THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Tuesday

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,925.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 12, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground with improvements.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at 89 Camp street, 265 bales cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, groceries; at 11½ o'clock, at No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, 50 barrels mess pork; at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, butter; at 11 o'clock, at stores Nos. 43, 45 and 47 New Levee, butter.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 Third street, furniture.

By Phinney & Amory, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Elliot's stables, horses and mules, carts, harness.

By Bernard Turpin, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 95 Old Levee street, Lyons sausages.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism. Multitudes of thousands victims in constant agony with contracted joints are now limping to the grave—a still greater number are suffering the excruciating tortures of neuralgia, lumbago, and sciatica which could be promptly and safely cured by these remedies.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground situate on Lafayette street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets, Third District of this city. See advertisement.

We call the attention of the trade to a sale at auction, by Bernard Turpin, auctioneer, of Lyons sausages, which will take place to day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at store 95 Old Levee. See advertisements.

Parties desirous of purchasing neat and clean furniture and bedding are referred to the sale of McCerren and Landry of a sale No. 160 Third street, at 10½ o'clock, to-day.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Elliot's stables, one mule, cart, and harness. Also, at the same time and place, 12 horses and mules. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will sell at 10½ o'clock, at 89 Camp street, Fulton market beef, flour, coffee, tea, sugar, etc.; also, 9 demijohns fine old Jamaica rum, and 450 molasses barrels and half barrels. At 1 o'clock, at 89 Camp street, 265 bales cotton. See advertisements.

Cotton.—The sale of 265 bales cotton at 1 o'clock this day, by R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer, at his salesroom, 89 Camp street, offers good inducements to purchasers, the larger portion being of choice grades and newly ginned in this city.

For Bayou Sara and Port Hudson.—The fine passenger packet Black Hawk is announced to leave New Orleans every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for Bayou Sara and Port Hudson, touching at intermediate landings.

For St. Louis on Wednesday.—The commodious and desirable passenger steamer J. C. Swon will leave for St. Louis on Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Removal.—Mr. A. F. Hickman has removed his wholesale grocery store from Nos. 5 and 6 Front Levee to Nos. 55 and 57 Old Levee, corner of Bienville.

The Morning Star, whose departure was postponed by unavoidable detention is announced to leave this morning, at 6 o'clock.

Passengers by the Merrimac.—The steamship Merrimac, from New York, the 31st ult., brought the following named passengers:

Dr W H Worth, Capt John Cochrane, E P Hoyt, W H Mather, Lieut Jenney, Capt D H Finley, Lieutenant [illegible], Col [illegible], H W Wheeler, Capt [illegible], [illegible] Capt Vanderburg, C G Bosser, J T Wi[illegible], [illegible], Capt Nichols, Lieut S H Ma[illegible], Lieut Awing, [illegible] Capt Beattie, N W Gale, Lieut [illegible], [illegible] Chas Schneider, [illegible] Wilder, Lieut Jackson, J W Richards, Dr A E Stoddard.

The Winter in the Country.

The intense cold which has prevailed for nearly two weeks in this city has, it seems, been even more severely felt in the country. Mr. F. M. Lapice, one of the oldest residents in St. James, writes on the 5th instant that all the available cane on the sugar plantations has been destroyed. As most of the planters, having [illegible] what little cane they had relied upon [illegible] for the next crop, a number of plantations must consequently be left unplanted, unless they are planted in cotton. It is also alleged that the seed cane which has been planted ... will be seriously damaged. Mr. Lapice writes that the thermometer (Fahrenheit's, the freezing point of which is 32) stood, on the 1st of January, at 18; on the 4th, at 21; on the 6th, at 20; on the 7th, at 29; and on the 8th, at 23. On the 3d, 4th and 5th, the country was deluged with torrents of rain; on the 6th, the rain was followed by a considerable fall of snow. On the 8th there were still several inches of snow on the ground, which was completely frozen.

Since the 1st of January the excessive cold has compelled the planters to suspend their work; the negroes, not daring to face the weather, cannot be induced to come out of their cabins. The stock suffers in an equal degree from the terrible weather.

There is little doubt that all the orange trees are blighted—another calamity to swell the list of disasters which have already fallen upon poor Louisiana!

We have been assured that in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge the ground was covered with snow to the depth of six inches, and that it was about a foot deep above Port Hudson.

The winter of 1863–4 will not soon be forgotten by the people of Louisiana.

State Elections Called by Proclamation of General Banks.

Elsewhere will be seen the Proclamation of General Banks providing for an election in this State, on the 22d proximo, by loyal citizens qualified to vote, of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Education, and Auditor of Public Accounts, to constitute the Civil Government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so far as they relate to slavery, also providing that the qualification of voters will be the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's Proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, and that the officers elected will be installed on the 4th of March, 1864; that the registration of voters already effected, not inconsistent with the Proclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed; that an election of delegates to a Convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864, upon conditions to be announced in subsequent orders; and that arrangements will be made for an early election of members of Congress for the State.

Captain Bowen, of the steamship Alabama, from Pass Cavallo, reports that the weather along the coast of Texas for the past three weeks has exceeded in severity anything ever before experienced. Several small vessels went ashore during the last norther, and one schooner sunk and went to pieces, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

The Alabama, while passing down on the evening of [illegible], was fired upon by a heavy battery at the mouth of the Brazos River. Two shells passed over the boat, but the others fell short.

Gen. Grant's headquarters are at Nashville, and will be there this winter. The indications are that offensive operations are at present suspended.

M. [illegible] is said to be "laid up" in Charleston. His once popular books were [illegible], and published by New York publishers, from whom he cannot receive a farthing.

Physiological View of the Late Prize Fight.

The London Lancet, of the 19th December, publishes the result of observations upon the physical condition of Heenan, made by medical gentlemen who examined him after the fight on the 10th ult. The Lancet says:

On examining him all marks about the chest had nearly disappeared, while the bruises on the face were evidently quickly fading. The cut in his upper lip had healed. The right nasal bone was loosened from its articulations; but there was no fracture. On carefully practising auscultation, the heart's action was found to be feeble, though there was no bruit, the valves acting efficiently. The pulse was weak, very compressible and rather above 100. The left lung was healthy; but over the apex of the right there was dulness, with evident signs of congestion. On either side at the back of the neck there was considerable stiffness, which was ascertained to exist chiefly in the tendinous attachments of the trapezius muscle to the occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, dorsal vertebræ, and spine of the scapula.

The immense development of the muscles about the shoulders and chest was very remarkable. They stood out prominently, and as little encumbered with fat as if they had been cleaned by the scalpel. In firmness they resembled cartilage. The same conditions were also apparent in the recti muscles of the abdominal wall, the tendinous intersections (lineæ transversæ) of which were strongly marked. But with all this splendid development it was evident that Heenan had received a shock from which his system was only slowly recovering; though whether the loss of power due to the punishment received in the fight or to the hard training, which he had previously undergone, may be a disputed point.

As physiologists, it may seem to us highly probable that his training had been too prolonged and too severe. When Heenan went into training on Wednesday, the 23d of September—just 11 weeks before the match—his weight was 15st 7lb. As he stepped into the ring on the 10th instant, he was exactly 14st. At the same time King weighed 13st., though he was three quarters of an inch taller than Heenan, whose height is 6ft 1½in. Those who knew what severe training means will, perhaps, agree with us that Heenan was probably in better condition five weeks before meeting his antagonist than on the morning of his defeat, although when he stripped for fighting the lookers-on all agreed that he seemed to promise himself an easy victory, while exhibiting in his fine proportions and splendid muscular development.

It is now clearly proved that Heenan went into the contest with much more muscular than vital power. Long before he had met with any severe punishment—indeed, as he states, at the close of the third round—he felt faint, breathed with much difficulty, and, as he described it, his respiration was "roaring." He declares that he received more severe treatment at the hands of Sayers than he did from King; yet at the termination of the former fight, which lasted over two hours, he was so fresh as to leap over two or three hurdles, and distance many of his friends in the race. It was noticed on the present occasion that his physique had deteriorated, and that he looked much older than at his last appearance in the ring.

Without offering any opinion as to the merits of the combatants, it is certain that Heenan was in a state of very deteriorated health when he faced his opponent, and it is fair to conclude that deterioration was due in a great measure to the severity of the training which he had undergone. As with the mind, so with the body: undue and prolonged exertion must end in depression of power. In the process of the physical education of the young, in the training of our recruits, or in the sports of the athlete, the case of Heenan suggests a striking commentary of great interest in a physiological point of view. While exercise, properly so called, tends to development and health, excessive exertion produces debility and decay. In these times of over-excitement and over competition in the race of life, the case we now put on record may be studied with advantage.

Vigorous Trading and Vigorous Fighting.—The New York Times, in a recent article, expresses this sentiment:

The United States Government at last has the whole Confederate concern in its grasp, and that the year in which we are entering will furnish history with a new and splendid illustration that the sinews of war are still to be found in the workshop, the mill, and the counting-house, and nowhere else; and that vigorous trading is the best preparation for vigorous fighting.

Direct Railroad Connection of Richmond and the Gulf States.—A New York journal says:

An article in the Danville (Va.) Register, indicates that the rebels are exerting every energy to complete the Piedmont Railroad, which will give them a line of communication with the Gulf States, and enable them to obtain their supplies without using the Weldon and Goldsboro' route, or even the East Tennessee road. Switches and all branch roads are taken up to get the iron for rails, and the Davis dynasty have taken the construction of it into their own hands, in lieu of the corporation created by the Legislature of North Carolina.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—Dr. Ewes, who has several plantations in charge, was tried on the accusation of not having complied with his contracts made with the contrabands in his employ. The statements of the prosecution were contradictory to those of the defence, excepting that the Doctor had declared that he was ready to pay them to the satisfaction of the Provost Marshal under the contract of the planters with Gen. Banks. The Court ordered that the contrabands be furnished with a suit of clothing from the supply on hand, and until the real earnings be known, that the complainants be furnished with food.

Frank Mayfield, brother of the police officer, accused of having shot a Sergeant in the United States army, was tried yesterday as an accessory to the deed. A disgraceful row was proven, but nothing to implicate accused with the cutting done by his brother. He was discharged.

Two women who had given liquor to soldiers, were sent down for sixty days, and a soldier who stole three pairs of shoes, was ordered to Tortugas for six months.

First District Court, Judge Hiestand.—Henry Weber, one of the jurors, did not answer to his name at roll call and an attachment was issued against him.

The members of the grand jury were dismissed until Thursday next.

Mr. Durant, the Attorney-General, made a motion in the case of the State vs. F. Dunderville, charged with cutting a man, why a new trial should not be filed against accused. The motion is to be argued on Saturday next.

Graham Coxis, accused of having wounded a man named Nicholas Sullivan—after a quarrel—by following and cutting him severely, was tried. He first had pleaded not guilty, but withdrew it. On the trial to-day, when he found that the evidence was at hand to prove his guilt he again pleaded guilty.

Michael Fitzgerald was brought upon the charge of having knocked the teeth out of the mouth of his well tried wife. The good woman knew that she had got a rap at the head, but had no animosity, no desire to quarrel, or to have her husband sent to places of punishment. The lucky possessor of a forgiving wife was acquitted by the jury.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont presiding.—John Benson had sundry drinks, got into a quarrel, and had his face well scratched for it. He was sent to his wife.

Eliza Meyers, for insulting Mr. Solis in the Vegetable Market, was fined $5.

Louis Herman was very ungallant to Mrs. Mina Ziegler. He was required to pay a fine of $10, and to furnish a peace bond for six months.

John Banch, for striking Mr. Gallagher when drunk, was sent to prison for thirty days to get sober.

Inquests.—Ch. Oberan, 47 years old, was found dead in the river opposite the French market. Verdict: "accidentally drowned."

John Graves, a native of the East Indies, died on Claiborne street, in the Third District, near Union street, of old age and debility.

Fritz Christiansen, a dane, 42 years old, died on Claiborne street, near Canal, of chronic [illegible].

U. S. District and Circuit Court—Judge Durell.—The United States District Court yesterday finally by due process of law, converted thirty odd ... to the position of United States citizens. In the United States Circuit Court, [illegible] the case of [illegible] were continued.

Queen Vic.—A curious story is afloat. It is said that the Queen has been casting her eyes about for an eligible mate, and has fixed upon a strong, broad-shouldered Scotchman, named Alexander Murray. The Queen is said not to like to her satisfaction in her present state of widowhood. Whether true or not, the story has received a great circulation. Should it prove correct, she will, of course, have to resign her crown into the hands of the Prince of Wales, as the statutes of England forbid the King or Queen marrying a subject.

M. About, in a recent publication, says of an economical man, that "It had been proved that after having kindled his fire, he stuck a cork in the end of the bellows to save the little wind that was left in them."

[from our evening edition of yesterday]

The Morning Star Detained.—The steamship Morning Star, to have sailed this morning for New York, will not leave till to-morrow morning at an early hour.

Steamers from New York.—The Evening Star was announced to leave New York for New Orleans via Havana on the 9th instant, the Yazoo for New Orleans direct on the 12th instant, and the Columbia via Havana on the 16th instant.

The Academy of Music.—An entire change of programme is announced for to-night, one of the brilliant features of which is the daring feat with an unpronounceable name by Professor Nicolo. But for the mass of circus goers these extra attractions, (including dogs and monkeys,) can not overshadow the enduring merits of the equestrian, acrobatic, gymnastic, and comic performance of the ring.

They are having their periodical trouble in New York city with regard to the police question. Governor Seymour removed the Police Commissioners and appointed others in their place; but the old incumbents refuse to vacate, on the ground that the charges of delinquency, which led to the Governor's action, are not sufficiently proved. They appeal to litigation, and so the matter hangs.

The new Mayor elect, Gunther, of New York, had not been formally inaugurated up to the 2d. The event occurred probably on the 4th.

From the South via New York.

The following we find in the New York Express of the 24 instant:

From the latest Southern journals received we make the following interesting extracts:

The North Carolina Times says:

"A five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction for $150 in Confederate notes at Danville, a few days since."

The same paper copies and indorses a remarkable article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following paragraph:

"Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It has sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin, and must die."

The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Progress are very severe in their criticisms on Jeff. Davis' message.

The North Carolina Times says:

"The British schooner G. O. Bigelow, which was captured by the United States transport Fulton, and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro', near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast when she was caught and burnt by some of the United States steamers."

CHRISTMAS DAY IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Daily Dispatch, Dec. 26.]

Christmas Day, in this city, was unusually dull because of the scarcity of pop crackers, the high prices of eggs, rum and sugar, and the total absence of many of the luxuries necessary to the celebration of that festive occasion. The bar rooms, as usual, were open in the morning, and young men and old ones indulged their appetites for stimulating beverages to a limited extent, but, because of the horrid compounds which they imbibed, drinking parties retired early to nurse headaches and unsettled stomachs, thus relieving the thoroughfares of their presence. Comparatively few inebriates were to be seen during the evening, and unless their stomachs and upper domes they will not be able to rally during the holidays.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Paroled Yankee Deserters.

Many of our readers will be astonished to learn that there are now in this city four hundred paroled Yankee prisoners, who, for causes known to themselves, have deserted the "Stars and Stripes," renounced Lincoln's rule, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Four hundred men, prima facie alien enemies became natives of the land of wooden nutmegs and red onions, turned loose in the very capital of the Southern Confederacy, and that, too, upon the mere pledge of their "word of honor," that they will not take up arms against us, or give information to our enemies. Some of them may be sincere sympathizers of the South; but is it not a short sighted policy in the Government to take the chance of having a Yankee army thus created in our midst, and by our own consent to aid in thus striking down our cause?

Most of these men declare that they fled their country to escape the Lincoln draft. What are they to do here? Are they to be conscripted, and, if conscripted, will they not desert our army? Surely, the man that deserts the service of his own country will not prove more faithful to that of his adoption. If they are not to go into the army, what are they to do? Fill clerkships and positions of artisans, and thus be placed in all the secrets of the Government? Surely not.

If the paroled Yankees now perambulating the streets of Richmond were to organize for the purpose, they could seize President Davis on any night agreed upon, and before resistance could be made, "spirit" him off into the Yankee lines.

The Mayor, under the State laws, has taken the bold ground that the Confederate authorities have no right to make alien enemies citizens of Virginia, and looking upon all the inhabitants of Yankee land as enemies of the State, and therefore suspicious characters, has had a number of them arrested and imprisoned. The Trojan horse and its results is not forgotten by him; and the fact that our jails and penitentiaries are being overrun by these gentlemen of honor, who have fled their own country, does not strengthen his faith in their fair promises, or make him at all desirous to see our overgrown population increased by the addition of such men.

General Morgan and his Wife.

General John H. Morgan is in Danville, Va., where his wife has been residing during his imprisonment at the North.

Honor to a Virginian.

The following resolution passed the Senate of South Carolina on the 15th:

Resolved, That the Hon. Edmund Ruffin, a distinguished Virginian, who has identified himself with the struggle in which we are engaged from its commencement upon the soil of South Carolina, be invited to a seat in the Senate Chamber.

Washington Items.

Washington, January 1.—An order has been issued creating the "Military Department of Kansas," including Fort Smith, and assigning Major-General Curtis to the command.

No action has been taken with regard to the Department of Missouri, nor will there be until the Senate shall have considered the nomination of General Schofield to be a Major-General.

An order from Provost Marshal General Fry requires a correct enrollment made of all civilians or army followers, excepting actual residents, within the lines of the different corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the army to avoid the draft.

An order has been issued from the Army of the Potomac, prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing, or causing to be published, the number or designation of regiments re-enlisting in the army or leaving the same; the number of re-enlistments, or the number of men furloughed.

Washington, December 31.—Official information has been received at the Navy Department from Bermuda, on the 21st instant, in relation to the blockade, as follows: "The steamer Coquette returned on the 19th, having been among the blockading fleet off Wilmington, but could not get in. The steamer Ranger left on the 14th with a full cargo and returned here to-day, not having been into port. The report of the Flora having been run on a reef and a hole knocked into her bottom, having been frightened by a British mail steamer, is confirmed."

The recent amnesty proclamation of the President is to be promulgated to the prisoners now in the possession of the Union authorities. It is understood that a very large number of them will accept the proffered amnesty, and that the number of prisoners will then be greatly reduced.

The statement, said to be quoted from European papers, that a dispatch had been received by the French Government from the United States Government, declaring that the American republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy at their very doors, is incorrect. The true position of the question will be learned from the diplomatic correspondence which was submitted to Congress with the President's message, and is now in press. In the meantime it is safe to say that the question has not reached the stage described in the foregoing report.

NEW YEAR'S IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 1.—This morning, the Ministers from Foreign Courts with their attachés, all wearing the insignia of their rank and dignity, paid their respects to the President. Subsequently the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and of the Army, in full uniform, proceeded to the Executive mansion for a like purpose. The doors were open for the reception of the public, for two hours, and thousands of persons, as usual on similar occasions, crowded to the reception room to shake the President by the hand, and to hastily exchange pleasant words inspired by the advent of a New Year.

Washington, January 2.—To day's Chronicle says:

"Years ago, had any colored man presented himself at the White House at the President's levee, seeking an introduction to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would in all probability have been roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday four colored men, of genteel exterior and with the manners of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the Executive mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States."

New York Markets.

Cotton.—The latest cotton report is to the evening of the 31st December. The Journal of Commerce reports: Cotton is quiet and prices are hardly so firm, with sales of 600 bales at 81 to 82c. chiefly at the lower rate for middling upland.

Breadstuffs and provisions are thus reported in the Evening Express of the 2d:

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western flour is dull, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

The sales are 3000 bbls. at $6 30 to $6 40 for superfine State; $6 70 to $6 85 for extra State; $6 35 to $6 45 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; $6 90 to $7 60 for extra do including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $7 35 to $7 70, and trade brands of do. at $7 80 to $8 60.

Provisions.—The pork market was dull, but firmer; sales 600 bbls at $10 50 to 10 62½ for mess; $18 37½ to 18 50 for old mess; $19 75 for new mess, $14 50 for old prime.

Beef is quiet, with only small sales at previous rates. Texas Beef was dull and unchanged. Beef hams are quiet at $17 75 to $18 50 for Western.

Cut meats are steady at 7 to 8c for shoulders and 10½ to 11c for hams.

Bacon is firm, with sales of 700 boxes short rib. part at 10½, and 100 bxs Cumberland cut at 9¼. Lard was quiet and steady; sales 600 bbls and tcs at 12½ to 13.

The New Mexican Monarchy—A New Difficulty in the Way.

The New York Herald may be credited with the following:

St. Johns, December 30, 1863.—The following was received via Galway, not through our agent:—

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Archduke Maximilian considered the recognition by the Washington Government of the new Mexican monarchy as indispensable to his acceptance of the throne.

The proposal was formally made by the French Government to President Lincoln's Cabinet. A dispatch from Washington in reply was to the effect that the American republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy established at their very doors.

It is supposed that this will decide the Archduke to abandon the idea of accepting the throne of Mexico.

United States Marine Losses.

We find the following in a New York journal:

The marine losses for December were large, footing up forty-two vessels, of which eight were ships, five barks, seven brigs, eighteen schooners, two steamers, and two sloops. Of the above, two were captured and burned, one was captured, [illegible], seven were burned; one is missing, supposed lost, seven were abandoned; and two foundered. The total value of the property lost, destroyed and missing, is estimated at two million and eighty one hundred thousand five hundred dollars for the twelve months ending to-day twenty millions five hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The following table shows the losses of each month of the year:

	Vessels.	Value.
Total for January	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for April	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for July	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for August	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for September	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for twelve months	[illegible]	[illegible]

Contrary Opinions of Foreign Ministers.

The New York Express of the 2d says:

We have seen a letter from a reliable source stating that a Minister of one of the great Powers resident in Washington, recently stated that so long as the Confederates could keep an army in the field of one hundred thousand men they could not be conquered, and that they could keep a larger force than that more than five years after they had lost Richmond, Charleston and Mobile. This is contrary to the statement of Lord Lyons, as published by the London Post.

New York State Officers.—The following State officers of New York entered upon their duties on the 1st:

Secretary of State, Chauncey M. Depew; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson, re-elected; Treasurer, George W. Schuyler; Attorney-General, John Cochrane; State Engineer and Surveyor, William B. Taylor, re-elected; Canal Commissioner, Benjamin F. Bruce; Inspector of State Prisons, James K. Bates.

The Boston Gazette learns through an authentic channel that the colored prisoners taken at Wagner were turned over to the State authorities of South Carolina, and tried before the courts and condemned, but prudent counsels prevailed, and the prisoners were sent to the city jail, where they now are, subject to as good treatment as the white soldiers who are in captivity, and are as safe, probably.

Sugar and Molasses Direct from New Orleans.—The first lot of sugar and molasses direct by the river from New Orleans, for this city or Louisville, since the blockade of the Mississippi was established by the rebels, arrived here yesterday on the great steamer Atlantic. The Atlantic left New Orleans ten days ago. She has won the honor of being the first lower river steamer to make the through trip to the falls of the Ohio.—New Albany, (Ind.) Ledger, 26th.

War in South America.—The steamship Atlantic, at New York, from Aspinwall, brings the important intelligence that actual hostilities had broken out between the republics of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia. The Ecuadorians had invaded Colombia, and captured the small town of Tumaco without resistance. General Flores, with the Ecuadorian army, six thousand strong, was already in motion, and had announced his intention to attack Mosquera's forces at Pasto at once. The latter was concentrating his forces for battle, and it was thought his army would number ten thousand men. Much excitement existed in the republics.

A Good Hater.—A Paris correspondence of the 15th December says:

The discussion on the project of the address in reply to the Emperor's opening speech was commenced in the Senate yesterday. The Marquis de Boissy, who never permits an opportunity to pass without giving England a hard hit, took this occasion to charge her with all the crimes in the calendar, and, descending to particulars, attributed the strangling of the King of Madagascar, and the death by poison of the Viceroy of Egypt, to English influence. The Marquis de Boissy is probably the best English hater in Europe. He is the husband of the Countess Guiccioli, Byron's early love.

An unmannerly wag being asked by the landlady of his boarding-house, why, being so tall a man, he eat so little, replied: "Madam, a little goes a great way with me."

Miscellaneous Items.

Major-General Ord, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, arrived in this city on Friday accompanied by his staff.

Major-Generals Burnside, Blair, Prentiss and Schenck have resigned their commissions in the army.

Major-General J. J. Reynolds, formerly of the Army of the Tennessee, now commander of the Defences of New Orleans, is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of West Point.

Why are convents such very moral establishments? Because no-vices (novices) are received into them.

Squire Jack was a cabinet maker and undertaker, known far and wide as a master workman. One day a couple came to his office to get married. The man's face was familiar to the Squire, and he ordered him off in this wise: "Begone, you scoundrel! You haven't paid me for your first wife's coffin."

The total number of alien emigrants which arrived in New York to December 26 is 155,223; last year the number was but 76,306.

The London Daily News says that Heenan is slowly recovering. He attributes the loss of the battle to overreaching himself on the nineteenth round, and falling on his head and stunning himself. Mace has now challenged him for $5000 and the championship's belt.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—John Harney, who committed an assault and battery in the City Railroad cars on Pat. Monaghan, was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days for this disturbance.

John Moran and Ann Kelly who were married in the old country 20 years ago, and who had eleven children, were before the Court, for having had a domestic quarrel to the disturbance of the peace. John pleaded that this was his first appearance in Court. The wife was discharged, but the Judge required John to pay a fine of $2 50 for being drunk, and to give a peace bond for six months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bross, for the unlawful habit of emptying her wash basin from the balcony unto the sidewalk, was fined $25, with the privilege of 60 days in the Workhouse.

J. H. Spellico, for disorderly conduct, was sent down for 30 days.

P. White, whose outrages exceeded those of the former, was sent down for 60 days.

Dominique Bere, who left his carriage without a driver, was fined $5, and Mary Ann Magianne for being drunk, lewd and abandoned, was sent down for four months, to be ransomed by a fine of $15.

Robert Perkins and Th. Lascomb, of the Bazard, for being drunk and noisy were fined $10 each, and sent to prison to await the requisition of their captain.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, Jan. 11, 1864.

We have but few changes to note in either commercial or monetary matters to-day, operations being again checked by dark and rainy weather while prices have been fully maintained for our principal staples and neither Exchange nor Specie have shown any falling off.

The annual election for Directors of the Bank of New Orleans resulted in the choice of the following ticket with but trifling opposition. Messrs. Frank Williams, M. Pilsbury, S. Sarner, J. W. Champlin, W. A. Johnson, J. J. Mistle, Chas. Sagory, Geo. W. McCarron, J. M. Hall, R. Geddes, H. Kennedy and O. K. Dunning.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was moderate, and met with a fair demand at 1 per cent. discount for first class New York sight, but we also noticed sales at ½ for Sight and 1¼ for one day's sight. Some private Sight on Boston was passed at 1 discount. We heard of no sales of second class or time bills, but on Saturday we noticed negotiations at 1¾ for twenty days' Sight on New York, and 2 discount for thirty days' Sight at 3½ discount. The Banks continued to check on New York at par, and dealers drew at ⅛ discount for Sight and ½ discount for one day's Sight. Foreign Exchange was firm. Two of the Banks sold Sterling at 171¾, and Francs at 3.20 and 3.25, in both cases either for their own or Legal Tender notes. Private bills may be quoted at 170 to 170 for Sterling, and 3 to 3.20 for Francs.

Gold was in fair request and ruled high and sold at 50½, 50¾, 50⅞ and 50 per cent. premium, including a considerable amount at outside figures. Dealers paid 50½ per cent premium on the small sums offered at their counters. Silver continued to range from 47 to 48 per cent. premium, dealers paying 47¾ a 44, American dollars were sold at 50 per cent. premium, but some parties held them at 60. Mexican dollars were held at 63½ premium which was 2½ per cent. better than gold.

Dealers continue to offer 1 to 2 per cent. premium for both Citizens' and Canal Bank notes, but outside buyers can hardly find them under 2½ and have been compelled to pay still more. A considerable amount of Bank of Louisiana notes changed hands at 51 to and 52c per dollar. They may be quoted at 51@52c. Crescent City continue in request at 62@63c and 65c.; Merchants' are dull at 30@37c. Legal Tender notes circulated freely at par with our general currency, but when wanted for exchange or other purposes, or for other special purposes, considerably commanded 40 @ 45 per cent. premium.

We noticed some sales of City Bonds, issued to the Jackson Rail Road, at 60, and Consolidated City Bonds at 60 and 61, January coupons off. Nothing transpired in St. Louis. The last sale of City Railroad reported was at 131 per share. Gas Light Bonds[illegible] Insurance Scrip may be quoted at [illegible] per dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, January 11, 1864.

COTTON.—The sales on Saturday, to which we referred in our report as "not reported," included 51 bales Good Ordinary at 64, 54 Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 70½ and 140 Strict Good Ordinary at 71½c, which makes the aggregate, for that day's business 265 bales. To-day, the market opened with a fair demand, but the movement was checked both by the limited supply offering and the stringent pretensions of holders, and the sales [illegible] reported were confined to [illegible] bales, at previous rates, as follows: 17 bales Ordinary at [illegible]; 8 Middling at 79; 27, classification not given, at 75c.; 1 Low Middling at 7[illegible], and 12 Strict Middling at 76c., and 43 Middling at 78c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was a marked depression in the spirit of purchasers to operate to-day, but business was prevented by rainy weather, and the sales were confined to a small lot of Inferior Sugar at 5c, and 94 bbls. Molasses, the latter lots, all Prime old crop, [illegible] for good new crop, and 62 for [illegible]. Sugar is [illegible], but the light and very firmly held. By auction, [illegible] Sugar at 11½ @ 13c for Seconds and light yellow Cut, and also 65 M [illegible] for Inferior and ordinary new crop. Other sales have taken place were postponed on account of the weather.

FLOUR.—Last Saturday, not previously reported, 300 bbls. choice S[illegible] at $9 per bbl. To-day, 270 bbls. superfine sold at $8 7[illegible] and 200 choice do. at $9 75 per bbl.

CORN.—To-day, a lot of 140 sacks Louisiana Yellow sold at $1 60 per bushel. Saturday, not previously reported, 360 sacks Louisiana Yellow sold at $1 60, and 180 do. at $1 62½ per bushel.

HAY.—Northern inspected is selling in small lots on the landing at $[illegible] per ton.

CANDLES.—[illegible] boxes short weight Star sold, on [illegible].

HIDES.—A lot of 100 dry country sold at [illegible].

FREIGHTS.—We quote to-day the rates by steamships for New York [illegible] for Cotton, [illegible] ... for Molasses. ... for Sugar at $1 25, and 300 bbls. Molasses at [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 210 sacks Oats at $1 [illegible] per bushel and a lot of Hay at $[illegible] per ton. There were sold, the particulars of which we did not learn, while others to have taken place were postponed on account rainy weather.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 12, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 63 Beeves and 21 Hogs. Amount of Stock sold were 53 Beeves and 30 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 124 Beeves, 20 Hogs, 840 Veals and 8 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, per lb	...	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, per lb	...	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, per lb	...	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per lb	...	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head	...	[illegible]
Veals, 1st quality, per head	...	[illegible]
Veals, 2d quality, per head	...	[illegible]
Hogs, per lb. gross	...	[illegible]
Milch Cows, per head	...	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, per head	...	[illegible]

The market continues bare of Western Beeves and Sheep.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 12, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Moselle, (British) Leatheridge, for Matamoras, in ballast.
Steamer Nebraska, Glenny, for Donaldsonville. Master
Steamer Mittie Stephens, Goldin, for Baton Rouge. Master
Steamer Jennie Rogers, McQuaid, for Baton Rouge. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Alabama, Bowen, 60 hours from Pass Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
Schr Rover, [illegible], from Ponchatoula—[illegible]
Schr Posey, Paine, from Coast—2d dist
Schr Sury [illegible], Paine, from Coast
Schr L'eclair, Portis, from Coast
Schr Morning Star, Tanovich, from Coast—2d dist
Schr Star, Gusmano, from Coast—2d dist
Schr Italienne, [illegible], from Plaquemine
Sloop Echo, Buist, from Cat Island—2d dist
Barge Geo Connell Nelson, from Bayou Vincent
Barge Eden, Donnelly, from Coast

STEAMBOATS.

Mittie Stephens, Goldin, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Annapolis, Pickett, from Baltimore
Ship Harmony
Ship E D Clark, Knapp[illegible], from Bath (Me)
Bark Warren Hallett, Moyo, from Boston
Bark H W Boynton, Mitchell, from Philadelphia
Bark Gertrude, Chase, from New York
Bark Commerce, Rodgers, from Boston
Brig Fanny Foulke, Cobb, from Philadelphia
Brig J M Sawyer, Bonnet, from Philadelphia
Brig [illegible], Washburne, from Philadelphia
Schr C E Knight, Hawes, from Portland (Me)
Schr J W Miner, Berry, from New York
Schr Sunbeam
Schr Palestine, Connor, from Havana
Schr Exchange, (prize) from Vera Cruz

MEMORANDA.

Capt W A Meade, of the bark Old Hickory, reports that on the 23d December experienced very heavy weather; wind from S S E; at 4 P M blew a hurricane from W S W, and continued for three hours; lost foresails, two close-reefed topsails, spanker, and stern sails blown out of the gaskets. The bark was spoken by a U S gunboat the day afterwards, but could not understand her name, as it was blowing too hard.

EXPORTS.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Nebraska—Sundry mdse
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—Sundry mdse

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Washington—25 bxs cheese 14 firkins butter Brett & Davis—75 do. 4 Severns—30 bxs whisky 30 do alcohol 70 bbls [illegible] [illegible] baskets champagne Collector of the Port—15 firkins butter [illegible] ... [illegible]

B F Benjamin—A Chomby—Major A Comstock—J H Conrad—W C Dunne—[illegible]—J Devine—J W Dunnan—P Dwyer—Davis & Jackson—[illegible]—Elmo—H Fleming—A J French—[illegible]—F F Folger & co—H Folsom & co—T Fitzwilliam—S Finkle—P Gelpi—[illegible]—C W Graham & co—L Godchaux—A Hill—Hoffman & Marks—H [illegible]—O Hodge—E Girard & Cobb[illegible]—[illegible]—T F Gulon—E Hoffman—F E Herman—H Hafner—H Hirschman—J [illegible]—M [illegible]—C Jaubert & co—T Keen & Son—S Keiffer—[illegible]—A Koenig—M Kursheedt—R Lawrence—J Levine—G Lessmann—[illegible]—Pierre & co—A Liberman—Lessard & Reinschardt—J Levois & co—M Lobe—Lizard & Mitchell—Mea[illegible]—S N Moody—H Marks—S Marks—S Marx—Meyer Bros—T Meyer—E Marquese & co—D McCan—North & co—L Nunnitz & Bro—J Zacher—drath—T W Wright—W H H Witherell—J [illegible]—S Wise—G Wolfe—T L White & co—E A Witters—W Wagner—Ward, Witters & co—O H Vinton—Van Benthuysen & co—M Trinou—Turcoll & co—P O'Donnell—M Phineas—E P Page—C Paterson—C H Richardson—I Revoist & co—F Roger & co—Rice Bros & co—F Rickert—J Ross—L Ross—Brasselder & Zuberbier—J S Sands—Schmidt & Ziegler—H G Stearns—M W Smith—Siglar—J Smith & co—J [illegible]

NEW YORK—Per ship Centurion—210 kegs white lead 80 do nails 50 half bbls beef 4 [illegible] hams hay 30 barrels pork 75 bbls coffee 3 tcs beef 35 bales cotton 38 bbls bread 26 tons coal 1691 bars iron and assorted mdse [illegible] J Simon—C Chapotel—Duclos & co—G Thoerer—Henderson & Gaines—T Prudhomme—S B Bovens & co—Wheaton & co—Schneider & Zuberbier—T H K[illegible]—P Dwyer—Blake & Tower—G W Graham & co—E F Minton & co—S S Moore & co—Kearny, Biois & co—Fugot & co—and order

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Old Hickory—407 bbls flour [illegible] bbls candles 25 bbls lard oil 134 bbs bran [illegible] coal 224 [illegible] casks 54 ankle and 5 bbls pork [illegible] bbls beef and [illegible] to E Marquese & co—Smith & White—A A Yorke—Rice Bros & co—J A Bell—Moody, merry & White—E J Hart & co—E M Rusha—D Humbrecht—W Bosher—G A Reddick—E Gasche—Ross & Scherber—Newman & Guillard—and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BONFOUCA—Per schr Rover—30 cords wood master
COAST—Per schr Fancy—35 hhds sugar 61 bbls molasses S P Waters
COAST—Per schr Sorprise—2 hhds sugar 18 bbls molasses A Thinner
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—37 hhds sugar 2 Brugier 2 bbls do 10 bbls molasses F Avet & co—35 do E L Huff & co—50 bbls corn to order
COAST—Per schr Star—30 hhds sugar 3 bbls do 100 bbls molasses F L Huff & co
COAST—Per schr Morning Star—15 hhds sugar 6 bbls do 55 P Maspero
CAT ISLAND—Per sloop Echo—600 bbls charcoal to master
BAYOU VINCENT—Per barge Geo Coleman—[illegible] cords wood to master
COAST—Per barge Eden—2 bales cotton 111 hhds sugar 151 bbls molasses Friedlander & Gerson—39 do do 32 hhds sugar Capt Conner—19 do do 14 molasses Bower & Garner—8 do do 20 do cotton Capt Donnelly
PLAQUEMINE—Per schr Italienne—36 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses J P Waters—2 do sugar to order
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—12 hhds sugar 2 bbls molasses 14 bales cotton F J DeRiviere—14 do J J Taylor—17 do A W Taylor—[illegible] do 29 bags do 80 [illegible] F [illegible] & Jones—30 do G B Hartman—A S Mansfield—32 bbls molasses 12 hhds sugar P Maspero—26 do M W Wallmore—sundries to order
Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G W R R

51 hhds sugar 143 bbls 27 bbls molasses Bullman, Martinez & Dix—35 hhds sugar 31 bbls molasses A F Nebiom—14 do do 19 hhds sugar S B Bovens & co—8 do do 4 hhds molasses Lobst & Charpentier—135 do do J P Vanderpe—3 bales cotton C L Smith—1 hhds sugar W H Letchford—8 do S Friedlander—6 do A Mitcheltree—1 do J N Jackson—14 do A Lafonrade—5 do J M Johnston & co—5 bales cotton C V Woodruff—[illegible] bags cotton seed F J DeRiviere—11 bales do Col Hu[illegible]—11 hhds sugar 41 bbls molasses Brett & Davis—27 do do J Ferro—40 do do 4 hhd sugar Graham, Hodges & co—30 bbls molasses J C Ross—7 do do 2 hhds sugar not hhds C A Wood—221 do Capt Cop—31 do A S Mansfield

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 11, 1864.

To the People of Louisiana:

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz:

I. Governor.
II. Lieutenant Governor.
III. Secretary of State.
IV. Treasurer.
V. Attorney General.
VI. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
VII. Auditor of Public Accounts.

who shall when so elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil Government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate or relate to slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's Proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the Fourth day of March, 1864.

III. The Registration of voters, effected under the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union associations, not inconsistent with the Proclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the People, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution, will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the details of election, will be announced in subsequent orders.

V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. The fundamental law of the State is martial law. It is competent and just for the Government to surrender to the people, at the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operations; to prepare the way by prompt and wise measures, for the full restoration of the State to the Union and its power to the people, to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complicate for the human mind, have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions, the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the preferences of men, and if so be that its purposes be just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason.

The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive officers, faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both houses of Congress—and then by a convention which will confirm the action of the people, and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so grand a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his admonitions!

Louisiana in the opening of her history sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon its government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime power of the world, by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

NOTICE.

THE steamship CREOLE from New York is now discharging her cargo at the foot of Toulouse street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, when landed, as neither the ship owners nor agents will be responsible for loss or damage. All goods not claimed will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners. All freight money must be paid at the office of the agents. WARNEKEN & CO., jan10 Agents.

Wanted,

A SCHOONER of 1500 barrels capacity, to go up the coast. Apply to A. F. DUNBAR, jan12 1w 51 Common street.

Wanted,

A CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress—a white woman preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 181 Bourbon street. jan12 3t

NOTICE.

MRS. WIDOW A. LOEZ, grateful for the patronage heretofore extended to her, informs her friends and the public that she carries on the same business, with the same workmen. Orders promptly and carefully attended to. She has on hand Calesses, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. Carriages repaired on moderate terms. No. 184 Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. jan12 3t

Coal!......Coal!......Coal!

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL

WILL be sold by the barrel, and delivered in any part of the city, at a very low price, during the next ten days, while the ship is discharging at Post 36, 2d district, foot of Ursulines street. Orders received at 16 St. Charles street. jan6 6t

Fougera's Iodinized Cod Liver Oil.

FIVE gross of this favorite OIL, landing from steamship Creole, for sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets. The proprietors of the Iodinized Cod Liver Oil regret to announce to the public of New Orleans, that, in consequence of the enormous advance in prices of all the articles required for the preparation of their oil, they have been compelled to add 50 per cent. to the original price. Each bottle will be charged $1 50 in future. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

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

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, January 12 and 13, 1864.

LAST TIME THIS SEASON,

Of the beautiful play, by Lester Wallack, Esq., in five acts, now enjoying a run in New York of FOURTEEN WEEKS, entitled

ROSEDALE, —OR— THE RIFLE BALL.

For cast and synopsis of incidents and scenery, see small bills.

In preparation—The intensely interesting play, in five acts, entitled THE MARBLE HEART. Also, Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of MACBETH.

MONDAY EVENING, January 18, 1864, first Benefit in New Orleans of Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT.

Tickets may be obtained of the Treasurer in quantities. Seats secured on Tuesday, January 14.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $3 to $6; Parquette and Dress Circle 75c; Family Circle, 50c; Loges, 40c; White Gallery, 25c; Gallery, 20c; Colored Gallery, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second tier 75. [illegible]

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. when seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.

Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, will run, after the performance on each night, with seats vacant for Carrollton and intermediate stations. jan13

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SPALDING & ROGERS............PROPRIETORS

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1864.

CIRCUS.

With the largest Troupe and Best Performers ever before brought together in one Exhibition—Great hit of ROBERT NICOLO in the ZAMPILAERESTATION—Continued engagement of Mr. Conti's DOGS and MONKEYS.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

For prices of admission see bills of the day.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M. when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. jan12

LEGAL NOTICES.

Fulton Market Beef, Flour Coffee, Tea, Crushed Sugar, Nails, Choice Jamaica Rum and Molasses Barrels.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, January 12th at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 Camp street, will be sold: 27 bbls and half bbls Fulton Market BEEF. 27 bbls Flour, 11 sacks Coffee, 4 boxes Candles, 34 kegs Nails, 4 chests Tea, 3 bbls Crushed sugar, 2 bales Moss.

—ALSO—

9 demijohns JAMAICA RUM.

—ALSO—

450 MOLASSES BARRELS and HALF-BARRELS. Terms cash. jan12

Sale of Condemned Stores,

BY PHINNEY & AMORY,

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, January 13th, 1864 at 2 o'clock, P. M., by order of W. E. Irwin, Captain and C. S. at the Carrollton Railroad Depot, Carrollton:

1200 pounds HAMS.
600 pounds PEAS.
28 barrels BEEF.
About 200 GREEN HIDES.

Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jan12

Beef......Beef......Beef.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) the 12th January, 1864 at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in store No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street— 50 barrels MESS BEEF. Terms cash. jan12

Lyon Sausages.

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction TUESDAY, 12th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 95 Old Levee street, for account of whom it may concern— 5 cases LYON SAUSAGES, P. E. S. Terms cash. jan12

Furniture......Furniture,

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles St.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, (their regular day for sales of furniture, &c.) 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, on St. Charles street, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bookcases, Bureaus, Armoires, Secretaries, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, &c. Terms cash. jan12

Auction Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for past favors, beg to announce to their numerous patrons and the public that, having leased the extensive buildings formerly occupied by Messrs. John D. Bein & Son, adjoining the Old Auction Mart, they will be prepared in a few days to receive consignments of Groceries, Liquors, and every description of merchandise, including Carriages, Buggies, &c., for sale at auction, and trust that their past efforts to give general satisfaction will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Liberal advances made on consignments when required, without extra charge.

jan14 MONTGOMERY & BROS.

Removal.

A. F. HICKMAN, Wholesale Grocer, has removed from Nos. 5 and 6 Front Levee to 55 and 57 Old Levee, corner of Bienville street, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers. jan11 2t

Furnished Rooms.

BACHELORS Furnished Rooms to rent at No. 104 Conquet street. jan9 1m

Wanted.

A FURNISHED PARLOR and BEDROOM, with BOARD, for a gentleman and wife; a private table preferred; location must be pleasant and in a good neighborhood. Apply to or address W J S, 33 Magazine street. jan7 1t

Notice.

A PATENT LEVER GOLD WATCH, supposed to have been stolen, has been left at Mr. F. Gomme's, No. 303 Chartres street. The owner can have it by paying cost of advertising.

Sugar Plantation Wanted to Hire.

THE advertiser, an old Resident of New Orleans, responsible, and well known in this community, desires to lease a plantation, of about [illegible] acres, on the Mississippi river, within 50 miles of the city. Address W. C. Look Box No. 25, stating location, terms, &c., which will receive immediate attention. jan8 6t

Opportunity for Investment.

THE undersigned offers at private sale until the 17th instant, his SHOP, FIXTURES and complete assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., every thing needful in one line of a Druggist and Apothecary, at the well established stand, 81 Tchoupitoulas street, the oldest in the city. Should he not sell at private sale before the 17th instant, on that day Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell to the highest bidder the entire stock at auction.

jan8 1d HU KENNEDY, Corner Bienville and Chartres sts.

Notice.

THE Power of Attorney, granted by me to Mr. MANUEL HIDALGO, in the year 1863, is hereby revoked. NICOLAS VALLORY. jan9 6t

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,

NEW ORLEANS, 4th January, 1864.

AT an election by the stockholders of this institution on the 14th ult., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit: Geo. Jonas, J H Stauffer, Jr., W. Babcock, C. T. Buddecke, D. McCoard, S. B. Hart, and C. Schneider. And at a meeting of the Board held this day George Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected president.

CH. JUMONVILLE, jan4 1w Acting Cashier.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Smoked Beef and Tongues.

NOW landing ex steamship Morning Star— 7 bbls "Washington" HAMS, New York City cured; 2 bbls extra Sugar-cured do; 7 boxes smoked BEEF; 1 bbl smoked TONGUES. For sale by WM. J. REID, jan7 6t 33 Magazine st.

Geo. E. Tyler & Co.,

No. 3 MAGAZINE STREET, CORNER CANAL,

SELL Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, and all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, &c., at auction, making quick returns and small commissions.

Freights and duties paid and cash advanced on consignments when desired. New Orleans, January 1864. jan10 tf

Shoe Store.

J. J. WECKERLING, Shoe Dealer, formerly at the corner of Frenchmen and Moreau streets, has removed to the corner of Esplanade and Old Levee (late Victory) streets, opposite the Engine House of Fire Company No. 9. jan10 1m

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LEIGHTON, F. K. HAYMAN. New Orleans, December 30th, 1863. jan8 3t

Coal for sale at Retail.

A BARGE load of large Lump COAL, at the foot of Poydras street, in quantities to suit. Five barrels delivered at 60 cents per barrel. N. B.—Barge for sale. jan8 1w

The City Bank of New Orleans,

A BANK OF DEPOSIT,

NO. 28 CAMP STREET, CORNER OF COMMON

WILL purchase and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, American and Foreign Coin, and Uncurrent Money. W. S. MOUNT, nov1 tf Manager.

Coal Oil Lamps,

A LARGE assortment of assorted Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Oil, &c. For sale by E. F. MIOTON & CO., jan12 3taw corner Chartres and Conti streets.

JUDICIAL SALES.

O. Talamon & Desormeaux vs. Robert W. Estlin & Co. (Robert Wilson Estlin, Robert Young Stock and Richard Thornhill.)

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 10856—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the said District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the Twelfth day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Baronne, Union, Carondelet and Perdido streets and designated as lot D on a sketch annexed to an act passed before T. Guyol, late a Notary Public in this city, dated the 2d day of April 1846. The said lot measures thirty feet eleven inches and three lines front on Union street, one hundred and fifteen feet six inches and four lines in depth on the side towards Baronne street adjoining lot C on said plan, one hundred and thirteen feet seven inches and six lines in depth on the opposite side at which depth the rear line measures with Union street, twenty three feet six inches and two lines, thence forming a right angle a four feet ten inches towards Perdido street and then a two feet three inches parallel with Union street, until it strikes the rear point of the side line adjoining lot C. The buildings and improvements comprise a three story brick store, slate-roofed, out houses, &c., No. 17 Union street. Being the same property acquired by defendants from Walter G. Robinson by an act dated October 13th, 1858 before Theodore Guyol, late a Notary Public in this city and recorded in the Conveyance Office in this city, book 79, folio 25.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, jan11 20 [illegible] Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Great Reduction in Prices

—OF—

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

17 CAMP STREET.

HAVING received the appointment as Agent for the sale of Singer's Sewing Machines, I have taken the large store, No. 17 Camp street, and am now prepared, with a good assortment of Machines to sell at a great reduction in prices. Every Machine will be guaranteed for three years.

The Genuine Singer NEEDLES, direct from Factory, are now sold at reduced rates, as also an assortment of Silk, Needles and parts of Machines.

THOMAS F. BROWNE, 17 Camp street, dec21 1m opposite the City Hotel.

Notice......Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from No. 4 Magazine street to 37 Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS from the brands on Cabanas, Partagas, Intimidad, Meridiana Rebujon, Imperial, Flor de la Habana, &c., &c. JAYME MAGI, Importer. dec31 1m

JOS. TOURNÉ

NOTARY PUBLIC,

38............Exchange Alley............38.

Will attend to all Marine and Commercial Business, Adjusting of Averages, Noticing and Extending Protest for Sea and Steamboat Captains.

Collections of Notes and Exchange in general. dec6 6m

See the other side of this page for our French Evening Edition.

E. BORDELOIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,

NO. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET. nov15 6m

FOUGERA'S

COMPOUND IODINISED COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, by the addition of Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus, chemically combined with the best New Foundland Oil, is medicinally FIVE TIMES STRONGER than simple Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore far preferable to any other oil, and is as economical as it saves TIME, MONEY, SUFFERING and LIFE. In diseases of the Lungs (Consumption &c.), Scrofula, Rheumatism, Swelling of the Glands, Rickets, &c., and general Debility of the System, it is certainly the most effective remedy known. Price $1 a bottle. Agent E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist. oc15 2tw 5m

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent,

DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS.

QUATORZIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863	$176,479 27
Primes sur les risques d'incendie	47,3[illegible]
Primes sur les risques de rivières	12,[illegible] 12
Primes sur la vie	365 00
	$236,[illegible]
Montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863	$178,[illegible]
Pertes dans la même période:	
Sur les risques d'incendie	$14,[illegible] 14
Sur les risques de mer	29,[illegible]
Sur les risques de rivières	2,6[illegible] 35
Sur la vie	5,0[illegible] 00
	$51,123 30
Plus les dépenses générales, profits et pertes, &c., intérêts au moins, escomptes et polices	16,939 91
	$[illegible] 21
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863	$ [illegible]
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:	
Prêts sur garanties et actions publiques	$ 140 375 39
Prêts sur hypothèques	60,715 00
Effets pour primes	[illegible]
De pour primes en voie de perception	[illegible]
Propriétés foncières (bureau de la rue du Camp)	36,000 00
100 actions de Banques	60,000 00
Bons et billets de l'Etat de la Louisiane, de la ville et du Nord	170,400 00
Scrips d'autres Compagnies	[illegible] 72
En caisse et change sur l'étranger	47,8[illegible] 25
	$1,[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS—VILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLÉANS.

Qu'on se souvienne que le 22 mai 1863, pardevant moi le soussigné, juge de paix dûment et pour la ville, ont comparu THOMAS A. ADAMS, président, et WM H. RICE, secrétaire pro tem de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent, lesquels, étant dûment assermentés, ont déclaré que l'état ci-dessus est vrai et correct, et est un extrait des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, président.
WM H. RICE, secrétaire pro tem.

Signé et assermenté le 22 mai 1863, pardevant moi, JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Deuxième juge de paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer un intérêt de SIX POUR CENT l'an, sur tous les certificats de profits non payés, à tous les porteurs desdits certificats ou à leur ayant cause, le premier lundi de juillet prochain. Ils ont, en outre, déclaré un DIVIDENDE SCRIP de vingt pour cent sur les profits nets des primes de la Compagnie pour l'exercice expiré le 30 avril 1863. Il sera émis des certificats pour lesdits dividendes après le douzième lundi d'août prochain.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, président,
GEORGE JONAS, vice-président,
WM H. RICE, secrétaire pro tem.

DIRECTEURS.

Thomas A. Adams,	Alexander Duthill,
George Jonas,	James Turner,
Samuel Bell,	P. H. Strong,
John Watt,	E. S. Newman,
M. O. H. Norton,	J. J. Person,
S. S. Sumner,	P. Avendano,
Moses Greenwood,	Wm. S. Tullis,
Walter G. Robinson,	J. J. Noble,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	A. Heine,
H. M. Wright,	M. Olliz,
C. T. Buddecke,	A. M. Agelasto,
J. W. Carroll,	F. W. Schoenfeld,
John D. Bein,	Magnus Fula,
H. Freileen,	Ferdinand Mota,
Samuel Smith,	J. J. Hanna,
F. Bimes,	Robert Geddes.

Marsh—1 an

LOUISIANA ACADEMY.

Institution dirigée par M. A. Ferrier

PENSIONNAT ET EXTERNAT

Pour les jeunes gens, RUE HOPITAL, No. 136, entre Dauphine et Bourgogne.

Les prix varient de 6 à [illegible] selon le degré d'avancement des élèves.

Les personnes qui désirent des prospectus peuvent s'adresser à l'institution rue Hôpital, No 136, entre Dauphine et Bourgogne. 1 jan—1m

INSTITUT ST-LOUIS

POUR LES DEMOISELLES,

Dirigé par Mme DERON,

275,.......RUE DAUPHINE.......275.

ON peut, pour plus de renseignements, se procurer des prospectus à l'établissement, ou chez les principaux libraires. 27 août—1an—ti

Institution Locquet,

PENSIONNAT, EXTERNAT ET DEMI-PENSION POUR JEUNES DEMOISELLES,

Rue du Camp No 199, entre Julia et St Joseph.

LA Directrice de cet établissement a l'honneur d'informer les parents de ses élèves et les familles qui désireraient lui confier leurs enfants, qu'elle a transféré son institution au No 199 rue du Camp, entre Julia et St-Joseph. Ce nouveau local possède de vastes cours et jardins, et offre aux pensionnaires tous les avantages désirables d'hygiène et de comfort. Les cours pour la saison d'hiver recommenceront le mardi 1er septembre.

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à l'établissement, où des prospectus seront délivrés. [illegible]

INSTITUT ST-CHARLES.

PENSIONNAT ET EXTERNAT POUR LES DEMOISELLES.

25...........RUE BOURBON...........25

MME MACÉ annonce respectueusement aux familles qu'elle ne fixe définitivement en ville, et que les cours de son institution recommenceront MARDI, 1er septembre.

Les meilleurs professeurs sont attachés à cet Institut. Mr. Lavender est chargé des premières classes anglaises. Mme Macé et M. Garreau ont la direction des classes françaises.

Les principes d'anglais et de français sont aussi enseignés avec le plus grand soin par des dames d'une maîtrise reconnue, et appuyés par les soins de l'institution.

NOTA—Il sera fait, une fois par semaine, par M. Garreau, un cours public d'histoire et de littérature. Les personnes qui désireraient assister à ces cours ou se procurer des prospectus, doivent s'adresser à l'institution. [illegible]

100 CASKS SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINE—For sale by E. J. HART & CO., nov25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Advances

ON consignments to our friends at Havre, Bordeaux and New York. OSCAR BERGIER & CO., lily 8n No. 17 St. Louis street.