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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By H. H. McLean, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Magazine street, sugar-cured hams, bacon sides, apples, lard, Western butter, beef, eggs, coffee, &c.

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held next Sunday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.—The *Advocate* in its extra of yesterday published the following paragraph:

A flag of truce, from the Confederate lines, is said to have arrived in the city yesterday. We have no reliable particulars in regard to it.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—The New York *Times* publishes the following paragraph with regard to the passage of the Army Appropriation bill on the 18th:

The House of Representatives passed the Army Appropriation bill, yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, the only names recorded against it being Norton, of Ohio, May, of Maryland, and Wickliffe, of Kentucky. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in response to a question from Mr Vallandigham, said it contained an aggregate appropriation of $731,000,000. Even Vallandigham appears to have voted for it. It is pleasing at this moment to see the unanimity with which Congress thus votes that the army must be sustained, and the war pushed on.

U S GOVERNMENT BONDS AND LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—Ion says the following with regard to the payment of the United States bonds which are payable on the 1st of January:

A question is pending between the holders of two or three millions in Government bonds which are payable on the 1st of January and the Treasury as to the legality of payment in paper currency. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to pay in legal tenders, and the holders expect gold. A joint resolution was offered in the House directing payment in coin, but its passage was arrested, and it was referred; meanwhile the names of the holders are called for, with the obvious purpose of showing who are to be benefitted to the amount of a million by payment in gold. There will be no gold on hand to make this payment on the 1st of January interest on the public debt.

ORDERS RESCINDED.—Under this heading the Baltimore *Gazette* of the 16th publishes the following dispatch:

Washington, December 15.—The Postmaster-General has rescinded all orders heretofore made excluding from the Postoffices and mails of the United States certain newspapers presented by grand juries, and otherwise represented as disloyal to the Government.

RESTORATION OF PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION BY COMPROMISE.—Speaking of propositions which have been thrown out in Congress by border State men looking to a restoration of peace and reconstruction by compromise, Ion writes as follows:

Several important propositions have been thrown out in Congress by border State men, looking to a restoration of peace and union, or partial union with peace, by means of a compromise. Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, suggests that the object can be reached through a national convention, to be called by the States, or a number of them. The movement must properly begin with the States which were the original fountain power that gave vitality to the present constitution. A national convention, inaugurated by the States, can submit a plan of compromise to the sovereign people of the United States. But the conservatives do not now control the governments of more than three or four of the free States, and will not till after another election. So the movement cannot be made till after the lapse of another year.

FREMONT, THE CHIEF COMMANDERSHIP AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Ion, the usually well informed correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says the following relative to the rumored appointment of Fremont as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army. Subsequent advices published by us seem to confirm these conjectures:

A Republican consultation was to be held last night upon the subject of the future conduct of the war and the command of the army. The indications are that the appointment of General Fremont as commander-in-chief will be insisted upon, for the reason that the proclamation must be enforced by one of its advocates.

Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

The New York *Sun* of the 19th contains the following intelligence from the Northwest:

A spy sent out from the Yankton Agency, and who has just returned from up the Missouri river, reports five different companies of Santees on the Missouri river, above Fort Pierre, located as follows. One at Swan Lake, sixty miles above Fort Pierre, one at the old Ree Village, one hundred miles above, one at Beaver Creek, one at Cannon Ball river, and one at Red Wood. Little Crow is now at Long Lake, one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Pierre. He recently sent tobacco and other presents to the two bands of Tetons (the Onekpapas and the Blackfeet Sioux) with an invitation for them to join him in the war against the whites, and received a promise that they were ready to aid him, and would attack Fort Pierre as soon as the Missouri was frozen over.

The Santees have sent a messenger to Strike-the-Bee, head chief of the Yanktons, asking him to join them with his tribe, and are now awaiting a reply.

The Big Head, Two Bears and Bone Necklace, (three Yanktonnais chiefs,) have sent a messenger to Strike-the-Bee, informing him that they will listen to him, and to no one else.

A party of friendly Indians recently went to the Santee camp on Beaver Creek, where they found White Lodge and Sleepy Eyes, two Santee chiefs, who had in their possession seven prisoners—two women and five young girls. The friendly party offered the chiefs a ransom of seven horses for the prisoners, but they refused to give them up, supposing that the ransom came from whites. They friendly Indians told them they must either trade or fight, and they concluded to trade. The prisoners are now at Fort Pierre, safe and in good hands. One of the women is a daughter of Jacob Price, of Illinois.

Some of the Santees have gone to the British possessions for powder, guns, &c. A party of Indians, recently returned from the British possessions, report that they had a council with a white man, who said that his people were at war with the United States, and he wanted all the Indians to join them against the Government. He offered to supply them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and everything they needed. He said they had men enough to begin with, and should start down the Missouri river in the spring as soon as the grass was as long as his hand. He intended to wipe out all the whites on the Missouri as far down as Sioux City, and then cross the St. Peter's river, and up that stream to the British possessions. He sent word to Strike the Bee that he must join them or he would be killed.

The friendly Yanktonnais have sent word to the Yanktons to keep a sharp look out, as they will certainly be attacked this winter.

Strike-the-Bee is unflinching in his devotion to the whites, and has the entire confidence of Major Burleigh. It is probable that he will be of great service to the frontier, should the Indians attempt a raid in this direction. We have little fear that the hostile tribes will attempt any advance before spring, when Uncle Sam will have a force at hand to meet them.

Fire on Shipboard—Narrow Escape from Death—Several Persons Scorched by the Flames.

Shortly after daylight yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board the ship Cheltenham, which was lying at Pier No. 6 North River, and was loaded and ready to sail for Havre. The second mate narrowly escaped death by burning and suffocation, while three or four other persons were more or less injured by the flames. The amount of damage to the vessel is estimated at $7000, but will doubtless be found to be less. The cargo was but slightly injured. The fire originated in the cabin of the vessel, where Mr. John Rogers, the mate, who had previously been relieved from watch on deck, was sleeping, and as the doors and windows were closed, and there was little opportunity for the smoke to escape, it is not known how long the flames had been in progress when they were first seen. A number of persons were on the dock near by, and others were on the deck of the vessel. An effort was at once made to extinguish the fire and to rescue the mate; but when the windows of the cabin were knocked in and the [illegible] door thrown open, the flames spread [illegible] and three men were considerably injured. [illegible] hair and faces were much burned. [illegible] was taken out in a state of suffocation. [illegible] have survived but a few moments [illegible] soon afterwards he was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he now lies. [illegible] of the Cheltenham was nearly destroyed. All the furniture was burned up, and [illegible] work that is left is valueless, except [illegible] of the perseverance of our firemen [illegible] efforts the vessel would have been lost. The cargo consisted principally of tallow, lard and alcohol. Nearly a thousand barrels of alcohol were on board. The Cheltenham, is [illegible] commanded by Captain Wilson, is [illegible] Boston, by Lord & Co, extensive shipowners and insurance brokers. She is of [illegible] thousand tons burden, and is valued at fifty thousand dollars. Of course she will not sail for some time to come. Her rigging and stern will require considerable repairs.—*New York Sun of the 19th Dec.*

THE RELEASED POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The New York *World* of the 18th contains the following important paragraph concerning the recent release of the political prisoners. It will be seen that the release was not as general as had been at first expected:

Some of the Northern Administration organs are trying to spread the impression that the recent action of the Government has resulted in a general jail delivery of all those whom it has to style its political prisoners. This is not the fact. We are credibly informed that some twenty four prisoners are still confined in Fort Delaware.

The Latest News.

We publish below the latest intelligence received here, and issued by the *Advocate* yesterday in the shape of an extra. The *Advocate* takes its bulletin of news from the New York *Herald* of the 22d, which is two days later advices than that received by the Marion:

The Cabinet Crisis—Rumored Resignation of Secretary Chase—Reported Resignation of Postmaster-General Blair—Reported Withdrawal of Mr. Seward's and Mr. Chase's Resignations—Prospects of an Amicable Settlement—Profound Excitement in Washington—Struggle between Conservatives and Radicals—The Feelings in this City—Rumors in the National Capital, &c.

Washington, December 21, 1862.—The Cabinet imbroglio is at its crisis. The only resignations on file are those of Secretaries Seward and Chase. It is said that the resignation of Mr. Blair was sent in; but he was kindly requested by the President to put it in his pocket, as he was not involved in the difficulties.

Mr. Seward is honest in his desire to be relieved from the position he has occupied. He is unwilling to remain in the Cabinet while Stanton is Secretary of War, and Halleck General-in-Chief. He will not retain his position unless a change is made in both of these offices acceptable to the country and promising a more favorable administration of war matters.

It is understood that Mr. Seward's objections to the policy of the Government are both political and military, and the terms of his remaining in the counsels of the President are that the political policy shall be conservative, and the military conducted under the administration of parties who have more of the public confidence than those who now control it.

Mr. Chase has for some time past desired relief from his position. He has inaugurated a splendid policy, which requires only a big capstone to be made complete. He is aware that upon the retirement of Mr. Seward from the Cabinet the capitalists of New England, New York and Pennsylvania will decline any further investments in government securities, and he is unwilling to attempt to carry out the financial policy he has inaugurated when those sources of loans are thus closed against him.

It is understood that the action of Mr. Chase has not been without consultation with Mr. Seward, and the whole matter is reduced to this: Mr. Chase will not remain in the Cabinet if Mr. Seward goes out, and Mr. Seward will not remain in it unless Stanton and Halleck are removed. The question seems to be about the substitution of a General-in-Chief for General Halleck. He can easily be assigned to other duties; but one party is pressing Fremont for the succession, and another demands that McClellan shall be put in the position.

It is said that the President likes the go ahead ativeness and energy of Stanton, and regards the objections to him as unjust, and that Stanton is not only unwilling, but has positively refused, to resign. Many friends of the President urge that he is ignorant of the extent to which the present Secretary of War is obnoxious to the country.

At nine o'clock this morning Cabinet matters remained in this position—neither resignation had been accepted, and no appointments had been made. If Stanton is retained Mr. Chase may possibly be invited to accept the Premiership, and Robert J. Walker or Samuel Hooper be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that both are in perfect accord with Mr. Chase in regard to his financial policy. But it is probable that either Mr. Stanton will be deposed and McClellan substituted for Halleck, or that both Seward and Chase will retire from the Cabinet.

To-day has been the gloomiest of all the days in the history of the nation in Washington. The most prominent men here assert that the disease of the nation is at its crisis, and the events to be determined to-night will fix the destinies of the country. It is feared by even those who have hitherto been ranked amongst the most radical of Republicans that if the radical programme shall be adopted the whole country will be involved in ruin.

It is believed that neither the people nor the army will submit to the appointment of Fremont in the place of Halleck, or to the retention of Stanton as Secretary of War. There are ominous whispers that if such a course should be pursued the newly elected Governors of six of the great States will, in imitation of the conduct of Massachusetts in the war of 1812, recall from the field their State troops, and demand that the policy of the Government shall be changed. A moral revolution would ensue in the loyal States, which would paralyze the Administration.

In the meantime it is rumored here that a new dodge is to be presented by the Confederates, that, under the lead of Alexander H. Stephens, the States which have seceded will be advised or required to repeal their ordinances of secession, and to declare themselves constituent parts of the United States, to raise the old flag of the Union, to lay aside the character of Rebels, and to announce that they are in the field only for the purpose of restoring the old Union as it was and the old Constitution as it is.

Under these circumstances the results of the consultations to-day are regarded as vitally important. It is openly asserted here that those who are urging the adoption of an extreme policy and the appointment of an extreme radical Cabinet are engaged in a dangerous conspiracy against the President and the very life of the nation. They are determined to rule or ruin, and it depends upon the sagacity and firmness of the President and his advisers whether the country shall be precipitated into a new and more awful catastrophe, or whether the bow of promise of peace, tranquility and union shall again appear upon the horizon.

Up to noon to-day the resignation of neither Seward nor Chase had been accepted, but it is understood that the whole matter is issue will be determined to-night.

Washington, December 21, 1862.—President Lincoln is involved in deeper and more perplexing difficulties than ever before since his inauguration.

Last evening, in conversation with some friends from the West, he expressed his sense of the trying responsibilities thrown upon him. In the present posture of affairs the alternative is presented of forming a new Cabinet upon the emancipation platform, or of adopting the conservative policy of Mr. Seward.

In the former case there is danger that the great State of New York will abandon the support of the administration and the war, and thus paralyze the arm of the President. In the latter case the entire force of the radicals will be brought to bear against him.

The most intelligent observers believe that the proclamation will prevail, and that Mr. Seward and his policy will be ignored. Some say that, by way of conciliating the anti proclamation party, General Halleck will be relieved and McClellan placed in the post of General-in-Chief. Here he could be managed or checked by Secretary Stanton and the emancipation policy substantially carried out.

Secretary Chase said yesterday, to Governor Curtin, that he had tendered his resignation unequivocally and positively. His resignation is not caused by any disagreement with the President. In the Senate he would be eligible as a candidate for the next Presidency, while, as he remains in the Cabinet, he would hardly be on the Presidential track, as no convention has nominated a Cabinet officer while in place.

The emergencies of the country have become so pressing that even New Englanders are becoming alarmed. They have made heaps of money by the war, and they desire to save it. In all the New England cities merchants and manufacturers have accumulated fortunes with unexampled rapidity, but they feel that unless stability is given to the Government their riches will take wings and fly away more rapidly than they came. Hence their anxiety that the present difficulties should be adjusted. They agree in saying that another army could not be raised, except by extreme measures, and that "the highways and byways will not swarm with the young men of Massachusetts," or of any other State.

Washington, December 21, 1862.—It is ascertained that the Senators who met in caucus last week were pledged to keep their proceedings secret, excepting the President; and this they did with more success than usually attends such deliberations. The Secretary of State, however, soon heard of the proceedings, and promptly tendered his resignation on Friday night.

The committee from the caucus again visited the President and remained with him, and all the members of the Cabinet—Mr. Seward alone being absent—for more than four hours.

The next day by noon Secretary Chase sent in his resignation, not merely as a matter of form, but in good faith. It is not known that there was any objection to him on the part of the caucus.

The representatives were in no manner consulted regarding the propriety of the action of the Senators, but no complaints are made by them, there being a general acquiescence in their proceedings.

The resolution adopted recommended a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, which several Senators interpret to mean an ultimate entire change of programme.

Reports are current, but which cannot now be verified, that all of the members of the Cabinet have resigned. However this may be, it is believed that none of them will in the least embarrass the Executive in the choice of successors. While some of the Senators insist that all of them shall be undoubted Republicans, others are content to leave the entire matter in the hands of the President, so that he may act as best to serve the country in its present circumstances.

Senator Fessenden and D. S. Dickinson are the most prominent among others named for Secretary of State, and the belief is entertained that the former will soon be tendered the appointment. Speaker Grow will probably be offered a Secretaryship. Many of his friends seem to regard this as nearly certain.

The President, it is known, some time ago desired Representative Colfax, of Indiana, to occupy the Secretaryship of the Interior; but this gentleman inflexibly declined the honor, owing to the present doubtful political complexion of his district, which in another election might return one of opposite faith.

The impression is general that neither the resignation of Mr. Seward nor that of Mr. Chase has yet been accepted by the President.

After careful inquiry it is believed the above statement contains all that is reliable upon the subject, and that the resolution which passed the caucus received the unanimous vote of the Senators present.

Washington, December 21—Midnight.—It is understood that, upon the presentation of the offensive resolutions of the Republican Senatorial caucus, Governor Seward quietly remarked that it was a subject he could not with propriety discuss in Cabinet meeting, and therefore tendered his resignation as a member of that Council.

It is now said that the President has announced that he himself is the proper judge of the conduct of his ministerial advisers, and will not be influenced by any attempted dictation on the part of any body of Senators whatever. Peace has been restored in the family circle, at least such a peace as previously existed.

The Cabinet fiasco has occasioned a great deal of ill feeling in various quarters. The Committee appointed by the Republican caucus to present to the President the resolutions adopted, originally censuring Mr. Seward, but subsequently modified by requesting the President to remodel his Cabinet, was composed of Mr. Collamer, Chairman, Messrs. Harris, Fessenden, Wade, Sumner, Pomeroy, Howard, Trumbull and Grimes.

Upon the evening after the presentation of the resolutions and the resignation of Mr. Seward, the President requested the attendance of the Committee, and assembled his Cabinet, all of whom were in attendance except Mr. Seward. When the parties were assembled, the President read the resolutions of the Republican caucus, and stated that their consideration was the purpose of the meeting. It is stated that Mr. Chase, with great earnestness and evidence of indignation, declared that if he had supposed he had been summoned there to be arraigned before Senators of the United States he would not have come. He was replied to with much warmth by Mr. Fessenden. Messrs. Collamer and Harris made speeches defending the Secretary of State, while Mr. Grimes poured forth a violent tirade against him. Mr. Stanton also made a speech, asserting his willingness to lay down the portfolio of the War Department whenever he was convinced that his administration of its affairs was obnoxious to the country, and declaring his entire innocence of any blame in reference to the recent disaster at Fredericksburg.

The result of this meeting was unsatisfactory to all parties, and the difficulties have been accommodated since only by the declaration of the President that he would judge for himself in reference to the action of his Cabinet advisers.

The retention of Mr. Seward in the Cabinet has excited the hostility of the Senatorial faction by which he was assailed, and it is said tonight that Senators have announced their determination to bring forward in open Senate the same resolution which was offered originally in the first meeting of the Republican caucus, severely censuring Secretary Seward, and inviting him to retire from the Cabinet.

It is believed that the Cabinet difficulty is in a fair way to be settled. It is confidently announced to-night that Mr. Seward has withdrawn his resignation, but those who have the best opportunity of knowing precisely the condition of affairs, state that he has announced his willingness to remain in the President's council if certain conditions are agreed to.

Mr. Chase is understood to have under advisement the withdrawal of his resignation, and it is not yet certain but that he will return to the Treasury Department.

A prominent Senator has been heard to say that the Senate is unanimous in the desire that the Secretary of War should be changed, and to declare that Stanton would be removed by to-morrow night.

The belief prevails that the difficulty would be amicably arranged, and peace restored to the President's political family, although at present it would seem to be at the expense of a change in the War Department.

Philadelphia, December 21.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday says:

The situation here is more interesting and exciting just now than in any field as full of horrors, of blood and carnage, as Washington is full of rumors concerning the reconstruction of the Cabinet, none of which are reliable. Half a dozen "slates" are confidently named, also that Fessenden has been positively tendered the State Department, but declined, except with an entire new Cabinet. Further, that Mr. Sumner has been tendered the same position, and further, that all the Cabinet have followed the example of Mr. Seward.

Up to eleven o'clock to-day the President had not accepted Mr. Seward's resignation, nor made the tender of the State Department to Mr Fessenden, nor, do we believe, to any one else.

Our efforts to ascertain whether Mr. Seward's colleagues have tendered their resignations have not succeeded. We are unable to learn whether a single one has taken that step. The President keeps his own counsel so exclusively that no one has received the slightest information concerning the manner in which he proposes to settle the affair.

It can do no good for the *Star* to speculate in the premises; so we decline publishing the thousand and one rumors concerning the imbroglio. Neither Secretary nor Assistant Secretary Seward has attended the State Department up to noon. It is understood they are preparing for an early departure for New York.

The three o'clock edition says:

Mr Chase has tendered his resignation, and we have every reason to believe Mr. Blair has done the same. It appears to be universally believed that by nightfall all their colleagues will follow the example, if they have not already done so.

Philadelphia, December 21.—The *Inquirer's* Washington correspondent says:

The attack of the Senate caucus was not made upon the whole Cabinet, but upon Messrs. Seward and Blair, whose ideas on the conduct of the war are opposed by the balance of the Cabinet. Mr. Blair has not tendered his resignation, but will have to go, and probably Mr. Bates. Secretary Smith has resigned, and a strong pressure is made against Welles and Stanton from New England and the West, but not by the Senatorial caucus.

Blair and Stanton have both quarreled with Halleck, and at a recent Cabinet meeting Halleck was violent in his abuse of Stanton, and was stopped by the President.

Burnside has not resigned, but throws the blame of his recent disaster upon Halleck, who alleges it was [illegible] that did it.

The reported sending of Banks to the Gulf was insisted on by Messrs Seward, Blair and Halleck, while others begged that he should make diversions on the James river.

Banks has gone to New Orleans. His fleet will rendezvous at Ship Island for the capture of Mobile. His orders supersede Butler, unless countermanded by the President. Consequently there is no doubt by those usually well informed of the removal of Halleck and Meigs for incompetence.

The announcement of the Cabinet changes, contained in all the papers of yesterday, occasioned a marked sensation throughout the city, and was discussed by all classes of the community. The general feeling on the subject of Secretary Seward's resignation seemed to be that of profound regret, but this was a measure counterbalanced by the report that arrived during the day to the effect that Secretaries Chase and Stanton had also surrendered their insignia of office back into the hands of President Lincoln. This was balancing the evil with the good, and seemed to afford very general satisfaction. But notwithstanding the relief with which the resignation of Messrs. Stanton and Chase was received, it was very evident that our citizens were agitated profoundly as to the import of all these changes, and no slight uneasiness was exhibited as to the intentions of the President in the formation of his new Cabinet. The manifestation of feeling was the most sober, and yet the most profound, that we have observed since the commencement of the rebellion.

Interesting from the Southwest—The Guerrillas Again at Work Destroying Railroads—Movements of Confederates in Tennessee—Another Confederate Railroad Raid—An Attack on Trenton, Tennessee.

Cairo, December 20.—A body of Confederate cavalry, variously estimated at from two thousand to eight thousand, made a raid on the railroad three miles this side of Jackson, Tenn, yesterday morning. After firing into a train, they tore up the track for a considerable distance, and burned a long trestle work.

The operator at Trenton this evening reports an attack on that place. There has even been considerable excitement at Columbus, in anticipation of a Confederate visit to that place.

Cairo, December 21.—We are still in doubt regarding the extent of injuries done the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The Confederates first made a break this side of Jackson, and then moved this way, so there is no chance to hear from the territory passed over. They have taken Carroll station, Humbolt, Trenton, Kenton, and at last accounts were moving on Union city.

At Trenton large quantities of cotton at the station house and other property was burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and some cars.

A passenger train from Columbus, on Friday, was fired into, but got through to Jackson, and was the last train that passed over the road. The strength of the Confederates is not yet known, nor do we yet know the commander. Chatham, Morgan and Forrest are conjectured.

There is a great panic at Hickman for fear the Confederates will make a dash at that place. It is reported here to-night that the Confederates have retaken Holly Springs; but nothing reliable has been received.

The steamer Millboy, while loading cotton at Commerce, Miss., on Wednesday last, was surprised by Riyrtree's Confederate cavalry, and fired upon. Three persons were killed. The Millboy returned to Helena and reported the facts. The gunboat Juliet and transport City Bell, with detachments of the Eleventh and Forty seventh Indiana were dispatched to Commerce, where they arrived on Thursday night, and burnt the town and plantations for five miles around. Ten prisoners were taken.

Nashville, December 21.—Gen. Van Cleve's division had a brisk skirmish with the enemy to-day. The Confederate cavalry force, supported by four pieces of artillery, reconnoitered Gen. Van Cleve's position, but were driven off after the exchange of a few shots.

We have nothing late in reference to Confederate movements.

Confirmation is received of the reports of the reinforcement of the Confederates by Gen. Van Dorn.

Charges have been preferred against General Schoepf by Gen. Gilbert and Col. Connell.

The official reports of the Hartsville affair says we lost fifty five killed, and one hundred wounded, and buried fifteen Confederates, three of them officers. Of three hundred arms recaptured, three-fourths had never been fired.

The average number of cartridges missing from the cartridge boxes was six. Gen. Rosecrans says this accounts for the disaster.

Twenty Confederates in Union uniforms attacked Gen. Negley's body-guard to day, but were whipped and dispersed.

Bragg's General Order No. 10 states that the country for miles around the military stations is full of officers and soldiers visiting, loitering and marauding.

The railroad bridge over the Tennessee, is completed, and the trains all run through on all the branches of the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

Colonel Quarles, commanding the Tennessee brigade at Port Hudson, La., makes an appeal for clothing, which is published in the *Banner*. He says the troops are much in need of blankets, shirts, socks, shoes and overcoats, and an appeal is made to the people of Tennessee to do all they can by individual efforts to supply the deficiencies. It says—"One word, Tennesseeans, for the gallant Seventh Texas. There are few left; the rest are buried in Fort Donelson. They died defending our soil and homes."

An editorial in the *Banner* urges the Congressional committee to take charge of the publication of all letters of Federal soldiers captured, to show the civilized world that they have proved themselves the most brutal, lying and tyrannical, are sometimes the most sensual, beastly, obscene, illiterate people of modern times.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th says the Confederate loss at Fredericksburg was six hundred to one thousand killed and wounded.

The *Examiner* says, summing up the recent fight: "Our right wing drove the enemy back, killing three to one, and at night we held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning." It says Longstreet's victory was more complete; he drove the enemy into streets of Fredericksburg, killing five to one.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says Sigel has not more than fifteen thousand raw levies.

In the items of miscellaneous news published by the *Advocate* the following occurs:

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that definite information was received by the last steamer that M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Prime Minister, has postponed indefinitely the plan for intervention, and that he so stated to the persons who brought the Government the news.

Among the other interesting gleanings of the *Advocate* from the *Herald* of the 22d, we copy the following:

The Present Position of Affairs in the Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 21.—Rev. Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Christian Commission, has visited these headquarters, bringing comforts and delicacies for the sick, and a corps of volunteer nurses for the wounded remaining in camp. All were placed at the disposal of the medical department, and were highly appreciated by the medical director.

No new movements of the enemy have been observed since we evacuated the south side.

It is not known to General Burnside's staff that he has tendered his resignation as commander of this army, as stated by a Washington correspondent.

Every thing is quiet along the lines.

Although the stock of sutlers in this camp is nearly exhausted, and supplies are much needed, it is not deemed judicious by them to transport their goods by the overland route.

RETURN FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Washington, December 21.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War have returned from their recent visit to the Army of the Potomac to investigate the causes of the Fredericksburg disaster, and where also lies the blame. They were accompanied in their visit by Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He expressed himself much delighted at the condition of the army, and speaks of its *morale* and discipline as most admirable, and compliments highly the frank manliness of the General commanding.

It is reported that General Burnside generously assumed every responsibility in the premises, and did not in the slightest manner attempt to shift upon other shoulders any portion of whatever blame might be attached to the want of success in the movement.

The members of the committee, generally, are well pleased with what they saw, and regard the result as infinitely less serious than was previously apprehended. It appears now that the total casualties will hardly exceed ten thousand.

Of these about one thousand were killed, some seventeen hundred were so badly wounded that two thirds of them will die of their wounds, and the rest will be permanently disabled. Of the others the wounds are more or less serious, but a majority are expected to recover and be again fit for duty. It has been ascertained that about eighty-one per cent of the wounds were occasioned by Minie balls, fifteen and one half per cent by shells, and three and a half per cent by round shot.

Members of the Sanitary Commission and others who were at Falmouth on the day succeeding the battle, report that the ground on which our dead soldiers lay was in full view, and their uniforms gave a blue color to the field until the Confederates had stripped the dead bodies of their clothing.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War returned in the steamer Zephyr last night. They will make their report on Tuesday.

The Facts Concerning Fredericksburg Called For.

Under this caption the New York *Times* of the 19th publishes the following touching an inquiry into the facts relative to the recent battle of Fredericksburg, which the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have been directed to make:

The country will be gratified to learn that the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War were yesterday directed to inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault which was made upon the enemy's works, and also for the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy. We trust the committee will push this matter through with a promptitude equal to that with which they have performed other essential services to the country, and let the facts be known to the people at once, so that swift punishment may follow upon the crime. The feelings of the country are terribly strong upon this subject, and instead of decreasing, are daily becoming more intense. We are sure those in authority that it will be dangerous to trifle with them.

We know that when a month ago Gen. Burnside made his splendid march from near Warrenton to before Fredericksburg, there was no enemy of any strength between the latter point and Richmond, and that he would at once have crossed the Rappahannock and pushed on to Richmond had not his pontoon trains, his supplies, and every other necessary thing been delayed by the culpability of parties at Washington. If these things be so, it need not take Congress long to fasten upon the culprit.

And, if after waiting on this side of the Rappahannock till the enemy had constructed a series of works, whose tremendous strength was described by our correspondent on Wednesday, it, as has been asserted on very good authority, Gen. Burnside was then ordered from Washington to throw his troops across the river and against those works, it will be very easy for Congress to discover the fact by calling for Gen. Burnside's orders.

It will not do to shift this responsibility from one head to another. Congress must drag forth the guilty party, that he may receive the maledictions and the justice of the country. Fifteen thousand heroes killed and wounded in vain (ah, not in vain!) demand it. A hundred and fifty thousand brave souls, who for a long day breasted the iron storm of the rebel artillery, demand it. A country and a people suffering fearfully, will compel it. Neither the heroes dead nor the heroes living, nor the country in general, would begrudge the blood necessary to save the Union. But it must not be forever shed in vain.

THE PROCLAMATION OF SEPT. 22D ADOPTED AS A WAR MEASURE.—Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Washington under date of December 17th, says that the desperation of the Radical Republicans has culminated in the adoption of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as a war measure:

It is remarked that since the military check received by the army under Gen. Burnside the Radical Republicans in Congress have become more violent and desperate than before. As an evidence of this, the House adopted a resolution on Monday, by a large majority, approving of the proclamation of the 22d September as a war measure, thus holding the President to his promise that it shall be carried into effect on the 1st of January.

The works abandoned by the Confederate army on the Tallahatchie river, Mississippi, were of a formidable character, and had they remained in them, would have given the Federal forces considerable trouble. It is quite apparent that the fear of being outflanked was the cause of their sudden retreat.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 2, 1863.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Oroondates, Sprague, 20 days from Boston, to master—Point
Ship Bernard, Hubbard, 16 days from New York, to G W Hynson—34 dist, 39
Bark Franklin, Barlow, 18 days from Boston, to master—3d dist, 38
Brig E A Reed, Furbur, 18 days from York, to master—3d dist
Brig A Horta, Orcutt, 20 days from Boston, to master—2d dist, 23
Brig Samuel Welsh, Cunningham, 18 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st dist, 18
Brig Lagrange, Rollins, 17 days from Boston, to master—1st dist, 20
Schr Itasca, from Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge
Laurel Hill, Ives, from Baton Rouge
G W Forrest, ——, from Coast
St Maurice, Kimball, from Coast
Gen Williams, Walker, from Coast

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Anglo-American, Wright, from the Passes, brought up ships Oroondates and Bernard, and brigs Lagrange and E A Reed

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Prosper, from Boston
Schr Walter Raleigh, Phillips, from New York
Schr Sea Horse, from Grand Caillou
Schr Sister Kate, from Grand Caillou
Schr W R Beebe, Crawford, from New York

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship Oroondates—Ass'd mdse
NEW YORK—Per ship Bernard—Ass'd mdse
BOSTON—Per bark Lagrange—Ass'd mdse
BOSTON—Per bark Franklin—Ass'd mdse
NEW YORK—Per brig E A Reed—Ass'd mdse
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Samuel Welsh—Ass'd mdse
BOSTON—Per brig A Horta—Ass'd mdse

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Iberville—2 bales cotton to order
BATON ROUGE—Steamer Laurel Hill—No cargo
COAST—Per steamer G W Forrest—43 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per steamer St Maurice—91 hhds sugar 60 bbls do 680 bbls molasses 20 [illegible] do to order
COAST—Per steamer Gen Williams—347 hhds sugar 193 bbls molasses 150 half do do to order
COAST—Per schr Itasca—60 hhds sugar 25 bbls molasses to A Montgomery

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of HANLON & McLEAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. McLEAN will continue the business at the old stand, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the late concern.
(Signed) JOHN T. HANLON.
H. H. McLEAN.
New Orleans, December 31st, 1862.

Having this day sold my entire interest in the late firm of HANLON & McLEAN, No 19 Magazine street, I respectfully recommend H. H. McLEAN, my late partner and successor in business, to the confidence and patronage of my friends.
(Signed) JOHN T. HANLON.
New Orleans, December 31st, 1862. jan1 3t

Lost.

DURING the month of December, a PROMISSORY NOTE, dated June 3d, 1862, payable six months after date, drawn and endorsed by H. Des Bordes. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the note, as measures have been taken to protect the rights of the parties in interest.
jan1 MRS. C. A. FASSY.

Notice.

THE commercial firm of CHS. HONOLD & CO was dissolved, by mutual consent, between the parties on the sixth day of May 1862, by the retirement of Mr. A. Meinadier.
Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHS. HONOLD,
H. KLUMPP,
A. MEINADIER.
New Orleans 31st December, 1862. dec31

Sale on Account of Liquidation.

THE entire Stock of FRENCH GOODS imported by the undersigned, will be sold low, at private sale, to close the business of the firm.
RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO., No 35 Chartres st.
All persons indebted to them are requested to settle in the shortest delay, to avoid [illegible], and those to whom they may be indebted, are invited to present their claims.
RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO.
dec 15

A Proclamation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, December [illegible] 1862.
By an executive order, dated on the twentieth day of October, A. D., 1862, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States has constituted and established a Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana and appointed Hon. Charles A. Peabody to be a Provisional Judge to hold said Court.
By the terms of this order, the [illegible] is invested with authority to hear, try, and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts of the Courts of the United States [illegible]. The said Judge is further [illegible] to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a Prosecuting Attorney, Marshal and Clerk of the said Court.
In the exercise of the authority conferred by this order, the said Judge has appointed George D. Lamont Prosecuting Attorney, Augustus D. B. Hughes Clerk of said Court, and Jesse Edward Clark Marshal.
All persons are hereby notified of the creation of this Court and of the officers thereof; and all persons are required to obey and respect the said Judge, as Judge, and the officers of the Court by him appointed.
All judgments, decisions and decrees of said Court, and all orders issued by it, will be held under the authority of said order, are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.
GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

United States Provisional Court for Louisiana.

The Provisional Court for Louisiana will be opened at the Courtroom of the [illegible] in New Orleans on Wednesday, the 31st day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of Hon. CHAS. A. PEABODY, Judge.
AUGUSTUS D B HUGHES, Clerk. dec15

NOTICE.

THE N. O. CITY RAILROAD COMPANY has prepared a newly engraved Ticket, having upon its face the words "RECEIPTS, ENTITLING BEARER TO ONE RIDE ON N. O. C. R. R. CARS." They are not intended to be used as Currency, by the public, but they will be issued by the Company, in packages of TEN TICKETS, to passengers only.
The public are cautioned against receiving these Tickets as currency. Should any counterfeits of these new tickets be issued, THE COMPANY WILL NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, REDEEM SUCH COUNTERFEITS.
By order of the Board.
dec31 [illegible] HENRY HART, President.

To the Public.

In order to allay the excitement against the NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY for refusing to redeem the counterfeit tickets that have been imposed upon the public, and, as many persons seem inclined to think the Company should redeem these counterfeits, it is deemed proper to republish the advertisements of the Company on this subject, that have constantly appeared in all the city newspapers, from the 6th December, 1861, down to the present time.
From these it will be perceived that every effort has been made by the Company to prevent their tickets from becoming a circulating medium in the community, and to put the public on their guard against receiving counterfeits. In order more effectually to secure the former purpose, car drivers have not been allowed to give out in change more than ten tickets at a time to any one passenger; while the Company has uniformly refused to issue, from the office, their tickets in exchange for current funds. All proper means have also been used to stop the circulation of counterfeit tickets by standing offers of large rewards for the arrest of guilty persons, and by their prompt and efficient prosecution before the Courts.
There may be some reason why this corporation should be singled out as a proper prey for counterfeiters; but it is believed that neither in law nor justice will any precedent be found for the attempts now being actively made to destroy the usefulness and very existence of the Company by constituting its treasury a fund against which rogues and counterfeiters may draw without restriction and with impunity.
HENRY HART, President.

Advertisements published in the daily papers of this city:

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6th, 1861.—The City Railroad Company having understood that the tickets issued by them for the purposes of the Company only, *have become a circulating medium in the community, and are liable to speculation or abuse, have resolved that tickets issued by them will only be taken in payment of fare on the cars*, and will not be redeemed in any other way; and further, that no other tickets than those issued by the Carrollton Railroad Company, the City Railroad Company, and the omnibus proprietors, will be received by the drivers in payment of fare.
WM. P. SINNOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1862.—Having discovered that there are numerous COUNTERFEIT CAR TICKETS in circulation, the Company would caution the public against receiving them, and recommend all those requiring tickets to always purchase them from the drivers, who are constantly kept supplied from the office.
The Company also hereby offer A REWARD OF $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person detected in counterfeiting and passing said tickets.
J. B. SLAWSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1862.—The Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of several offenders, there are still numerous counterfeits of their tickets in circulation; and this Company caution the public from receiving them.
The company again offer a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward of one hundred dollars and no more to be paid to the informer in each case, whether the prosecution include only one person or several accomplices.
J. B. SLAWSON, President.

NOTICE.—NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—OCTOBER 14, 1862.—It having come to the knowledge of the Company that Counterfeits of their Tickets have been sold in various parts of this city, even at a large discount, *the public are again notified that the Fare Tickets are issued SOLELY for the accommodation of passengers riding in the cars*, and the only persons authorized to so dispose of them are the Starters and Drivers of the cars of the Company, who are limited to two packs, or twenty tickets, at a time to any one person.
The Company again caution the public against purchasing the Blue Tickets from any other person than those designated, as there is every reason to believe that such are Counterfeits, the issue of the Company being little more than sufficient for the purpose intended.
The Company again renew the offer of a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for counterfeiting their tickets.
HENRY HART, President pro tem.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—ALL TICKETS *issued by this Company* will be redeemed at their OFFICE, No. 4 ROYAL STREET, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., Sundays excepted.
CAR DRIVERS will furnish passengers with new tickets in exchange for the old tickets of the Company, but only to the amount of fare to be paid. dec29 10t

NOTICE.

The N. O. CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will redeem all GENUINE TICKETS at their office, No 4 Royal street, DAILY, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. dec 9 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST. CHARLES STREET.
SPALDING & ROGERS..........Proprietors.

An entire change of Programme—The greatest bill of the season!
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 2d, 1863.—DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans and Metropolitan Minstrels and Brass Band, introducing all the following amusing pieces—The Burlesque Prize Fight for the Championship of England—Chaw Roast Beef—Gideon's Band—The Good Bye at the Door—Barber Shop in an Uproar—A New Quick Step—Sixteen Thousand Years Ago—Operatic Explosion—Orleans by Gas Light—And a host of other new features.
Matinee every SATURDAY NOON, at 12 o'clock. Children and Servants admitted at all the noon performances for 25 cents.
Admission, evening, 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¼.
jan2 CHAS. M. DUPREZ, Manager.

MUSEUM.
[ADJOINING THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.]
SPALDING & ROGERS..........Proprietors.
Will open for the season
On WEDNESDAY, December 31st, 1862,
With COL. ELLINGER'S TROUPE OF LIVING WONDERS, consisting of
COMMODORE FOOTE,
the smallest man in the world.
COL. SMALL, one inch taller.
MISS M. C. ELLINGER,
celebrated Pianist and Vocalist.
PROF. BROOKS, the renowned Blind Violinist.
The above Troupe will give DAILY LEVEES, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until one hour after the performance in the Academy. Singing, Dancing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Military Drills, Comic Scenes, &c., &c.
Admission 25 cents. dec29 tf

For Vera Cruz.
REGULAR LINE—TO LEAVE TWICE A MONTH.
THE U. S. mail steamer MELVILLE will leave as above immediately after her arrival in port. For freight and passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
32 Poydras street.
Rates of Passage and Freight—$60 for first-class; $4 per bbl. for freight. dec31

For Bordeaux.
THE fast sailing brig WOODLAND, L. Mankin, master, is now loading, and will be immediately dispatched. For passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to the Captain on board, or to
jan1 1w DAVID McCOARD, 17 Common st.

For New York.
THE A1 clippership CATHERINE, Freeman, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to
jan1 tf WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

For New York.
Sails FRIDAY, January 2d, at 4 P. M.
THE regular United States Mail Steamship MARION will leave as above for New York.
For freight or passage apply to
dec30 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Direct for New York.
To sail on SATURDAY, the 3d January, 1863, at 4 P. M.
THE fast and fine steamship CREOLE, Geo. W. Couch, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will leave her wharf at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, apply to
dec27 WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

For Baton Rouge.
THE regular passenger packet EMPIRE PARISH, L. Reinhardt, master, leaves New Orleans every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., and every WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M. Returning leaves Baton Rouge every MONDAY at 8 A. M. and every THURSDAY at 12 M. and Donaldsonville every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.
dec29 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

For New York.
THE A1 fast sailing bark GARIBALDI, Hoyt, master, is now loading and will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to
dec27 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

For Bordeaux.
THE splendid and fast sailing Spanish ship EL PAQUETE NUMERO CUATRO, daily expected from Havana, having fine and extensive accommodations, will sail for Bordeaux fifteen days after its arrival here. For freight of money and passage, apply to
dec24 R. R. NAPIAS, [illegible] Old Levee st.

For Matamoros.
THE A1 fast sailing clipper brig EMMA, Thorpe, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board or to
dec17 S. PLASSAN, 40 Old Levee street.

For Sale.
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO just received per Creole—
[illegible] boxes [illegible];
[illegible] do Navy Tobacco;
dec23 6t WARNEKEN & CO.

Exchange
ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
MADAME LA BLANCH.
RESIDENCE, No. [illegible] street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Nothing is more surprising than to hear what she tells. [illegible] of a past life, and the many who have consulted her [illegible] her superior powers. [illegible] step by step from infancy [illegible] the most prominent [illegible] dead or absent, and [illegible] hidden away in the future [illegible] has brought them forth from the [illegible] depths of the mind and laid them bare before [illegible] And to others who have, even long [illegible] been gone to the [illegible] she has restored her [illegible] reputation in her profession.
Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate to suit the times.
Consultation will be given daily from 8 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. dec6

For Sale.
500 BOXES Knapp Brothers & Co's Adamantine CANDLES, [illegible];
[illegible] boxes Knapp Brothers & Co's Adamantine CANDLES, [illegible];
35 [illegible] Goshen BUTTER, just received per steamship Creole, for sale by
dec27 WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union st.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!
HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
dec17 tf 51 Common street.

Laborers! Laborers!!
WANTED, able-bodied Laborers. Liberal wages and good food. Apply at No. 92 Poydras street.
dec26 6t

To Sugar Planters.
DR. EDWARD STOLLE'S ARCANUM.
1000 POUNDS (in zinc boxes in good order,) of the above chemical, which prevents the CANE JUICE from becoming sour, and MOLASSES from fermenting.
For sale at No. 55 Bourbon street. dec29 6t

In Store and for Sale in Lots to Suit Purchasers.
200 BBLS. Mess PORK,
100 do. Prime do.;
400 do. Choice Extra FLOUR;
50 tierces Leaf LARD;
200 kegs do do;
25 tierces Canvassed HAMS;
20 half bbls. Fulton Market BEEF;
50 dozen extra quality BROOMS;
20 bbls. LAGER BEER;
100 kegs NAILS, assorted sizes.
Apply to WM. J. REID,
dec8 tf 33 Magazine st.

For Sale, now landing per steamship Columbia, from New York.
50 BARRELS COUNTRY MESS BEEF,
50 barrels do. Prime do.;
20 half barrels Fulton Market BEEF;
100 barrels Mess PORK;
175 do. Prime do.;
50 tierces Prime New LARD;
100 kegs do. do. do.;
83 barrels Choice Extra FLOUR;
140 bags RIO COFFEE;
24 rolls SOLE LEATHER.
Apply to W. J. REID,
dec17 tf 33 Magazine street.

NOTICE.
THE firm of P. PRATS & CO. was dissolved on the 27th of November last. The undersigned will continue the same business under the name and style of H. PRATS & CO., and will settle the affairs of the late firm.
H. PRATS,
By J. CARBO,
dec2 1m J. MAGE.

Notice.
THE Annual Election for Eight Directors of "The Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys," will be held at the office of Th. J. Dix, No. 74 Poydras street, on MONDAY, January 5th, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
dec28 7t RICHARD LLOYD, Secretary.

Notice.
THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the Manuel de Saint Germain family have never authorized any one to dispose of the one-seventh they own in the TOMB of their deceased relative and aunt, WIDOW BERNARD, in the Catholic Cemetery No. 2, and that any one disposing of said Tomb without their authority, will be dealt with according to law.
MRS. MANUEL DE ST. GERMAIN,
Born Castillon Durocher.
New Orleans, December 27th, 1862. dec30 6t

To Whom it may Concern.
THE PERSON who took a DIAMOND CROSS from Mrs. Candide's store on the 23d instant will deliver it without delay to the Bee office, if they do not wish to have their name published. No question will be asked. dec30 3t

DRUGS—The subscribers offer for sale—
COCHINEAL—2 bales;
GUM ARABIC—10 cases;
BLUE VITROL—15 barrels;
ALUM—25 barrels;
COPPERAS—25 barrels;
GUM SHELLAC—2 cases;
CHIP LOGWOOD—15 barrels;
BORAX—5 barrels;
EPSOM SALTS—50 barrels
TURMERIC—10 barrels;
OXALIC ACID—5 barrels;
GUM MASTIC—1 case;
CHLORIDE LIME—30 jars.
E. J. HART & CO.,
nov8 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Hides and Sheeps' Pelts.
CASH paid for DRY HIDES and SHEEPS' PELTS, by WITTERS & PENFIELD,
dec16 tf 21 Old Levee.

Young Ladies' Academy.
Under the Management of Mrs. Charpaux,
282..........Bayou Road..........282
THE above Academy was opened on the 1st of October inst.
Parents wishing to procure prospectuses will please apply at the Establishment. oct16

Exchange on France.
EXCHANGE on Paris and Bordeaux, in small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
dec6 17 St. Louis street.

BORDEAUX WINE—20 casks Montferrand, Grouet & Gautier, landing ex ship Cochran, and for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
dec16 No. 17 St. Louis street.

AUCTION SALES.

Hay and Beef.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, the 3d January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold opposite Post No. 33, Third District, now landing ex ship Catharine—
517 bales HAY, very choice;
100 bbls. State MESS BEEF, lately packed.
Terms cash. jan2

Sundries at Auction.
BY H. H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.
No. 19 Magazine street.
WILL sell on FRIDAY, 2d January, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at salesroom—
40 tierces Sugar-cured Hams;
60 do. Bacon Sides;
100 barrels Apples;
50 kegs Leaf Lard;
40 do Western Butter;
300 boxes Soap;
20 do Starch;
20 barrels Eggs;
130 do Prime Beef;
25 sacks Coffee;
100 boxes Green and Black Teas;
200 gross Friction Matches;
50 barrels Superfine Flour;
100 boxes Ground Coffee;
25 barrels superior Whisky;
20 half barrels Mackerel;
50 boxes Cheese. jan1

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 44 Old Levee street.
SATURDAY, January 3d, 1863, at 12 o'clock, will be sold on the Levee, at the foot of Toulouse street, landing from ship Ira McCovery—
25 tierces Prime Choice LARD.
Bills of the Bank of Louisiana will be taken in payment. jan1

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 20 Poydras street—
111 half, three-quarter, sixteenth and one-third boxes Chewing Tobacco, consisting of some of the most celebrated brands.
6 cases extra quality Smoking Tobacco.
Catalogues can be had and samples seen.
Terms cash. dec31

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, January 3d, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street—
1st. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, of an irregular form, situate in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, Laharpe and Esperance streets, designated by the Number Two, on a plan drawn on the 21st day of March, 1856, by L. H. Pilié, surveyor, and deposited for reference in the office of H. Bonney, one of the notaries of this city; said lot measuring, American measure, forty feet two inches and two lines front on Esperance street; fifteen feet four inches and five lines on a line running from Esperance to Derbigny streets; forty-three feet five inches and four lines front on Derbigny street; seventy-five feet six inches and four lines deep in the line dividing it from lot Number Three, and fifty-eight feet and six inches in the rear.
2d. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the Third District of this city, in the square comprised within Kerlerec, Johnson, Prieur and Columbus streets, the said lot of ground measuring, American measure, thirty-two feet front on Kerlerec street, and sixty-two feet eleven inches and two lines deep; together with all and singular the buildings, &c.
3d. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereunto belonging, as situate in the square, bounded by Prieur, Johnson, Kerlerec and Columbus streets, and forming the corner of Prieur and Kerlerec streets, having, in American measure, thirty one feet five inches and five lines front on Prieur street, by sixty eight feet in depth and front on said Kerlerec street.
4th. TWO TRACTS OF LAND situate in the parish of Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, and in the rear of the Third District of this city, being in Township Twelve South, Range Twelve east, designated by the Numbers Five and Eight in Section Four, containing forty acres each, according to a plan drawn by Louis H. Pilié, City Surveyor, dated the 2d of January, 1860, and annexed to the act of Charles E. Forster, a notary public in this city, as per plan Number Thirty-six, to Block of Plans Number One. The dimensions marked on said plan have been taken from a plan made by Wm. J. McCulloh, United States Surveyor-General.
5th. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND situate in the parish of Orleans, in the same Township and Range, designated by the Number [illegible] Section [illegible], containing [illegible] acres, according to the above-mentioned plan [illegible].
Terms and conditions—Cash.
N. B.—The purchasers of the tracts of land [illegible] to pay [illegible] possession of said tracts at their own proper costs and expenses.
Acts of sale before Chas V. Foster, not. pub. dec29

JUDICIAL SALES.

Charles Hippolyte Escousse vs. Emile Wiltz.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, February third, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.—
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, with all the rights, ways and advantages thereunto belonging, situate in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Rampart, Dumaine, St. Ann and Burgundy streets. Which said lot measures sixty-one feet front on Rampart street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet.
The buildings comprise a two-story brick dwelling house, Nos. [illegible], with [illegible] and other improvements; being the same property which the defendant acquired by purchase from the succession of F. Escousse, by act passed before Ant. Duvant, notary public in this city, dated August 15, 1843.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash, the purchaser to assume the payment of a certain note for [illegible] in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, payable on the 1st of May, 1863, and to pay the interest [illegible], and the balance of the price of adjudication in cash.
JAS. E. DUNHAM,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
jan1 15 19 27 feb2

Frank Curtis vs. John McBride.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered December 4th, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, January 2d, 1863, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the wharf, at the foot of Bienville street, Second District of this city—
ONE LOT OF FIREWOOD about 100 Cords.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JAMES E. DUNHAM,
dec24 jan2 5t Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. DeBruille vs. Marie Barbier.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,659.—By virtue of a writ to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. [illegible] street, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—
ALL THE FURNITURE AND MOVEABLE EFFECTS contained in the premises situate at No. [illegible] street, [illegible] District of this city.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
dec23 26 jan2 5

C. Millaudon vs B. Blank.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction on MONDAY, January 5th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my warehouse corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District—
The CONTENTS OF A BEER HOUSE, as per inventory, which can be seen at my office.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot. JAS. E. DUNHAM,
dec24 27 jan2 5 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Pierre Justin Cramon vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Cramon & Baze.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 99[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered December 1st, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction on TUESDAY, January 6th, 1863, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse, Second District, for account of the creditors of said insolvents—
SUNDRY ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS, surrendered by said insolvents to their creditors, as per schedule on file.
Terms—Cash on the spot. JAS. E. DUNHAM,
dec 5 29 jan2 6 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Successions of Elie Fonbeney and of Jeanne Durand, deceased wife of Elie Fonbeney.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—Nos. 19,128 and 19,9[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered December 27th, 1862 and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matters, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, January 10th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District of this city, for account of said successions—
1. TEN SHARES of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
2. And FORTY SHARES of the Bank of America of this city.
Belonging to said successions.
Terms cash on the spot.
JAS. E. DUNHAM,
dec30 jan2 5 7 10 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of P. Leverrier.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the dative testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said dative testamentary executor discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.
By order of the Court. A. MOREL,
dec6 jan2 6 Deputy Clerk.

For Sale.
NOW landing ex ship Catherine, from New York—
100 bbls. State Mess Beef, just packed;
200 [illegible] Potatoes;
517 bales Hay;
25 rolls Leather;
439 tons Lackawanna Coal.
Apply to WM. J. REID,
dec31 3t 33 Magazine street.

HAVANA COFFEE—100 sacks superior Havana Coffee, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
dec31 No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Champagne, Krug & Co.
LANDING ex bark Elisa A. Cochrane, from Bordeaux—
100 baskets quarts.
25 [illegible] pints.
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
dec19 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales.
nov1 1y

Bacon, Flour, Bed Comforts.
100 casks Canvassed Bacon;
150 bbls. extra Flour;
10 bales Bed Comforts, extra size.
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
oct29 51 Common st.

200 BBLS. Clear SIDES;
500 bbls. Superfine and Extra FLOUR;
400 boxes STARCH;
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
dec17 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

L. C. Barbier & A. T Wurtemburg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
[illegible] 27 Front Levee and 86 Bourbon street.

LANDING ex bark Orville, from Havana—50 baskets Champagne, Krug & Co; for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
dec12 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, December 10, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1862		$212,777 27
Viz—On Fire Risks	$145,181 91	
On Marine Risks	51,497 31	
On River Risks	15,098 05	212,777 27
Less Premiums unterminated	56,877 00	
Returned Premiums	1,836 16	27,713 16
Earned Premiums 30th November, 1862		185,064 11
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$67,359 27	
On Marine Risks	46,838 74	
On River Risks	1,425 65	
	115,623 66	
Fifteen per cent returns	4,433 56	
Re-insurance	4,445 53	
Expenses, taxes, rent, &c., less interest, &c.	20,876 36	153,378 96
Net profits, 30th November, 1862		31,685 25
Earned premiums		$185,064 11
Less amount on which 15 per cent. has been returned		29,154 11
Amount participating in profits		$155,910 00

The Company has the following assets, viz—	
Bills receivable for Premiums	$42,216 82
Due for Premiums in course of collection	42,721 59
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,727 00
Invested in Mortgage Loans and Bonds	29,011 00
Bank Stocks, City Railroad and Confederate States Bonds	150,780 00
Scrip of other Companies	11,098 00
Cash	30,849 53
Total amount of assets	$323,215 31

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of December 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared J. Leisy, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
J. LEISY, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, December 11, 1862.
JNO. A. HITCHCOCK,
Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay [illegible] Per Cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1861, on and after the second Monday in February next.
The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

—TRUSTEES.—
J. Leisy, President, C. Olivier,
Jas. A. White, A. Bohn,
A. H. D'Mers, J. A. Stease,
Ar. Miltenberger, A. Ridault,
J. Lemore, U. Lacousiol,
Paul Juge fils, A. Marquez
O. Gaillard

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire at the correct rates of premium.
dec14 tf Office, No 3 Carondelet street.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		$446,061 8[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December 1860		125,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		571,838
Viz—For Fire premiums	$356,031 0[illegible]	
Marine premiums	78,337 17	
River premiums	95,530 84	
		$534,868
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$93,514 00	
Less return premiums	8,143 61	
		$101,777 01
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$470,141 60
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On fire risks	$135,077 [illegible]	
On marine risks	33,433 52	
On river risks	50,5[illegible]	
		226,[illegible] 57
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss expenses, reinsurance, &c.		42,211 52
		$190,158 05
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$279,986 75

The Company have the following assets, viz:	
Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co	285,976 00
City and State Bonds	121,150 00
Loans on pledge of Bank Stock &c	321,319 00
Bills receivable for premiums	76,587 1[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	19,226 50
Premiums due, in course of collection	39,045 81
Confederate Bonds	100,000 00
Cash on hand	180,052 10
Total amount of assets	1,[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, depose that the foregoing statement is true and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance due (say fifty per cent) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 10th March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS.—
James D. Denegre, E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly, John C. Eicks,
Hugh Wilson, Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw, J. H. Stauffer,
A. C. Traynor, John G. Gaines,
H. T. Lonsdale, Thomas Sloo.
oct12 1m

State Tax Collector's Office, Second District of New Orleans,
Office, No. 9 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Levee sts., Pontalba Buildings.
NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax Payers of the Second District, that my office will be open from [illegible] o'clock A. M. to [illegible] P. M. (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of receiving all unpaid taxes due the State for the year 1861, on Real Estate, Capital, &c., which must be paid forthwith, in default of which the delinquents will be subject to the penalties prescribed by law. Parties that have paid their taxes for the year 1861 will present their receipts at this office for registration. D. W. C. CAMPBELL,
State Tax Collector Second District.
New Orleans, December 18, 1862. dec18 2w

NOTICE.
Office of the N. O., Opelousas, and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 29, 1862.
IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of this Company, an Election by the Stockholders for Eighteen Directors, to serve for one year from the First Monday in February, 1863, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES J. DARON,
dec26 t21jan Secretary.

NOTICE.
Office of the N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, 29th December, 1862.
IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of this Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.
dec30 td CHAS. J. DARON, Secretary.

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1st, 1862.
THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 P. M., at the office No. 15 Baronne street. C. D. ELDER,
dec4 tjan5 Secretary.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1862.
THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office, No. 15 Baronne street.
dec4 td C. D. ELDER, Secretary.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1862.
THIS Bank will be closed on CHRISTMAS, 25th instant, 1st and 8th January, 1863.
dec25 td GEO. A. FREET, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 23d December, 1862.
THIS BANK will be closed on Christmas and on the 1st and 8th January next.
The Board will meet on the 24th and 31st instant, and 7th January next.
dec 23 AUGUST MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22, 1862.
THIS BANK will be closed on the 25th inst., 1st and 8th of January next. L. BERNARD,
dec24 Cashier.

New Fall Goods.
BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies and Children's Straw Goods, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Flowers and Feathers, Hoop Skirts, French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, &c., &c.; all the above goods are now landing from ship, and will be sold at low prices, at 58 Customhouse street.
oc25 2m JEHIAL READ, Agent.

Gold and Silver Bought.
No. 135 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

C. HOUYER,
GALVANIZER AND JEWELLER.
An extensive assortment of Alfénide Forks, Spoons, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. A selection of Spectacles; Cylindrical Glasses of every description, &c., &c. dec8 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 20th, 1862. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25 cents.

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
4½ o'c'k A. M.	Horse Car.	6 o'clock A. M.	St'm Train
7 " "	St'm Train	8 " "	"
9 " "	"	10 " "	"
11 " "	"	1 " P. M.	"
3 " P. M.	"	3 " "	"
4 " "	"	5½ " "	"
6½ " "	"	7¾ " "	"

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
oc19 tf G. SANDELY, Superintendent.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES CITOYENS.

L'ETAT suivant des affaires de cette Compagnie est publié conformément aux conditions requises par la charte, savoir:
Nlle Orléans, 10 décembre 1862.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 novembre 1862, savoir		$212,777 27
Primes sur risques d'incendie	$145,181 91	
Primes sur risques de mer	51,497 31	
Primes sur risques des rivieres	15,098 05	
		$212,777 27
A déduire, primes sur risques non expirés	$26,877 00	
Primes remboursées	836 16	
		$27,713 16
Montant des primes jusqu'au 30 novembre 1862		$185,064 11
Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir:		
Risques d'incendie	$67,359 27	
Risques des mers	46,838 74	
Risques des rivieres	1,425 65	
	$115,623 66	
Réassurances	4,445 53	
Quinze pour cent remboursé	4,433 58	
Dépenses, loyers, taxes, &c., intérêt en moins, &c.	20,876 36	
		153,378 96
Bénéfice net le 30 novembre 1862		$31,685 25
Montant net des primes		$185,064 11
A déduire, primes sur lesquelles 15 p. c. a été remboursé quinze pour cent		29,154 11
Montant participant au bénéfice		$155,910 00

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:	
Billets pour primes	$42,216 82
Dû pour primes et en voie de perception	42,721 59
Prêts en actions et en bons	16,727 00
Placés en hypothèques, prêts et bons	29,011 00
Placés en actions de banque, de chemins de fer et de billets des Etats Confédérés	150,780 00
Scrip d'autres compagnies	11,098 00
En caisse	30,849 53
Total de l'actif	$323,215 31

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Qu'il soit connu que, ce dixième jour de décembre 1862, devant moi, soussigné Juge de Paix, dans et pour la susdite ville, ont comparu personnellement J. Leisy, président, et A. GRANGER, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Citoyens de la Nouvelle-Orléans, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés, ont déclaré que l'état ci-dessus est une copie correcte, véritable et fidèle des livres de ladite Compagnie.
J. LEISY, président.
A. GRANGER, secrétaire.
Déclaré sous serment et souscrit devant moi ce onzième jour de décembre 1862.
JNO. A. HITCHCOCK,
2me Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX POUR CENT D'INTÉRÊT sur les certificats de profit, non encore payés, pour les années 1857, 1858 et 1861, à partir du deuxième lundi de février prochain.
Les Directeurs ont aussi déclaré un dividende de VINGT POUR CENT sur le montant net des primes de la Compagnie, et il sera émis en conséquence des certificats à partir du deuxième lundi de février prochain.

DIRECTEURS.
J. Leisy, Président, Cesaire Olivier.
James A. White, A. Bohn,
A. H. D'Mers, J. A. Stease,
Ar. Miltenberger, A. Bidault,
J. Lemore, U. Lacousiani,
Paul Juge, fils, A. Marquez.
Omer Gaillard.

La Compagnie assure, comme par le passé, à des taux convenables de prime, contre les dangers des mers et des rivières et contre les pertes et les avaries causées par l'incendie.
BUREAU, rue CARONDELET, No. 3 [illegible]

Avis du Prévôt Marshal
Paroisse Jefferson, Carrollton, 30 déc. 1862.
TOUS ceux qui tiennent des buvettes et lieux de danse en dedans de la Paroisse Jefferson, devront à l'avenir fermer leurs établissements et rentrer chez eux à dix heures du soir. Les personnes qui s'y trouveront après cette heure seront arrêtées et amenées au bureau du Prévôt Marshal.
Il est défendu à qui que ce soit de vendre ou donner dans les limites de la paroisse, des spiritueux ou liqueurs à des soldats ou matelots de l'armée ou de la marine des Etats Unis, sans une permission par écrit du Prévôt Marshal. Toute contravention à cet ordre sera punie de l'amende et de la fermeture de l'établissement.
Tout employé civil ou militaire du gouvernement, qui se rendra coupable de contrebande, quelconque ou de violation des règlements établis sera puni conformément aux lois.
R. E. BROWN, Prévôt Marshal.

Bureau du Maréchal Prévôt Général de la Louisiane.
Nlle Orléans, 24 décembre 1862.
AVIS.—Toutes demandes de passes pour les pays étrangers, pour les pays occupés par les Confédérés ou de permis pour l'expédition de marchandises pour la côte, devront être faites en personne au bureau du Maréchal Prévôt Général.
Aucun permis ne sera accordé pour les lieux ci-dessus désignés.
JONAS H. FRENCH, Maréchal Prévôt Général de la Louisiane.

Bureau du Quartier-Maître en chef, Département du Golfe.
Nlle Orléans, 30 décembre 1862.
LES pilotes qui ont été employés ou ont servi sous la direction du département, sont priés de se présenter au bureau du Quartier-Maître en chef, afin de recevoir les certificats de service délivrés par le Département. Les pilotes qui ne se présenteront pas, perdront leurs droits à ces certificats.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Quartier-Maître en chef.

Bureau du Maréchal Prévôt, Paroisse Jefferson.
Carrollton, 30 décembre 1862.
A partir du 1er janvier 1863, les personnes arrivant de Jefferson City seront tenues de se présenter au bureau du Prévôt Maréchal pour y obtenir une passe.
Il est défendu de traverser la ligne sans passe. Ceux qui seront trouvés en contravention seront arrêtés.
R. E. BROWN, Maréchal Prévôt, paroisse Jefferson.

Le prix de la farine étant aujourd'hui de neuf piastres le baril, le poids du pain sera fixé comme suit, à partir du 1er janvier 1863:
[illegible] onces de pain pour [illegible].
Les boulangers qui ne se conformeront pas à cette ordonnance seront passibles d'amende.
Par ordre de HENRY C. DEMING.
Col. des Volontaires des E. U., Maire.

DRUGS. DRUGS.
QUININE—1000 ounces
MORPHINE—[illegible] ounces
CHLOROFORM—[illegible] pounds
CALOMEL—[illegible] pounds
BLUE MASS—[illegible] pounds
NITRATE SILVER—[illegible] pounds
ALCOHOL—5 barrels [illegible]
CASTILE SOAP—[illegible] boxes
TANNIN—[illegible] pounds
Ipecac, Iodide Potassium, Kousso, &c. &c.
For sale by R. & J. ABRAMS,
Wholesale Druggists,
dec18 1m 46 Camp and 74 Gravier st

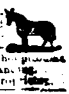
CAPTAIN OF THE PORT'S OFFICE
New Orleans, December [illegible] 1862.
Captains of Steamers and Sailing Vessels arriving at this Port, are forbidden to allow any person to land from their boats or vessels until boarded by an officer from this office. H. L. STURGES,
dec19 tf Captain of the Port.

Just Received,
In store and for sale, a superior selected lot of
Prime Old Rye WHISKY
Pure Scotch do
Superior Bourbon do
Fine Otard BRANDY—in [illegible] casks.
Pure Jamaica RUM.
ALCOHOL.
Champagne CIDER—in barrels.
BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
24, 26 and 28 New Levee street, corner Gravier.
dec19 tf

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, December 16, 1862.
NOTICE is hereby given that according to the 37th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved February 23d, 1852, sealed proposals will be received during thirty days for the sale to the city of Bonds issued according to the foregoing act to the amount of Two Hundred Bonds.
Proposals to be addressed to Francis Mooney, Secretary, and endorsed, for sale of Bonds.
HENRY C. DEMING,
Col. U. S. Volunteers and Acting Mayor.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.
S. HOWELL, Controller.
E. M. DURELL,
Chairman of Bureau and Finance.
FRANCIS MOONEY, Secretary. de

Direct Importation OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
AT NO. 16 CHARTRES STREET
The undersigned has just received a complete assortment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, also a new lot of MEERSHAUM and BRIER WOOD PIPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CHILDREN'S HORSES and CARRIAGES, &c., &c., which he offers to sell, at wholesale and retail, at low prices.
dec19 2w AUGUST KOENIG.

For Sale



100 A No. 1 MULES. Also, large quantities of old Omnibus AXLES and SPRINGS. Also, new and second-hand OMNIBUSES, in good condition, on accommodating terms. Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, City of Jefferson, above the Stock Landing.
nov21 3m F. WINTZ, Proprietor.

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial [illegible] furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS [illegible] with due regard to accuracy and economy.
Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

FIRE CRACKERS—3[illegible] boxes;
PRESERVES, assorted—50 boxes;
CANTON GINGER—50 boxes;
BRANDY FRUITS, assorted—200 cases;
BROOMS—50 dozen;
TABLE SALT—50 barrels;
ALE AND PORTER—75 casks;
SARDINES, quarter and half boxes—10[illegible];
ROCK CANDY—50 casks.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
dec19 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Important to Sugar Planters.
THE undersigned has fresh BISULPHITE OF LIME for sale. Terms: $15 per barrel, [illegible] delivery. JOSEPH ALBERT,
dec23 1m Apothecary and Chemist, [illegible]

Cotton Waste, Wool, S[illegible]
41 BAGS COTTON WASTE;
20 bales WOOL;
400 boxes SOAP.
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE [illegible]