New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,559.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets, extra flour, slightly damaged; at 12 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street, sugars, champagne, claret, starch, tea, hams and candles; at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the lower side of the New Basin, near Gironde street, sails, riggings, chains, blocks, anchors, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, butter, corn meal, pie fruits, and candles; at 11 o'clock, at the Boston Warehouse, on Lafayette street, between Magazine and Camp streets, whisky.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Magazine street, groceries, lard, Sardines, &c. [illegible] at 10 o'clock, at No. 51 Chartres [illegible] domestic and American dry goods.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, household furniture.

ARRIVALS FROM THE NORTH.—Last evening the steamers Potomac and Roanoke arrived in our port, bearing dates to the 2d instant, from New York.

HON. PIERRE SOULÉ AT HAVANA.—The [illegible] of the Roanoke reports that the Hon. Pierre Soulé came on board that steamer as far as Havana. He, doubtless, proposes to sojourn in that city.

Capt. Fletcher, of the Potomac, and Mr. Regan, purser of the Roanoke, will please accept our thanks for favors.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last night, at about half past ten o'clock, in a small grocery store at the corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. The conflagration, though inconsiderable, cast a lurid glare over the Heavens, as though the entire city were in flames. We have [illegible] particulars.

T. KEELAR & SON.—By reference to our column of auction sales it will be seen that T. Keelar, of the above firm, auctioneer, will sell at auction at his sale rooms, No. 73 Camp street, on Monday, the 15th instant, 200 lots of assorted dry goods and hosiery, comprising a variety of articles such as flannels, [illegible] satinetts, Kentucky jeans, [illegible] and half hose, and an assorted lot of fancy goods, all of which are fully described in the advertisement to which we call the attention of our readers.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a cigar store, No. 34 St. Charles street. At 4½ o'clock, P. M., on or near to the Gentilly Road, moveable effects belonging to a succession. For particulars see advertisement.

Mr. R. T. Montgomery will make several important sales this day, the 13th instant, at the following hours and places: At 10 o'clock, at store on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets, 100 barrels extra flour, slightly damaged by water, for the benefit of whom it may concern. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large assortment of furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c. At 12 o'clock, at store 73 Camp street, 76 bags choice Rio coffee, champagne, claret, sugar cured hams, Star candles, pure starch, and a very extra quality of tea. At 4 o'clock, at lower side of New Basin, near Gironde street, for the benefit of whom it may concern, all the sails, riggings, chains, anchors, &c., saved from the wreck of schooner Clandine. At 4 o'clock, at Tattersall's stables, Gravier street, horses and mules.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, a [illegible] variety of furniture and household [illegible] bedsteads, bureaus, [illegible] kitchen utensils, etc. The terms are cash in currency.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the various sales advertised by him for this day. See his auction advertisements.

THE MESSAGE.

Annual Report of the President on the State of the Nation—Financial Policy of the Government—National Banking Law Recommended—New Plan of the President for the Emancipation of Slaves—Abolition of Slavery A. D. 1900—Our Foreign Relations—Treaties and Conventions with Turkey, Hanover, Liberia and Hayti—Internal Canals and the Pacific Railroad—The Indian Troubles, &c., &c.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will be well.

POSITION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely, and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice. The civil war, which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

[illegible] SLAVE TRADE—[illegible] GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put [illegible] a good prospect of complete [illegible] of special pleasure to [illegible] the execution of it on the [illegible] Government has been [illegible] respect for the authority [illegible] the rights of their [illegible]

[illegible] DUES.

[illegible] for the abolition [illegible] carried into full [illegible] for that purpose [illegible] upon foreign [illegible] war, occurring [illegible] reside and [illegible] violation [illegible]

[illegible] amine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

EMIGRATION OF THE NEGROES.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish-American republics have protested against the sending of such colonists to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH TURKEY, LIBERIA AND HAYTI.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution.

A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC NATIONS.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan.

THE REPUBLICS OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission, under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CABLES.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian empire.

THE UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AS YET UNDISTURBED BY THE CIVIL WAR—THEIR VALUE.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of those territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—CURRENCY.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a "legal tender" for other debts, has made them a universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility, into coin is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burthen of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured, uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862, were $583,885,247 06, of which sum $49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,787 64; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50. The remainder, $2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year.

TREASURY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

The disbursements during the same period were for congressional, executive and judicial [illegible]

It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statement and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those departments, nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-Office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that department, in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.

SIMPLIFICATION OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

The Postmaster-General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign Governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General, in his report, respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to public lands: "The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sales of lands were $137,476 26—a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market." This discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the sum derived from the same source, as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point, the Treasury report including a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE INDIANS AND THE REBELS.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

THE LATE INDIAN OUTBREAK IN MINNESOTA.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE INTERNAL CANALS.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad; and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some great length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal, and improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published, and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

On the twenty-second day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NATION.

A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, and intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people. In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the constitution and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other or build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

WHY THE UNITED STATES MUST NOT BE DIVIDED.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from East to West upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one third of its length is rivers, easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length is merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region—bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska and part of Colorado—has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one third of the country owned by the revolted States, certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no seacoast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These outlets, East, West and South, are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it cannot, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

HOW SLAVERY CAN AND MAY BE ERADICATED FROM THE LAND.

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz.:—

Article—Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:—

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of — for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid, and afterwards. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as are provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Article—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

WHY THE FOREGOING ARTICLES SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion would never have existed; without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves; by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are:—

First—The emancipation.

Secondly—The length of time for consummating (thirty-seven years).

Thirdly—The compensation.

HOW THIS POLICY WILL BENEFIT THE SLAVE AND HIS OWNER.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement, in fact, from the necessity of any derangement; while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of that period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and, generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object; yet that the measure is both just and economical is certain. The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, with less money or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it? Let us consider it, then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure certainly. It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires it at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large; but it would require no ready cash or the bondsmen any faster than the emancipation progresses. [illegible]

THE PROSPECTIVE INCREASE OF THE COUNTRY TO 1900 AND TO 1930.

This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000 as now; and not only so, but the increase of population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average from our first national census in 1790 until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away; but such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average European population of seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80, also two other great States. Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63, and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find the population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

	Population.	Rate of Increase. Per Cent.
1790	[illegible]	
1800	[illegible]	[illegible]
1810	[illegible]	[illegible]
1820	[illegible]	[illegible]
1830	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]

It shows an average decimal increase of 34 [illegible] per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:

1870	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]
1890	[illegible]
1900	[illegible]
1910	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]
1930	[illegible]

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000, and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely would retard the population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

THIS POLICY TO END THE WAR.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle until to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions what by a different policy we should have to pay now when the number is but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life: it will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in Congress.

HOW EMANCIPATION WILL AFFECT WHITE LABOR.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time, surely, is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the free people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution. But if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved; and in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people Northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceeding under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely, very likely, that it would cost no blood at all.

THE PROPOSED PLAN TO BE EMBODIED IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here—Congress and Executive—can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, "Can any of us imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

United States Congress.

We copy the following from the summary of the proceedings of this body, as reported by the *Herald* of the 3d:

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report by what authority of the Constitution or the laws, if any, the Postmaster-General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what may not be transmitted through the mails. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the fact of the illegal arrest and confinement of persons in military prisons and camps, and declaring that "the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States." On motion of Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, this was laid on the table by a vote of eighty against forty. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now in confinement as State prisoners, what charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose order such arrests were made. Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of seventy-four against forty.

The War in Arkansas.

The New York *World* of the 1st publishes, in its third edition, the following dispatch:

Springfield, Mo., November 29.—Gen. Blunt, with 5000 Federal soldiers, attacked and routed 6000 rebels, under Gen. Marmaduke, at Cane Hill, Arkansas, on the 28th inst.

Sixty rebels were killed in the engagement, and the balance driven some twelve miles.

General Blunt telegraphs that the rebels are badly whipped, and will not probably venture north of the Boston Mountains again this winter, and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

Five Days Later from Europe.

The Hibernian from Liverpool Nov. 20th, via Londonderry 21st, passed at Cape Race on the evening of the 1st Dec. We copy the following from the dispatch to Northern papers:

The London *Times* of the 20th of November, in its city article, says:

The report that Mr. Seward had addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure at the alleged [illegible] to have been given the Alabama in British ports created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that the minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on the question, unless it were on the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

The steamer Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of November.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION—REPORT OF MORE PIRATE VESSELS FROM ENGLAND—THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN A FLUTTER—THE LONDON TIMES ON SECRETARY SEWARD'S POLICY, ETC.

The following was posted at Lloyd's on the 19th of November:

It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the Federal flag, and that another will shortly follow.

Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers, recently built in the Mersey, were intended for some such service as above stated, but these insinuations have never exceeded mysterious whisperings.

The leading London papers of November 21 reiterate the argument that the Federal government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the Alabama, the Federals having notoriously taken advantage of all opportunities offered.

To sail on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 5 P. M.

For New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The fast and favorite [illegible] steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. mails, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, apply to WARMEKEW & CO., [illegible] Union street.

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE, from New York, is discharging her cargo at the foot of St. Joseph street. [illegible]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING & ROGERS..........Proprietors.

DUPREZ & GREEN'S NEW ORLEANS AND METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND.

Another entire change of Programme THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 12th, and every night during the week; also, SATURDAY NOON, [illegible] DEAD AS A POST [illegible] BURLESQUE [illegible] THE BARBER'S APPARITION, and the PICTURE GALLERY.

A grand bill in rehearsal for Sunday night.

Admission, 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER..........LEWIS BAKER.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 13, 1862—Boucicault's best Comedy, in three acts, entitled MARRIED LIFE—Mrs. W. C. Gladstane, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Annette Ince, Messrs. Lewis Baker, Vining Bowers, George Ryer, Reed and Goboy in the cast. To conclude with the roaring farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER—With Vining Bowers as Slasher.

The Theatre will be kept comfortably warm.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the present residence of Mrs. WIDOW GOSSETT, a Loyal Citizen of the United States, at No. 197 [illegible] street, on the morning of the 3d inst., a small Negro Girl, named ELIZA, (her property) aged about ten years, by a mulatto man, (likewise her property) named WILLIAM, alias WILLIAM [illegible], a dangerous fellow; who, together with upwards of fifty other slaves, and a free negro woman named MARY ANN, (who had been given her freedom and allowed to live on the plantation) ran away from her plantation, situate in the Parish of Jefferson, [illegible] miles from the city, after plundering the same of property to the value of several thousand dollars, and compelling her and her two children, young ladies, therefrom, and obliging them to take refuge in the city. The thief, WILLIAM, is aged about thirty years, of ordinary height; when seen by the neighbors taking away the little girl, he was dressed in clothes of a grey appearance, and said that he had been cooking. He is well known in the Second District, having been born and raised in the family of the late Mr. Claude Dejean, the present owner's father.

The child, when stolen, had on a dark grey and white plaid dress, and a black jacket.

The above mentioned reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief WILLIAM and securing him in prison, so that he may be dealt with by the Honorable Provost Court, and the restoration of ELIZA to her mistress, or ten dollars for either.

WIDOW F. GOSSETT.

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Dec. 12, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day nine dollars and a half ($9 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the coming week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., as follows, until further notice:

32 ounces of bread for..........20 cents.

16 .. ..10 cents.

8 .. ..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.

W. S. PETTINGILL, Secretary.

Wanted, for One of the Northern Ports,

A TOLERABLY large SCHOONER or BARK, to load immediately. For terms, apply to L. AUBLANC, No. 30 Exchange Alley, near Bienville street, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

For New York.

THE A1 fast sailing bark GARIBALDI, Hoyt, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to WM. J. RYIG, 30 Magazine st.

"It is a Universal Panacea."

CECILTON, CECIL Co., Md., Nov. 27, 1861.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gents: Although [illegible] Bitters with me last Fall, yet I find I must order more, having disposed of all the [illegible] I have used [illegible] [illegible]

"Pony" Glass of Hostetter.

[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

Since then, although he is now 70 years old, he can partake of any kind of food, no matter how rich, or how highly flavored. But these would fail me to notice but a moiety of the great benefits

Your Remedy

has wrought in this section alone, but if you wish I can get you the testimonials of numbers of the grateful [illegible]

Yours, very truly, COOK SHAMANS.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. Also sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters: J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street. E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st. [illegible] J. MORGAN HALL & CO. [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE.

BY EUG. ROSSERMAN & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

30 BOXES CLARET, [illegible]

[illegible]

100 .. White Wine, Chateau Yquem.

Cigarettes.

40,000 PACKS Cigarettes, La Hamaca, in whole, half and quarter boxes, just received and for sale by SORNIO & BROTHER, 24 Chartres st.

WE have on hand old Liquors that were made years in store— WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, PORT WINE, MADEIRA. Also—CHAMPAGNE, CLARET. SARDINES, CANDLE SOAP, RAISINS, ALMONDS, FANCY SOAPS, PICKLES, KETCHUPS, SCHNAPPS, BITTERS. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.

E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

SULPHURIC ACID—2 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tar., powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Shellac, Seidlitz Powders, Powdered Ipecac, Quinine, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

For Sale.

2 CASES "Onion Premium," 16, BANK NOTE PAPER, by WARMEKEW & CO., 41 Union street.

BY EUGENE ROSSERMAN & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street—

[illegible] Claret, S. Bordeaux;

[illegible]

Landing on bark Linde [illegible] from Bordeaux.

Tea, Nutmegs, Flour, Bacon Sides.

30 HALF CHESTS TEA; [illegible] Nutmegs; 100 barrels Extra Flour; 25 casks Canvassed Bacon Sides. Bank of New Orleans bills taken by J. R. VALENTINE & CO., 31 Common street.

Bacon, Flour, Comforts.

100 casks Canvassed Bacon; 100 bbls. extra Flour, 10 bales Comforts, extra size, For sale by J. R. VALENTINE & CO., 31 Common st.

Wines and Liquors.

WINES in bottles, ordinary and fine; Wines in casks, for family use; Cognac Brandies; Holland Gin; [illegible] Liquors; Cordials of all qualities.

For sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO., 17 St. Louis street.

DRUGS—The subscribers offer for sale— [illegible] GUM ARABIC—10 cases, [illegible] VITRIOL—15 barrels, [illegible] BORAX [illegible] EPSOM SALTS [illegible] OXALIC ACID [illegible]

E. J. HART & CO.

LARD—100 kegs [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods, Flannels and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Spool Cotton, &c., to close consignments.

BY T. KEELAR & SON. T. KEELAR, Auctioneer. Office and Salesroom, 73 Camp street.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 73 Camp street—

200 lots of assorted DRY GOODS AND HOSIERY, such as Red, White and Grey Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Army Cloths, Woolen Knit Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Jackets and Vests, Army Pants, Brown Cotton Drawers, Hats and Caps, Ladies' Hose, Ginghams, Prints, Delaines, White and Brown Cottons, Merino and Bags de Laine, Shirts and Shepherd Plaids, Woolen Shawls, Cashmere and Chenille Shawls, Woolen Gloves and Mitts, Knitting Yarn, Plain and Ribbed Woolen and Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Suspenders, Linen, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Shirt Bosoms, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Playing Cards, Comforters, Woolen Knit Goods, &c.

—ALSO—

400 dozen assorted Spool Cotton;

200 packages assorted Flour, and a fine assortment of French Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

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

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, December 13th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

Cheese, Sweet Oil, Goshen Butter, Soap, Spices, Herrings, Hams, Lard, Sugar, Cranberries, Tobacco, Champagne Wine, Cider, Corn, Pails, Tubs, Pipes, Lemons, Sausages, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, &c.

Terms cash.

Butter, Corn Meal, Pie Fruits, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

100 barrels Kiln-dried CORN MEAL;

7 barrels DRIED APPLES;

75 boxes English PIE FRUITS;

25 firkins choice Western BUTTER.

Terms cash.

Whisky.......Whisky.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the Boston Warehouse, on Lafayette street, between Magazine and Camp streets—

25 barrels choice Old WHISKY;

6 half barrels do.

Terms cash.

200,000 German Cigars.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

200,000 GERMAN CIGARS.

Terms cash.

Sails, Rigging, Chains, Anchors, Blocks, &c., saved from the wreck of schooner Clandine at auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the lower side of the New Basin, near Gironde street—

1 Main Sail, 1 Fore Sail, 2 Gibs and Standing Rigging, 6 Blocks, 2 Chains, 45 and 90 fathoms, 2 Anchors, 1 Main Boom, 2 Gaffs, 1 Fore Boom, 1 Flying Gib Boom, 1 Standing Gib Boom, 1 Masthead Caps, 1 Cooking Stove, Wheel, &c.

Terms cash.

100 Barrels Flour, Slightly Damaged by water, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at store Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets—

100 barrels EXTRA FLOUR, slightly damaged.

Terms cash.

Large Sale of Coffee, Champagne, Claret, Starch, Tea, Hams, and Candles, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at store 73 Camp street—

76 bags choice Rio Coffee;

25 baskets Champagne, q. s. and pts., choice brands;

25 cases Claret;

25 tierces Sugar-cured Hams;

[illegible] boxes Star Candles;

[illegible] boxes choice Starch;

[illegible] Gunpowder Tea, 10 lbs. each.

Terms cash.

Glass and Hardware at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY. G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, an invoice of Glass and Hardware, consisting in part of—

Goblets, Bar Tumblers, Beer Glasses, Hand Axes, Steel Squares, Hand Saws, Foot Adzes, Tacks, Augers, Mortice Gouges, Bevels, Plane Irons, Pocket Chisels, Files, Auger Bits, Brace Bits, Plate Locks, Padlocks, Door Locks, Bar Hinges, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

BY R. B. SYKES.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at 53 Magazine street—

25 casks Bacon Sides; 100 bbl's. Mess Beef; 20 bbls. Mackerel; 20 bbls. Whisky; [illegible] boxes Starch; 20 boxes candles; 100 bags Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Candles; [illegible] boxes Candles; 20 boxes Candles; 100 bags Prime Leaf Lard; 25 firkins Butter; 100 bbls. Crushed Sugar; 250 boxes Pepper; Harvey, John Bull and other Sauces, &c. &c.

Lard, Tomato Juice and Sauces, and Lard.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Magazine street, No. 53 Magazine street—

25 kegs Lard, a prime article;

[illegible] Tomato Juice, Sawyer, Harvey and John Bull's Sauces;

100 kegs Prime Leaf Lard;

25 cases Champagne Cider.

Terms cash.

Furniture......Furniture.

BY E. SCOTT, Auctioneer. No. 58 Magazine street.

WILL sell on MONDAY, December 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. [illegible] street—

Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Armoires, Tables, Wardrobes, Crockery, Extension Tables, [illegible], Glass and Plated Ware, Cooking and Range Stoves, &c.

Foreign and American Dry Goods.

BY VINCENT & CO. J. E. CROSAT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 51 Chartres street—

5 cases Cotton [illegible] Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Linen [illegible] [illegible] Black and Colored [illegible] 100 dozen Wool Hose.

Fancy Prints, Black Cloths, [illegible], Field Victoria de Laines, Cotton Hosiery, Shawls, Merinos and Colored Plaids and Alpacas, Fancy Ribbons, Lace, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas, Men and Queen Flannels, Blue Merino, &c.

Furniture......Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY. G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, (that one) [illegible] Furniture and Merchandise,) the [illegible] inst., at 11 o'clock—

Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves and Merchandise. Also, a quiet seven colored carriage HORSE, five years old.

Terms cash.

Succession of Wm. G. Howe.

No. 18,590.

BY J. E. CROSAT, Auctioneer. Office, No. 66 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. N. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 5th day of December, 1862, for account of said succession—

30 SHARES BANK OF AMERICA.

Terms cash in bankable funds.

Succession of L. F. Galbraith—Number 20,130.

BY J. E. CROSAT, Auctioneer. Office, No. 66 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M., by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. N. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 6th day of December, 1862, for account of said succession—

A lot of FURNITURE, [illegible] and a lot of old [illegible]

NOTICE.

New Orleans, December [illegible]

RETIRING from business [illegible]

[illegible]

The undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]