THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1862.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,565.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Magazine street, groceries, provisions and liquors; at 10½ o'clock, on Magazine street, at No. 39, coffee and lard, hominy and grass chairs.

By Hanlon & McLaren, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, Gravier range.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 Tchoupitoulas street, coal oil, corn meal and mackerel; at 10 o'clock, at No. 42 Magazine street, sundries; at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 *New Levee* street, *Sign*; ash 30 x 4 o'clock, at No. 65 Tchoupitoulas street, stands, mugs and saloonery; at 11 o'clock, in the Mississippi warehouse among others; at 11½ o'clock, in Star warehouse, beef; at 12½, o'clock, in the Eagle warehouse, brown shorts.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, sundries; at same time and place, furniture.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 94 Custom-house street, French cloths.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, shares of the Bank of America.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The fine comedy of "Everybody's Friend," whose author bears the fit name *de plume* of Sterling Coin, or Stirling Coyne, has well earned for the writer the so named cognomen; for we know of but few pieces in the modern dramatic repertory which are superior to this production; and when the management announces it as one of the best comedies written in twenty years, it reserts to no slap-bang or catch-penny advertising trick. "Everybody's Friend" is truly of Sterling Coin, having the ring of the elegant and refined English comedy in it, and its performance will never fail to be attended by large and appreciative audiences. And, moreover, apart from the intrinsic merits of the piece, the characterizations of Mr. Baker's troupe fully justify a serial representation; hence we have not been astonished to see the fine house which it has drawn on every night of its production. In this piece, more than any other, our play-goers will form traditions of the new troupe, in which the various performers will be identified with the respective parts they interpret. Hereafter we will never mention the character of the arch and coquettish widow, *Mrs. Sneaudown*, without calling to mind the graceful delineation of Mrs. Baker, nor can we refer to the devoted and high minded wife, *Mrs. Featherly*, without remembering the artistic and elegant personation of the character by Mrs. Gladstone; and, then, who can think of the conceited and box-peeked *DeBoots*, without having present in his mind the formal and precise evolutions of Vining Bowers; and whilst the good natured *Felix Featherly* seems but another name for Lewis Baker, so does the bashful and timid *Icebrook* become closely identified in our mind with Mr. Read.

To-night, we perceive, the tragic drama "Lucretia Borgia" is on the bill. In offering this piece, Mr. Baker, doubtless, yields to a plausible desire of varying his audience so as to suit the taste of all; but we can safely tell him that our theatre-goers have supped too full of tragic horors not to be completely surfeited with them. Mr. Baker has already given too ample a proof of his familiarity with the English *repertory*, to believe that he can be at a fault in his selections; but let him bring out such pieces as "Married Life," "The Honeymoon," "The Household," and "Everybody's Friend," and the frequenters of the Varieties will never say enough. "The Loan of a Lover," which introduced Mrs. Baker to the community in the most flattering debut, concludes this evening's performance.

In our criticism on the performance of Thursday night, the types made us take unwarrantable liberties with Mr. Goboy's identity, which we hasten to correct. The sentence in which the typographical freak occurred should read as follows: "Mr. Goboy, (who, by the way, *should* give more spirit to his acting) &c." Willet we make the *amends*, we would call Mr. Goboy's attention to the subject matter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An attractive programme is offered at the Academy to-night, and the usual Saturday noon performance will be given, when all the little folks will have a chance to gratify their tastes of negro minstrelsy.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH REAR ADMIRAL.—Rear Admiral Reynaud, we learn from a dispatch, arrived last evening at the mouth of the river, on board the frigate La Guerriere. The small dispatch steamer Ecnandia has gone down the river to receive him, and he will be up in the course of the day. The Admiral, it will be remembered, had gone to Havana, on business connected with the squadron under his command.

The United States mail steamship Potomac, George G. Fletcher, commander, sailed last evening direct for New York, with a full freight the United States mails and five steerage passengers.

The schooner Corn, Captain White, will sail during the day for Rentan Island with a good freight and the following passengers:

W. S. Carter, W. W. Sternes, Daniel Parsons, M. Ance, Wm. Ance, and 11 in the steerage.

TOYS, &c.—August Koenig, of 16 Chartres street, who has ever been noted for his good taste in the selection of his stock of fancy goods, has just imported directly a large assortment of toys and innumerable trinkets which we are destined to make more than one little heart flutter with delight, and many a little toddler prattle eloquently at the sight of Santa Claus offerings.

McCarren & Landry sell to-day at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, the contents of a furnished house, and a general assortment of furniture, carpets, mirrors, stoves, dry goods, cheese, hams, &c., &c.; also, two Jersey wagons and a rockaway.

We are requested to call the particular attention of buyers to the great variety of goods advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this morning as different hours and places. See his auction advertisements.

GRIFFIN & Co.—The attention of the trade is solicited to the advertisement of Griffin & Co., which is published in another column.

See sale of Creole rice, this morning, on Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

Proclamation of Gen. Mich. Taylor.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ATTAKAPAS.

I regret to witness the excessive panic which has led so many of the inhabitants of the parishes bordering on the Teche to abandon their homes. I assure the residents of those parishes that the means already under my control are ample to repel any attempt which the enemy might be disposed to make to occupy this portion of the State; and reinforcements are on the way, and will shortly arrive, sufficient to afford complete protection to the people in the pursuits of their ordinary avocations, to which I beg them to return without fear of further disturbance.

For the additional labor which will be required to complete the works now being conveyed for the defence of the country, the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Mary are requested to make an assessment, and call upon the planters, on as to distribute the burden equally on all, instead of imposing it exclusively on the few who have to reside in the immediate vicinity of the lines.

The Parish of St. Martin, if appealed to, will doubtless furnish its quota with readiness.

It will greatly facilitate operations if citizens who have articles needed for the supply and transportation of the army will make known to the Chief Quartermaster what they are able to furnish. In all cases the highest market value will be paid for whatever is delivered.

While the troops are restrained by the most stringent measures from the invasion of private rights, I am confident I can rely on the liberality of the citizens in contributing to the wants and to the comfort of the men who are engaged in defending their homes and their property.

R. TAYLOR, Major-General.

New Iberia, November 9, 1862.

THEATRICALS AT COMPIEGNE.—Among the entertainments at the Palace of Compiegne, on the Empress's *fête* day, were two little comedies, both written and performed by some of the guests. One was "*La Succession Bonsel*," by the Duke de Mouchy, played by M. de Shelly, Senator and Member of the Academy of Sciences; M. Violet Leduc, architect of the Sainte Chapelle; the Marquis de Massa, Lieutenant in the Garde; M. Edouard Delessert, of the *Credit Mobilier*; M. Prosper Delamare, Senator and Member of the French Academy; Lieutenant Hamelin and Mme. Barrambleu. And the other, called "*La Cloche Seamble*," by M. Violet Leduc, was performed by the Duke de Mouchy, M. Prosper Merimee, the Marquis de Massa and Mme. de Shelly.

AMERICAN PHENOMENON.—Elizabeth Dowager Baroness Stafford, whose death is just announced, was one of three American ladies, daughters of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, all of whom acquired titles by marriage. One married the eminent soldier and diplomat, the Marquis of Wellesley, another the Duke of Leeds, and the lady whose death is above recorded married, May 25, 1816, Sir George William Jerningham, who, in 1825, had been declared entitled to the ancient barony of Stafford, which had been under attainder since the time Stafford was beheaded, in 1672. Her ladyship was both a widow in 1851, and had 28 years.

Additional News from Southern Sources.

The *Advocate* publishes late news from various points South, from which we copy the following:

Chattanooga, November 30.—The enemy advanced in full force from Nashville toward Franklin on Friday. Have heard nothing further from them. They camped six miles from Nashville on Friday night, on the Franklin pike.

Andy Johnson has gone to Washington to take his seat in the Federal Senate.

Wm. Polk, of Maury, who ran against Gen. Harris at the last election, takes Andy's place as political Governor.

Richmond, December 1.—*Lynchburg*, December 1.—The Yankees made a raid into Greenbrier county a few days since, and captured a hundred of Jenkins's cavalry, and about two hundred horses, together with all of the accoutrements.

A number of arrests had been made here today, of parties who have been engaged in robbing and garroting. The parties are principally of Wheat's old battalion.

Richmond, December 1.—The *Examiner* says the rush for Confederate bonds is stupendous. From all sections of the Confederacy money is pouring in for investment. The Treasury Department is two days behind in the delivery of stock.

The *Sentinel* contains the following paragraphs:

The Legislature of Louisiana is to meet, we believe, at Alexandria on Monday next.

The scarcity of provisions here at the present time, and the increasing opposition to our present currency for what can be obtained at the most fabulous prices, connected with the fact that no other money can be had, are facts that are bringing our position to that point when imagination fails to devise some plan to supply in a measure our wants. When we see that candles are held at twenty-five cents a piece for silver, and all else in hand of domestic necessities are upon the same ratio of price, our wants are coming to a climax, and when *that* arrives, God knows what lies beyond.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* is informed that many of the women of Charleston positively refuse to leave the city under any circumstances, declaring that they can carry powder, water, &c., to the troops, and are determined to remain during a bombardment. One remarkable lady of sixty said she would prefer that Beauregard should send her a musket instead of an order to leave, as she could use it, and would then not be non-combatant.

The Confederacy Intend to Create a Navy.

[From the Richmond Whig, November 27.]

THE NEED OF A NAVY.

Perhaps the Confederacy has made no error in the conduct of the war more serious than that of taking for granted a presumed inability on our part to cope with the formidable naval power of the North. It may be true that the South is not a maritime country. It may be true that she has no commercial navy, and that she is almost destitute of that class of population from which mariners are supplied. But it is not true that these deficiencies may not be remedied. It has often been assumed that there is a certain incompatibility between military power and naval power; that the nation which is strongest on land must, by some sort of compensatory process, be weak on the water, and that the nation which is strong on the water cannot be strong on land. It is likewise often asserted, with a good deal of positiveness, that without a commercial navy, and a maritime population, no country can hope to become powerful at sea or to compete with an adversary possessing these advantages. All of these assumptions are unfounded and fallacious. They may be supported by an *a priori* argument; but they are contradicted by the facts of history. To say that a nation strong on water must be weak on land, or strong on land must be weak on water, may serve to point an antithesis, or to illustrate the doctrine of compensation, but it really has very little foundation either in reason or in history. The truth is that salient and remarkable instances may be found to prove precisely the opposite opinion; and if we were compelled to follow blindly in the footprints of history, we might say with some plausibility that naval and military strength must always be found in combination, and that the one can never achieve a marked and permanent success until it is joined with the other. At the commencement of the Persian war, Phœnicia was the dominant naval power of the world, and Phœnicia was in alliance with Persia. The Greeks were courageous and determined, but they were without ships, and Athens herself had not then become a commercial community. Yet the Athenians created a navy; they extemporized it from the waves, and the victory of Salamis saved Greece from conquest and subjugation. When the Peloponnesian war began, Athens was supreme at sea and Sparta held dominion over the land. The struggle between the rival powers was characterized by varying fortunes and indecisive results, until Sparta, though destitute of ships, and of sailors, had managed to raise and equip and man a navy, and thus to acquire an indisputable ascendancy.

The wars of Rome and Carthage furnish another example of the same kind. Carthage was a commercial and naval power. Rome was exclusively a military power. Yet Rome, although at the beginning destitute of sailors and of ships, managed to create a navy, and succeeded in bringing the war to a successful issue only when she had broken the naval strength of her adversary. Nor does the experience of modern times tend to weaken the force of the examples drawn from ancient history. Those countries which have exposed sea coasts have remained powerful only so long as they have been able to maintain themselves at sea. The decline of the military power of the Italian republics and of Spain was coincident with the decay of their naval supremacy. The rise of England into the first rank of nations was concurrent with the increase of her naval strength. Perhaps nothing contributed more to the final overthrow of Napoleon than the decision of his fleets and the annihilation of his naval resources. Yet the France of to-day does not content herself with a supine deference to the naval superiority of England. She knows that, with all her military prowess, the value of her troops, the skill of her generals, she needs the assistance of a powerful navy to enable her to maintain her position at the head of European nations.

We think that the events of the present war have sufficiently shown the advantages derived by the enemy from his yet unquestioned naval supremacy, and the error of the Confederacy in underrating naval armaments. Nor is the war devoid of incident to prove that we are capable of meeting the North on water; that we can build as good ships as our enemy can bring against us, and that many of our officers are as skillful, as daring and as resolute as any of whom history gives an example. The achievements of the Virginia and the Arkansas astonished the world, and promised to herald a succession of Confederate naval victories such as would enable us at least to make a decent resistance to the Union power on water. And here we may state a fact, of which, although it may be new to almost all of our readers, we are yet prepared to support and to prove by unquestionable authority, that our fleet below New Orleans was stronger than the Union fleet, and that, if it had been in the hands of competent officers, it would have driven the enemy's vessels from the river. The Louisiana alone was capable, had she been properly placed, of defending the river and saving the city.

We repeat that there is no good reason why the Confederacy should not assume a high rank as a naval power, nor is there any excuse for a tame acquiescence in the Union assumption of invincible superiority on the sea. There are ways than one to create a navy. We can buy it if we cannot build. The resources and the energy which have enabled us to resist the immense armies of the North, to maintain hundreds of thousands of men in arms, and to conduct a war which, in its magnitude, has never had a parallel, ought to be sufficient to enable us to get possession of fifty or a hundred ships. We need them now, and we shall continue to need them. Howsoever or whensoever this war may terminate, a country like ours, with a long coast line, traversed in every direction by navigable bays and rivers, and contiguous to an arrogant and hostile rival, can never enjoy security so long as it permits our adversary to usurp undisputed dominion of the sea. We have proven our military power—it remains for us to establish our claim to naval power. Nor will it be unreasonable to anticipate the day when the people of the Confederacy will look with emotions similar to those which animated the Greeks when they heard of the victory of Salamis; the Spartans, when Lysander's triumph made the naval power of their rival; the Romans, when they saw in the forum the spoils won by Duilius in the first of Roman naval victories.

GEN. MCNEIL.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal* gives the following account of a recent visit of Gen. McNeil to St. Louis:

This officer, by whose order ten Secessionists were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, became an old gentleman (a loyal Unionist) was missing, had afterwards turned up in Illinois, met with several married relatives in St. Louis lately. He approached Gen. McKinstry and offered his hand. The General said, "I don't shake hands with a murderer." McNeil afterwards asked three gentlemen to drink with him in the Planters' House saloon. They turned on their heels and said, "We don't drink with a murderer." This was the reception he met with almost everywhere he went in St. Louis.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 24 instant publishes the following item:

EXPLOSION.—The report at 2½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and the shaking of the houses in every direction, were produced by the explosion of a rolling mill in the rear of the store of Messrs. Du Pont, on the Brandywine. Fortunately little or no damage was sustained beyond blowing off the roof of the mill and consuming the powder themselves. It appears that the mills have been employed night and day, and the report at what seemed an unseasonable hour is accounted for.—*Delaware Gazette.*

The report was distinctly heard in Philadelphia, and caused quite a trembling among the windows.

EARTHQUAKE.—There was a slight shock of an earthquake felt in St. Louis on the 20th inst., about 9 o'clock. The vibration was from south to north, and lasted ten or fifteen seconds. It was accompanied by a low, rumbling noise coming from the direction of the south.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Grave Charge.—T. H. Aswald was arrested on Thursday night, by Sergeant Ingram, of the First District police, under a warrant, on the charge of having, on the 26th of April last, aided and abetted in the hanging of a man. We have no recollection whatever of any such occurrence, nor have we been able to find any one who has. We have heard a number of stories to which it might be possible to tack a charge of mob violence; but none to which we can find assurance that this has relation. The most plausible one that we can cook up out of what we have heard is, that on the day indicated a man named Moore or Houghton in some way excited the anger of a mob, who threatened to inflict summary punishment on him. Some parties procured a rope, and it was thrown around his neck, in such a manner, however, Greenbrier county a few days since, and captured a hundred of Jenkins's cavalry, and about two hundred horses, together with all of the accoutrements.

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M. DU CHAILLU AND THE GORILLA COUNTRY.—At length we (*Athenæum*) have direct and decisive news from the Gorilla country. Our readers are aware that Mr. Winwood Reade and the famous Indian hunter known as "The Old Huskarry" went out to the Gaboon about a year ago. They arrived in the colony the early spring. The spirits in which they went over the ground described in M. du Chaillu's romances may be judged by the period during which they collected facts and held their peace. At the end of five months they are in a position to speak; and we venture to think that Mr. Reade's report will confirm the view at which all men of sense and science had previously arrived. No one doubted that M. du Chaillu had been to the country, and that he was a good-natured sort of man. People refused to believe that a book full of amusing contradictions and absurdities was true; and for this refusal they have now received from an English witness at the Gaboon a further and conclusive warrant.

THE NEW STAFFORD PROJECTILES.—A trial of Stafford's projectile was made on Monday, at the Washington Navy Yard, resulting in a complete triumph over all other artillery feats. The target used for the occasion was composed of seven inch iron and twenty-one inches of oak. It lies in front of the Metropolitan Exchange, in Wall street, perforated with holes, and nearly shattered in fragments. Such an exhibition speaks for itself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FORT WARREN.—It is reported that Colonel Dimick will shortly be relieved from the command of Fort Warren, and will be assigned either to the command of Fortress Monroe or to some position of trust in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The command of Fort Warren will probably upon Capt. Cabot, of the Heavy Gunned Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers.—*Boston Traveller.*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Dec. 19, 1862.

SUGAR.—The supply is light, and the receipts continue limited. Holders are stringent in their prices, and prices are ruling in favor of the seller. There is a fair active demand on speculation and for export, which we have no reason to suppose will cease to-day. Owing to the small stock in first hands, however, sales are confined to about 300 hhds. in numerous lots, at 6¾@7¾c. for Common to Fair, 7¾@8c. for Fully Fair, 8¼@8¾c. for Choice, and 8¾c. for Extra.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light. Holders, however, evinced no increased disposition to operate to-day, and prices have only moderate demand they had to submit to a decline to 20c. per gallon for best sales. Also: 375 hhds. new sold, in several lots, at 20c. for Common, 21c. for Prime, and 24c. @ gallon for Choice.

CORN.—A lot of 1870 sacks sold on private terms, understood to be at a decline. The market within the past few days has been quiet.

OATS.—There were sales of round lots yesterday at 38c. ₱ bushel.

FLOUR.—There is very little doing in this article, and prices are nominal at extreme figures. Sales and duties at $5 25. The retail demand is supplied at $6 @ $6 50 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

WHISKY.—The market with Louisiana Rose is retailing at $1 20@$1 25, and that made from Grain at $1 @ $1 05 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The retail demand is supplied at 15 ₱ c. for Lard, and 2.@30c. for Butter in kegs. Sales of Mess Pork, Shoulders, 6¾@6¾c for ribbed and clear bbl. Fulton Market Beef, and 9@10 ₱ bbl. of Beef Tongues.

FREIGHTS.—Sailing vessels on the berth for Havana quote as taking Tobacco at 3½, and Sugar at 4½ ₱ hhd., and Molasses at 2½ ₱ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Shipping sales were made at auction to-day: 50 casks Shoulders at 4¾@5.¾; 50 casks Sides, assorted, at 6¾@7¾; 50 casks Hams, sugar-cured Hams at 10½c.; 25 casks Lard at 15c.; 5 bbls. Smoked Beef at 9¾@10 ₱ lb.; 25 bbls. Mackerel, No. 3, at $13 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Mackerel, No. 2, at $16 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Mackerel, No. 1, at $18 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Clear Pork at $22 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Mess Pork at $20 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Prime Pork at $18 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Hominy at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Grits at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Rice Flour at $5 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Corn Meal at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Rye Flour at $5 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Buckwheat Flour at $5 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Potatoes at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Onions at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Apples at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Cranberries at $5 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Cider at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Vinegar at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pickles at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Molasses at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Sugar at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Coffee at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Tea at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Tobacco at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Cigars at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Candles at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Soap at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Starch at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Blacking at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Ink at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Paper at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Envelopes at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pens at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pencils at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Erasers at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Rubber at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Gutta Percha at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Ivory at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Bone at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Horn at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Shell at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pearl at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Coral at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Amber at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Jet at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Ebony at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Rosewood at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Mahogany at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Walnut at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Oak at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pine at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Spruce at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Hemlock at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Cedar at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Redwood at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Ebony at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Rosewood at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Mahogany at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Walnut at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Oak at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Pine at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Spruce at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Hemlock at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Cedar at $3 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Redwood at $3 ₱ bbl.;

NOTICE.

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

IN conformity with the 18th Section of the Charter of this Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 29th of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

dec20 td

CHAS. J. DARGIN, Secretary.

Notice.

A Lt. Storekeeper, who is desirous to participate in the sale of Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, &c., which will commence in the city, to-day, to amount the Markets of the East for Northern Spring Goods, Market, in a lawful manner, will please attend a meeting of the Board of Trade, at 12 o'clock, M., to-day, at the Police Station, Fourth District.

CORNELL & LESLANG, — KNABE,
E. KOHNAFFAN, E. SCHAEFFER,
BAUER & CO., A. BIERMANN,
F. OTTO, A. SINGER,
A. BERDO, E. M. MILLER.

and others. dec20 1t

Sundries—Sundries.

LANDING from bark Revolution:
20 barrels Epsom Salts,
2 " Rosin,
2 " Sperm,
2 bags Fishing,
2 " Pearl Starch,
2 " Cranberries,
2 barrels Mess Beef,
20 half barrels Mess Beef,
10 " Pigs' Feet, (Market Road),
10 barrels extra Herrings,
10 " Shad,
200 packages Mackerel,
100 " White Fish,
100 " Codfish.

—IN STORE—
100 boxes Lemons,
100 " Sperm Candles,
100 " Star Candles,
100 " Soap,
25 bbls. Extra Fine Flour,
10 cases Brandy, assorted.

For sale by GEO. W. GRIFFIN,
dec20 3t 97 Tchoupitoulas street.

CARBONATE AMMONIA—In jars.
QUININE—100 ounces.
CHLOROFORM—200 pounds.
CALOMEL—200 pounds.
MORPHINE—100 ounces.
SARSAPARILLA—Compound.
ALUM, Ground and Lump—20 bbls.

For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
dec19 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRE CRACKERS—3 ₱ boxes.
PRESERVES, assorted—50 boxes.
CANTON GINGER—50 boxes.
PEARDY FRUITS, assorted—200 cases.
BROOMS—20 dozen.
BASKETS—50 barrels.
ALE AND PORTER—75 casks.
BARDINES, quarter and half boxes—100 casks.
BLACK CANDY—20 casks.

For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
dec19 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

For New York Direct.

Leaves on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
the new and elegant steamer
GEORGE WASHINGTON, E.
V. Chapman, master. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and will leave as above.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
A. MOULTON,
dec19 61 Natchez street.

To leave on SATURDAY, December 20th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Regular U. S. Mail Line for Havana and New York.

THE magnificent and new steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. Baker, commander, will sail as above for NEW YORK, from foot of St. Joseph street, (Mississippi wharf,) HAVANA, to land passengers and the United States mails.

For freight or passage, apply to
dec16 2t J. S. REID, 35 Magazine st.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 17, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General notice is hereby given that the time of departure of registered vessels from this port with passengers bound to the North will be ground the limit, is hereby extended to ten days. (Signed) CHARLES A. DANA,
dec19 3t Provost Marshal General Louisiana.

Just Received,

In store and for sale, a carefully selected lot of
Fifth-c Old Rye WHISKY,
Fine Scotch do.
Superior Bourbon do.
Fine Otard BRANDY—in 5 casks.
Fine Jamaica RUM.
ALCOHOL.
Champagne CIDER—in barrels.
BROTT, DAVIS & SHOMS,
56, 58 and 60 New Levee street, corner Gravier.
dec19 1f

Dissolution.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
AT NO. 3 CHARTRES STREET.

The undersigned has just received a complete assortment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, also a new lot of MEERSHAUM and BRIER WOOD PIPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CHILDREN'S HORSES and CARRIAGES, &c., &c., which he offers to sell, at wholesale and retail, at low prices.

dec19 2w AUGUST KOENIG.

Fresh Arrivals

PER steamers George Washington, Columbia and Bart Wood:
10 bbls. Fresh Eggs,
5 Sibley Cooking Butter;
10 " Choice Goshen Butter;
10 " extra Imperial Tea;
10 " extra fine Young Hyson Tea;
10 " choice do do do;
20 " finest Hyson Tea;
5 bbls. dried Apples;
200 25-lb. bags extra Granulated Flour;
200 " " Family Flour;
25 bbls. and Rye Whisky.

Just received and for sale by
dec19 3t SIDNEY DAVIS & SHOMS,
Nos. 56, 58 and 60 New Levee st., corner of Gravier.

Lime! Lime!

J. MAURICE CESSAC,
LIME KILN,
No. 256 GARONDELET WALK (OLD BASIN.)

THE Shell Lime from this Kiln is made by a new process, and is highly favored by Cotton planters as it is always perfectly cooked and contains no caustic, the composition of diminishing either its quality or whiteness. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, and fully equal to any Lime, or Shell Lime in the market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

dec19 1m

Exchange on France.

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

Bacon, Flour, Hard Comforts.

100 casks Cumberland Bacon,
150 bbls. extra Flour,
50 " Hard Comforts, extra size.
For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO.,
dec19 31 Common street.

Prime Rio Coffee.

100 SACKS PRIME RIO COFFEE, a superior article; for sale by
dec18 3t WM. J. BEHAN, 39 Magazine street.

Champagne, Krug & Co.

LANDING on boat Ellen A. Cochrane, from Bayou Sara:
100 bushels quarts,
25 " pints.
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
dec18 40 and 42 St. Louis st.

Cotton Waste, Wool, Soap.

41 BAGS COTTON WASTE,
20 "