New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN'Y 20, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. L. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] Levee street, [illegible] furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] furniture. At 10½ o'clock, [illegible] furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] furniture.

The ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans are respectfully invited to attend the auction sale of D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at No. 140 Canal street, over the Savings Bank, of splendid rosewood, mahogany and black walnut suits of furniture, wardrobes, also, various other household furniture, oil paintings, engravings, books, &c. See his auction advertisement.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—The contents of house No. 27 Magazine street will be sold at auction at 10½ o'clock, A. M., to-day, by McCerren & Landry. See their advertisement.

THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for the Directors of this company took place on the 4th inst., resulting in the choice of gentlemen of well known worth and efficiency, whose names are given elsewhere in a notice signed by Mr. Wm. J. Carter, Secretary of the Company. The Board first yesterday and elected Mr. J. M. Lapeyre President. We take it for granted that Mr. George Pandely, so long the popular and efficient Superintendent of the road, is continued in the same office.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The noon performance for accommodating ladies and children [illegible] will of course not be [illegible]. Should the weather prove favorable, we may anticipate a perfect rush for the Academy's doors.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—We regret sincerely that a bad cold on the part of Mr. Baker and a sprained ankle on the part of Mr. L. Barrett prevented those gentlemen from appearing last night on the stage. In consequence, the Merry Wives was postponed, and several farces substituted. We hope to announce the speedy reappearance of artists who are so invaluable. London Assurance will be given to-night.

Arrival of the Matanzas.

The steamship Matanzas, Wm. Liesegang, commander, arrived last evening from New York on the 9th inst. The following is her list of passengers:

Mrs Tregheer and son, Mrs Mary Burns, Mrs W J Ford, D. Bellard, A. Villanueva, [illegible], O C Wall, [illegible], Maj G E Bergien, Manuel Martels.

The Matanzas passed, on the 15th inst., off Carysfort Reef, brig Lizzie, bound from New York to New Orleans.

Late Southern News via Mobile.

FROM VIRGINIA—[illegible] AT WORK

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

FROM CHARLESTON.

JOHN MORGAN'S CALL.

The Richmond Congress.

The *True Delta* issued an extra yesterday evening with news from Mobile papers of the 12th and 13th inst. We reproduce the most interesting of this intelligence:

The Siege of Charleston.

Charleston, January 11.—Three shells this morning, and six this afternoon, were fired at the city. Nobody hurt. Some firing was heard in the direction of Light House Inlet, believed to be our batteries opening on the enemy on Black Island. Nine shots were fired yesterday afternoon from a thirty-pounder on Fort Sumter, seven of which struck. The fleet is quiet.

The Rebel Army in Virginia.

Orange Courthouse, January 11.—Mostly attacked a picket post of the enemy near Warrenton, on Wednesday night, and captured eighteen prisoners, killing one, wounding eighteen or twenty more, and bringing off forty horses and killed fifty or sixty more. Mostly lost none in killed or wounded.

The *Register* of the 12th says:

An officer just from the army of Virginia gives us cheering accounts of the good condition and excellent spirit of those troops. He represents that they are well clad and abundantly provided with rations. They are in winter quarters, and like old soldiers who know how to take care of themselves, they have built huts and [illegible] plenty of fuel, and are as comfortable as men can be in a climate as rigorous as that of Northern Virginia. It is veteran, tried and glorious army that Gen. Lee commands. The morale and confidence it possessed, it has won by its own valor, and it is ready to do it all over. There is no harder a reliance faith in their glorious chief, and that chief is not annoyed by the snarls and discontents of scheming political generals.

Affairs in Tennessee.

From the *Register* of the 12th we take the annexed paragraph:

THE FRONT.—The Charleston *Courier* learns that scouts, who have recently returned from the region of Knoxville, report that Burnside has been reinforced by a division of troops who came through Cumberland Gap. The position of the enemy, in front of Longstreet, however, is still considered untenable. Heavy skirmishes are constantly going on at the outposts. In one of these, recently, a colonel and fifty prisoners were captured.

Robert Owen, a citizen of Blount county, was arrested near Wimbeldon on the 1st, and is held to trial for the Confederate cause. A large guard is kept by the enemy at the tunnel on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, near Cowan.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S FIRST ORDER.—Much solicitude, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, has been expressed to see this order, and it will be found quite an interesting document. Brief and expressive of a true soldier, it speaks to the men. There has been so much "bombast" about the addresses of some of our military men, that one like this is refreshing:

Dalton, Ga., December 27, 1863.—General Orders No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of his Excellency the President, the undersigned has the honor to assume the command of the army of Tennessee. J. E. JOHNSTON.

From a private letter received in this city from Gen. Johnston, we make the following extract:

"[illegible] the troops in general comfortably clothed. A few hundred, however, are without blankets, and all are in want of shoes. [illegible] to furnish the blankets soon, but we are receiving and expecting regular supplies of shoes. Two benevolent ladies of Columbus, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Law, brought us one hundred and fifty blankets a few days ago, collected by them at that place. [Might not that [illegible] be done in and about Atlanta?]"

John Morgan to Take the Field.

The Richmond papers contain a call from John Morgan, dated at Decatur, Ga., January, 1864, urging all the soldiers of his command to meet him at that place instantly, for active service. The address concludes:

"The work before us will be arduous, and will require brave hearts and willing hands. Let no man falter or delay, for no time is to be lost. Every one must bring his horse and gun who can. Those who cannot will have them furnished."

Longstreet's Position.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th says:

There is nothing new from the lines in the Central West. Longstreet is still supposed to hold a position which threatens East Tennessee and Kentucky, and keeps Grant in the necessity of protecting his line of communication with Nashville and other localities in the rear. The casualties in the recent Knoxville campaign of Longstreet, it is said, will not exceed twelve hundred men. There is no uneasiness felt for his present position. The country between the Clinch and Holston rivers abounds in strong points capable of easy defense.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, has the following:

The news from Charleston is interesting. The following official dispatch from Gen. Beauregard was received yesterday at the War Department:

Charleston, January 4.—The enemy has been reconnoitering and sounding in the vicinity of Dewee's Inlet, north of Long Island, indicating a possible movement in that direction. His [illegible] on Cole Island have lately increased. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Blockade Running.

Another steamer laden with Government freight has slipped into port. The blockaders only saw and tried to head her off, but she had the [illegible] heels for them. [illegible] sailed the Beauregard, is made of iron, and is good [illegible] by the name of a well known house in this city, to which she belongs.

Exemptions, Substitutes, Wages and [illegible] for Military Purposes.

Richmond, Jan. 5.—This morning the Military Committee reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, which provides that all free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50 shall be held liable to perform duties in connection with the military defenses of the country, such as work on fortifications, government works for the production or preparation of the materials of war.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to employ as many slaves, [illegible] in the wants of the service may require, furnishing rations, clothing, and paying, [illegible] eleven dollars per month [illegible] to the enemy or disease incurred in the discharge of the service required, the owners shall be entitled to receive their value. The Secretary of War is authorized to impress as many slaves as may be required, from time to time, in the absence of [illegible]. The bill was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

GERMANY.

[illegible]

of the literary gossip of England that Charlotte Bronte painted an episode of Thackeray's private history in her remarkable sketch of Rochester in Jane Eyre. It is stated that the deceased author leaves two daughters, one of whom, Miss Anne Thackeray, is herself an authoress, having written a pretty tale, called The Story of Elizabeth.

He was born in Calcutta in 1811, his father being in the civil service of the East India Company, and his grandfather was the Rector of Hadley, Middlesex. He was sent home to England in his seventh year, and was placed at Charter House School in London. Thence he went to Cambridge, but did not graduate. He inherited a fortune of £20,000 on coming of age, chose art for his profession, and travelled and studied for several years in France, Italy and Germany.

Below is a brief sketch of Mr. Thackeray's literary career:

A variety of circumstances brought him into the world of letters at an early age, and he is understood to have contributed to the London *Times*, besides other periodicals. But he obtained his first distinction in *Fraser's Magazine*, where he wrote for many years, essays on art, reviews, tales and social sketches. His favorite pseudonym in these days was Michael Angelo Titmarsh, under which name also he published several books of travel, "Paris Sketch Book," "Irish Sketch Book," and "Journal from Cornhill to Grand Cairo," also the "Second Funeral of Napoleon," and "Chronicles of the Drum," which appeared together, but without marked success.

Mr. Thackeray was not one of the earliest contributors to *Punch*, although he did infinitely more in comparison, than any man to give that periodical a high reputation. The first thing he wrote therein of any mark was the amusing series of "The Fat Contributor." "Jeames's Diary" was a good hit also, but the "Snob Papers" established his reputation as a social satirist, and were to say just what the palace of [illegible] were to the times of George I, and those of Steele and Addison to the times of Queen Anne. Indeed, they gave a new reading to the old word, "Snob," which now describes that something else does as well, and which everybody understands, although few would define it. "Vanity Fair" was now (1846-48) coming its course. The proposition was declined by one publisher, and the serial began with no remarkable éclat. But in a dozen numbers or so, it was a universal topic in London; and it ended by placing the author among the first novelists of England. The illustrations of this work were from his own designs. It was followed by "Pendennis," and this by the lectures on "The Humorists," which were first delivered in the summer of 1851, in London, afterwards in the British Provinces, and in this country, with equal success. Now more charming works existed. About this time "Esmond" was issued. After it came "The Newcomes," published in 1855. In this lastly remarks the author of a sketch in the New American Cyclopedia, the elements are more kindly mixed than in any other of his pictures. There is a softening of tone, a predominance of feeling over sarcasm, an avoidance of the darker traits and viler qualities, which he had previously favored as themes for his raillery. The success of his lectures on "The Humorists" induced him to prepare another series on "The Four Georges," which were first delivered in New York and afterwards in New Orleans and other parts of the Union. This was in 1855-6. He afterwards delivered them in England, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1842, Mr. Thackeray entered himself for the bar, in the Middle Temple, but with no intention of following the legal profession. In 1857, he stood for the representation of the city of Oxford in Parliament, but was defeated. Before the close of the year he began another serial novel, "The Virginians," the scene of which is laid in the last century, during the later years of George II, and the entire years of George III, in which the revolutionary war and the contemporaries and actors therein figured.

In 1860 appeared the first number of "The Cornhill Magazine," under Mr. Thackeray's editorship, and it soon attained an immense circulation. For this publication he wrote "Lovel, the Widower," one of the least interesting and worst executed of any of his works of fiction. There is also published his Georgian lectures "Philip," which was also written for this periodical, was one of his best productions, and he has written no other novel since that. But it has been recently announced that he was engaged on one to be shortly published. It is to be hoped that it was so far completed that it shall not be lost to the world.

Mr. Thackeray, from his patrimony, and the profits which his immense popularity as an author brought him in, as well as his highly respectable position, by birth, education and character, was enabled to live much at his ease in London, where he enjoyed all the pleasures of the most elevated society, and a literary reputation fairly earned, and gracefully worn.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following appreciation of Mr. Thackeray's characteristics as a satirist and novelist:

As a writer Thackeray stood with Dickens at the head of the fictitious literature of England. His fame was always coupled with that of his illustrious and friendly rival; and yet it is almost impossible to conceive of two writers who differ more in their conceptions of life or in their respective styles. Dickens after takes the amiable view of human events; he overflows with sensibility until his characters and scenes approach the maudlin; while Thackeray is profoundly sceptical, and shows sentiment. Dickens delights in such creations as the Cheeryble Brothers, Little Nell, Little Dombey, the Baby Wife, Toots, and a thousand others, pets of the nursery or of sentimental young folks; while Thackeray rejoices in the spoiled children of society, the Pendennises, the Costigans, the Rawdon Crawleys and the Becky Sharps, who have long since unlearned all sentiment and look at the ways of life only through the eyes of their own selfishness. There is more rollicking and exuberant fun in Dickens, more variety of character, more really original and eccentric creations. Thackeray has given us no such figures as Pickwick, Sam Weller, Micawber, Captain Cuttle, Mrs. Nickleby, Pecksniff, Newman Noggs, Dot and Dick Swiveller; but we are disposed to think that his philosophy was deeper and his humor more genuine; while the figures which he did create, such as Pendennis, Philip, Dobbin, Colonel Newcome, Warrington, and others, were not so much individual eccentricities as types of a class. There was always a grim earnestness in what he portrayed, which renders his books less delightful, perhaps, but more instructive reading. His satire, in fact, such as that conveyed in the correspondence and stories of Jeames Yellowplush, and in his book of Snobs by one of themselves, was terrible—and all the more terrible because he professed to admire, in his keen ironical way, what he exposed to universal scorn and contempt. Nor was he, as some think, deficient in pathos; there are many passages in his works which affect more frequently than anything in Dickens, for the most pathetic things he wrote came from the heart. That he was deep and delicate, as he was upright, manly, truth-telling and noble. No books in the language inspire the reader with a sincerer and stronger feeling of contempt for whatever is arrogant, pretentious, selfish and false. With the intense scorn of Swift, he was a thousand fold more tender and genial.

The above remarks fail to note one of the most distinctive traits of Mr. Thackeray as a novelist. This was what may be called his photographic power of description. It reproduced society or individual character as a photographer reproduces a face or a landscape. There is a fearful appearance of reality about his men and women. And here was the venom of his satire. It was the more bitter that it did not owe anything to caricature and exaggeration. He seemed to act on the calm and dispassionate belief that no effort of imagination could fill as, with more contempt for objects of satire than a plain, unvarnished statement of common-place meanness and weakness. Even his heroes and heroines are denied the benefit of the least idealization. His photographic honesty is inexorable. It spares nobody—not the cultivated gentleman any more than the snob, nor the most scrupulous man of honor any more than the most unmitigated knave. Look at the elder Newcome, in whom, it would seem, he desired to describe a loftier moral worth than was to be found in any of his other characters; it is hard to separate the goodness of the old East Indian Colonel from a degree of pitiable weakness.

But the fidelity of the photograph is, after all, superficial. It is exact so far as it goes. So are Mr. Thackeray's descriptions. We are at first painfully impressed with their veracity. But at last we begin to feel that, though true, they are not the whole truth. Some instinct protests against the acceptance of them as perfect pictures, and asserts the existence of heights as well as depths which they never reach. What they lack is the poetic element; they are lit with no gleam of the moral capabilities of human nature underlying the dry superficies of social conventionality, of circumstance and custom. Though a writer of fictitious stories, Mr. Thackeray never seemed to appreciate the truth that fiction, in a master's hand, is more than true reality.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—Peter Forshee and Alfred Albert were prosecuted by Spencer Field, who charged them with having embezzled a buggy and harness he left with them for sale, keeping and the privilege of using them for the time he should be absent on a trip to the North. When he returned in November last, the articles had been disposed of. Alfred Albert was found guilty, and Forshee not guilty.

[illegible] was tried on a charge of embezzlement and breach of trust; J. M. Bohager, for knowingly uttering a counterfeit note. Both were found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Wm. Turner was arraigned for manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty. Wm. Ernst, who had entered a plea of not guilty on a charge of larceny, withdrew that plea, and plead guilty.

In the case of Mrs. A. Meriwether, who is charged with arson, Hiestand ordered that the mental condition of the accused be ascertained, and Dr. Shehbert appointed for that purpose, with directions to report the result.

On motion of the State's Attorney, Mr. Hatch, Iwinkel, whose trial and acquittal we reported yesterday, was discharged from custody.

Counterfeiting.—The police have succeeded in arresting a man who had passed several counterfeit three dollar notes of the City of New Orleans. When he was arrested in the Fourth District he had some more of the counterfeits in his possession. He is suspected of being one of a gang who manufacture and distribute counterfeits to the damage of the public. His real name has not yet been ascertained.

Homicide.—A colored boy about 15 years old, named Robert Pierre, was shot yesterday evening on the parade ground by Sergeant Hess, when going out to drill in the afternoon. The boy died within a few minutes after the [illegible]. The Sergeant was of Company [illegible]

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

Dramatic.

It would be difficult to conceive a more cordial and unqualified expression of regard for an artist than was exhibited in the crowded and brilliant audience which responded to the announcement of Mr. Lawrence Barrett's benefit at the Varieties Theatre last night.

Mr. Barrett is obvious, is a confirmed favorite with the theatre goers of this city. His situation could hardly be more felicitous. Critics have dealt with him in the kindest manner; and with the theatre-going public he has done more than make himself admired, he has made himself an object of decided partiality.

Such a position has its temptations and its hazards. Nothing is more trying to a young artist than easy success, reposing upon indulgent popularity. He is very apt to relax his study and labor, in the comfortable belief that enough has been accomplished, since the public are satisfied.

On this rock many a hope and promise of the lug but undeveloped genius has been split. Let Mr. Barrett beware. Mere popularity is treacherous and evanescent, whether its object is artist or author, political leader or military chieftain. But artistic excellence based upon an immutable standard of the true and beautiful is independent of fleeting circumstances and is secure of the future.

Mr. Barrett, as a tragedian, is yet a student—not a master. There is something occasionally splendid in his endeavors. They seem to reveal great possibilities, in the presence of which their achievements cannot be wholly satisfying. His Macbeth, last night, was an endeavor. It was his first appearance in the character, and won by no means so brilliant an endeavor as his Hamlet, in which he has appeared oftener and which he has no doubt studied more maturely.

Indulgence is due to the inevitable imperfections of a first attempt. Mr. Barrett may, after a while, make a capital Macbeth; at present he is far from being complete master of that character. Separate passages of his reading were now and then very fine; but the personation as a whole was irregular, and without that concentrated unity which can only arise from a clear and intense conception of the part. Yet, regarded as a first attempt, it it was not a grand success, neither was it a signal failure. It showed the elements of great histrionic power. Let these elements be organized by faithful study and careful practice, and a corresponding success can not fail in time to follow.

THE STEAMER MATANZAS AT THE BALIZE.—A dispatch received this morning announces that the steamer Matanzas crossed the bar at 8 o'clock, A. M. This steamer left New York on the 9th instant and will bring us later news than was received by the Evening Star.

A Million of Volunteers to Take Richmond.

There are signs in some quarters of the North of a return of the On-to-Richmond furor. The New York *News* of the 9th says:

The resolutions referred by Congress on Thursday to the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the treatment of the Union prisoners at Richmond, embody the sentiments of the whole people relative to the mode that should be adopted to relieve our brave soldiers. This journal pointed out some time ago, almost in the words of the resolutions of Congress, that it was unbecoming the dignity of a great nation to whine and beg for the redress which it was within its power to compel; and suggested a crusade for the capture of Richmond, as the most effectual mode of relief to the sufferers in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. We trust that the Committee will report favorably on the proposition to request the President to call for a million of volunteers for this purpose for ninety days. Volunteers would flock from every town, village and farm-house throughout the land. It would be a sharp, quick method of ending the war, and driving the Virginia rebels back on the victorious armies of the Southwest. The Government has now sufficient arms and equipments to fit out far more than a million of men; and if the next two months of winter are devoted to preparation, there is no reason why the Richmond prisoners should not be released, and the city itself be in our hands before the 1st of May.

[From the Liverpool Courier of Dec. 25.]

QUICK TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The Inman steamers are performing extraordinary feats of navigation. We had, a short time ago, occasion to refer to the rapid passage of the steamer City of London, and now we have to record a still more wonderful performance of the City of New York, Captain James Kennedy. She accomplished the passage across the Atlantic, from New York to Queenstown, in eight days sixteen hours, and after landing her telegrams and some passengers on the Irish coast, reached Liverpool before seven o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding three hours' detention at New York, by fog, and strong winds in the Atlantic, the voyage is one of remarkable celerity. The run to Queenstown is unexampled for speed, being the fastest ever made by a screw steamer. The whole voyage from New York to Liverpool (making allowance for difference of longitude) was performed in exactly nine days and a half.

Probable Abandonment of the Draft.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* inclines to the belief that there will not be another draft, because the Secretary of war says nothing in its favor, and for other reasons, which are thus noticed:

Secretary Stanton does not recommend any limitation to the time of paying bounties, but says that it certainly ought not to stop before the 1st of February. Provost Marshal General Fry remarks that reports from recruiting agents in sixteen States are very encouraging, and he gives figures showing that a good sized army has already been raised under the last call. He therefore assumes the President's recommendation. All these facts prove beyond any doubt that the Government is raising troops by the volunteer system much faster than it ever did by the draft, and also that there is no reasonable prospect of a conscription so long as the people continue in well-doing.

The New York Custom-house Frauds.

The New York *Express* compiles the following with regard to the recent startling disclosure of frauds in the New York Custom-house:

Marshal Murray made the arrest, on Thursday afternoon, of Albert M. Palmer, Private Secretary to Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York. The arrest was made at the Custom-house, by Detective Smith and Deputy Dwire, and the prisoner was at once transferred to Fort Lafayette, on the order of Gen. Dix. Palmer is charged with complicity with parties engaged in sending goods into the Confederacy by way of Nassau and Bermuda.

According to the *Herald*,

"The accused is represented as being a relative of Collector Barney and Secretary of the Union Central Committee, also to have had almost unlimited sway at the Custom-house in the matter of appointments and the other privileges of the office."

According to the *Tribune*,

"This Mr. Palmer is quite a young man, of whom we know only that he recently burst upon our political horizon with the effulgence of a meteor, making his first appearance on a lofty stage at the last Union State Convention, where his had power to foist himself on the State Committee to the exclusion of such men as George Opdyke, Edwin D. Morgan and Simeon Draper."

"We respectfully say to the President and Secretary of the Treasury that our whole revenue service needs a thorough and prompt overhauling, and that nothing less than this will satisfy public opinion. Let there be no covering up any one's faults or sparing any one's feelings, but let the whole truth come out."

Well—Amen to that.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY EXPOSURES.

The *World* gives the following interesting particulars about Palmer:

HOW TO GET OFFICES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

It was by Palmer that all the appointments were made at the time of Mr. Barney's first going into office. It was believed at that that time by parties to some degree behind the scenes, and, indeed, openly asserted, that Palmer lined his pockets pretty well at every appointment that was made. At all events he has been the chief managing man of all Mr. Barney's private business in the office, and has been cognizant of everything that has been done at the Collector's office.

A SMALL JOB OF THE BEAUFORT LIBRARY.

It is said that at the time Beaufort Library was seized, Collector Barney sent it to a large auction firm to be made up and classified, and subsequently revoked the order. The auction firm sent in a bill for classifying and indexing the books and getting up the catalogues ready for publication, of $250. The bill was returned to the firm as being an exorbitant charge and with a refusal to pay. The firm declined to take any less, and there the matter rested. In three weeks afterwards a young man waited upon the auction firm and told them that if they would make the bill out for $350, submit to a discount of $100, and send it to Palmer, it would be paid. A clerk made out the bill as suggested, and it was paid by Palmer, the $100 being retained at the Collector's office.

PALMER AND GEN. COCHRANE COLLECTING PARTY PLUNDER.

Just before the large Republican meeting at the Cooper Institute, previous to the State election, a report is current of a levy upon the salaries of all the employees under Palmer. The usual way of paying the clerks is to have their money made up in little envelopes, which the cashier hands out to them on presentation of their checks. Paying happened to occur the day before the meeting, and Mr. Palmer took the pay rolls as each man presented them to get the money, and deducted two per cent. from them, for the expenses of the meeting, Gen. Cochrane sat at the other end of the desk, and he was one of the speakers at the meeting.

HOW TO COVER UP FRAUD.

At the time the frauds were discovered in the Custom House some time ago, some of the parties implicated were advised to go to Palmer, and by making a judicious present to the private secretary of the Collector the matter, it was understood, could be arranged so that no further trouble would ensue. In one or two instances it is stated as probable that this was done.

If the stories afloat are true, Palmer has been robbing the Government in every way in his power. If there was a bond given, a seizure made, a store rented, Palmer was always [illegible] [illegible]

The Two Presidential Messages.

[From the London Times of Dec. 22.]

As the Confederacy has copied the practice of the Union as regards the meeting of Congress, we receive at the same time the messages of the rival American Presidents. Mr. Lincoln has not been prevented by a dangerous illness from addressing the Federal Legislature in terms that will satisfy the most extreme zealot of the Republican party, and Mr. Davis, on the other hand, declares the unfaltering determination of his Government to persist in the war, although former victories have not been able to save the Confederacy from calamities inflicted by the superior numbers of the enemy. But the message of the more powerful magistrate is the document which has the greater interest for Europe. Mr. Lincoln is now possessed of an authority which must may be called his dominions greater than has ever been known even during a high-handed Presidency.

The most striking feature of the present message is the audacity which Mr. Lincoln thinks fit to proclaim to the Southern people. We know not what effect Mr. Lincoln anticipates from this proclamation. A year ago he was prepared with one which was expected speedily to bring the Confederate Government to ruin. A year ago the more sanguine politicians at Washington actually looked upon the war as nearer its end than they do now. A grant of freedom to four millions of slaves must, in their opinion, produce consequences so momentous that the Southern Confederacy would be unable to stand the shock. All, indeed, that the Federals have gained by the capture of Vicksburg and Chattanooga does not equal what the more ardent Republicans hoped for from the proclamation of January. But that edict produced no perceivable effect upon the Southern people, except to make them more stubborn in their resistance than before. We think it doubtful whether there is any district of the Confederacy where the present proclamation will have a more powerful effect than the last. In places that are occupied by Federal troops it may be that some of the proprietors will make their submission in order to save their estates from the group of military commanders and the adventurers who follow in their train, but, in spite of the hardships the Southern people have undergone, the diminution of their numbers, the wretched state of finances, and the loss of some of the most important regions of the Confederacy, there is, we think, little chance that they will accept the offers made to them. When a race of men have been subjected to the trials and excited by the passions of such a war as this, considerations of interest and prudence have little weight. The whole man is changed, the temper is made savage, and the antipathies engendered by a furious struggle make the prospect of returning to the companionship of civil life with the enemy most hateful than the utmost which he can inflict. If the Southern people had not been urged on by animosities stronger than any which we Englishmen have ever felt for a foe, they would not doubtlessly have come back to the Union when they first found the North resolute in the conduct of the war, and the European powers unwilling to interfere.

We may, then, presume that this amnesty is rather intended as a demonstration of confidence in Federal success than a measure likely to have practical consequences. Indeed, the other parts of the message, as well as the reports of Mr. Stanton and Mr. Chase, reveal anticipations of a long war which accord little with the notion of a Confederate submission. Calculations as to whether the number of troops to be had for the money received under the last draft will prevent the necessity of another conscription, with Mr. Chase's statement of the expected state of the finances in 1865, to convince us that the government does not look for an early termination of the war.

The message of President Davis gives no sign of yielding, though it is said to have a tone of despondency. The loss of an important position, on which Mr. Davis himself set a high value, may account for this discouragement, and the frustration of his hopes of European interference have, no doubt, somewhat affected him. But the difficulties of the hour do not appear to suggest any thought of a reconciliation. President Davis addresses himself to the great practical questions which press on him—the want of men and money. For the present the latter is the more important, for the Confederate armies have a respite during the winter, but the state of the currency admits neither of delay nor of half measures. Taxation, as a means of raising money and reducing the present inflated currency, is recommended by Mr. Davis, and it is to be hoped Congress, composed as it is of the chiefs of secession, he will have no difficulty in carrying through any measures on which he may have resolved. However strong the Government of Washington may be, that of the Confederate States at least equals it in authority, and if the abilities of the leaders equal their power, they will no doubt make good the deficiencies which now weaken the Republic. As the finances are to be restored by taxation, so the army is to be reinforced by another and a more rigid conscription; and so far as depends on the energies of the Government, it seems as if the war would be renewed with fresh vigor in the ensuing spring.

Progress of Civilization.

The Chinese are about entering upon the study of European international law. An Englishman, well versed in the Chinese language, having translated portions of Wheaton, Minister Burlingame sought an interview with the Imperial Council for the purpose of laying it before them. Of this interview, a letter in the New York *Times*, dated Pekin, September 14, thus speaks:

"That book," said Mr. Burlingame, by way of inducing them to sanction the expense of printing it, "may yet save you the expense of a foreign war." "If it spares us a war, it is not the expense which we consider, but the life," they replied, affecting that sublime indifference to pecuniary considerations, which is only exhibited by an avaricious people and a parsimonious Government. The notion," added Mr. Burlingame, "has a European fame. When published here, he will gain a Chinese reputation."

The President replied, with the air of one who imagined that he was adding the top stone to a colossal, and clearly unconscious that in publishing a system of international law his people are only bringing up the rear of civilization.

"He is acknowledged," said Mr. Burlingame, "as the standard publicist in the cabinets of Europe."

"We," said the President, determined not to be inveigled into a premature acknowledgment of an unknown superior—"we shall deal with him according to the maxim of Confucius, 'Cull out the right, and observe it; cull out the wrong, and correct it.'"

Viewing it in this light, they seemed to have little hesitation in regard to its publication; imagining that because it addresses them rather in the language of an ethical philosopher than a legislator, they are at liberty to adopt or reject its precepts, as may suit their convenience.

Mr. Burlingame had remarked that "it would facilitate the dispatch of business for them to learn the usages that govern the intercourse of nations."

"Not only so," the President added, "it will serve as a guide for the embassies we may send to foreign Powers."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard Presiding.—Dan. Sullivan, who gave a few wholesome thrashings to a younger brother, to make him obedient, was complained of by the latter. He had to give bonds to keep the peace.

Jeremiah Murphy and E. McKill came ashore after a long cruise and brought up in the station house, for having been drunk and fighting. Fine $2 50 each.

Mary Corsel was accused by officer Wilson of having violated the Mayor's ordinance. She was fined $5.

Jacob E. Wilkes, who disturbed his neighbors by tearing down fences, etc., had to pay a fine of $5. H. T. Smith and Wm. Scott were simply drunk and got off with $2 50 each.

John Reardon was prosecuted by his wife for threatening to forcibly make himself a widower and refusing to support her. He gave peace bonds in the sum of $250, for six months.

Sundry other parties, for being drunk, etc., were fined or put under bonds.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 19, 1864.

The principal features of the money market to-day were an increased movement in Domestic Exchange, without any quotable change in rates, and greater firmness in Specie, which could not have been purchased at the inside prices of yesterday. Very little was done in our leading staple. The stock on sale is inconsiderable, and shippers having the advantage of easier freights (3c. ℔ ℔ by the steamers) rather stimulates holders to be more stringent in their pretensions. The sales of sugar thus included some prime cotton, which brought very high rates. In every other department of business the market continued quiet without any material change in prices.

In Domestic Exchange one of the banks took quite a large amount of drafts on New York at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount for sight, and ⅛ ℔ cent. discount for sixty day's sight. We also noticed other sales of one day's sight to a considerable sum at 1 discount, and some five days' sight at 1¼. Some sight on Boston sold at 1. This was all [illegible], or as estimated by the buyers. There were some offerings at 30 and 60 days sight, which might have been bought at 1½ ℔ cent discount. One of the banks checked to quite a liberal extent at ⅛ ℔ cent discount, but the ruling rate for small amounts was par. Dealers drew at par ⅛ discount for sight, and ⅛ @ ¼ discount for one day's sight. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of bank sterling at 1.71, for payment in Legal Tender notes. This is the ruling rate at the few banks which are willing to draw. Private bills may be quoted at 167½ @ 170. We heard of none being passed to-day. The banks hold Francs at 3.25 @ 3.30, the latter being an extreme rate for small sums. The outside market may be quoted at 3.25 @ 3.30.

Specie evinced little activity, but was decidedly firm, or than yesterday. The principal sales of Gold reported were at 52 ℔ cent premium, and some small lots brought 53. There was a moderate demand at 51, but we heard of no transactions at those figures. The dealers paid 50 and 51 for the small sums offered at their counters. There were sales yesterday at 37½ and 38½. We see no indications in the market of the smart alleged to have been brought out by the last steamer from New York. Silver ranged from 48 @ 49 premium, dealers paying 45 and 46 and selling at 48. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars, which continue in request at par for Gold.

Dealers offer 2½ @ 3 ℔ cent. premium for Citizens' and Canal Bank notes, although buyers have to pay more, say from 3½ up to 5, according to the emergency of the opportunity for purchasing. Crescent City are in good request at the ℔ dollar, but also command [illegible] and 75. Bank of Louisiana rules at 51 @ 52. Mechanics' are dull at [illegible]. Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with our general currency, but when wanted to buy Cotton or Exchange, ½ to [illegible] special purposes, command ⅛ @ ¼ premium. We noticed sales this morning at ⅛.

The only transactions reported in stocks were 10 shares Canal Bank, prices not reported, and 30 shares Citizens' at $2.50. The former has been offered at 20. Gas Light is held at 177, and City Railroad at 120 @ 121. City Consolidated Bonds are still quoted at 110 @ 114. The City Bonds to the Jackson Railroad have been sold at $110. Louisiana State notes at 51 @ 52, ℔ dollar, according to the date and numbering.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, January 19, 1864.

COTTON.—The market continued extremely quiet to-day, with only a moderate inquiry and very little offering, the only sales reported being 77 bales at auction, embracing 1 bale Ordinary at 70c., 1 do. at 84, 2 bales Fair, Good Middling at 74, 2 [illegible] at 92, 3 Reported at 92, 1 bale do. at 84, 1 bale Low Middling at 75½, 2 Strict Low Middling at 74, and 3 Middling at 78½; and 110 bales purchased [illegible] follows: 17 bales at 67¾, 5 bales at 68, [illegible]. There appears to be very full prices. The lots at [illegible] baled, which must have worked them average considerably less than the usual weight. Towards the close 68 bales strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling sold at 73 @ [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The stock in first hands on sale is light and the market is quiet and on firm prices: Common Bottoms 13c, Inferior 14 @ 15c, Common to Good Common 16 @ 16½c, Fair to Fully Fair 17 @ 17½c, Prime to Choice 18 @ 19c, Yellow Clarified 20 @ 21c, White 22 @ 24c, [illegible]. 34 Molasses about 120 bbls sold, in strong lots, at 40 @ 45c. for Ordinary, 50c. for Prime, and 67c ℔ gallon for Choice, for re-boiling. [illegible] at 10¾ @ 11c, and 71 bbls Molasses at 50 @ [illegible].

FLOUR.—The total stock on hand is variously estimated at 40,000 @ 50,000 bbls. To-day's sales comprise 500 bbls, [illegible] in two equal lots, one lot taken for shipment, on private terms, 100 bbls. Low Superfine at [illegible] and 100 Low Extra at [illegible] bbl.

CANDLES.—50 half boxes short weight Star sold at 28c. ℔ lb.

LARD OIL.—A lot of 10 bbls. sold at $1 25 ℔ gallon.

BEEF.—A lot of 40 bbls and Beef sold at $17 ℔ bbl.

PORK.—Small lots of old Mess command $24 50 ℔ bbl.

BUTTER.—100 kits Goshen sold, in three lots, at 34c.

CORN.—The supply is very light. Small lots of Louisiana Yellow sold on the landing at $1 40 @ 1 50 ℔ bushel.

FREIGHTS.—The steamship now in port, to sail for New York next Saturday morning, is taking Cotton at 1c. ℔ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day 42 boxes Manchester and Virginia, [illegible] at 34 @ 35c, 4 [illegible] Sperm Candles at 31 @ 32c, [illegible] Tallow Candles at 24c, [illegible] Salt [illegible], 34 bbls Pitch at $5, 4 kegs Gin at $1 90 @ 1 23, and 2 bbls Brandy at $1 40 ℔ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 19, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 45 Beeves. Amount of Stock sold was 31 Beeves, 10 Veals. Stock remaining on sale 141 Beeves, 0 Hogs, 371 Sheep and 470 Veals. The market continues bare of Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net ... 17 @ 18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net ... 15 @ 16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net ... [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head ... 35 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head ... [illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head ... [illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head ... [illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross ... 12½ @ 13
Milch Cows, ℔ head ... [illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head ... [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lizzie, Bonham, for New York. — Master
Ship [illegible] Polly, Norton, for New York. — Master
Ship R D Wietling, Stewart, for New York. — Master
Brig T D Wagner, Bergman, for New York. — Master
Schr Charles Morrison, Simpson, for Matamoros. — Master

Steamer New Orleans, May, for Baton Rouge. — Kelley
Steamer Laforche, Sharp, for Tibodeaux. — Master
Steamer Gertrude, Ayler, for Coast. — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, from New York 9th inst, to Arrendeal Bros—11 dist
Schr T C Acton, Fuff, from Matamoros, to Jos Kelly—[illegible]
Schr Luther Childs, Lipper, from Boston 19th December, to O A Fordick—34 district 33
Schr Surprise, Tates, from Coast—23 dist
Schr O Alma, Delger, from Coast—23 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Hope, Battlebore, from Lafourche
New Orleans, May, from Baton Rouge
Time and Tide, Newell, from Coast
Independence, Henry, from Harvey's Canal
Black Hawk, Ayler, from Bayou Sara
Lafourche, Sharp, from Coast

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Alert, Kilder, from the Passes—Towed down to sea, [illegible] Brazil, Kate Alcorn, Greenland, La Bay and Champion—brought up from the English Turn schooners Luther Childs and Alma.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship C G Dunbar, Berry, from Boston
Ship Annapolis, Pinkett, from Baltimore
Ship Harmony
Brig St Mary, Smith, from New York
Brig A Mertis, Washburne, from Philadelphia
Brig C H Frost, from Philadelphia
Brig Lucerne, Mackey, from Philadelphia
Brig Kandolph, from Philadelphia
Bark Robert Mills, Smith, from Boston
Schr Exchange, (prize) from Vera Cruz

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Crusader, in ballast
NEW YORK—Per ship Ivanhoe Polly—in ballast
NEW YORK—Per ship R D Wietling—117 hhds sugar, 6 do bottoms, 542 bbls molasses, 55 bbls cotton seed oil
NEW YORK—Per brig T D Wagner—233 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Charles Morrison—265 bbls flour, 25 bbls potatoes, 20 boxes cheese, 25 bbls apples, 15 bags tongues, 3 bags salt, 124 bags wine

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—18 cases and [illegible] bales [illegible] Von Bernhorst—34 [illegible] butter [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Hope—4 hhds sugar, 1 bales cotton, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE steamship EVENING STAR, William Robert Hall, commander, from New York, is now discharging cargo at her wharf, opposite Jackson Square. Consignees are requested to call at our office, pay their freight bills, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, as neither the ship nor the consignees will be responsible for any loss or damage after they are landed. ELLIOT & McKEEVER, Agents, 53 Natchez st.

Office of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1864.

AT the annual election by the Stockholders of this Company, held at this office on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. M. Lapeyre, Alphonse Miltenberger,
Edward Briggs, John Watt,
Pablo Guiol, F. A. Lobling,
P. H. Foley,

And at a meeting of the Board, for organization, held this day, J. M. Lapeyre, Esq. was unanimously elected President. WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

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

1000 BARRELS Choice Brands— FOUR ACES, TROPICAL, FAVORITE, CHAMPION, GOLDEN EAGLE, JOHN EATON. For sale by 65 Magazine street.

Mustard—Fresh Kentucky—Hopkins & Thornton's.

FINE family, one-quarter pound, Superfine, one, one-half and one-quarter pounds. Landing direct and for sale by E. J. HARTT & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Malt.....Malt.....Malt.

For sale by E. J. HARTT & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Tea, Choice Hyson and Imperial Oolongs.

For sale by E. J. HARTT & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Sundries......Sundries.

LANDING from Steamer Atlantic, and in store—
100 barrels FLOUR, (Pacific Mills.)
100 barrels MESS BEEF, (new.)
50 barrels ONIONS.
200 barrels POTATOES.
150 packages DRIED APPLES.
21 barrels NAVY BEANS.
4 boxes BEEF TONGUES.
8 boxes TOBACCO.
40 dozen Canned PEACHES and TOMATOES.
50 coils ROPE.
100 half rolls BAGGING.
For sale by R. F. ETHELL & CO., 60 and 54 Poydras street.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed that Mr. H. N. SELDON has just taken possession of his old Bakery, on Rousseau street, between Jackson and Philip streets, where he will, as heretofore, use all his efforts to please his customers. He avails himself of the present occasion to thank them for their patronage and solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes to deserve public favor by the quality as well as the weight of his bread.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LEIGHTON, F. K. HAYMAN. New Orleans, December 31st, 1863.

The City Bank of New Orleans,
A BANK OF DEPOSIT.
NO. 10 CAMP STREET, CORNER OF COMMON.

WILL purchase and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, American and Foreign Coin, and Uncurrent Money. W. G. MOONEY, Manager.

Notice.

MR. ARMANTINE [illegible] my wife, having left my house, the public is hereby informed that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.
LEWIS BAKER .... Stage Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20, 1864.

Will be presented the very regular and successful Comedy of Fashion entitled LONDON ASSURANCE.

☞ Due notice will be given of the presentation of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
☞ In preparation—The Great Burlesque of LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
☞ Monday evening next—Benefit of ISAAC BETCHELL.
☞ In rehearsal—The Standard Comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $5 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Lodges, 50c.; White Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Gallery, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second Tier, 75c. per seat, or $4 per box.
☞ 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 connect, after the performance each night, with upper cars for Carrollton and Intermediate stations.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS

WEDNESDAY NOON and EVENING, JAN. 20.

Grand Entertainment THIS NOON, for the especial accommodation of Family Parties. The great and original CIRCUS TROUPE will appear in all their Daring Acts of Horsemanship, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Exercises, ... Cook's Trained Goats and Monkeys at each exhibition.
☞ Extra Bill for Tonight.

☞ 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.

I. O. O. F.

Regalia and Dress Ball.

A REGALIA and Dress Ball will be given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1864, at the NEW OPERA HOUSE, corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, for the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Central Relief Fund.

Applications for ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing, stating the place of residence of ladies for whom invitation tickets are desired, and left at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall, or with any one of the Managers.

☞ No invitations issued after Tuesday, February 2d.

COMMITTEE.

M. W. G. M. L. Hodge, P. G. G. Aurenheit,
D. D. M. J. H. Rocke, J. A. Brown,
R. W. G. S. H. Hitz, J. Rensolme,
P. G. M. H. Millspaugh, H. Tiernan,
D. D. G. M. J. G. Hicks, U. G. Abbott,
H. Nungesser, The. Moran,
J. L. Henry, John Meyer,
P. G. J. Pollard, C. H. F. W. B. Williams,
N. W. Wolverton, A. Kalb,
R. L. Bruce, E. Blakeley,
A. Fortson, E. Rice,
G. W. Roper, V. D. J. O'Connor,
A. W. Hayley.

For Matamoros.

To sail on SUNDAY, 24th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M.

THE iron screw steamer MELVILLE, Ellis, Master, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight and passage, apply to D. DE GODDSOUGH & CO., 32 Poydras street.

For New York via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, January 30th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. R. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street, for NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA, to land passengers and the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

For New York via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, January 23d, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA. The new, elegant and fast sailing steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. Hall, commander, will leave as above, from her wharf, opposite Jackson Square. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 53 Natchez street.

For Bayou Sara.

Leaves on FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 5 P. M.

FOR Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate Landings—The fine and fast passenger steamer MITTIE STEPHENS, A. C. Goddin, master, J. H. House, clerk, will leave as above, having fine rooms and all other things appertaining to a pleasant trip. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to A. BRITTON, No. 4 Front street.
☞ Passengers and shippers must provide themselves with the proper passports and permits before shipping on board.

Leaves every MONDAY, at 5 P. M., and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE PACKET—The new and fast running United States mail packet J. H. RUSSELL, E. Hoss, Captain, Z. Bucks, Clerk, will leave as above, making the calls, for Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and intermediate landings, permits and passports permitting, having fine rooms, and all other things appertaining to a pleasant trip.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to T. CONWAY, 24 Gravier street.
☞ Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board.
☞ A clerk will be on the Levee, foot of Customhouse street, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

For Baton Rouge.

REGULAR Semi-weekly Packet for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate Landings—The fine passenger steamer BLACK HAWK, Saml. Ayles, master, E. M. Mahon, clerk, will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, stopping at all way business each way, passports and permits permitting. For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. J. STAPLETON, 36 Poydras street.

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, C. L. Salisbury, master, E. Southerop, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and every FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. HALL, Corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THE new and fine passenger packet BELLE CREOLE, Webster Long, master, John Purcell, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landing on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to LEVY & DIETZE, Agents, No. 17 Carondelet street.
A competent clerk will be on the Levee foot of Bienville street to receive freight during absence of the boat.

For Havre.

THE A1 French ship STE. GENEVIEVE, Picard, master, is now ready to receive cargo at post No. 20, Second District, and will sail with dispatch for the above port. For freight and passage apply to the captain on board or to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Wanted,

A SCHOONER of 1500 barrels capacity, to go up the coast. Apply to A. F. DUNBAR, 94 Common street.

For Bordeaux or Havre.

THE A1 French bark QUANTANAMO, Chalgneau, master, 400 bales burden, expected shortly, will sail for one of the above ports shortly after her arrival. Apply, for freight and passage, to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

For New York.

THE A1 schooner WALTER RALEIGH, is now loading, and will have quick dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight, apply to WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

CARD.

My charter of the MITTIE STEPHENS, to Dr. Noyes, having expired, I will continue to run the boat in the Bayou Sara and Coast trade, and respectfully ask to have the patronage which my boat, as a passenger packet, is entitled to. A. C. GODDIN.

St. Charles Hotel Restaurant.

The large basement room of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, formerly used as a bar-room, will be opened this day as a RESTAURANT, where can be had whatever is the fine the market affords.

STEAMED OYSTERS served at all hours.

Boarders will be taken by the week. D. M. HILDRETH.

WILLIAM M. BENNELL,
AUCTIONEER,
19 Gravier street.

Mr. Bennell

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton and all other Merchandise, in store and on the Levee. He will also attend to the sale, appraisement and general management of any Real Estate that may be entrusted to his care.

In soliciting a share of the public patronage, he hopes that his long career in this city and at Mobile may justify him in the expectation of obtaining a moderate share of confidence amongst real estate here. New Orleans, January 15, 1864.

Seed Potatoes.

300 BARRELS pure yellow PINK EYE POTATOES, landing on bark Gertrude, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by EGAN & KING, 122 and 84 Tchoupitoulas street.

Potatoes! Flour!

200 BBLS. PINK EYE POTATOES, 200 do. MARBLE CITY MILLS FLOUR, 300 do. ORION SUPERFINE FLOUR. In store and for sale by J. E. VANHORN, Corner Poydras and Magazine sts.

LEAF TOBACCO.

150 Cases SEAL LEAF WRAPPERS and Fillers for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

TOBACCO.............TOBACCO.

THE attention of the trade is called to the stock of E. Hamlet & Bros.—Patent Pressed Chewing Tobacco, Yellow Bark do. do., Flatheller do. do., and Spanish Mixed Smoking Tobacco, 3 ounces and 4 ounces, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON....COTTON.

170 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, January 21st, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 19 Camp street—170 bales COTTON. Samples ready for inspection at sale. Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Large and Peremptory Sale of Flour, Hams, Candles, Indigo, Coal Oil, Epsom Salts, India Bagging, &c.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

(Regular saleday for merchandise in store, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.)

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 22d, at half-past 10 o'clock, at salesroom 19 Camp street—200 bbls double extra Flour, 25 tcs sugar-cured Hams, 34 boxes Sperm Candles, 5 cases Indigo, 6 bbls Coal Oil, 25 bales India Bagging, 10 bbls old Bourbon Whisky, 10 kegs Epsom Salts, Atchison Coal Oil Lamp Chimneys, Brandy, Oil, Rope, &c., &c.

Two Hundred and Twenty Lots Foreign and American Dry Goods,

BY WM. F. VINCENT, Auctioneer. Office No. 16 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at his auction room, No. 16 Chartres street—Brown and Bleached and Brown COTTONS, 2 cases Fancy PRINTS.

Two Hundred and Twenty Lots Seasonable DRY GOODS.

Potatoes......Potatoes......Potatoes

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) January 20, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for account of whom it may concern, on the Levee, opposite post No. 13, First District—200 barrels (more or less) POTATOES, landing ex bark John Wesley. Terms cash.

Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Books, &c., &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in dwelling No. 140 Canal street—

A large and strictly choice assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Sets, Rosewood Sofas, Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bookcases, Sideboards, Etageres, Arm, Rocking and Sitting Chairs, Sofas, Mirrors, Curtains, splendid Sets of Curtains, Clocks, Mantel Ornaments, Carpets, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Books from the best authors, Extension Dining Tables, fine Cut Glassware, Hat Racks, Bedsteads, Armoires, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedroom Sets. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., and examine the goods. Terms—Cash on delivery.

Furniture......Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, (their regular saleday for furniture and merchandise) 21st January, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall—A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Parlor Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoires, Washstands, Sideboards, Chairs, Rockers, Carpets, Sofas, Mattresses, &c., &c. Terms cash.

Contents of a Private Residence at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles St.

WILL be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, January 20, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 275 Magazine street—

The contents of said residence, to wit: a Rosewood Parlor Set; Bed-room, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Bed Linens, Mattresses, Brussel Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Crockery, Glassware, and a good Cooking Stove.

A GOOD PIANO. Terms cash.

The Furniture of Dr. Mejia's Residence, No. 76 Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, at Auction.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, January 20th, 1864, at 10 o'clock—A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a Parlor Set, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Centre Tables, Mantel Clocks, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

A box of Doctor's Instruments and a lot of Books. Terms cash.

Succession of S. F. Slatter,

Valuable Real Estate in the First District and in the Parish of Jefferson, and Stock, at Auction.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,362.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, January 27th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. [illegible] Walthaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 13th, 1863, in the matter of the succession of S. F. Slatter, No. 18,362, the following landed property and stocks, to wit:

1. 25 SHARES of Stock in the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

PROPERTY IN THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

1. TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND in the City and parish of Jefferson, in Faubourg Bouligny, in square No. 24, bounded by St. George, Delachaise, Lions streets and Louisiana Avenue, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 on the plan No. 5, deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, notary.

2. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in Faubourg Plaisance, Jefferson City, No. 25, on the plan of same Faubourg annexed to an act passed before T. Guyol, notary, on the 29th April, 1858, bounded by St. Denis, Delachaise, St. Patrick streets and Louisiana Avenue, and containing 24 lots.

3. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in same faubourg, designated by the No. 32 on said plan, and bounded by St. Patrick, Louisiana and St. David streets and Louisiana Avenue, and containing 24 lots.

4. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in the same faubourg, being No. 33 on the same plan, bounded by St. Andrew, Delachaise and St. George streets and Louisiana Avenue, and containing 24 lots.

5. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 33, in the same faubourg, as per plan of C. A. Hedin, deposited in the office of Theo. Guyol, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise, St. David, and St. Andrew streets, the whole square comprising 24 lots.

6. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 30, in the same faubourg and on the same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise, Lions and Bristow streets, the whole square comprising 24 lots.

7. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 34, as per same plan and in same faubourg, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, St. David, St. Andrew and Delachaise streets, the whole square containing 24 lots.

8. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 39, in same faubourg and on same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, St. Andrew, St. George and Toledano streets, the whole square containing 24 lots.

9. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 40, in same faubourg and on same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Toledano, Lions and Bristow streets, the whole square comprising 24 lots.

10. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 41, in the same faubourg and on same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise, Bristow streets, and the rear line of Faubourg Plaisance.

11. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 42, in same faubourg and on same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise and Bristow streets, and the rear line of the Faubourg Plaisance.

12. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 52, in Faubourg Delachaise and on the same plan, bounded by Foucher, St. David, St. Andrew, and Delachaise streets, the whole comprising 10 lots.

13. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 53, in same faubourg and on same plan, bounded by Foucher, Amelia, St. Andrew and St. George streets.

PROPERTY IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE CITY.

1. A LOT OF GROUND, with the iron front buildings thereon, on Canal street, between Camp and Magazine streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines on Canal street, by 91 feet 2 inches deep, more or less, as per plan drawn by Hallis Selterbaum, on the 21st May, 1854, and deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, notary. Acquired by the deceased from Theo. Frois, by act before L. Bathest, Notary Public, on the 9th April, 1850.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, and the improvements thereon, forming the corner of Camp and Canal streets, and measuring 40 feet 9 inches on Camp street, and 27 feet 10 depth on the opposite line, and 91 feet 2 inches in depth on Canal street. Acquired of the heirs of Lamis, by act before B. F. Blreadu, late notary, on the 29th December, 1850.

All of the above as per plans on exhibition at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange on Royal street. Acts of sale before F. Bathest, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. Terms cash.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT LADY, speaking English and French, to teach at school. The best references required. Apply at Mrs Domenche's, 170 Canal street.

Furnished Rooms.

BACHELORS' Furnished Rooms to rent at No. 164 Gasquet street.

CHILBLAIN.

A SURE REMEDY

FOR CHILBLAIN and all other sores caused by cold. For sale by GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Bourbon and Orleans.

Wood.......Wood.

225 CORDS Seasoned Ash, Maple and Gum, suitable for city use. Also, 25 cords Seasoned Cypress, suitable for Makers of Steam purposes. Afloat, and will be delivered on back of the river, in any part of the city. For sale by C. McPHELIN, Corner Lafayette and Commerce sts.

MARK CHARLES,
DEALER IN
Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Rags, Wool and Pelts,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 161 and 166 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JOHN TOURO
NOTARY PUBLIC,
38.......Exchange Alley.......38.

Attention to all Marine and Commercial Business. Adjusting of Averaging; Noticing and Extending Protest for Sea and Steamboat Captains. Collection of Notes and Brokerage in general.

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.

E. CONERY,
Wholesale Grocer,
31 ....GRAVIER STREET.........31

HAS removed from No. 2 Front street to 31 Gravier street, where he invites his friends and the public to call. They will always find there a large and choice assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, consisting in part of Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Hams, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, &c. His stock of Wines and Liquors is very extensive and of superior quality.

HATS—HATS.

—AT—

35 .... Magazine Street 35

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

Received by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.

☞ Manufactory, Brooklyn, New York. E. A. BENEDICT.

For Rent.

THE second story of the fine building, corner Canal and Carondelet streets. Apply at DEVER'S Worsted Store.

ALFRED ROBLIGNY, Auctioneer,
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE
and to all other sales entrusted to him.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Notice.

NOTICE the Captain and the consignees of the French ship St. Genevieve, now in the port of New Orleans, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew. New Orleans, January 19th, 1864.

NOTICE.

MRS. WIDOW A. LOTZ, 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 Calashes, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. Carriages repaired at the lowest prices. WIDOW A. LOTZ also puts up and takes away carriages on very reasonable terms. No. 191 Rampart street, bet. [illegible] and St. [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

John Crosier vs. Smithson Higginbotham Davis, Jr.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,991.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, February 20th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, the following described property, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Palmyra, Common or Basin, Galvez and Johnson streets, designated as numbers Twenty-four and Twenty-seven, in Square Number Thirty-four, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, Surveyor, dated 1st May, 1849, and deposited in the office of David J. McCay, late a notary public in this city, and on a copy thereof made by C. A. Hedin, annexed to the act of purchase of said lots, on file in the [illegible] office of Michael Gersen, Notary Public in this city.

Said Lots measuring each twenty-five feet four lines front on Common or Basin street, by two hundred and two feet eight inches and three lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Being the same property which the defendant acquired by purchase from plaintiff, by act passed before William Shannon, Notary Public in this city, dated November, 1861.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

JAS. F. DURHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Widow A. Ducuir vs. J. M. Watt and E. J. Noble.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Nos. 4441 and 4,442.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable E. Montier, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at No. 8 Union street, on SATURDAY, 23d of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

4 Maps, 5 Desks, 1 Stools, 1 Press, 1 Armchairs, 8 Straight-back Chairs, 1 Rocker, 1 Bagatelle Tables, 2 Side Desks, 1 Desk Safe, 1 Clock, 1 Stove, 2 Maps, 1 lot of books, 1 lot of Office Fixtures. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot. JOHN H. HAUM, Constable.

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 satisfied 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 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 exertions. 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 are 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 principle 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 beneficent spirit than that which animates the President of the United States. In the hour of [illegible] [illegible] to accomplish [illegible]

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 incomparable 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 are to have a free government, and not fame will be immortal.

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

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Dec. 30th, 1863.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 1st February next, between 10 and 2 o'clock. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1864.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 P. M. AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.

AT the annual election held at the Banking-house of this Institution, on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current year: Frank Williams,* J. Mollah,* E. Tupper,* O. K. Dunning, F. W. Cheadle,* Hu. Kennedy, W. A. Johnson,* S. Stoddard, J. J. Mishie,* G. W. McGarrey,* Chs. Segury,* M. Pilcher.* And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and A. Duchiron, Cashier. *Re-elected. New Orleans, 12th January, 1864. A. DUCHIRON, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas, and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 18, 1863.

IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of this Company, an Election by the Stockholders for Eighteen Directors, to serve for one year from the First Monday in February, 1864, will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. W. H. McLEAN, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Gas Light Company,
NEW ORLEANS, December 28th, 1863.

THE Board of Directors of this Company, at their meeting on the 26th instant, declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th of January next. WM. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

Geo. K. Tyler & Co.,
No. 1 MAGAZINE STREET, CORNER CANAL.

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

Freights and bullion paid and cash advanced on consignments when desired. New Orleans, January 1864.

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. 8.

DREZ'S FRENCH HAT STORE!

Corner of Canal and Chartres Streets.

This well-known house offers to its patrons and the public a full assortment of MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, just received by the Orange [illegible] Washington. Men's and Children's Hats made to order.

Notice....................Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from No. 4 Magazine street to 27 Commercial street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, such brands as Cabanas, Partagas, Intimidad, Mariposa, Natalas, Regalias, Flor de la Habana, &c., &c. JAYME MAIO, Importer.

Carpet Warehouse.

19..........Chartres Street..........19

WE have just received a large assortment of Carpeting, such as VELVET and TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, VENETIAN and other stair CARPETING, &c. WHITE, RED-CHECKED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers; Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains and Damask, which we offer at moderate prices for cash. A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st.

E. ROLLAND,
WATCHMAKER,

No. 40 Chartres Street, Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

INFORMS his numerous customers and the public that he has removed to No. 40 Chartres street, where all goods in his line, as well as the finest Perfumery will be found as heretofore, at reduced prices. A Hair-Dressing Saloon for the Ladies, and a Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon for Children, are attached to the store.

Fougera's Iodinized Cod Liver Oil.

FIVE cases of this favorite OIL, landing from steamship Creole, for sale by E. M. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, corner of Dauphin and Customhouse streets.

The proprietor of the Iodinized Cod Liver Oil, begs 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.

100 CASKS SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINE—For sale by E. J. HART & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Auguste Lous.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 20,183.—Whereas, Adele Lerade, widow of A. Lous, has petitioned the Court for Letters of administration on the estate of the late Auguste Lous, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By Order of the Court. A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Bartholo Bomero.

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

Succession of S. G. Fabio.

ALL persons having claims against this succession are notified to present the same within ten days to the administratrix, General, Mrs. Widow Fabio, on Chartres street, near corner of Bienville street, and those indebted to said succession are likewise notified to call at the same place to settle their accounts.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Sixth District Court of New Orleans.—The State of Louisiana.—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting—Whereas, William F. Hepp, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1864, for a monition, in conformity with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act to prescribe the manner of the mode of proceeding ... approved the 10th day of March, 1834."

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested, parties, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim to and in the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement and advertisement, in time, or manner of the sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1863, in a suit entitled [illegible] vs. Wm. F. Jarratt, No. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at which sale the said William F. Hepp became the purchaser for the price of [illegible] in the [illegible] of property as given in the [illegible] conveyance, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Erato, Tchoupitoulas, Franklin and Poeyfarre streets, designated as Lots Numbers Two and Three, on a plan drawn by [illegible] in the office of [illegible] Notary Public in this city. The said two lots have in American measure [illegible] feet one inch and six lines front on [illegible] street, by a depth of twenty-seven feet, into the [illegible], and [illegible] sides lines in depth [illegible] purchased by the said defendant from [illegible] by act passed before the said [illegible], Notary, on the 12th day of December, 1855.

The buildings and improvements on said lots consist of two two-story brick houses, with store at [illegible] [illegible] each, on the first floor, [illegible] [illegible]. Numbers 11 and 13 [illegible].

Clerk's office [illegible] 18th day of January, 1864.

E. H. LEHMANN, Deputy Clerk.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January [illegible]

IN accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, and the act of the Legislature, No. [illegible], approved March [illegible], public notice is hereby given that the [illegible] rates of Scrip for the year [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], and all said certificates and interest [illegible] to be demanded by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Charter.

Abel Adams	[illegible]	C. [illegible]	[illegible]
James Anguston	[illegible]	W. A. James	[illegible]
Edward Adams	[illegible]	Renard, Davey,	[illegible]
E. W. Briggs	[illegible]	Mrs. Henry Ladone	[illegible]
Mrs. H. F. Boyd	[illegible]	Mrs. J. [illegible]	[illegible]
Edward A. Briggs	[illegible]	Mrs. C. Lezecourt	[illegible]
Thos Brien	[illegible]	A. Mallenberger & Co.	[illegible]
Mrs. Caroline Bell	[illegible]	David M. Dee	[illegible]
Byrne, Shields & Co.	[illegible]	Simon Meyer	[illegible]
Jno. Bllzen	[illegible]	Mrs. E. L. Meriden	[illegible]
F. E. Barnes & Co.	[illegible]	Mrs. E. F. M. [illegible]	[illegible]
J. Bruner & Co.	[illegible]	Mrs. W. A. Magee	[illegible]
J. F. A. Boyle	[illegible]	Aug. Macheester	[illegible]
Charles Cooley	[illegible]	J. F. Matthews & Co.	[illegible]
Hypolite Cazes	[illegible]	Owen Macjamester	[illegible]
W. Cones	[illegible]	Samuel McCarthy	[illegible]
Patrick Clarke	[illegible]	Wm. Muller	[illegible]
Michael Clangher	[illegible]	Martin Gerin & Co.	[illegible]
Gabriel M. Courte	[illegible]	Marie Morin	[illegible]
Candy, Brown & Co.	[illegible]	Nerris, Mix & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS. City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of January, 1864. F. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1864.

IN accordance with the charter of the LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and the act of the Legislature, No. 170, approved March 12, 1850, public notice is hereby given that the following statement [illegible] [illegible]

Abel Adams	[illegible]	Mrs. S. Roberts	[illegible]
Edward Allen	[illegible]	S. Rocker	[illegible]
Robert Abbott	[illegible]	Geo. Reed	[illegible]
L. Bach	[illegible]	H. N. Riecke	[illegible]
Babcock, Rhodes & Co.	[illegible]	Emma Smith	[illegible]
Beard & L. E. Tsurpas	[illegible]	Smith & Johnson	[illegible]
Albert Renard	[illegible]	Jolms & Lees	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Union Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January [illegible]

In accordance with the Charter of this Company and an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, No. [illegible], approved 11th March, 1850, public notice is hereby given that the following Certificates of Profits [illegible]

Bellanger & Co.	[illegible]	New Orleans Opera House	[illegible]
F. Hillman & F. Cannes	[illegible]	New Orleans Gas Light Company	[illegible]
A. Durand & Co.	[illegible]	P. Fisch & Co.	[illegible]
N. Belot	[illegible]	Planters Iron Works	[illegible]
P. Pearcier	[illegible]	H. Partridge	[illegible]
Dr. C. M. Rassewell	[illegible]	F. G. Randolph & Co.	[illegible]
L. H. Lanslam	[illegible]	Jean Raynaud	[illegible]
O. Kimball	[illegible]	F. Boulet	[illegible]
Jas. Martin	[illegible]	Mme. Roselius	[illegible]
F. Marquez	[illegible]	J. W. Taylor	[illegible]
J. & J. Newcomb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above statement is a true, just and correct transcript from the books of the Company. A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1864. ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 136 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

HAS removed to the above place, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Foster, where he continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery, in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Wines.......Wines.......Wines.

LANDING ex ships Henriette and Yorktown from Bordeaux—
[illegible] casks Claret.
500 do. White Wine.
1000 boxes Claret and White Wine.
For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 33 and 35 Old Levee street.

CIGARS...................CIGARS.

500,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS, of various brands, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the last page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is subject to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance of advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

4 janvier 1864.

CONFORMÉMENT aux conditions de la Charte de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane, et à un acte de la législature de l'État de la Louisiane, (No. 170, approuvé le 12 mars 1850,) Avis public est donné par la présente, que les Certificats suivants de scrips pour l'année 1862, et les [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Alexis A. Scheib	[illegible]	Mrs. E. Robert	[illegible]
Edward Allen	[illegible]	S. Rocker	[illegible]
Robert Abbott	[illegible]	Geo. Reed	[illegible]
J. Bach	[illegible]	H. N. Riecke	[illegible]
Babcock, Rhodes & Co.	[illegible]	Emma Smith	[illegible]
Beard & L. E. Tsurpas	[illegible]	Smith & Johnson	[illegible]
Albert Renard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

[illegible]

AVIS.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

MADAME LA BLANCH,

[illegible]

No. 143 Bienville street.

[illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
BY
MADAME ADAH,
PUPIL OF MISS LE NORMAND.
No. 85 St. [illegible] street.

[illegible]

Gold and Silver Bought.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

IN store and for sale by—
[illegible] Mess Pork.
[illegible] Mess Beef.
[illegible]
50 bbls. MESS PORK,
40 cases SWEET OIL,
100 boxes M. R. RAISINS,
5 bbls fresh CURRANTS,
1 case fresh CITRON,
10 bags BLACK PEPPER,
10 bbls. DRIED APPLES,
40 cases refined COAL OIL,
10 bales fresh HOPS,
[illegible] BUCKWHEAT.
[illegible] & CO.