegible] bbls New Prime Mess PORK,
[illegible] Pike's Extra FLOUR,
500 [illegible]
500 [illegible] Smith's Favorite [illegible]
500 [illegible]
[illegible] Eagle Steam [illegible]
25 casks Clear BACON SIDES,
30 [illegible] Green SHOULDERS,
[illegible] choice kettle rendered LARD,
[illegible] kegs [illegible]
50 firkins Goshen BUTTER,
[illegible] bales India BAGGING,
[illegible] coils [illegible]
[illegible] coils Manila HEMP ROPE,
[illegible] bales TWINE.

Landing and for sale by E. S. KEEP,
77 and 79 Poydras street.

CITY HOSPITAL,

FOR SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER, ETC.

By Dr. C. ANFOUX,

Elysian Fields street, between Dauphine and Rollefelle streets, Third District, New Orleans.

PHYSICIANS sending patients to the 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. 180 Canal street.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.—J. W. Bradley's Patent, will be for sale on and after February 1st, by

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
180 Canal street, Touro Buildings, N. O.

jan 22m

SUNDRIES.

800 barrels PURE BOSTON PINK EYE POTATOES.
100 barrels PLANTATION MESS BEEF;
5 packages CHOICE OOLONG TEA.
50 firkins CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER.

Landing ex-ship Mountaineer. For sale by
EGAN & KING,
62 & 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

mh5 3t

Hams! Pork! Flour! Corn Meal!

50 tierces Stagg new S. C. Hams,
5 [illegible] Fitch & Son [illegible]
100 bbls Mess Pork,
8,000 [illegible] Green Meat, Shoulders, Hams and Sides,
50 [illegible] Lard,
2000 [illegible] fine, superfine and extra Flour.
[illegible] Corn Meal.

For sale by J. B. VANHORN,
Corner Magazine and Poydras street.

mh5 4t

LUMBER.....LUMBER.

50,000 FEET [illegible] CYPRESS BOARDS

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

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

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

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

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

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, February 1.
LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, March 1.

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

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

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

feb16

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

Touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The [illegible] steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON [illegible] SATURDAY, March [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.

[illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's

Line of Side-wheel Steamers to NEW YORK—DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

STAR OF THE UNION...Saturday, February 25th.
MORNING STAR...Norton, Saturday, March 4th.
[illegible] STAR...[illegible]
EVENING STAR...[illegible]
MORNING STAR...[illegible]
DAY STAR...(Building).

[illegible]

For Matamoros.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. F. WRIGHT,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. A. CASABAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Has removed [illegible] CANAL STREET, corner [illegible] and RAMPART [illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

[illegible]

DIVINATION! PREDICTIONS!

[illegible] By MADAME ADAM [illegible] No. 93 St. Louis street.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

SUGAR MILL.

WANTED to purchase immediately a [illegible] SUGAR MILL [illegible] Apply at No. 38 Conti street up stairs.

Havana Segars.

48,000 HAVANA SEGARS of different [illegible] Regalia, Principe [illegible] For sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 Gravier street.

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

A very large and well assorted stock of HARDWARE, for sale on account of liquidation by

L. B. POTCIER,
[illegible] Old Levee street, New Orleans.

feb21 1m

ENGINEER.

A GOOD ENGINEER who is competent to manage and keep in order any steam engine [illegible] Apply at No. 168 Rousseau street, near Dumaine.

WOOL. WOOL.

Highest prices paid for wool, by A. F. DUNBAR, 90 [illegible] street.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED BY
MRS. LARNET,
99....TOULOUSE STREET....99
Between Bourbon and Dauphine.

RECOMMENDING herself by ten long experience in teaching, Mrs. Larnet 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 in the Institute. Parents are respectfully requested to visit the establishment.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

72....Chartres street....72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
Repasts for weddings and other parties [illegible]
Mr. Forget Continues His Old Prices.

feb14 1f

GLOBE HOTEL,

AT BAGDAD, MEXICO.

Mr. L. Chaplain,

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

L. CHAPLAIN, Owner.

feb14 1m

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

MOIRES antique and Spring Silks,
GRENADINE plain and figured,
CHAMBERY and marabout gaze,
FOULARDS and poile de chèvre,

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

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

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

Dresses, Cloaks, Ball Toilets made and trimmed on order and at the lowest rates.

feb12 1m

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 [illegible] and cause to be refunded any amount [illegible] error. [illegible] Office of the State Assessor, No. 137 St. [illegible] between Chartres and Royal streets, from [illegible]

JOHN T DUFOUR

NOTICE.

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

AUGUSTE GRAUGNARD,
ALEXANDRE SCHNEIDER.

[illegible] as per act before the same notary, dated [illegible] 1864, given our full power of attorney to Mr. [illegible] Graugnard to represent us in our business in [illegible]

GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER.
No. 11 Old Levee street.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Adolphe Foudras.—No. 21,158.

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

BY HOFFMAN & MARKS,
S. S. ZELINCKER, Auctioneer.
38 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 11th, 1865, at eleven o'clock, A. M., in pursuance of an order from the Honorable J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, at the store situated No. 165 Rousseau street, for account of said succession—

The Contents of said STORE, comprising Dry Goods, such as Prints, Cottonades, [illegible], Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres, Lawns, shirts and Underskirts, Fancy Articles, &c.

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

The Fixtures of said store, Counters, Shelving, &c.

Terms—cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Succession of [illegible], deceased wife of Ferdinand [illegible].

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 6th of March next, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street [illegible] A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

DAIRY.

Succession of [illegible]—No. 21,252.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, [illegible] MILK COWS, [illegible] 1 MILK CART, [illegible] CASH ON THE SPOT IN GREENBACKS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Baker Woodruff.

SECOND [illegible] DISTRICT COURT [illegible]

NOTICE.

Succession of Marie Françoise [illegible] alias Rosa.

[illegible]

Water Works Department,
Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
February 21 1865.

[illegible]

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

Cotton Seed.

[illegible] COTTON [illegible]

A. F. DUNBAR.

To Rent.

[illegible]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on the 15th day of January 1865 before me, [illegible] personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, [illegible] and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day January, 1865. [illegible], Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending the 31st of December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] of April. The interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after the second Monday of March.

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

—DIRECTORS.—

[illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT:

[illegible]

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

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

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864.

E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 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 of July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labouisse, F. Maspero, J. M. Hall, S. Z. Relf, [illegible], Charles Sagory, [illegible], M. Puig, [illegible]

ALFRED BOULIGNY,

Auctioneer,

No. 20 CARONDELET STREET,

Will attend to sales of real estate, stocks, furniture &c.

nov16

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Thirteenth Annual Statement.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their Charter, viz—

[illegible]

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, [illegible]

—TRUSTEES.—

[illegible]

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending December 31, 1864.

[illegible]

THOMAS [illegible], President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the [illegible] Insurance Company, published as required by law [illegible]

[illegible]

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, &c.
WHITE, RED CHECKERED and [illegible] MATTING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities,
Table and Piano Covers; Rugs, Mats, [illegible]
Window Shades, Cornices and Bands; which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

WM. S. PIKE. J. M. LAPEYRE. A. [illegible] BROTHER.

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Bonds, Stocks, Coin, and Uncurrent Notes,
Office on Camp Street,
Between Canal and Common streets,

In building known as the "Old City Bank," and recently occupied by the "Branch of the Louisiana State Bank," Second Municipality.

618 3m New Orleans.

Wanted.

A WET NURSE, a white woman well recommended and without a child. Apply at No. 190 Villeré street.

mh4 3t

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

STEAMERS POUR LA FRANCE DIRECTEMENT.

Nouvelle ligne de steamers à roues de 1re classe

ENTRE NEW YORK ET LE HAVRE.

Les cinq premiers splendides bâtiments destinés à desservir cette ligne favorite, sont les suivants:

WASHINGTON	3204 tonneaux	900 chevaux
LAFAYETTE	3204	900
EUROPE	afloat	900
FRANCE	afloat	900
NAPOLEON III	en construction	1100

Jusqu'à l'achèvement de la ligne [illegible] Washington, capt. A. Duchesne et le "Lafayette," capt. A. Bocande, de la manière suivante:

DE NEW YORK AU HAVRE.

Washington.... mercredi 1 Fév 1865
Lafayette ... mercredi 1 Mars.

Prix du passage payable en or

[illegible]

GEO MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.
A Paris 12, boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel).
Au Havre, chez William Iselin & Co.

BEN FRANKLIN,

[illegible] Commis.

Paquebot de jour

[illegible]

Paquebot régulier du ... soir.

POUR VICKSBURG.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent

DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

[illegible]

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

DIRECTEURS.

Thos. A. Adams, [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum Injection and Powder.

[illegible] Druggist.

Succession of the late Adolphe Foudras.

THE creditors [illegible]

ROSALIE PIERRE WIDOW FOUDRAS.

No. 63 Rousseau street, between Philip and Soraparu, Fourth District.