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New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price every subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and is estimated to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, sundries; at 12 o'clock, at Post 38 Third District mess beef.

R. B. Sykes, at 4½ o'clock, under the Opera House, on Bourbon street, coffee-house furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, one lot of ground and 120 acres land; at 11 o'clock, on Fields street, between Victory and Moreau streets unginned cotton.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, on Customhouse street, No. 64, spool cotton, fancy prints, muslin delaines, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, opposite the meat market, Second District, flour, apples, onions, beets, &c.; at 11½ o'clock, at Post 26 Second District, turnips, beets, carrots, &c.

By R. Scott, at 12 o'clock, on the levee, at the foot of Toulouse street, lard.

The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain Johnston, left her wharf last evening for New York with a full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mr E. P. Teleston, Dr. Thomas Rice, J. D. Hutchinson, Miss Menard, Charles Schifferstein, Rev. Mr. Vennessy, S. Coone, M. Gavin, W. J. McLeon, B. M. [illegible], A. M. Agelasto, F. H. Marshall, D. W. C. Farrington, Rev. James Colly, E. Dufournet, D. N. Bolaes and lady, P. C. Books, W. N. Thompson, P. D. Davis, S. McIntyre, Captain George Scott, Capt. B. F. Wells, Wm. Mitchell, E. Keeley, J. Davis, D. Jamison, E. Vuesorme, and twenty-one in the steerage.

THE VARIETIES.—An attractive bill is offered at the Varieties to-night, composed of the fine tragedy of "Jane Shore" and the spectacular and fairy extravaganza, "The Forty Thieves." The superior manner in which Mrs. Gladstane acquitted herself of the character of the *Duchess*, in "Lucretia Borgia," warrants her success in Rowe's tragedy of "Jane Shore." The others characters will doubtless be supported with the same ability which has characterized Mr. Ryer's and Mr. Baker's personations of the respective parts of *Duke* and *Gennaro*, in "Lucretia." We predict a large audience at the Varieties to-night.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This favorite place of amusement is delighting its large audiences nightly with the amenities of negro minstrelsy, and the addition of the little men to the Museum cannot but have increased the attractions of this place of amusement.

MUSEUM.—We spent a half hour yesterday at "the levee" of Commodore Foote and Colonel Small, in the Museum, adjoining the Academy of Music we can safely assure our readers that they are well worth looking at and listening to.

In another column will be found the advertisement of a lady who offers her services as housekeeper. The best references will be given.

The sales this day (Saturday,) the 3d instant by R. T. Montgomery, are important to fruit and vegetable dealers, and should be attended by them as all the goods offered will be peremptorily sold. At half past 10 o'clock, ex bark Ibis, opposite Meat Market, Second District, choice flour, apples, onions, beets, turnips, carrots and lemons. At half-past 11 o'clock, ex bark Nonantum, post 26, Second District, a large amount of onions, turnips, carrots, beets, etc. A rare opportunity for market men. At 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, there is a large and important sale of fine and medium priced furniture, carpets, bedding, and other varieties of merchandise.

For particulars refer to advertisements.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 46 St. Charles St., First District, the contents of a Machinery Depot, and at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal St., twelve lots of ground, with a small one-story frame dwelling house, etc., thereon, in the Third District of this city, in that part called Gentilly.

For particulars see advertisement and plan on exhibition at the Exchange.

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

The Movements of Van Dorn—Bolivar, Jackson and Trenton Taken—A Dash Upon Holly Springs—Memphis Threatened—Later from Virginia—Federal Reports from the West.

The *Advocate* published yesterday morning the following intelligence:

We have received the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* of the 29th, and give all of interest:

MEMPHIS THREATENED.

Grenada, December 27.—A surgeon of Gen. Cheatham's division, just in from Memphis, who left there on Tuesday, reports that the Confederate cavalry, under Van Dorn, had encircled the city, occupying Chelsea, Wolf river bridge and the Fair Grounds.

A flag of truce was sent in on Tuesday morning, the supposition was to demand the surrender of the city.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 23d says, on the authority of Col. Logan, of the Thirty-second Illinois, that the Confederates had captured Bolivar, Jackson and Trenton.

The greatest excitement prevails in Memphis, the Federals moving all their plunder into the fortifications on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

The *Bulletin* acknowledges to a loss of fifteen hundred prisoners and an immense amount of stores at Holly Springs, and total destruction of the railroad north of that place.

It also says the destruction of property will probably compel Grant to fall back from Oxford and Holly Springs.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, December 26.—There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day. There are movements which cannot be made public, but which will, no doubt, be successful.

Christmas was celebrated with unusual spirit yesterday. There were few acts of lawlessness.

Passengers on the Central train to-night report the Federals, four to eight thousand strong, under Milroy, advancing up the valley. They are reported to have taken the route of Moorfield and Strasburg, avoiding Winchester.

It was reported the enemy were at Front Royal several days ago. They are now reported to have reached Woodstock, thirty miles this side of Winchester, in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley.

TOMPKINSVILLE, KY., TAKEN BY MORGAN.

Chattanooga, December 27.—Parties from Murfreesboro report that Morgan had taken Tompkinsville, Ky., and captured twelve hundred prisoners, a hundred head of cattle, and sent them to Murfreesboro'.

Several persons have been, or are to be, executed at Murfreesboro' as spies and deserters.

GREELEY'S POSITION.

Richmond, December 28.—The New York *Tribune* says that the Confederate States must be recognized—there is no probability of whipping them—peace is the only panacea for the present difficulties.

THE HERALD'S VIEWS.

Richmond, December 28.—The New York *Herald* of the 25th contains full details of the recent military operations in North Carolina, and claims a splendid success for the Union troops.

In a despondent editorial the *Herald* urges Governor Seymour to call a convention of the loyal States, and to invite the Southern States to co-operate. It says that unless the rebellion is crushed before spring, the Confederates will have Napoleon for an ally.

FEDERAL REPORTS FROM THE WEST.

Richmond, December 28.—A dispatch in the *Herald*, from Cairo, says it was reported at Memphis that the Confederates had gone toward Grand Junction, but nothing was known positively.

A small Confederate force made a raid on the suburbs of Memphis on the night of the 21st, pillaged several stores and carried off a hundred head of cattle and one hundred and eighty mules.

COMMERCIAL.

Richmond, December 28.—Gold was quoted in New York on the 24th at 132.

FEDERAL RUMORS FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

Nashville, December 18.—The rebels' grapevines have assured us daily that Price was coming to effect a junction with Bragg's army. The military authorities in Central Kentucky have what they consider reliable information that Van Dorn has arrived with his command at Tuscumbia, Alabama, to reinforce Bragg. We have information from that point as late as yesterday evening contradicting the report.

[illegible] just received at headquarters [illegible] reports Forrest, of Bragg's cavalry command, fighting our [illegible] near that post. He left Murfreesboro [illegible] week with about four thousand [illegible].

[illegible] quiet in our front to-day. The [illegible] are changing positions somewhat. [illegible] reported moving northward to cut [illegible] communication.

[illegible] Hamilton is relieved from duty [illegible], at his own request.

FIGHT NEAR JACKSON, TENNESSEE.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

[illegible], December 18.—General Sullivan, [illegible], Tennessee, telegraphs Gen. Rosecrans that General Dodge telegraphs him from Corinth to-day that his cavalry had been fighting Forrest all day in that vicinity.

Forrest, with 2500 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, left Handsboro on Tuesday.

Colonel Napier, with 2000 or 3000 cavalry and four cannon, crossed the Tennessee at Carrollsville on Monday, to join Forrest. It is reported that they would strike Jackson first, and Bethel next, to stop Grant's supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Appeal* says: A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* acknowledges to a loss of 26,000 men in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Ex-President Buchanan is out in still another letter to the *National Intelligencer*, reviewing his controversy with General Scott. He attempts to show that extra supplies of arms were not distributed to the Southern States by Floyd, and cites, as evidence, a report of Lieutenant-Governor Stanton, of Ohio, when a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Yesterday evening, as a freight train was coming in from Vicksburg, it ran against two mules on the track, throwing off the locomotive and smashing up some four or five cars. No personal injury was sustained by the accident, though a lady and her child made a very narrow escape, they being in a box car, which was overturned.

A steamer arrived at New York on the 18th from Bermuda, and reported several vessels there loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for the rebels. The steamer Cornubia, painted lead color, had sailed, doubtless, to run the blockade.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL VAN DORN.

In addition to the dispatch from our regular correspondent at Grenada, published in our midnight edition Saturday night, as to the movements of Van Dorn, we have numerous reports from above this morning. Several gentlemen who left Grenada at noon yesterday say that the news of the successes of our cavalry in north Mississippi and west Tennessee, and the appearance of Van Dorn before Memphis, was credited when they left, by the military authorities.

They inform us that the rumors as to Memphis were brought out by a gentleman named Rice, who stated that he knew the Federals had retired to their breastworks, and had seen the Confederates bringing in a flag of truce. The Federal force consisted of only two regiments. He was informed that Van Dorn was occupying the northeastern portions of the city, and had demanded possession.

On the other hand, a gentleman in this city informs us that intelligence has been received that General Van Dorn and command reached Grenada late last night, and while the expedition was out it captured twenty-three hundred prisoners. We hope to hear from our correspondent before going to press.—*Appeal*, 29th.

FROM VICKSBURG.

From persons who left Vicksburg at 3 o'clock this morning, we learn that the Federals had effected a landing on the Yazoo river, some six miles above the city, and brisk skirmishing was kept up all day Saturday and Sunday. The enemy were gradually feeling their way through the woods towards our lines of defense, with the view, as supposed, of bringing up their batteries and flanking our main position at Snider's Bluff. They were, however, successfully repulsed at every attempt they have thus far made, our troops maintaining their position with heroic firmness.

The casualties, as far as we could learn, were very slight. Some four or five of our men were killed during the two days' skirmishing, and probably some twenty or thirty wounded. On Saturday two gunboats were very handsomely repulsed by our batteries at Snider's Bluff, our loss being one killed and one wounded.

Our troops are in high spirits and confident of their ability to keep the enemy under the protecting wing of their gunboats. Reinforcements are daily arriving, and in a very short time the line of the Yazoo will be made impregnable to the assaults of the enemy. A brisk engagement was expected to come off this morning.

[*Memphis Appeal*, 29th.

MATTERS ON THE RIVER.

[From the Vicksburg Citizen of the 26 h.]

From below the reported bombardment of Port Hudson is confirmed, and an attack by the Federal land forces is daily expected. We have also further confirmation of the rumor that Banks had landed at least a portion of his troops at Baton Rouge, and that he has established his headquarters at that city.

On the river above, the battle is close at hand. The fleet of gunboats and transports, carrying an immense army, is now in the immediate vicinity of this city. It is supposed that they will bring an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men to reduce this place. Numerical strength will avail them nothing in an attack on Vicksburg, and we predict for them the most disastrous defeat that they have yet met with in this war.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Knoxville *Register* says:

The news from Nashville leads us to believe that Rosecrans's army is unable to move till its supplies of the material of war have reached it by way of the Cumberland.

Neither the Tennessee nor Cumberland are yet navigable for gunboats. Until this condition of the rivers supervenes, we shall, it seems, have no battle near Nashville.

Our army even now encompasses the city at distances from seventeen from six to sixteen miles.

THE AFFAIR AT HOLLY SPRINGS—LARGE QUANTITY OF STORES AND COTTON DESTROYED.

[From the Memphis Argus, Dec. 25.]

Various rumors of a Confederate dash into Holly Springs, Miss., on Saturday, have been afloat in the city during the past forty eight hours. We have nothing official of the affair, but from different gentlemen just from the South we obtain the following statement:

On Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, Gen. Van Dorn, in command of a considerable force of Jackson's cavalry, made a dash upon Holly Springs, capturing the entire Federal force at that place, which, according to the statement of a gentleman who witnessed the raid, amounted to fully three thousand.

It was known to the Confederates that Holly Springs was the depot for most of Gen. Grant's commissary stores, and by making a bold dash upon the place and destroying them, it would inconvenience Gen. Grant's army no little.

So, Van Dorn undertook the task, and, from several sources we learn, was entirely successful. He came into the place at an hour when the troops least expected it, and opened fire upon the guard—killing, according to our informant's statement, over two hundred.

The suddenness with which the Confederates sprang upon them while asleep, created much confusion and consternation, and it was some time before they could return the fire. Our informant states that Van Dorn lost only three men killed and several wounded.

The Federal troops soon surrendered and were paroled, many of whom have arrived in this city. Among the prisoners taken was ex Governor Wood, of Illinois, who was speculating in cotton in the rear of General Grant's army.

After the prisoners were paroled, the Confederates set to work destroying the United States property. Two hundred and twenty odd wagons were burned, and all the mules sent off to Dixie.

The large warehouse in which the commissary stores were kept was fired and burnt to the ground, together with its contents, valued at half a million of dollars.

A large amount of cotton, which had been accumulated there, probably four thousand bales, was also burned. There was the greatest excitement in the town during the fight, and it is reported that the citizens fired from their windows upon the Federal forces, killing quite a number of them.

Mr. Charles Fox was the Provost Marshal of Holly Springs. He was paroled.

After Van Dorn accomplished the object of his visit to the place, he put out towards Grand Junction, Tenn.

Gen. Van Dorn has been made Chief of Cavalry of the Confederate forces in the West. He was formerly Major of Cavalry in the United States service previous to the war. He will, no doubt, make more of a reputation as a commander of a cavalry squadron than as a corps commander. Van Dorn, it is thought, will join Gen. Forrest.

The *Advocate* yesterday published the following speech of President Davis, of which we give the most striking passages:

Address of President Davis.

Delivered in the Hall of Representatives, Jackson, Miss., Dec. 26, 1862.

Friends and Fellow Citizens, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Mississippi:

After an absence of nearly two years I again find myself among those who, from the days of my childhood, have ever been the trusted objects of my affections, those for whose good I have ever striven, and whose interests I have sometimes hoped I may have contributed to subserve. Whatever fortunes I may have achieved in life have been gained as a representative of Mississippi, and before all, I have labored for the advancement of her glory and honor. I now, for the first time in my career, find myself the representative of a wider circle of interest, but a circle in which the interests of Mississippi are still embraced. Two years ago, nearly, I left you to assume the duties which had devolved on me as the representative of the new Confederacy. The responsibilities of this position have occupied all my time, and have left me no opportunity for mingling with my friends in Mississippi, or for sharing in the dangers which have menaced them. But, wherever duty may have called me, my heart has been with you, and the success of the cause in which we are all engaged has been first in my thoughts and prayers. I thought when I left Mississippi that the service to which I was called would prove to be but temporary. The last time I had the honor of addressing you from this stand, I was influenced by that idea. I then imagined that it might be my fortune again to lead Mississippians in the field, and to be with them where danger was to be braved and glory won. I thought to find that place which I believed to be suited to my capacity, that of an officer in the service of the State of Mississippi. For, although in the discharge of my duties as President of the Confederate States, I had determined to make no distinction between the various parts of the country—to know no separate State—yet my heart has always beat more warmly for Mississippi, and I have looked on Mississippi soldiers with a pride and emotion such as no others inspired. But it was decided differently. I was called to another sphere of action. How, in that sphere, I have discharged the duties and obligations imposed on me, it does not become me to constitute myself the judge. It is for others to decide that question. But, speaking to you with that frankness and that confidence with which I have always spoken to you, and which partakes of the nature of thinking aloud, I can say with my hand upon my heart, that whatever I have done, has been done with the sincere purpose of promoting the noble cause in which we are engaged. The period which elapsed since I left you is short, for the time, which may appear long in the life of man, is short in the history of a nation. And in that short period remarkable changes have been wrought in all the circumstances by which we are surrounded. At the time of which I speak, the question presented to our people was "will there be war?" This was the subject of universal speculation. We had chosen to exercise an indisputable right—the right to separate from those with whom we conceived association to be no longer possible, and to establish a government of our own. I was among those who, from the beginning, predicted war as the consequences of secession, although I must admit that the contest has assumed proportions more gigantic than I had anticipated. I predicted war, not because our right to secede and to form a government of our own was not indisputable and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern on the consent of the governed, but saw that the wickedness of the North would precipitate a war upon us. Those who supposed that the exercise of this right of separation could not produce war, have had cause to be convinced that they had credited their recent associates of the North with a moderation, a sagacity, a morality they did not possess. You have been involved in a war waged for the gratification of the lust of power and of aggrandizement, for your conquest and your subjugation, with a malignant ferocity and with a disregard and a contempt of the usages of civilization, entirely unequaled in history. Such, I have ever warned you, were the characteristics of the Northern people—of those with whom our ancestors entered into a Union of consent, and with whom they formed a constitutional compact. And yet, such was the attachment of our people for that Union, such their devotion to it, that those who desired preparation to be made for the inevitable conflict, were denounced as men who wished to destroy the Union. After what has happened during the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants, and have loved so much a Government rotten to the core. Were it ever to be proposed again to enter into a Union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves.

You in Mississippi have but little experienced as yet the horrors of the war. You have seen but little of the savage manner in which it is waged by your barbarous enemies. It has been my fortune to witness it in all its terrors; in a part of the country where old men have been torn from their homes, carried into captivity and immured in distant dungeons, and where delicate women have been insulted by a brutal soldiery and forced even to cook for the dirty Federal invaders; where property has been wantonly destroyed, the country ravaged, and every outrage committed. And it is with these people that our fathers formed a union and a solemn contract. There is indeed a difference between the two peoples. Let no man hug the delusion that there can be renewed association between them. Our enemies are a traditionless and a homeless race; from the time of Cromwell to the present moment they have been disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the bogs and fens of the North of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country; they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. They persecuted Catholics in England, and they hung Quakers and witches in America. Having been hurried into a war with a people so devoid of every mark of civilization you have no doubt wondered that I have not carried out the policy, which I had intended should be our policy, of fighting our battles on the fields of the enemy instead of suffering him to fight them on ours. This was not the result of my will, but of the power of the enemy. They had at their command all the accumulated wealth of seventy years—the military stores which had been laid up during that time. They had grown rich from the taxes wrung from you for the establishing and supporting their manufacturing institutions. We have entered upon a conflict with a nation contiguous to us in territory, and vastly superior to us in numbers. In the face of these facts the wonder is not that we have done little, but that we have done so much. In the first year of the war our forces were sent into the field poorly armed, and were far inferior in number to the enemy.

After stating that the Confederates were compelled to arm themselves by the capture of weapons taken from their opponents on the battle field, and showing that at the end of twelve months of the war it was still necessary to adopt some expedient to enable them to maintain their ground, he goes on to explain the reasons which led to the passage of the conscription act, against which he says he regrets to see that some prejudice had been excited. After remarking that there is no disgrace to be brought into the army by conscription, and referring to the impression which seems to prevail, to the effect that the rich are exempted from service by the act, he goes on to state that more than a fair proportion of the men composing the army are drawn from the ranks of men of property.

After referring to the action of the Governor of Mississippi upon questions of local bearing, he draws the following comparison between the two contending parties:

In considering the manner in which the war has been conducted by the enemy, nothing arrests the attention more than the magnitude of the preparations made for our subjugation. Immense navies have been constructed, vast armies have been accumulated, for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. It has been impossible for us to meet them in equal numbers, nor have we required it. We have often whipped them three to one, and in the eventful battle of Antietam, Lee whipped them four to one. But do not understand me as saying that this will always be the case. When the troops of the enemy become disciplined, and accustomed to the obedience of the camp, they will necessarily approach more nearly to an equality with our own men. We have always whipped them in spite of disparity of numbers, and on any fair field, fighting as man to man, and relying on those natural qualities with which men are endowed, we should not fear to meet them in the proportion of one to two. But troops must be disciplined in order to develop their efficiency, and in order to keep them at their posts. Above all, to assure this result, we need the support of public opinion. We want public opinion to frown down those who come from the army with sad tales of disaster and prophecies of evil, and who skulk from the duties they owe their country. We rely upon the women of the land to turn back these deserters from the ranks. I thank the Governor for asking the Legislature to make the people of the State tributary to this service. In addition to this, it is necessary to fill up those regiments which have for so long a time been serving in the field. They have stood before the foe on many hard fought fields, and have proven their courage and devotion on all. They have won the admiration of the army and of the country. And here I to-day repeat a compliment I have heard which, although it seems to partake of levity, appears an illustration of the esteem in which Mississippians are held. It happened that several persons were conversing of a certain battle, and one of them remarked that the Mississippians did not run. "Oh, no!" said another, "Mississippians never run." But those who have passed through thirteen pitched battles are not unscathed. Their ranks are thinned, and they look back to Mississippi for aid to augment their diminished numbers. They look back expecting their brothers to fly to their rescue; but it sometimes seems as if the long anticipated relief would never come. A brigade which may consist of only twelve hundred men is expected to do the work of four thousand. Humanity demands that these depleted regiments be filled up. A mere skeleton cannot reasonably be expected to perform the labor of a body with all its flesh and muscle on it. You may have many who might assist in revivifying your reduced regiments—enough to fill up the ranks if they would only consent to throw off the shackles of private interest, and devote themselves to the noblest cause in which a man can be engaged. You have now in the field old men and gentle boys who have braved all the terrors and the dangers of war. I remember an instance of one of these, a brave and gallant youth, who, I was told, was but sixteen years of age. In one of those bloody battles by which the soil of Virginia has been consecrated to liberty, he was twice wounded, and each time bound up the wound with his own hands, while refusing to leave the field. A third time he was struck, and the life-blood flowed in a crimson stream from his breast. His brother came to him to minister to his wants, but the noble boy said: "Brother, you cannot do me any good now; go where you can do the Federals most harm." Even then, while lying on the ground, his young life fast ebbing away, he cocked his rifle and aimed it to take one last shot at the enemy. And so he died, a hero and a martyr. This was one of the boys whose name sheds glory on Mississippi, and who, looking back from their distant camps, where they stand prepared to fight your battles, and to turn back the tide of Federal invasion, ask you now send to them aid in the struggle—to send them men to stand by them in the day of trial, on the right hand and on the left.

He then states that when he first came in Mississippi, he was uncertain from what direction the attack would come. It had been stated in the public prints that the enemy would move down upon Mississippi from the North, with the object of taking Vicksburg in the rear while their navy would attack that place in front. But when he came to Grenada, he found that the enemy had retired, and that it is probable that they have abandoned that line with the intention of reinforcing the heavy column now descending the river. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture those places so as to force the navigation of the Mississippi, and to cut off communication with the trans-Mississippi department, and to sever the Western from the Eastern portion of the Confederacy. After urging upon all to "assist in preserving the Mississippi that great artery of the country," he passes over the issue involved which he thus defines.

The issue before us is one of no ordinary character. We are not engaged in a conflict for conquest, or for aggrandizement, or for the settlement of a point of international law. The question for you to decide is, "will you be slaves or will you be independent?" Will you transmit to your children the freedom and equality which your fathers transmitted to you, or will bow down in adoration before an idol baser than ever was worshipped by Eastern idolators? Nothing more is necessary than the mere statement of this issue. Whatever may be the personal sacrifices involved, I am sure that you will not shrink from them whenever the question comes before you. Those men who now assail us, who have been associated with us in a common Union, who have inherited a government which they claim to be the best the world ever saw—these men when left to themselves, have shown that they are incapable of preserving their own liberty. They have destroyed the freedom of the press; they have seized upon and imprisoned members of State Legislatures and of municipal councils, who were suspected of sympathy with the South. Men have been carried off into captivity in distant States without indictment, without a knowledge of the accusations brought against them. In utter defiance of all rights guaranteed by the institutions under which they live. These people, when separated from the South and left entirely to themselves, have, in six months, demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government. And yet, these are the people who claim to be your masters. These are the people who have determined to divide out the South among their Federal troops. Mississippi they have devoted to the direst vengeance of all. "But vengeance is the Lord's," and beneath His banner you will meet and hurl back these worse than vandal hordes.

The great end and aim of the Government is to make our struggle successful. The men who stand highest in this contest would fall the first sacrifice to the vengeance of the enemy in case we should be unsuccessful. You may rest assured then for that reason if for no other that whatever capacity they possess will be devoted to securing the independence of the country. Our Government is not like the monarchies of the Old World, resting for support upon armies and navies. It sprang from the people, and the confidence of the people is necessary for its success. When misrepresentations of the Government have been circulated, when accusations have been brought against it of weakness and inefficiency, often have I felt in my heart the struggle between the desire for justice and the duty not to give information of the enemy—because at such time the correction of error would have been injurious to the safety of the cause. Thus, that great and good man, Gen. A. S. Johnston, was contented to rest beneath public contumely and to be pointed at by the finger of scorn, because he did not advance from Bowling Green with the little army under his command. But month after month he maintained his post, keeping the enemy ignorant of the paucity of his numbers, and thus holding the invaders in check. I take this case as one instance; it is not the only one by far.

The issue then being: will you be slaves; will you consent to be robbed of your property; will you renounce the exercise of those rights with which you were born and which were transmitted to you by your fathers? I feel that in addressing Mississippians the answer will be that their interests, even life itself, should be willingly laid down upon the altar of their country.

By the memories of the past, by the glories of the field of Chalmette, where the Mississippians, in a general order of the day, were addressed as the bravest of the brave, by the glorious dead of Mexico; by the still more glorious dead of the battle fields of the Confederacy; by the desolate widows and orphans, whom the martyrs of the war have left behind them; by your maimed and wounded heroes—I invoke you not to delay a moment, but to rush forward and place yourself at the disposal of the State. I have been one of those who, from the beginning, looked forward to a long and bloody war, but I must frankly confess that its magnitude has exceeded my expectations. The enemy have displayed more power and energy and resources than I had attributed to them. Their finances have held out far better than I imagined would be the case. But I am also one of those who felt that our final success was certain, and that our people had only to be true to themselves to behold the Confederate flag among the recognized nations of the earth. The question is only one of time. It may be remote, but it may be nearer than many people suppose. It is not possible that a war of the dimensions that this one has assumed, of proportions so gigantic, can be very long protracted. The combatants must be soon exhausted. But it is impossible, with a cause like ours, we can be the first to cry, "Hold, enough."

The sacrifices which have already been made have perhaps fallen heavily upon a portion of the people, especially upon the noble little city of Vicksburg. After Memphis and New Orleans had fallen, two points which were considered to be admirably defended, two points which we had to reason to believe would fall, Vicksburg became the object of attack. A few earthworks were thrown up, a few guns were mounted, and Vicksburg received the shock of both fleets—the one which, under Commodore Foote, had descended the river, and the one which, under Farragut, had achieved the capture of New Orleans. Nobly did the little city receive the assault, and even the women said, "Rather than surrender, let us give them the soil, but with the ashes of our dwellings upon it."

This was the heroic devotion of a people who deserve to be free. Your Governor left his chair, and went himself to the scene of danger. Nothing more profoundly touched me amid my duties in a distant spot, than to hear that the Chief Magistrate of my own State was defending the town which the enemy had made the object of his attack, and that the defense was successful. Now we are far better prepared in that quarter. The works, then weak, have been greatly strengthened, the troops assigned for their defense are better disciplined and better instructed, and that gallant soldier who came with me has been pouring in his forces to assist in its protection. Himself the son of a Revolutionary hero, he has emulated his father's glorious example upon other fields, and comes to Mississippi to defend, and, I believe, to protect you.

In the course of this war our eyes have been often turned abroad. We have expected sometimes recognition and sometimes intervention at the hands of foreign nations, and we have had a right to expect it. Never before in the history of the world had a people for so long a time maintained their ground, and showed themselves capable of maintaining their national existence, without securing the recognition of commercial nations. I know not why this has been so, but this I say, "put not your trust in princes," and rest not your hopes on foreign nations. This war is ours, we must fight it out ourselves, and I feel some pride in knowing that so far we have done it without the good will of anybody. It is true that there are now symptoms of a change in public opinion abroad. They give us their admiration—they sometimes even say to us God speed—and in the remarkable book written by Mr. Spence, the question of secession has been discussed with more of ability than it ever has been even in this country. Yet England still holds back, but France, the ally of other days, seems disposed to hold out to us the hand of fellowship. And when France holds out to us her hand, right willingly will we grasp it.

He then reviews the prospects of the war and its fortunes during the last year, showing the gradual development and discipline of the troops, and thus discusses the prominent objects of the threatened campaign:

There are now two prominent objects in the programme of the enemy. One is to get possession of the Mississippi river, and to open it to navigation, in order to appease the clamors of the West, and to utilize the capture of New Orleans, which has thus far rendered them no service. The other is to seize upon the capital of the Confederacy, and hold this out as a proof that the Confederacy has no existence. We have recently repulsed them at Fredericksburg, and I believe that under God and by the valor of our troops the capital of the Confederacy will stand safe behind its wall of living breasts. Vicksburg and Port Hudson have been strengthened, and now we can concentrate at either of them a force sufficient for their protection. I have confidence that Vicksburg will stand as before, and I hope that Johnston will find generals to support him if the enemy dare to land. Port Hudson is now strong. Vicksburg will stand, and Port Hudson will stand; but let every man that can be spared from other vocations hasten to defend them, and thus hold the Mississippi river, that great artery of the Confederacy, preserve our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and thwart the enemy's scheme of forcing navigation through to New Orleans. By holding that section of the river between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, we shall secure these results, and the people of the West, cut off from New Orleans, will be driven to the East to seek a market for their products, and will be compelled to pay so much in the way of freights that those products will be rendered almost valueless. Thus, I should not be surprised if the first daybreak of peace were to dawn upon us from that quarter.

Sometime since, for reasons not necessary to recapitulate I sent this State a General unknown to most of you, and, perhaps, even by name, known but to a few among you. This was the land of my affections. Here were situated the little of worldly goods I possessed. I selected a General who, in my view, was capable of defending my State and discharging the duties of this important service. I am happy to state, after an attentive examination, that I have not been mistaken in the General of my choice. I find that during his administration here everything has been done that could be accomplished with the means at his command. I recommend him to your confidence as you may have confidence in me, who selected him. For the defense of Vicksburg, I selected one from the army of the Potomac, of whom it is but faint praise to say he has no superior. He was sent to Virginia at the beginning of the war, with a little battery of three guns. With these he fought the Yankee gunboats, drove them off, and stripped them of their terrors. He was promoted for distinguished services on various fields. He was finally made a colonel of cavalry, and I have reason to believe that, at the last great conflict on the field of Manassas, he served to turn the tide of battle and consummate the victory.

On succeeding fields he has won equal distinction. Though yet young he has fought more battles than many officers who have lived to an advanced age and died in their beds. I have therefore sent Lee to take charge of the defenses of Vicksburg. I have every confidence in the skill and energy of the officers in command. But when I received dispatches and heard rumors of alarm and trepidation and despondency among the people of Mississippi; when I heard even that people were fleeing to Texas in order to save themselves from the enemy; when I saw it stated by the enemy that they had handled other States with gloves, but Mississippi was to be handled without gloves, every impulse of my heart dragged me hither in spite of duties which might have claimed my attention elsewhere. When I heard of the sufferings of my own people, of the danger of their subjugation by a ruthless foe, I felt that if Mississippi were destined for such a fate, I would wish to sleep in her soil. On my way here, I stopped at the headquarters of Gen. Johnston. I knew his capacity and his resolution. I imparted to him my own thoughts, and asked him to come with me. I found that his ideas were directed in the same channel. He came in the [illegible] preparation; but whatever [illegible] be done by him. I have perfect [illegible] that with your assistance and [illegible] drive the enemy from the soil after having visited the army—after having mingled among the people of the State—I shall go away from among you with a lighter heart. I do not think the people of Mississippi are despondent or depressed; those who are so are those on whom the iron tread of the invader has fallen, or those who, skulking from their duty, go home with fearful tales to justify their desertion.

Nor is the army despondent; on the contrary, it is confident of victory. At Grenada I found the only regret to be that the enemy had not come on. At Vicksburg, even without reinforcements, the troops did not dream of defeat. I go, therefore, anxious but hopeful. My attachment to Mississippi, and my esteem for her people, have risen since the war began. I have been proud of her soldiers. I have endeavored to conceal my pride, for I wished to make no distinction between the States of the Confederacy; and I cannot deny that my heart has warmed with a liveliest emotion when I have seen those letters upon the boy's caps that have marked him for a Mississippian. Man's affections are not subject to his will; mine are fixed upon Mississippi. And when I return to where I shall find Mississippians fighting for you in a distant State, when I shall tell them that you are safe here, that you can be defended without calling upon them, and that they are necessary to guard the capital and to prevent the inroads of the enemy in Georgia and Alabama, I shall be proud to say to them for you that they are welcome to stay.

As to the States on the other side of the Mississippi I can say that their future is bright. The army is organized and disciplined, and it is to be hoped that at no distant day it may be able to advance into that land which has been trodden under the foot of despotism, where old men have been torn from their homes and immured in dungeons, where even the women have been subjected to the insults of the brutal Federal soldiery—that under the flag of the Confederacy Missouri will again be free.

Kentucky, too, that gallant State whose cause is our cause, the gallantry of whose sons has never been questioned, is still the object of the ardent wishes of General Bragg. I heard him say in an address to his troops, that he hoped again to lead them into Kentucky, and to the banks of the Ohio river.

I can then as with confidence that our condition is in every respect greatly improved over what it was last year. Our armies have been augmented, our troops have been instructed and disciplined. The articles necessary for the support of our troops and our people, and from which the enemy's blockade has cut us off are being produced in the Confederacy. Our manufactories have made rapid progress, so much is this the case that I learn with equal surprise and pleasure from the general commanding this department, that Mississippi alone can supply the army which is upon her soil.

Our people have learned to economize and are satisfied to wear home spun. I never see a woman dressed in home spun that I do not feel like taking off my hat to her; and although our women never lose their good looks, I cannot help thinking that they are improved by this garb. I never meet a man dressed in home spun but I feel like saluting him. I cannot avoid remarking with how much pleasure I have noticed the superior morality of our troops, and the contrast which in this respect they present to those of the invader. I can truly say that an army more pious and more moral than that defending our liberties, I do not believe to exist. On their valor and the assistance of God I confidently rely.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Atrocious Attempt to Murder — Highway Robbers.—Jefferson City has just been made the theatre of one of the most villanous attempts to murder that it has ever been our lot to record. We are indebted to officers Roberts and Sheppard for the particulars, which we publish. Our readers will recollect that some three or four years ago a butcher, named Clavarie was unfortunately and cruelly murdered and robbed, while on his way to market, early in the morning. Two men, named Davido, *alias* Patrido, and Louis Savignt or Savini, were tried and convicted as the perpetrators of that crime. They were both sentenced to the penitentiary for life. On the Federal authorities regaining possession of Baton Rouge, and removing the convicts thence to this city, these men were amongst them. Davido was put in the chain gang here, and some ten days since he effected his escape, while at work on the Levee.

Louis Savignt has a brother residing in Jefferson City, on Laurel street, between Magazine and Delachaise streets. His name is Frank Savignt. He is up in years, pretty well to do in the world, and a butcher by calling.

Davido knew this and resolved to make Savignt the victim as he had done poor Clavarie. Accordingly having arranged his cold-blooded murderous plan, he, on New Year's eve at about 10 o'clock, sent a message to Frank, to tell him that his brother Louis had escaped from prison and wanted assistance to enable him to get away, and was awaiting him at a lonely spot on Toledano street, in the rear of the stables on Magazine street. Without any suspicion of wrong, Frank took out with him some $1000 in money and a bundle of clothing, and set out for the spot which had been designated, accompanied by the messenger.

Immediately on reaching it, however, he was set upon by a gang of murderous wretches, who beat him so dreadfully about the head with loaded sticks or slung shots, apparently extemporized for the horrible occasion, and so severely stabbed him in six different places about the body, that he was soon rendered senseless, supposed to be dead, robbed of what he had about him, and left weltering and unconscious.

Some little time after this, however, he regained his senses, and managed, notwithstanding his mangled condition to make his way to a coffee house, some squares off, at the corner of Magazine and Toledano streets. There he was immediately attended to, and Dr. Carter was sent for to give the surgical assistance he needed. In the meantime he has been conveyed to his home. He has since progressed as favorably as could be expected, but the hopes of his ultimately recovering are, we regret to learn, exceedingly faint.

He saw enough of his bloody assailants before he was overcome, to enable him to give information to the police, which, it is hoped, will enable them to bring the monsters to justice. Officers Roberts and Sheppard have the case in hand, and will spare no efforts to ferret out the hiding place of those who can be identified. They are well known.

Burned to Death.—A little girl named Louisa Geddes, about 8 years of age, met a shocking death by burning yesterday. Her parents reside at the corner of Girod and St. Ferdinand streets, in the Third District. She had gone out to play on the corner, where some boys set the grass near her on fire, and the flames communicated to her dress, and burned her shockingly over her back, legs, &c. Coroner Beach held an inquest on the body. A verdict of "accidentally burned" was rendered.

Hurt.—Remi Casenave, f. m. c., and Nathan, a slave belonging to T. Lee, were taken to the Charity Hospital about midnight on Thursday severely hurt by injuries sustained while making efforts to escape arrest by the police. They were playing at dice in the second story of a house on Terpsichore street, between Magazine and Constance streets, when the police entered to arrest them. Casenave jumped out of the window, and Nathan from the gallery into the yard below, Cavenave's principal injury is a severe wound of the hand, Nathan's a broken leg. The officer who captured them immediately took them to the hospital for assistance.

Fire.—Officer Carico, of the Second District police, reports that a fire took place on Thursday at a frame building on Dryades street, occupied as a carpenter's shop; but that it was extinguished by a watchman before much damage had been done. It was caused by sparks from a Roman candle falling on the roof and igniting it.

Handsome Presentation.—We had the pleasure of being present on Thursday at the presentation of a very handsome gold watch, chain, call whistle and other appendages to Lieut. Miller, of the Second District police. Good cheer was an accompaniment, as well as good things in word and deed. The testimonial was from Lieut. Miller's officers; but all others present on the occasion bore most flattering witness to the efficient and considerate manner in which he has always performed his duties. We hope he may long live to have the satisfaction of contemplating the evidence of the esteem in which he is held.

Suicide.—Mr. Robert Mackie, who was formerly a book keeper at Montgomery's auction store, on Camp street, and who resided at the corner of Bienville and Roman streets, put an end to his existence on Thursday, by opening an artery in the right leg. Deceased was a native of Scotland, about 45 years of age, and has for some time been known to be eccentric, and, indeed, generally as not of sound mind. No particular reason for the commission of the act has as yet been ascertained.

Sure, Such a Pair!—Louisa, a slave belonging to Mrs. Pinckney, and a Sicilian don hight John Planter, "for short," had each arrested on Thursday night, on mutual charges of assault and battery.

Darkey Gamblers.—Jim, slave of Mr. Stevens, with eight or ten other slaves and some half a dozen free men of color, were arrested by Sergeant Ingram at nine o'clock on Thursday night, in a house on Terpsichore street, on the charge of holding an unlawful assemblage, and of gambling. They were taken before the Provost Court yesterday morning and discharged.

In a Dangerous Condition.—Officer Grote, of the Second District police, reports the bridges at the intersection of Claiborne Canal and St. Bernard avenue in a dangerous condition.

Assaulting an Officer.—George Armstrong is in custody on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a police officer. We are not informed of the circumstances under which George's pugnacity became so much excited.

Breaking Things.—J. Robera was arrested on Dauphin street, in the Second District, on Thursday, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and breaking Rachael Busman's furniture.

Counter Charges.—J. R. Sanders was arrested on Royal street, on Thursday, at the instance of Louis Reinhardt, who accuses him of disturbing the peace, and insulting a British officer, and, in return, Sanders had Reinhardt arrested on the accusation of making a false charge against him.

Found Open.—Officer Andrews, of the Second District police, reports finding the confectionary store at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, open at a late hour on Thursday night.

Sergeant Saxon, of the First District police, reports finding the stores No. 86 Gravier street, 2 Magazine street, and 36 Lower Fulton street, in like manner open.

Violating an Ordinance.—Christopher, a slave of Mr. Miltenberger, was arrested on Esplanade street, on Thursday, on the charge of driving on the neutral ground, in violation of a city ordinance.

Concealed Weapons.—Joseph Klein, who was arrested in the Second District, on Thursday, with P. Schultz and L. Schultz, on the charge of insulting a police officer, was found to have a revolver and a powder flask among other things in his possession.

Charge of Slander.—Wm. Schilling was arrested under a warrant Thursday, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Washington and Sixth streets, on the charge of slandering S. Perryall.

Robbing a Soldier.—Mrs. Mattson was arrested on Thursday, in the First District, on the charge of stealing $20 from A. Warner, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Covetous Darkey.—A negro named Amos was taken into custody, on Poydras street, on the charge of entering a store with intent to steal.

Trespass.—Martin Hook was arrested under a warrant, on a charge of trespass, preferred against him by M. Molloy.

Disturbing a Theatre.—Philip Ripley was arrested on Wednesday night, on the charge of creating a disturbance in a theatre, while under the influence of "red eye."

Obstreperous.—W. H. Welch was taken into custody on the charge of interfering with the Provost Guard and insulting the captain. He is also accused of abusing the officer.

Fierce.—Michael J. Kirk was arrested in the upper part of the First District on Thursday, on the charge of breaking into J. M. Miller's house and threatening to kill him, and he has also to answer the charge of threatening to kill citizens generally.

Rescuing Prisoners.—Simon Fagan was himself arrested on Thursday, after he had, against all principles of law and order, undertaken to rescue prisoners from custody.

High Handed.—George S. Gilmore was arrested on Galennie street, on Thursday, on the charge of abusing Michael McMahon, falsifying his character and threatening his life, and also of entering his premises and examining them without any authority. He is further charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Supplying Liquor.—James Flannigan has to take the consequences of supplying liquor to soldiers, in contravention of military orders.

Disorderly House.—Mary Hogan and Ellen Jones have the "soft impeachment" suggested against them by a *preux chevalier*, that they are in the habit of sacrificing freely at the shrine of the rosy god, at their temple on Laberty street, that they grow too enthusiastic to confine themselves within the limits of "heaven's first law."

Seditious.—Wm. Huntingbrook was arrested on Gravier street on Thursday, on the charge of making use of seditious language.

Belle Boylan was arrested on Basin street, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, making use of seditious language and resisting the officer.

Wm. Clarke was also arrested for making use of seditious language.

John Williams was arrested in the Third District on the charge of assaulting Mr. Clarke with intent to kill him, and with making use of seditious language.

Playing Policeman.—Louis J. Saner was taken into custody on Thursday, on Customhouse street, on the charge of personating Corporal of police, by giving the call rap in the streets.

Stealing Bread.—John Rodriguez is in custody in the Third District, on the charge of stealing bread from Anthony Kessler.

Assaulting a Woman.—Martin Spindle was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of attempting to strike Mr. Nevitt, and of disturbing the peace.

Fight on a Car.—M. Geary and D. L. [illegible] to have got into a fight on a car in the [illegible] District on Thursday. They were arrested on the charge of fighting and [illegible] the children of W. Kirk, of Algiers, [illegible]. Geary is further charged by Mudge [illegible] him. The latter was subsequently released by order of Gen. Shepley, yesterday morning.

[illegible] Officer.—Corporal Jackson, of the [illegible] District police, reports officer Flynn [illegible] neglect of duty.

[illegible] Ingram, of the First District police, [illegible] superintendent, Twomey for having taken day without leave.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 2, 1863.

SUGAR.—There was a rather better demand to-day, with a less free supply than at Wednesday's prices. Yesterday and to-day's sales embraced about 500 hhds. in lots [illegible] Common, 7½c for Common to Fair, and 8½c for Yellow clarified, [illegible]. The receipts are limited, and the stock is light. The demand is for export.

MOLASSES.—The sale of 200 half bbls choice new [illegible] last Tuesday, at 41c, should have been [illegible]. The demand is for [illegible], report a dull market, [illegible] and 35c for Prime new, and 38c for old crop.

FEED.—The market is dull, and prices are drooping, while the stock is ample and in excess of the demand, which is very limited. We did not hear of a sale of any importance to-day. Round lots may be quoted at 70 cents per bushel for Oats, 75c for prime Corn, $1 30a$1 75 per 100 lbs for Bran, and $34a$40 per ton for Hay.

FLOUR.—Transactions are confined to the retail trade, at $9a$9 75 per bbl. for good grades of Extra.

PROVISIONS.—The retail demand is supplied by regular dealers at 24a25c for Butter, 15a16c for Lard, 8c for Bacon Shoulders, 9a9½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 12a14c for Hams, $11 50 per half bbl. for Northern Beef.

FREIGHTS.—The freight market is extremely dull, and there is very little doing. The nominal rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports are 1 50 for Sugar, and 75c per bbl. of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 40 bbls Apples at $3 50; do Whisky at 35 cts; 1 do 4c; do Brown Soap at 4c; [illegible] 20 boxes Brown Soap at 4c; 10 [illegible] Lard at 13c; and in kegs do, at 14c, 700 sacks Corn at 75 cts; and 100 bales Hay at $34 per ton.

The arrivals and clearances at this port during the past four months, say from the 1st of September to the 31st of December, 1862, are as follows: Arrived, 25 ships, 116 barks, 36 brigs, 142 schooners, 64 steamships, 170 steamboats, 11 barges and 3 flatboats.

Cleared, 15 steamships, 13 ships, 91 barks, 62 barges and 90 schooners.

In our next issue will be found a statement of the exports of staves and Provisions for the past four months, say from the 1st of September to the 31st of December, 1862.

Received during the past three days 63 bales Cotton, 1427 bbls and tierces and 33 boxes Pork, 542 bbls. and 874 kegs Lard, 26 bbls. Beef, 422 hhds and tierces and 20 boxes Bacon, 5261 bbls. Flour, 67 coils Rope, 593 kegs and firkins Butter, 36 boxes Cheese, 665 do Potatoes, 26 do Beans, 2201 bbls. and 62 bbls. Sugar, 3143 do Molasses, 501 sacks Oats, 283 bales Hay, 250 sacks Corn, 255 bbls. Corn Meal, 100 kegs White Lead, 28 bbls. Castor Oil, 121 reams Packing Yarn, 763 boxes Candles, 311 Hides, 399 bbls. Apples, 33 do Dried Apples, 704 do Onions, 212 bundles Leather, 45 bbls. Cider, 76 do Vinegar, 76 bbls and kegs Pickles, 714 boxes Soap, 54 bbls. Porter, and 567 sacks Rice.

Imported, 317 bags Coffee.

Exported, 11,769 Staves, 172 bales Cotton, 469 hhds. Tobacco, 231 hhds and 38 bbls. Sugar and 563 bbls. Molasses.

Arrived during the past three days, 2 ships, 2 barks, 5 brigs, 20 schooners and 11 steamboats.

Cleared, 1 steamship, 1 ship and 1 schooner.

The river has risen one foot during the past week, and is now 12 feet below high water mark.

The weather is warm and cloudy, and there is an immediate prospect for rain. The barometer indicates rainy weather. Thermometer, 66 deg.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 2 1863.

Arrived during the week 242 Beeves, 75 Hogs, 75 Sheep, 115 Veals and 6 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold was 236 Beeves, 60 Hogs, 75 Sheep and 143 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 7 Beeves, 95 Hogs, 65 Sheep, 45 Veals and 8 Milch Cows. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	$00 28
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	00 25
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	00 20
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	30a35
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	25a30
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	15a17c
Milch Cows, ₱ head	$100a125
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 3, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Marion, Johnson, for New York, W J Reid
Ship Esther, Catherine, for New York, G W Hynson

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Amazonian, Mayo, 17 days from New York, to master—1st dist, 20
Brig Josiah Jex, Simmons, 18 days from New York, to master—L P T
Schr Sister Kate, Ferrier, from Grand Caillou, to master—L P T
Schr Sea Horse, Ferrier, from Grand Caillou, to master—L P T
Schr Florida, Wilson, from Ship Island, to U S Gov't—in the stream
Schr Spencer D, Penny, 18 days from Fall river, to master—L P T
Schr Walter Raleigh, Phillips, from New York, to master—Point
Schr Wave, Wyman, 6 days from Minatitlan, to master—L P T
Schr J V Wellington, Baxter, 15 days from Boston, to master—Point
Schr Theo C Acton, Stitcher, 7 days from Berwick's Bay, to master—L P T
Schr Sarah Bladen, from the Coast—2d dist
Schr Leonard, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Ursulines, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Desiré, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Aiolope, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Borgia, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Brave, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Lugger Union, from Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast
Frank Mumford, ——, from the Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Draper, from Boston
Schr Hy Travers, Goodspeed, from Tampico, to F Clavel & co
Schr W R Beebe, Crawford, from New York

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Samuel Welsh, from Philadelphia—J Oaks, T S Curtis, S Baldwin, M Porters, Catherine Smith.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—172 bales [illegible] 140 hhds sugar 1 case cigars 20 pkgs [illegible] 11 [illegible] bbls do 4 6 bbls molasses [illegible] 91 hhds sugar 58 bbls [illegible] 1257 [illegible] 1500 bars railroad iron

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per [illegible] 36 bbls potatoes 100 bales skins to Beebe & co [illegible] Blake & Tower—234 bbls flour 160 sks [illegible] 840 bbls potatoes E Burke—173 cases [illegible]—6 cks oil 25 bxs candles W P Converse [illegible] 19 sks coffee T M C [illegible] candles 100 do buckwheat 50 tcs lard [illegible] Griell, Byrnes & co 31 pkgs buckwheat P D [illegible] Folger & co 4 do Flint & Jones—3 [illegible] Brusseo—20 bbls oil 2 P Dunn—100 bxs [illegible] 22 firkins pickles 60 bbls [illegible] pkgs mackerel Gray [illegible] J C Harris—1 pkg E J [illegible]

do J M Johnston—5 bbls copperas 25 tcs lard Lapenek & Ferre—10 bxs bacon 10 bbls coffee R T Hure & co—15 do beans Muzzi & Bertoli—50 kegs lard 125 pkgs fish J Machica—13 bbls seed F Rapp—10 cases mdse to H G Stetson & co—100 kegs lead 2 cks oil L Sturtevant & co 100 bbls potatoes L Terrebonne & co—172 tons coal 50 cases wine 50 bxs candles H T Vennard—100 do do Villarubia & Loughland—16 do bacon Vose & West—9 kegs ink G F Welser & co—60 half bbls beef 9 bales oakum 100 bxs starch 50 bxs soap 50 bbls onions 399 do flour 25 firkins butter 600 bbls potatoes 667 bales hay 75 bbls shoulders to order

BOSTON—Per ship Oronodates—200 bbls apples 2 do potatoes 15 bbls lard 20 half do do 2 bbls beef R F Dana 5 bbls beef 6 half do do L Hudson—300 bbls apples order 100 pkgs mdse Beebe & co—50 kegs pickles G W Gribb 13 coils rope 111 do cordage 86 pkgs mdse Folger & co—24 bbls onions 20 bbls apples 25 half do do 25 boxes lemons C S Newell—420 bbls pork 905 bbls beef 37 do potatoes 46 sks oats 1152 bales hay Col J W Shaffer

BOSTON—Per bark Franklin—182 bbls pork 159 do beef 12 do pots 144 tubs butter 20 bbds sides 20 boxes buckwheat 378 pkgs fish 20 bbls beans 224 bbls apples 40 tons coal 214 bbls potatoes 17 bxs candles 72 do starch 80 cks lard 20 tcs lard 200 kegs do 100 cases do 74 bbls oil 145 cases do 15 baskets do 139 bxs raisins 50 do lemons 40 sks do 6 bbls do 100 do bread 24 chests tea 281 bxs soap 113 pkgs mdse to C S Whittier

NEW YORK—Per bark Amazonian—Ass'd mdse

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Samuel Welsh—2 bbls flour 210 sks oats 10 do oil 50 sks coffee 50 chs sides 1 box 20 25 firkins butter 75 tcs lard 102 bbls hams 19 tcs do 17 hams 100 bxs candles 60 bbls pork 10 half do do 10 bbls potatoes 560 do bread 80 half bbls beef 10 half do tongues 120 bales hay to D C [illegible]—9 pkgs mdse Magee & Keese—1 do R Lloyd—sundries to order

NEW YORK—Per brig E A Reed—10 tcs hams 40 kegs lard 15 tcs do 8 bbds shoulders 100 bbls pork 25 do herring 500 bxs do 33 dozen brooms 125 bbls potatoes 30 do apples 310 do onions 25 bxs cheese 52 pkgs butter 29 bxs cider 107 bales hay 200 kegs flour 200 kegs nails 150 bxs soap 250 do claret 50 do codfish 200 bags meal and sundries to S Van Bergen

NEW YORK—Per brig Josiah Jex—7 bbls beans 5 do coffee 5 chests tea to J H Heald—5 bbls oil Jacob Barker—1 tcs lard 60 bxs starch 16 sks coffee 26 cases tomatoes 25 bxs claret A Mitchell—20 bbls apples 3 pkgs mdse A Kruniggli—667 bxs malt G Merz—11 pkgs mdse E Stapleton—29 do L W Rosenstein—176 do Kearny, Blois & co—10 bbls bacon 115 bales hay 75 tcs lard 800 empty demijohns 2480 cabbages 10 bbls pork 27 baskets bottles C T Buddecke & co—sundries to order

BOSTON—Per brig Lagrange—10 bbls pork 250 bbls beef 112 bx beef 120 bx candles 300 bbls potatoes 50 do vinegar 40 half chests tea 212 bbls beans 60 do beef do salt 125 bxs soap 250 bbls onions 200 bxs do 175 bbls meal 305 bbls flour to Capt W M McKinn

BOSTON—Per brig A H [illegible]—50 bxs soap 4 pkgs mdse to Dwyer & Howard—22 do do 22 bxs soap E Roger & co—154 do Vose Bros—35 bbls apples C Lee—5 do G Tufant—100 bbls flour J H Keep—75 kegs lard 300 bbls potatoes G A Roedick—47 kegs lard 10 tcs do eggs 273 pkgs fish S D Moody—6 pkgs mdse W & C Blanchard—100 bxs codfish 50 do candles 15 bbls oil G Russell—104 bxs lemons A F Cochran & Hart—54 pkgs mdse Terrell & Bates—85 do apples F Adams 20 kegs lard 17 bbls pork 10 bxs soap L Hodgson—10 bbls potatoes B F Dana—325 pkgs mdse Blake & Tower—25 do do 42 coils rope Folger & co—65 bbls onions 50 do potatoes 60 do apples 20 do vinegar 4 do beans 10 do pork 35 half bbls dried apples 200 bxs flour 10 tcs lard 8 pkgs mdse Beebe & co—51 bbls potatoes 15 bbls apples D Keenan 14 pkgs Sampson & Keen—11 do Frost & co—730 bbls potatoes 150 bbls apples to order

BELFAST—Per schr Sunbeam—360 bbls potatoes 16 sks do 110 bbls apples 15 tcs soap 50 bxs coffee 38 tubs butter 35 sks oats 300 bxs herring 12 bbls mackerel to S A Howe

FALL RIVER—Per schr Spencer D—470 bbls flour 550 bbls potatoes 550 do onions 50 bbls apples 10 tons feed to Slade & Braxton

NEW YORK—Per schr Walter Raleigh—565 tons coal A Moore—75 bales hay Capt Phillips

MINATITLAN—Per schr Wave—Fruit to order

BOSTON—Per schr J V Wellington—Ass'd mdse

GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Sister Kate—46 hhds sugar 260 bbls molasses to order

GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Sea Horse—50 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses to order

BERWICK'S BAY—Per schr Theo C Acton—137 hhds sugar 11 bbls molasses 18 mules to F A Lolling

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—1 bbl molasses [illegible] to order
COAST—Per steamer Frank Mumford—25 bales cotton to order
COAST—Per schr Sarah Bladen—4 hhds sugar 200 bbls molasses to Bell & Ross
COAST—Per schr Leonard—25 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per schr Desiré—50 hhds sugar 45 bbls molasses to G Urquhart
COAST—Per schr Aiolope—57 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per schr Ursulines—50 bbls molasses 90 bbls molasses to A Montgomery
COAST—Per schr Brave—61 bbls molasses 160 bbls molasses to P Cagenave
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—40 hhds sugar 62 bbls molasses to P Cagenave
COAST—Per schr Borgia—20 hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per lugger Union—4 casks sugar to order

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER .... LEWIS BAKER

SATURDAY EVENING, January 3, 1863.

First night of the great Historical Tragedy, in five acts entitled

JANE SHORE.

Jane Shore .... Mrs Alexina Fisher Baker
Alicia .... Mrs W. C. Gladstane
Duke of Gloster .... Mr. Ryer
Dumont .... Mr. Lewis Baker
Lord Hastings .... Mr. Rand

To conclude with that comedy the Musical Drama of

THE FORTY THIEVES.

Morgiana .... Mrs Alexina Fisher Baker
[illegible] .... Mr. Vining Bowers
Ali Baba .... Mr. Lewis Baker

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. jan3

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... Proprietors.

An entire change of Programme—The greatest bill of the season!

SATURDAY NOON and EVENING, January 3, 1863—DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans and Metropolitan Minstrels and Brass Band, introducing a [illegible] Night for the Championship of [illegible] Bal [illegible] The Good Bye at the Door—Rather Soon on the [illegible] Up-roar—A New Quick [illegible] Opera—And a host of other new features.

☞ Two Grand Performances on the EIGHTH OF JANUARY—Noon and Evening.

☞ Matinee every SATURDAY NOON, at 12 o'clock. Children and Servants admitted at the noon performances for 10 cents.

☞ Admission, evening 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.

CHAS. H. 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,
MISS M. C. ELLINGER,
celebrated Pianist and Vocalist,
PROF. BROOKS, the renowned Band Violinist.

The above Troupe will give DAILY LEVEES from 10 o'clock, A. M. until one hour after the performance in the Academy. Dancing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Mirth, Comic Scenes, &c., &c.

☞ Admission 25 cents. dec29 tf

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF
NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

In obedience to instructions from the Government of the United States, the Commanding General gives notice that from and after this date no person, not in the civil, military or naval service of the Federal Government, will be permitted to depart from the city of New Orleans, on board of any foreign ship-of-war, without the written permission of the commander of the military forces in New Orleans; and that no foreign vessel of war will receive on board or carry from this city any such person, who shall not have received written permission to depart from the city of New Orleans from the commander of the military forces in this city.

By command of MAJ-GEN. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. General. jan3 1t

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Jan. 2, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day nine dollars ($9 00) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., as follows, until further notice:

53 ounces of bread for .... 20 cents.
[illegible] .... 10 cents.
[illegible] .... 5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor.
THOS. HY. MURPHY, Secretary. jan3 5t

Wanted.

A LADY of many years' experience as a Housekeeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation in that capacity. She is able and willing, to take entire charge, and does not object to superintend the cooking. She is a first-rate pastry and bread maker. No objection to the country. Good references given if required. Address by note, 26 Baronne street, near Julia. jan3 2t

To the Officers and Members of Young Men's Benevolent Association.

YOU are hereby notified to attend the Annual Meeting of the Association on SUNDAY, January 4th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., precisely, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President pro tem.
jan2 2t J. DUBALEN, Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of Young Men's Benevolent Association.

YOU are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Association on MONDAY EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock, precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President pro tem.
jan2 3t J. DUBALEN, Secretary.

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. 39 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 this note, as measures have been taken to protect the rights of the parties in interest.

jan1 MRS. C. A. FASSY.

NOTICE.

The N. O. CITY RAILROAD COMPANY has prepared a newly engraved [illegible], having upon its face these words: "[illegible] 5 CTS., ENTITLING BEARER TO ONE RIDE on N. O. C. R. R. CARS." They are not intended to be used as currency by the public.

They will be issued by starters and drivers, 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.
dec30 10t HENRY HART, President.

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 [illegible] P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Lard Oil, Coffee, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sausages, Matches, Mackerel, Herrings, Lemons, Whisky, Beef, Tongues, &c.

BY T. KEELAR & SON.
T. KEELAR, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, [illegible] Camp street.

WILL BE SOLD on MONDAY NEXT, the 5th inst. at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at their salesroom, No. 73 Camp street—

Rio and Ground COFFEE, LARD in barrels and cans, new HAMS, SHOULDERS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, MACKEREL, SOUSED PIGS' FEET, PICKLED TONGUES, HERRING, WHISKY, BEEF, HOMINY, LEMONS, CLARET, MATCHES, PORTER, ALE, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

30 barrels winter-strained LARD OIL.

Terms cash in current funds. jan3

Flour............Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 82 Poydras street—

300 barrels FLOUR, now ready for inspection.

Terms cash. jan3

Hay and Beef.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 3d January 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold opposite Post No. 38, Third District, now landing ex ship Catharine—

517 bales HAY, very choice;
100 bbls State MESS BEEF, lately packed.

Terms cash. jan2

Sundries......Sundries......Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) January 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

Hams, Shoulders, Rib Sides, Clear Sides, Prime Pork, Mackerel, Herrings, Salmon, Lard, Butter, Sugar, Corn Meal, Flour, Cheese, Starch, Soap, Sweet Oil, Claret, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Pails, Ale, Lemon Syrup, Almonds, Sago &c.

Terms cash. jan3

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. 26 Poydras street—

111 half, three-quarter, sixteenth and one-third boxes Chewing Tobacco, consisting of some of the most celebrated brands.

8 cases extra quality Smoking Tobacco.

Catalogues can be had and samples seen.

Terms cash. dec31

Fine Fresh Onions, Turnips, Beets, and Carrots, at Auction, now Landing ex Bark Nonantum.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., at 11½ o'clock, ex bark Nonantum, Post 26 Second District—

500 barrels Onions,
500 .. Turnips,
100 .. Carrots,
50 .. Beets.

All choice, and sale peremptory.

Terms cash. jan3

200 Barrels Flour, Apples, Onions, Beets, Turnips and Carrots at auction, now landing ex bark Ibis.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 3d inst., at half past 10 o'clock ex bark Ibis, opposite the Meat Market, Second District—

200 barrels Family Flour.
200 do. Apples.
200 do. Onions.
70 do. Beets, Turnips and Carrots.
50 boxes Choice Malaga Lemons.

Terms cash. jan3

Succession of Antoine Michoud.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY 3d January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Elysian Fields street, between Victory and Moreau streets, for account and risk of the false purchaser of Mr. Jaimes Poue Valencia, who has refused to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 24th of November, 1862, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 7th November, 1862—

1447 pounds UNGINNED COTTON.

Terms cash. dec21 3t jan3

Succession of Antoine Michoud.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 14th January 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, nearly opposite the Meat Market of the Second District, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 7th November 1862—

The Lugger (Oyster Boat) LADY OF NEW ORLEANS, of about five and a half tons burthen, as she now lies at said place.

Terms cash on the spot. dec19 14

Succession of Françoise Castaing.

No. 19,137.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 15th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Esplanade street, between Good Children and Love streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 27th December, 1862, the following movable effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit—

One lot of Household Furniture, one lot of Wearing Apparel, one from Safe, one Gold Watch, one Gold Pencil, and one pair of Shirt Buttons.

Terms cash. jan3 3t 14

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—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Prieur and Kerlerec streets a distance of one block from Esplanade street, with a frame house, kitchen, cistern, well, privies, &c.

2. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the first described one, with frame house consisting of two rooms, cabinet, gallery, cistern and privies.

3. A LOT corner of Lapeyrouse and Derbigny streets.

4. And 120 ACRES OF LAND in the rear.

Terms and Conditions—Cash.

N. B.—The purchasers of the tracts of land fourthly and lastly described will cause themselves to be put in possession of said tracts at their own proper costs and expenses.

Acts of sale before Chas. V. Foulon, not. pub. jan3 1t

Coats, Superior Spool Cotton, Fancy Prints, Mousseline de Laines, &c.

BY VINCENT & CO.
J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) 3d instant, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 64 Customhouse street—

Coats, Spool Thread, Mousseline de Laines Fancy Prints, Bleached Cottons, Cotton, Osnaburgs and Drills, Hosiery, Shawls.

Also—100 lots Embroideries. jan3

Coffee-House Furniture.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 3d inst., at 4½ o'clock, will be sold at auction, under the Opera House, on Bourbon street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets—

A lot of Furniture, Pictures, Carpets, Sideboard, Sofa, Table, 2 Roulettes, Looking-glasses, &c.

Terms cash. jan3

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 Ida M. Coorey—

25 tierces Prime Choice LARD.

Bills of the Bank of Louisiana will be taken in payment. jan1

Succession of Wm. G. Hewes.

No. 18,900.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 23 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1863 at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal street, for account of said succession—

20 SHARES Bank of America.

Terms cash. dec27 30 jan4 7

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late Sophie Willman, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,020.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered December 1, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, in the First District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of said succession—

TWELVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the one-story Frame Dwelling House thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, (late Municipality No. Three,) in that part called "Gentilly," designated by the Nos. from One to Twelve inclusively, in Square No. Fourteen, bounded by Clay, Nelson, St. Bernard, Dupre and Castiglione streets, on a certain plan drawn and certified by C. Giroux, architect, under date of the 19th day of December, 1849, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, former notary public in this city, for reference. Being the same property which the said deceased acquired by purchase from John Youenne, per act passed before Edward Barnett, a notary public of this city, on the 21st day of March, 1859.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM,
dec4 20 jan3 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

E. D. White vs. John Gonzales.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 19,645.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second 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, Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, January 27th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.—

A certain LOT OF GROUND, situate, lying and being in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Urquhart, Girod and Port streets and Lafayette avenue, and designated by No. 26, on a sketch made by J. A. d'Hemecourt and on file, which said lot measures twenty-eight feet six inches front on Lafayette avenue by one hundred and thirty feet three inches, and six lines in depth between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit,

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM,
dec25 jan3 12 21 27 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Claudel vs. His Creditors and the Creditor of N. Claudel & Co., and of Flousenger & Co

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,343.—Let a meeting of the creditors of this insolvency be convened and held before Joseph Cuvillier, Esq., notary public in this city, on MONDAY, 3d day of February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to deliberate on the affairs of said insolvent.

By order of the Court.
C. F. BERENS, Clerk.
New Orleans, January 2d, 1863. jan3 6 10

Duclos & Co. vs. Their Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,978.—Let public notice be given to creditors and all interested to show cause, within ten days, from the first advertisement, if any they have or can, why the within and accompanying tableau filed by the definitive syndic, F. E. Jones, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in conformity thereto. By order of the Court.

C. F. BERENS, Clerk.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1862. jan3 6 10

Notice.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style of HORAN & LAROSE, for the transaction of the Dry Goods business, at the corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, Pontalba Buildings.

L. HORAN.
L. R. LAROSE.
New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1862. jan3 3t

Notice.

THE schooner RALPH POST is now discharging her cargo at the Picayune Tier. Consignees will call at our office, settle freight, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

SCOTT, DAVIS & [illegible],
[illegible] New Levee street,
[illegible]

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.,
[illegible] street.

Rates of Passage and Freight—$60 for [illegible], $[illegible] 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 1[illegible] Common st

For New York.

THE A1 clipper ship 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

Direct for New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, the 3d January, at [illegible] P. M.

THE fast and fine steamship CREOLE, Geo. W. Cole, 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. [illegible]

For Baton Rouge.

THE regular passenger packet EMPIRE PARISH, L. Rocheran, master, leaves New Orleans every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 A. M. and every WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Baton Rouge every MONDAY at A. M. and every THURSDAY at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.
dec25 tf 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 UNO, [illegible], 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 MR. E. NAPIAS [illegible]

For Matamoros.

THE A1 fast sailing clipper brig EMMA, Thorpe, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight, or passage, having accommodations, apply on board, or to
nov17 S. PLASSAN, [illegible] Old Levee street

Laborers! Laborers!!

WANTED, able-bodied Laborers. Liberal wages and good food. Apply at No. [illegible] Poydras street.
dec29 tf

To Sugar Planters.

DR. EDWARD STOLLE'S ARCANUM

1000 POUNDS (in nine boxes) of the above chemical, which prevents the CANE JUICE from becoming sour, and MOLASSES from fermenting.

For sale at No. 55 Bourbon street. dec[illegible]

Notice.

THE Annual Election for Eight Directors of The Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys will be held at the office of Thos. J. Dix, No. 74 Poydras street on MONDAY, January 5th, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
dec27 RICHARD LLOYD, Secretary

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the Misses de Saint Germain family have never [illegible] any one to dispose of the one-seventh they [illegible] in the TOMB of their deceased relative and ours, 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 Castillo, D[illegible]
New Orleans, Dec[illegible]

Notice.

THE commercial firm of CHN. HONOLD & CO. was dissolved, by mutual consent, between the partners 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.

pp. CHN. HONOLD.
H. E. KLUMPP.
A. MEINADIER.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1862.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

Sale on Account of Liquidation.

THE entire Stock of FRENCH GOODS [illegible] by the undersigned will be sold [illegible] cost, 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 further trouble, and the firm may be indebted, are invited to present their claims.

dec7 15t RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO.

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 they will now [illegible] from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, except [illegible] days excepted—for the purpose of [illegible] taxes due the State for the year [illegible] Real Estate, Capital, &c. which must be paid [illegible] on or before [illegible] of which delinquents will be charged [illegible] prescribed by law. Parties that have paid [illegible] taxes for the year 1861 will present their receipts at the office for registration.

W. C. CAMPBELL,
State Tax Collector Second District.
New Orleans, December 18, 1862.

NOTICE.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas, and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 20, 1862.

IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of this Company, an Election will be held for Eighteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, on the First Monday in February, 1863, between the hours of [illegible] at the office on WEDNESDAY the 21st January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHARLES J. DARON, Secretary.
dec20 12tjan

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.
dec31d 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 12½ P. M., at the office No. [illegible] Baronne street.
dec4 tjan5 C. D. ELDER.

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. 15½ 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 next.
dec23 1js GEO. A. FRERET, 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.
dec23 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.

Banque de l'Union de la Louisiane.

Nile-Orléans, 23 décembre 1862.

CETTE BANQUE sera fermée le 25 du courant, Jour de Noël, le 1er et le 8 janvier prochain.
25déc—aubjv GEO. A. FRERET, Caissier

Banque de la Louisiane.

Nlle Orléans, 22 déc. 1862.

CETTE BANQUE sera fermée le Jour de Noël, le 1er et le 8 janvier prochain.
La direction se réunira le 24, le 31 courant et le 7 janvier prochain. AUGUSTE MONTREUIL,
23déc—aubjv Caissier.

Banque de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Nouvelle Orléans, 22 décembre 1862.

CETTE banque sera fermée le 25 courant, le 1er et le 8 janvier prochain. L. BERNARD,
24 déc—au 31 Caissier.

Café de la Havane.

CENT VINGT-ET-UN sacs excellent café P. R. en débarquement et à vendre par
BORNIO & BROTHER,
7 déc— Rue Gravier, No. 34

Bureau de la Compagnie du Grand Chemin de Fer de la Nlle-Orléans, des Opelousas et de l'Ouest

Nlle Orléans, 20 décembre 1862.

AVIS.

CONFORMÉMENT à la huitième section de la charte de cette Compagnie, une élection, par les actionnaires, de dix-huit directeurs pour une année, aura lieu le premier lundi de février 1863 au bureau, de 10 heures du matin à 2 heures de l'après midi, le MERCREDI 21 janvier prochain, de 10 h. A. M. à 2 heures P. M.

20 déc—au 21 janv CHAS. J. DARON, Secrétaire.

Bureau de la Compagnie du Grand Chemin de fer de la Nlle-Orléans, des Opelousas et de l'Ouest

Nlle Orléans, 20 décembre, 1862.

AVIS.

CONFORMÉMENT à la 14e section de la charte de cette Compagnie, une assemblée des actionnaires aura lieu à ce bureau, LUNDI 19 janvier 1863, à midi.
CHAS J. DARON.
30 déc—26f Secrétaire.

Compagnie du Gaz de la N. Orléans.

4 décembre 1862.

AVIS.—Une élection de six Directeurs de cette Compagnie, pour l'année, aura lieu, au bureau, rue du Commerce, No 120, LUNDI, 5 janvier prochain, de 10 heures A. M. à deux heures P. M.
Par ordre. N. O. J. TISDALE.
5 déc—1m Trésorier.

Bureau de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Nouvelle Orléans et de Carrollton.

Nlle-Orléans, 1er décembre 1862.

L'ÉLECTION annuelle des Directeurs de cette Compagnie aura lieu conformément à la loi, Lundi 5 janvier 1863, de dix heures du matin à deux heures de l'après-midi, au bureau, No. 15½, rue Baronne.
4 déc—au 5 janv C. D. ELDER, secrétaire.

Bureau du Collecteur des taxes d'Etat,
Deuxième District de la Nlle-Orléans.

Bureau, rue St-Pierre No 9, entre Chartres et Nouvelle Levée, bâtisses Pontalba.

AVIS [illegible]

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