THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13.360.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING FEB [illegible] 1865

Amusements

At the St Charles theatre to-night will be an accustomed benefit to the Charity Hospital, an occasion always worthy of the most liberal response from all classes, as it concerns the welfare of an institution that has the strongest of claims upon the justice, benevolence, and gratitude of the entire public. For the occasion Mr Eddy will appear in his favorite character of the Police Spy, and in the Spectral Bridegroom. The evening [illegible] popular [illegible] will take a benefit on Friday [illegible].

The Stranger—Miss Irving as Mrs Haller [illegible] at the Varieties to-night, together with the usual [illegible] of the Swiss Cottage.

A rich and racy programme is to be unfolded to-night by Mr. Bidwell's happily conceived and judiciously organized combination known as the Mammoth Variety Company.

Additional Accounts from Richmond via Washington.

[illegible]

THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Leviathan.

By the arrival of the large steamer Leviathan Capt. J. W. Carroll, from Cairo, we have papers from Cincinnati and St Louis to the 11th, but with no important news not anticipated by telegraph.

We are obliged to Mr. J. H. Hogue, Clerk of the Leviathan, for acceptable newspaper favors.

ALLEGED WITHDRAWAL OF SENATOR MORGAN'S NOMINATION TO THE TREASURY.

Washington, February 13.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Senator Morgan, of New York, to the Secretary of the Treasury, but in the course of an hour thereafter he withdrew it.

THE DANISH MINISTER AND THE BORDEAUX STEAMER.

Washington, February 13.—Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamer, said to have been obtained by the rebels is looked for with interest. The Danish minister, Mr. Rasloff, denies the report that the vessel was sold to the rebels by the Danish government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT ITEMS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 11th says:

The river has been falling here at the rate of a foot in twenty four hours, since Sunday evening. It is thought by some that there is seven or eight feet of water in the channel to Cairo, but Captain R. P. Burton, of the Calypso, sets only five and a half feet.

There was no boat yesterday in port loading for New Orleans. We heard it asserted as probable that a large boat could yesterday have got a full cargo of flour for New Orleans at $2 per barrel.

The steamer Echo was robbed by two guerrillas, while lying at the Kentucky shore below Mount Vernon, Ind. One guerrilla went on board and presented a pistol at the clerk, demanding the money of the safe, which was given. The other stopped on shore, and kept the crew from going to the boat, and before the crew found out what was going on, both guerrillas mounted horses and rode off safely.

The steamer Glasgow was advertised to leave St. Louis for this city on the 10th.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11, P. M.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull at $1 to 1 05 for ear, and $1 10 for shelled.

Whisky quiet at $2 28.

Provisions unchanged and quiet, sales of [illegible] bbls mess pork at $37; and [illegible] lbs bulk [illegible]. Lard 21¼ to 21¾ for city, 21c for country.

St. Louis, February 11, P. M.—Flour—Market flat. The only sale was of [illegible] bbls double extra on private terms.

Pork and Lard—Market dull and nothing doing.

Butter—Sale 80 tubs and kegs good Northern [illegible].

Eggs—Sale [illegible] fresh at [illegible] per doz, ship [illegible].

Whisky—Dull and lower. Sales were reported of [illegible] at $2 20 and [illegible] bbls [illegible]. [illegible] $2 18, except in a small way.

Hay—Market steady. Sales reported [illegible] bales prairie at $21, and [illegible] at $25 per ton.

[illegible]

142 bbls common at $7 25 per bbl, a few tierces of choice Western Lard at 23c ₰ lb and 50 bbls Coal Oil at $1 15 per gallon. A day or two since, 20 bales India Bagging sold at 22c per yard, and 20 bales Gunny Bags at 12c a piece. Two or three steamers have arrived from the West to-day, with very large cargoes of assorted Western Produce.

FREIGHTS.—A few small class sailing vessels on the berth are taking Flour for New York and Boston at 50 a 60 ₰ bbl.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 23, 1865.

Arrived yesterday 76 Beeves, 22 Milch Cows and 72 Veals. Amount of Stock sold: 66 Beeves, 47 Hogs, 3 Milch Cows and 73 Veals. Stock remaining on sale: 76 Beeves, 4[illegible] Hogs, 3[illegible] Sheep, 85 Milch Cows and 101 Veals.

[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1865

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

BELOW, COMING UP

EXPORTS.

IMPORTS

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

Wreck of the U. S. Transport Steamer Empire City. Particulars

[illegible]

Capt. Barton and crew remained with the vessel, and assistance went promptly from Key West, the remainder of her cargo may be saved. As she was rapidly leaking and the wind rising, there is scarce a probability of the vessel being saved, as no vessel has ever been rescued from this reef.

Immediately before landing, a meeting of the rescued was held in the ward room of the Albatross. Captain E. R. Ames, 7th U. S. Infantry, was called to the chair, and Assistant Surgeon McClintock, U. S. Volunteers, was appointed Secretary, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That whereas, a sense of the service rendered us impel us to give some outward manifestation of our appreciation of it, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers and men who were passengers by the U. S. transport Empire City from New York to New Orleans, do hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to Lieut. Com. T. B. Dubois and the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer Albatross for their brave and skilful rescue of us from the wreck of the former vessel on the coast of Florida, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., when night was approaching and a heavy sea was rolling, and for the uniform kindness and hospitality by which their conduct towards us was characterized while we remained on board the ship.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 22, 1865.

The Banks and public offices being closed, and the day generally observed as a holiday, out-door operations were suspended to-day in nearly every department of trade, excepting our Cotton market. In that, however, the demand continued lively, and about 250 bales changed hands at steady prices. Good Ordinary [illegible]. The derived [illegible] this description, and the poor qualities are in less request. This makes an aggregate for the past three days of nearly [illegible] bales. We learn that the 47 bales by the prize schooners Fox and Annie Sophia, which arrived to-day, are not expected to be adjudicated or placed on the market short of thirty days.

[illegible]

Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank notes. The highest offer received for some Bank of New Orleans offered at 40 was 37½c ₰ dollar, but they are still quoted at 4[illegible]. Merchants' are quoted at 30[illegible], Bank of Louisiana at 47[illegible], Crescent City at 60[illegible] and Union at 85[illegible]. These figures are for lots of some magnitude. Dealers pay inside rates, or less, for trifling sums offered at their counters. The Bank of New Orleans and the Crescent City Bank give old State Bonds in exchange for their circulation at par, the former without and the latter with the five matured coupons unpaid. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of [illegible] cent. over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. There is, and has been for several days quite a lively demand for them, dealers selling them at [illegible] and buying at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, February 22, 1865.

COTTON—Although the Banks were closed to-day and it was generally observed as a holiday, yet the demand [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Hunter [illegible]

Our system has been [illegible] for the negro, as well as for us. If the outside world, which has permitted itself to indulge in ignorant censure upon this question, were acquainted with, or would consider the real facts in this case it would rate us not as enemies, but as protectors and saviors of the black race.

Having sketched the ruin which we would be hopelessly involved in if we submitted to our enemies, Mr. Hunter proceeded to picture the happiness of success. In the struggle we shall win, said he, independence and liberty for our wives and children. "A vote—" "State the ticket."

There was never before [illegible], never has there been [illegible], never before has the world [illegible] and seen a people, without [illegible], standing up for their liberties and bravely contesting for their soil, [illegible] with the enemies, cut off from intercourse with the outside world, and excluded both commercially and sentimentally from their sympathies, but nevertheless maintaining [illegible] with brave hearts and stout hands.

Our success will establish [illegible] a system of Government that will command respect of the world, a Government in which both black and white races will improve together.

He would not promise [illegible] the [illegible] would be easy, or without sacrifice. On the contrary, it would [illegible], and only severe; but far better lose life than fail, for that would be dying in such a contest.

With devotion and enthusiasm he saw no reason why we should fail. We must cultivate enthusiasm. With it a French commander once stayed the flight of his troops and exchanged defeat for victory.

Our army will be able to conquer in the end. Let no man give place to despondency. If he has gloom, let him hide it. With faith and diligence we shall assuredly triumph.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JEFF. DAVIS AND MR. SEDDON—COMPARISON OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EXECUTIVE AND PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEMS.

New York, February 12.—The *Tribune* has the following: Richmond papers of the 9th and 10th contain the correspondence between Jeff. Davis and Mr Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, on the resignation of the latter. It is published in full.

Mr. Seddon tendered his resignation on account of the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, asking that he be removed from office. Mr. Davis' response assured Mr Seddon of the warmest personal feeling toward him. He said he had delayed answering in hopes Mr. Seddon would change his mind, and conclude to remain in office. He says he can not recognize the cause of his resignation, and argues the case at length. He says: In Great Britain the vote of the House of Commons, expressing a want of confidence in the ministry, had a controlling influence, because Parliament governs. With us it is the reverse. The two cases are so distinct as to be opposite, rather than parallel to each other.

In Great Britain the sovereign is irresponsible, and can do no wrong, and the Ministry alone is responsible. In a confederacy the President is responsible. The President may do wrong, and is responsible. The ministers are members of the legislative department, originate laws, guide the administration, exercise the appointing power of all offices, the sovereign power being in practice purely nominal, are apprised in advance of the grounds of a proposed vote of want of confidence, and have power and means for defending themselves. In the Confederacy the exact reverse of this is the case, and the heads of departments are not even admitted to the right of debate on the subjects appertaining to their departments, as contemplated by the Constitution. In Great Britain, even after a vote of censure, the Ministry may dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, which has not unfrequently reversed the vote. The Commons are thus restrained from frivolous or unfounded charges, by the responsibility of making them at the peril of being discountenanced by the people, and thus losing their own seats. In the Confederacy the exact reverse of all this is true.

The President may do wrong, and is responsible for so doing. The remedy for his wrongs [illegible]

[illegible]

The Question of Peace Negotiations in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, Washington [illegible] Mr. Dawson offered a resolution declaring that the war has been progressing for four years with a frightful destruction of life and the imposition of an enormous public debt, and that the members of Congress are bound by their oaths and solemn pledges to conduct the war for a reestablishment of the just supremacy of the laws: therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to use all honorable and just means to bring about lasting peace and the reestablishment of fraternal relations with all people on the principles of the constitution and laws, and with every proper guarantee to the Northern States which shall protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and local institutions in the manner the Constitution secures.

Mr. Thayer moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. Agreed to—75 against 1[illegible].

Mr. Williams offered a series of resolutions declaring that there is no power under the constitution which warrants us to meet with the Southern States either for severance of the Union or the alteration of any article of the fundamental law, and that inasmuch as the Confederate States have taken up arms against the Government of the United States without just provocation, and for the avowed purpose of asserting and maintaining their independence, with fixed by armed resistance to the authority of the United States, and as our public authorities have declared it was their duty to decline to accept of any terms short of absolute submission to the laws; and whereas, with a magnanimity almost unsurpassed, an amnesty was promised to all except the chief conspirators. It is publicly declared that the Government has already exhausted the resources of a just and wise statesmanship except so far as regards an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, to effect a restoration of peace, and to that end has done all that a proper regard to our interest allows, and which a decent respect for the opinions of the world demand; and, therefore, any further overtures, public or private, official or unofficial, looking to a treaty or compromise with the conspirators at Richmond, would be inconsistent with our rights and dignity, and expose us to misconstruction as to our ability to compel the rebels to obedience.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge, the resolutions were laid upon the table—yeas, 71, nays 52.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 11th.]

Important Project—A Bridge Across the Mississippi.

We are gratified to notice a revival of the project for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi river to connect our city with Bloody Island. There is no subject in which our citizens are more vitally interested than this and no project entitled to a more unanimous support. Our merchants, though silent, are viewing with watchful jealousy the enterprise and vigor of the Chicago railroad companies in their efforts to grasp the entire trade of the Far West and control the traffic of the great Pacific railroad by bridging the Mississippi. It is only a few days since a second bridge over this river was formally opened at Clinton, Iowa, making a railroad track which connects Chicago with the west side of the river by an unbroken rail. The project of a bridge over the river at Quincy to connect the Palmyra road with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, is agitated, and we have so much faith in the enterprise and ability of Chicago, that we firmly believe if the railroads seriously take hold of the project, the bridge will be built. It rests with the people of St Louis and the owners of eastern railroads centering here to say whether these efforts of our great rival to divert trade from our doors shall continue. The solution of the whole difficulty, so far as the business of the Far West, and especially the fruits of the great Overland Pacific railway are concerned, is a bridge over the Mississippi River from the city to the shore of Bloody Island.

The agitation of this project is neither new or novel. As early as 1839 the subject assumed such a practical shape that an eminent engineer, Charles Ellet, (the same gentleman who originated the celebrated Mississippi ram fleet and lost his life in the service of his country) was invited by a number of gentlemen to draft plans and prepare estimates of a bridge over the river. Mr. Ellet reported an elaborate specification for building an iron suspension bridge from the foot of Market street to Bloody Island, at a cost of $780,000. The project was soon dropped. [illegible] and Colonel J. W. Bissell submitted a plan and estimate for a bridge. He also contemplated a suspension bridge from the foot of Carr street, or in that vicinity, but the subject was kept alive for some [illegible] the other is now [illegible] matter has revived in the [illegible] Illinois and Missouri [illegible] corporating Bridge Company [illegible]

There is a bill now pending [illegible] may or may not result [illegible] tures are practical and [illegible] be success. It proposes [illegible] railroad companies [illegible] Louis shall have power [illegible] legally [illegible]

[illegible]

their own name, unless the public refuse, after proper opportunity, to become stockholders. The Common Council of this city about a week ago, ordered the City Engineer to prepare a report upon the subject of the expediency, practicability and cost of a bridge across the river.

We are not prepared to decide in favor of any particular plan for a bridge, but will say that the idea of a suspension bridge like that suggested by Ellet & Bissell, is open to many objections though we do not just to add that no plan is entirely free from a like objection. A single span of a river whose banks are so low on both sides as ours, is feasible, but only at such an enormous cost, say the engineers, as to make it practically impossible. The experiment of keeping up a telegraph wire across the river was tried many years ago and abandoned as too costly. The difficulty of maintaining a suspension bridge so high up in the air to allow steamboats to pass to and fro freely, seems to be that the expense is too great to bring such a structure within our means. It is not a visionary project, it is certainly an expensive one, and expense is a very important item in the practical consideration of this project. Next to a suspension bridge, we heard suggested by parties familiar with the practical requirements of the undertaking, the building of an iron tubular bridge, of three spans in length.

We understand a report in favor of such a bridge is now in course of preparation. The points are very elaborate, and proposals to admit the passage of railroad trains, of vehicles and of foot passengers, for the [illegible] requirements of St Louis for many years. The cost of such a structure is estimated at $4 500 000. The advantage claimed for this style of bridge are very numerous, and it will probably be very favorably received. The cost is large, at first glance, but it calls for a superior quality of work, and is far less than the sum required for the Montreal tubular bridge, and for many bridges in Europe where the cost of materials and labor is less than in this country. The amount is based on the present high prices, and those who favor this plan are now to present many plausible reasons in its support.

[illegible]

It was not only the Louisville *Journal* that [illegible] Mr. Johnston, we believe, commenced his journalistic career in South Carolina. He was subsequently for a long time connected with the *National Intelligencer* at Washington. His dislike of Jackson, his Whig theories, and a certain elaborateness, perhaps prolixity, of style, which that venerable journal is noted for, [illegible] most congenial and excellent [illegible] during an eventful period of national politics.

His discretion, however, was not always up or down, to the cool and poised level of the Gales and Seaton standard, and those circumspect gentlemen were more than once compelled to restrain the exuberance of his candor and check the fatal facility of his pen. It was about the time of Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency that Mr. Johnston drifted down South where he became chief editor of the New Orleans *Crescent* after the late Judge Larue had retired from it. He was not long in imparting to the *Crescent* the characteristics of his mind and style.

His editorials were vigorous, sometimes keenly pointed and brilliant, but almost too [illegible] for popular journalism, and frequently overlaid to a pedantic extent with classical [illegible]. In his [illegible] and political character he was under the dominion of two irrepressible passions—the first, the *National Intelligencer*, and the abhorred American filibusterism in all its forms.

He was consequently opposed bitterly to the Cuba movement, and profoundly detested the creed of the Young Democracy, whether represented by Douglas, or Pierce, or Quitman, which was supposed to foster in its bosom all sorts of that explosive and dangerous scheme in the direction of Mexico and Central America, as well as Cuba. To this hostility he devoted the main strength of his pen in the letters of "Il Segretario."

In his less public relations another passion was soon to prey upon his ardent nature. Before he left New Orleans the germs of bibliomania had begun to show their presence in him. They soon sprang into an overshadowing growth, and the trenchant and logomachic "Segretario" subsided, with apparent contentment, to the position of a faithful and indefatigable book worm.

It was in the shades of the St. Louis Public Library, officiating with an ability and zeal peculiarly his own, that he seemed to have the most soothing prospect of a quiet and uninterrupted fulfilment of his bibliomaniac destiny. But there came in this modest of aspiration, as in the arrogant and grasping ambition of Woolsey, a frost, a chilling frost. Not long after the war broke out, or as soon thereafter as the Radicals acceded to power in St. Louis, Mr. Johnston, the scholar, the bookworm, the faithful and competent librarian, was ejected from his office, and extruded from his much loved literary haunts, for his alleged secession proclivities, but more, it is possible, on account of his relationship to Gen. Joe Johnston, then considered so formidable a leader in the secession army. The course of bibliomania, no more than that of true love, may be expected to run smooth—especially in war times.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.—*L'Impartial* says, the oldest journal in the world is [illegible] Pekin. It is printed on silk [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 23, 1865,

Fourth night of the accomplished Artiste, Miss Henriette Irving, who will appear as Mrs. Haller, in Kotzebue's great play, in five acts, of the STRANGER...PAS STYRIEN—Rose and Kate Wood...To conclude with the laughable Farce, in One Act, of THE SWISS COTTAGE. Due notice will be given of the arrival and appearance of LAWRENCE BARRETT. feb23

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the [illegible] of April next at the Opera House.

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]

WASHINGTON...LAFAYETTE...EUROPE...FRANCE...NAPOLEON III...

[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's

Line of Sidewheel Steamers to NEW YORK DIRECT.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. F. WRIGHT.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. A. CASABAVANT,

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

Water Works Department.

[illegible]

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.

[illegible]

Cotton Seed.

JUST received 197 sacks Petit Gulf and other COTTON SEED and for sale by E. T. DUNGAR. [illegible]

Pork! Bulk Meat: Hams: Lard and Flour:

100 Barrels Heavy Mess Pork.
[illegible]
For sale by J. B. VANHORN, Corner Magazine and Poydras streets.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.

WM. J. REID, 43, Carondelet street.

PORK, FLOUR, HAMS, LARD, &c.

200 bbls new Mess PORK.
50 bbls new Prime Mess PORK.
300 bbls Atlantic Mills FLOUR.
20 tierces new Sugar Cured HAMS
100 kegs choice Kettle Rendered LARD.
40 casks SHOULDERS, in Dry Salt,
30 casks BACON.
[illegible] firkins choice Goshen BUTTER.
Landing, and for sale by E. S. KEEP, 77 and 79 Poydras street.
feb21 3t

LUMBER.......LUMBER.

50,000 FEET 1 inch CYPRESS BOARDS
[illegible] PLANKS, SCANTLINGS
1 inch WHITE PINE boards.
FLOORING and CEILING.
For sale by L. B. SANARENS, 351 Chartres street, between Elysian Fields and Esplanade streets.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
THE office of the undersigned will be opened daily from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. for the collection of money due the State for taxes of the year 1864 and for the collection of the taxes of the year 1865, which is to be paid without delay. The extension granted delinquents for the payment of taxes of 1861, '62 and '63 expires on the 31st of March 1865.
Office No. 8 St. Peter street, Pontalba's building.
V. GERODIAS, State Tax Collector, Second District.
feb7 2td

J. M. GAUTIER, Broker,

22......EXCHANGE ALLEY......22
BETWEEN CUSTOMHOUSE & CANAL STS.

FOR SALE.—A plantation at the Flying Bridge, on the Metairie Ridge, six miles from the city, measuring four arpents front on the Metairie Ridge, by about seven miles in depth, to Lake Pontchartrain—the whole timbered, except one hundred arpents which are well fenced in and under cultivation. The land opens, on the rear, about four arpents.
ALSO—Several fine property in the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of this city. f b2-3t

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 in the Institute. Parents are respectfully requested to visit the establishment.

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.
feb14 lm L. CHAPLAIN, Owner.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

72......Chartres Street......72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING, [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.

19......Chartres Street......19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, [illegible] MEDALLION VELVET and TAPESTRY, [illegible] VENITIAN [illegible] MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH [illegible]

ALFRED BOULIGNY,

Auctioneer,
No. 20 CARONDELET STREET,
[illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!
By MADAME ALAN, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No. 93 St. Louis street.
[illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL
FOR SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER, ETC.
By Dr. O. ANFOUX,
[illegible]

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

[illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Improved Property in the Third District.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, [illegible] Greatmen, Spain, Casacalvo and Port streets, measuring 32 feet front on Greatmen street by 120 feet in depth, together with the privilege of a common alley measuring 4 feet front on Greatmen street.

The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, (slate roof) No. 51[illegible], containing eight rooms, one two story kitchen containing four rooms, two cisterns, waterworks, privy, &c.

Terms—Cash in Treasury notes.

DAIRY.

Succession of Louis Ader.—No. 21 [illegible]

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

WILL be sold on MONDAY, [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock A. M., [illegible]

[illegible] MILK COWS,
[illegible] MULES,
1 MILK CART,
[illegible] HARNESS.

Terms—CASH ON THE SPOT IN GREENBACKS.

Milch Cows.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, [illegible]

7 FINE MILK COWS,
1 HEIFER,
1 YOKE OF OXEN

Succession of Antoine Chaisire.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Estate of Widow Antoine Benjamin.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Henry B. Kenner.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Aréile Baptiste, deceased

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Headquarters, Dep't. of the Gulf,

Office Assistant Provost Marshal General, in Charge of Enrolment, [illegible]

[illegible]

151......CANAL STREET......151

Mad'e OLYMPE.

[illegible]

WOOL. WOOL.

HIGHEST price paid for wool by [illegible] DUNBAR, [illegible]

To Rent.

THE CONFECTIONARY STORE [illegible]

DISEASES.

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

[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day May, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent. per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday July next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, George Jonas, Samuel Bell, W. G. Robinson, R. B. Sumner, C. T. Buddecke, S. H. Kennedy, H. Frellsen, Samuel Smith, P. Sinnott, A. Duthil, S. B. Newman, Robert Geddes, F. Avendano, Magin Puig, F. Motz, James J. Hanna, C. Schneider, A. G. Obert, J. A. Mintonly, W. W. Griffin, Wm. Edwards, George Ruleff, E. Giquel, F. F. Folger, F. A. Foley, J. M. Lapeyre, Thos. L. Dix, J. M. Jackson, A. Thomson.

JUDICIAL SALES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent

DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

QUINZIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT aux exigences de sa Charte amendée, la Compagnie présente l'état suivant de ses affaires.

[illegible]

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

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

ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nlle-Orléans
Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 21 mai 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Deuxième Juge de Paix de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les directeurs ont résolu de payer un intérêt de six pour cent l'an, sur tous les certificats de profits, aux porteurs des dits certificats ou à leurs ayant cause, à partir du deuxième lundi de juillet prochain.

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

DIRECTEURS.

Thos. A. Adams, G. W. Griffin, S. B. Newman, Samuel Bell, George Ruleff, F. Avendano, [illegible]

[illegible] RAIL ROAD

[illegible] October 24, 1864, the trains as follows:

[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Thirteenth Annual Statement.

[illegible]

A. BRITTER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA

[illegible]

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS,

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending December [illegible]

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans
Sworn to and subscribed before me, [illegible] January, 1865.
SAMUEL MYERS,
Second Justice of the Peace in and for Parish [illegible]

The interest of SIX PER CENT. [illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Directors.

Jas. O. Denegre, J. J. Hart, Jno. C. Kirby, H. Renshaw, J. H. Stauffer, John I. [illegible], S. [illegible] Turner, H. F. Baldwin, R. Bisoor, J. B. Biers, Thos. Sloo.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
H. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 5th day of February, 1865.

O. GAILLARD, President.
H. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

J. Lorber, Jas. A. White, A. H. D'Mesa, At. Mittenberger, J. Lemaire, Jno. Gasine, Dominique Bouligny, J. A. Stone, A. Bidault, A. Verret Denny, A. Marques, T. Avendano, O. Gaillard.

NOTICE.

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

AUGUSTE GRAUGNARD,
ALEXANDRE SCHNEIDER.

We have, as per act before the same notary dated April 17th, 1865, given our full power of attorney to Mr. Adolphe Graugnard to represent us in our business [illegible]

GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER.

To Rent or Lease

THE ELEGANT COTTAGE [illegible] of Broad and Lafayette streets [illegible] and vegetable garden, stable, shed, [illegible]

Bureau du Surintendant,

Service de recrutement de Volontaires

[illegible]

BUREAU DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle-Orléans.

CINQUIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

[illegible]

État de la Louisiane.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle

[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant,

MADAME LA BLANCH.

[illegible]

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

[illegible] Office on Camp Street,

[illegible] "the Louisiana State Bank," Second Municipality

[illegible] New Orleans.