New Orleans Bee

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DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 23, 1864.

Sales at Auction Today.

By G. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, at the head of St. Joseph street, flour, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Tchoupitoulas street, hams; at 1 o'clock, at No. 89 Camp street, 139 bales cotton.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the stock of a country store.

By Phinney & Amery, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 71 Tchoupitoulas street, sugar-cured hams; at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 34 and 40 Old Levee, groceries and provisions.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground with improvements.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved lots of ground.

Captain Couch and Purser Cook, of the steamship Yazoo, have our thanks for polite attentions.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 71 Tchoupitoulas street, 20 tierces fine sugar-cured hams, and at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street, 139 bales cotton, of choice grades. See advertisements.

Cotton.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale of R. T. Montgomery of 139 bales cotton, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street. Samples for inspection at sale.

Particular attention is called to the sales to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish, of valuable improved real estate, situate in the Fourth District of this city. For particulars see advertisements.

A fine assortment of mahogany and rosewood furniture of all kinds will be offered by Messrs. McCerren & Landry, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall.

At a late hour last night we received the following communication, which explains itself:

The Commanding General of the Department most cordially invites the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, and the officers of the Army and Navy to pay their respects to the gallant Admiral Farragut, at his residence in Coliseum square, from 8 o'clock until 10, this Saturday evening.

An Approaching Ball at the Masonic Hall.—We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to a grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given at Masonic Hall on the evening of the 26th, by the Hebrew Young Men's Association. A. A. Levy, G. H. Kaiser, and others constitute the committee of invitation. We doubt not the occasion will prove alike sumptuous and enjoyable. It is proper to say that the proceeds of the affair will enure to the Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The Academy of Music.—The youth, skill and daring, as well as the comely and engaging appearance of Master Robert Nicolo have attracted to him the sympathy and admiration of thousands who will rejoice at his reappearance, to-day, in his startling aerial exploits after a temporary withdrawal on account of an injury received in a late performance.

The Academy continues to draw, with its varied programme and animated performances, full and satisfied houses.

It will not, of course, be forgotten by the parties interested that a special entertainment, comprising all the leading attractions of the Academy, will be given to-day for the accommodation of ladies, children and family parties.

The U. S. Mail steamship Yazoo, Captain Couch, from New York on the evening of the 13th inst., arrived last evening with the mails, merchandise, $50,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

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The Latest from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO.

The War in Tennessee and Virginia.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gold in New York 153 3/4.

We have by the arrival of the steamship Yazoo dates from New York to the 13th, three days later than previously received. Most of the news by this arrival has been anticipated via the West.

The War in Tennessee.

Longstreet Reinforced and in a Splendid Position.

FORREST WORSTED.

Joe Johnston at Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Chattanooga, Tuesday, Jan. 5.—A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday last. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

Gen. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Gens. Lee and Johnston. The reinforcements from Johnston's army were on the south side of the Holston river.

Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red House. His position is a splendid one, presenting a river and a mountain front.

Our picket lines front each other at Blair's Cross Roads, twenty miles northeast of Knoxville.

Gen. Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command.

The rebel army in our front has been largely increased by conscripts.

Gen. Johnston's headquarters are at Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Gen. Grant has left Knoxville via Cumberland Gap, and is making a complete circuit of this department. He reached Knoxville by way of Chattanooga.

The army here is in good condition, and have plenty to eat, and there is but little sickness among the men.

The War in Virginia.

Up to this time no change has occurred in the Army of the Potomac. The Guerilla McCoun, with three men, were captured by some New York cavalry, in the direction of Sperryville.

Gen. Meade was still in Philadelphia, where he made a speech, saying that the only way to end the rebellion the present year was to fill up the ranks of the army before spring.

WITHDRAWAL OF EARLY OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY—REPULSE OF MOSBY.

Cumberland, Md., January 12.—Scouts report Gen. Early falling back up the Shenandoah valley. Rosser is regarded as reliable. Therefore all fears for the safety of the railroad are now looked upon as absurd.

The latest news from the Kanawha valley is very encouraging.

The Kanawha river is entirely frozen over. Heavy snows in the mountains prevent active operations by either our own or the enemy's forces.

Brig.-General Sullivan reports from Harper's Ferry, the 10th, that Major Cole's cavalry camp was attacked by Mosby at 4 o'clock that morning, but after a brisk fight of an hour were repulsed and driven from camp. Loss to Cole, two killed, thirteen wounded, and some missing. Loss to Mosby, four left dead in camp, and three prisoners.

News from Washington.

The *Herald*, in its résumé of the proceedings of Congress says:

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly interesting. In the Senate a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin was presented with a copy of a petition to the Legislature of that State asking compensation for losses suffered through the enforcement of the draft. The House bill to continue the government bounties to volunteers till the 1st of March was passed.

A message was received from the President, in answer to the inquiry of the Senate relative to the cruel treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels. The message was accompanied by communications from the Secretary of War, General Hitchcock and the Commissary General. The bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act was taken up, when a long debate ensued, but, without taking definite action on any of the important points of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and, on the opening of the doors, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1799 in reference to admeasurement of vessels, and of a law to inflict punishment for changing the names of the same.

The Bounty Bill and Commutation.

A Washington dispatch of the 12th, in reference to the bill passed extending bounties to the 1st of March, says:

The bill was passed, but with the understanding that this continuation of bounties is to be considered in the conscription bill, and that the proceeds of commutation are to be used for the payment of bounties. Besides, the payment of the legal-tender notes now on deposit in the sub-treasuries, having no substitute in interest-bearing bonds, will enable Gov. Chase to pay the requisitions for bounties without either issuing more legal-tender notes, or borrowing them from the banks.

Proposed Duties on Spirits and Cotton.

Washington, Tuesday, January 12.—The Committee of Ways and Means, in their supplementary bill, will probably be reported, propose to place a duty on spirits of sixty cents per gallon, and three cents per pound on cotton [illegible]

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ed warehouses and exported without payment of duty, and only such spirits can be exported, as no drawback is to be allowed. The bill adds an equivalent amount to the tariff on spirits, and allows an equivalent amount to the drawback on cotton manufactures.

The Story of the Rebel Envoy in Paris.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 13.—The State Department has evidence satisfactorily refuting the absurd stories recently copied by our press from European correspondents to Paris of their appearance in France of a Monsieur Superveillan in a political mission from the rebels, and of an treaty in negotiation between the rebels and France. The entire tone of the foreign news is improving, but new and grave difficulties are likely to occur between Japan and the Western Powers.

Washington dispatches of the 12th give the following:

Democratic Caucus.

Another caucus of the Democratic members of Congress was held at Washington last evening. Among the matters discussed was the question of the calling of the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, concerning which it was stated that the Conservatives should be allowed to join in the call, whereupon Fernando Wood inquired whether the Conservatives did not already made their Presidential nomination in the person of Gen. McClellan? To this it was replied that the action in the matter of the Conservative meetings at Philadelphia and Cincinnati was simply suggestive or recommendatory, and that they were ready to unite to anybody who might be nominated by the Democratic Convention. The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union; that patriotism had true statesmanship demand that such a policy should be pursued toward the people of the States in which the insurrection exists as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged to a close and to restore said States to the Union under the Constitution, with all the constitutional rights of the people unimpaired.

GEN. CAMERON AND THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Simon Cameron is here, as the bearer of the resolutions of the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature favoring the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Cameron's claim to the credit of having procured the passage of these resolutions has taken the friends of Mr. Chase completely by surprise, as he was surely counted among the strongest advocates of the election of Mr. Chase.

PROPOSED BILL FOR THE CONSCRIPTION OF THE FREE NEGROES OF THE NORTH.

In the course of debate to-day in the House, Mr. Cox expressed himself in favor of the conscription of all free negroes in the North between the ages of sixteen and sixty for the military service, and it is understood that a bill to this effect will be introduced in the House at an early day, and may be adopted.

THE ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The steamer Salvor, which arrived here this morning from New York, was detained four days in the Potomac by ice, and twice cut through. Navigation has been suspended, although it is expected that the river will be clear again in a day or two.

THE FRENCH INVASION OF MEXICO.

The joint resolution of Senator McDougall in relation to the French occupation of Mexico asserts that it is an act unfriendly to the United States; that it is the duty of this government to demand the withdrawal of her armed forces from the Mexican territory, and that unless the withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th day of March next it is the duty of the government to declare war against France.

Mr. McDougall's resolution, demanding the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, has occasioned no little sensation in diplomatic circles, though it is not believed that the prescribed penalty for non-compliance with the request will be carried into immediate execution.

Divided Councils.—The National Democratic Committee met at Mr. Belmont's house last evening and voted to hold a National Convention at Chicago on the 4th of July.

The Congressional Caucus have voted to have the Convention at Cincinnati. Is the old game of 1860 to be played over?—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser 12th.*

The Chesapeake Case.

A Halifax dispatch of the 12th says that the prisoners in this case have been held to bail for their appearance before the Supreme Court to answer the charge of piracy.

New York Markets.

The 2 P. M. report of the *Evening Advertiser* of the 13th states money to be easier.

Gold opened at 152¾, advanced to 154 at 1 and 1:30 P. M., and at 2 was 153⅝.

Our correspondent reports Gold at 153¾ at 2¾.

Cotton.—The market is quiet and steady. Sales, 250 bales, at 81 ½c. for middling Uplands.

From Mexico, via San Francisco.

Repulse of the Mexicans at Morelia.

RETREAT OF DOBLADO.

JUAREZ TO MAKE HIS CAPITAL AT MONTEREY.

San Francisco, Monday, January 11.—Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 24th of December, and San Luis Potosi and Morelia to the 18th.

On the 17th General Uraga, with 5000 Mexicans, attacked the French army, entrenched at Morelia, and was repulsed with the loss of 2000 killed and wounded.

Previous to this disaster, Uraga had inflicted considerable damage on the French by capturing their supplies.

Doblado, before evacuating Guanajuato, destroyed the aqueduct, water reservoirs and all the works belonging to the different mines, agricultural implements and growing crops, leaving the country a barren waste. He retreated toward Zacatecas, pursued by a division of the French army. Ortega was expected to join Doblado there and give battle to the pursuers.

On the 6th the Mexican traitor Tolux, with 3000 men, near Guadalajara, was defeated by an equal number of loyalists under Col. Rojas. Nine hundred prisoners and 800 horses, and a large amount of arms and ammunition were captured by Rojas.

It was reported that Juarez contemplated moving the seat of Government from San Luis to Monterey.

A letter from President Juarez, dated San Luis, December 8th, received in this city, says: "Our hopes are for a speedy termination of your civil war, and the complete restoration of the Union. With God's help, we will try to defend our own beloved Mexico."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second District Court of New Orleans.

Mathew W. McChesney vs. Jacob Barker.

On motion of Jacob Barker, Esq., of counsel, defendant in this cause, and upon filing written consent of parties—

It is ordered that this cause be discontinued at plaintiff's costs.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19, 1864.

Mr. Jacob Barker:

Sir—Being convinced from the report of respectable competent arbitrators, viz: Walter Robinson, S. H. Kennedy and A. G. Hughes, Esqrs., who thoroughly investigated our business transactions that I had not any cause of complaint against you, I wish, with the consent of the syndic, to withdraw the suit which was instituted by me against you in the Second District Court.

You having reconvened, I cannot do this without your consent, to obtain which I will pay all the costs which have been incurred.

Your obedient servant,

M. W. McCHESNEY.

I consent to the dismissal of the said suit on payment of the costs.

THEO. H. BARKER, Syndic.

I consent to the withdrawal of the suit Mathew W. McChesney vs. Jacob Barker.

JACOB BARKER, in reconvention.

Mr. Barker premised his motion for discontinuance by saying that the creditors of the plaintiff were indebted to the intelligence and firmness of His Honor Judge Whitaker for the liquidation of their claims, in defiance of the efforts of the plaintiff's numerous counsel—Messrs. Cutler, Thomas, Field, Davidson, Fisk, and several others.

Provost Court.—A. A. Atocha, Judge.—The trial of the mulatto woman Martha, and of Matlock, Speers, Marsh, Drew and Stratton, of the Second Illinois Battery, took place to-day. They are charged with marauding, entering the premises of Mr. Orr in Carrollton, stealing fowl, and shooting Mrs. Orr, when they were interfered with in their felony.

Mrs. Orr, sworn, testified that on the night of the 19th of December last, at half-past 7 o'clock, three men came into her yard towards the chicken coop; she went into the yard to prevent depredations, and sent a boy for assistance, to the Provost Marshal. Some officers came and fired a pistol outside, which was answered by several shots from the invaders. The person who fired was within a very short distance, and the flashes of lightning during the then raging storm and darkness lit up the man's face, and who is the only party recognized by her as being one of those who had come into the place. She pointed out Stratton as the man who fired the shot which took effect in her breast, and from the results of which she still suffers.

Witness knows the accused colored woman Martha, who was formerly in her service, and discharged on account of dishonesty. She heard that accused had made threats that she would be revenged and make her pay for it.

Further evidence was introduced, that a number of turkeys and chickens had been taken by the invaders, and that on the next morning a sack with fowls had been seen by some of the witnesses in the tent of one of the accused, who all messed together. One of the accused had sold to the witness Mrs. Morrison, before the shooting, that he, with others, would go a chicken-stealing that night, and that the colored woman Martha was to meet them. After the shooting, the same man, whom she pointed out to be the prisoner Drew, passed through her premises, with two others. She had been threatened by the prisoner Drew and the mother of the accused, that she should not return alive if she would testify against them in Court.

Two witnesses, members of the battery, testified that they heard the firing on the night in question and saw the two accused, Speers and Stratton, in camp at the time of the firing in the direction of Orr's house. Others testified that a sack with fowls had been brought into the tent of Speers by the man before the shooting was heard, and that the same week only consumed by the full mess.

Mr. Orr testified that he recognized two of the accused, whom he pointed out, and the witness Jerry Smith, as having been of the man [illegible]

[illegible] party to his yard, when the felony was committed.

As there was no evidence to convict Speers with the crime, he was discharged. He did, as a witness, throw very little light on the case.

It was then suggested to the court that Stratton had not been notified that he should be tried on the charge against him, until the night before, the court continued the trial of his case to Thursday next, in order to afford him time and opportunity for a defense. The argument in the case of the other prisoners is to be had with the trial of Stratton. Mr. Holland appears for the defense of two of the prisoners and Mr. Weldon assists the military officer in the prosecution. A rich treat is therefore in store to those who hear the case argued.

The Salute Yesterday Evening.—The Hartford, with the broad pennant of Admiral Farragut, arrived yesterday and was saluted by the fleet and land battery.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Yazoo Coming Up.—A dispatch from Southwest Pass informs us that the steamship Yazoo, from New York on the 13th, passed up this morning at 8½ o'clock. Our last advices from New York are to the 10th, and we shall therefore have three days later dates by the Yazoo.

Official Notice Regarding Plantation Labor.—Col. John S. Clark, Chairman of the Commission of Enrollment, announces that, pursuant to General Orders, dated 19th of January, the Commission will meet and persons as may be interested in the question of plantation labor, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., at 138 Julia street. Planters are invited to present their views through a committee.

Cotton in the South.—The Richmond *Whig* estimates the amount of cotton remaining in the South subject to the control of the Richmond Government, after deducting what has escaped through the blockade, been smuggled through the lines, destroyed by cotton burners, and consumed in home manufactures, to be not less than three millions of bales. At a price 25 per cent. less than that which cotton now brings in New York, this number of bales would yield, the sum of seven hundred and twenty millions of dollars, and, at 50 per cent. less, three hundred and sixty millions.

The Repair, Extension and Preservation of the Levees.

The attention of Gen. Banks having been called to the perilous condition of the levees, and to the inability of the planters to provide adequate safeguards against an overflow, he has promptly responded to the requirements of the situation in the following well-timed and practical order:

Preservation of the Levees.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, January 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

The repair, extension and preservation of the levees in this Department are placed under the charge of the Provost Marshal General, who is authorized and directed to make an immediate survey of the levees, and to make such requisition for labor and other assistance as may be necessary for the protection of the public works, the people, and the agricultural interests of the Department. The charges consequent upon improvements of this character will be assessed upon the adjoining estates, which will also be required to furnish such labor as may be equitable and practicable in the execution of this order. All communications upon this subject will be addressed to the Provost Marshal General, and all persons having information or interest therein are requested to present their views to his office, without delay.

By command of Major General BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

Immediate Emancipation in Maryland.

This is the title of a pamphlet containing the proceedings of a late meeting of the Union State Central Committee of Maryland, which is said to represent the party that carried the November election in that State. Immediate emancipation is urged by the committee, on three grounds:

1. Slavery has always been an incubus upon the State.

2. The rebellion has practically abolished the institution within the State.

3. The negro labor of the State, under a new system, is necessary to its industrial interests until other labor shall take its place.

4. As the negroes are leaving the State to escape the chances of slavery, they can only be retained by immediate emancipation.

5. The interests of Maryland are identified with those of the Northern and Northwestern States, and not with the cotton States and slave labor.

Accordingly, the committee resolve that "the time has arrived when it has become the inevitable duty of the General Assembly to make immediate provision for the substitution of free labor for slave labor, and to adopt measures which shall enable the people to effect an early, lawful and complete extinguishment of slavery in Maryland."

Crimping Volunteers in New York.

The New York *Herald* says:

When the facts in regard to the mode of procuring volunteers, white and colored, in this city and the country districts, are made known, the public will be forced to recognize a picture besides which all that Clarkson and Wilberforce once declaimed about the horrors of the slave trade will be forgotten. "Recruiting," or the substitution of drafts containing special systems, has been for months one of the ordinary methods of promoting enlistments. False representations of every variety have been put in use, and in many cases the recruits have been compelled to swear in under threats of physical violence in case of refusal.

Nor is this the worst. Between the volunteer brokers and certain of the authorities there is at least *prima facie* evidence of something like complicity in a scheme of fraud the most cruel, ruthless and gigantic that modern days have witnessed. In certain every street of our city recruits are luring the unfortunate and the ignorant, and in some cases their partners, boys between fourteen and seventeen years of age, who have been made drunk and then enlisted and robbed of every dollar of their bounty. Complaints in regard to which old, gray-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave, have been carried, while intoxicated, to a barber's shop, their hair dyed, their general appearance spruced up with some semblance of fictitious youthfulness, and then enlisted, their bounty money being the reward of the patriots engaged in this honorable business. Cripples, with ruptures, hernias, varicose veins, pulmonary diseases, broken legs, broken arms, toothless, deaf, half sightless, hunchbacked, wry necked, half idiotical, decrepit, and idiotic, have been received into the service of the United States in certain of the rural districts, the brokers in these cases robbing their victims more than twenty or thirty dollars out of the three to five hundred dollars received by them for the services of the aged and negligence of the town or rural authorities.

Of the many hundred men now upon Riker's Island and in other depots, it is alleged, and with strong presumptive proof, that they have not received an average, at the outside, of one hundred dollars each of the bounty, thus allowing the handsome margin of four hundred thousand dollars to be divided amongst the brokers and such others as they may have to divide with. It is high time that Government should interfere to put an end to this system, which, if unchecked, will make our soldiery hereafter be known as the "most noble army of cripples."

Agricultural Prospects in England.

The following is from the *Mark Lane Express* of December 21. Its leading market article says:

The last week was beautifully dry and often brilliant for the time of year, while farmers have been using their opportunity with all alacrity in field work. More wheat sowing has been proceeded with, and a fair breadth will now have been planted before Christmas. The early sown plants continue to look as well as could be desired, and a fine opportunity has been given to clamp the root crops securely. The samples exhibited at the several country markets evinced a marked improvement in condition, and we soon getting into the new year free from disaster. But the continued monetary pressure though apparently lessening, has bred seriously against business, capitalists finding a ready and profitable use for their funds, so that prices must be rated fully 1s per qr. lower, with speculation still bankrupt. Federal exportation being however, determined on very shortly in Holstein, and the military occupation being only disagreeable to popular excitement, we are not quite safe as to future prospects, and with smouldering fires gathering strength at so many points in Europe, the blessings of peace seem yet more doubtful. Should there be a general rupture, low rates would soon become a thing of the past, as the Confederate States of America now fully bear witness. Even in the Northern States the pressure is producing strikes, and maize is dearer than in Great Britain. The fears of a blockade of the Baltic ports and the scarcity of vessels have already been depressing to the Prussian markets. France has been rather yielding in prices, as well as Holland, and some parts of Belgium, but in Italy and the Black Sea rates have been hardening, and an active speculation has been resumed at New York; while the continued discontinuance of labor in the fields, and the waste of war, give but poor prospects for the future, as to the yield of cereals, without a speedy return to conciliation and peace.

How to Economize Coal.—The ashes or cinders are not to be thrown away, but dampened to a kind of mortar, and again placed on the fire. They burn readily, and by so doing there is the economy of having a hot fire with one tenth of the fuel, besides not being troubled to convey the ashes to a receptacle. We do not know of a stove that cannot make ashes enough to supply itself, only a few muggins of coal being used. First, make a fire in the usual way, and when it begins to burn freely place a lump of coal (the best) near the stove door or front of the grate—then heap on the wet ashes or cinders, and pack them down, the vent below being unobstructed. The process is simple, and a few trials will satisfy the unbelievers. Dust coal may be used in the same way, and we are assured that many cellars have mines of wealth in the refuse of former years. While coal is so scarce and so costly, should not economy prompt a trial of the plan pointed out, which is attended with so little trouble and a sparing of labor?

Gen. Thomas has issued an order assessing $30,000 on rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the recent murder of three soldiers, near Mulberry, Tenn., the money to be divided between the families of the soldiers killed.

[From the New York Times.]

Equality of Races in the South.—We find by the report of the proceedings of the "Convention of the Friends of Freedom," held in New Orleans last month, that there was no little trouble caused by the admission of negroes to seats as delegates. A resolution was introduced upon the subject, but the Chair decided it to be out of order. Subsequently one of the delegates made the admission of colored men the ground of withdrawal. It is a great misfortune that at the moment there should be such causes of dissension introduced among the loyal men of the reclaimed Southern States. If the process of political reconstruction has to be delayed to all the rebel States that are successively brought within the military lines of the Union until such times as the social status of the various races is settled, we fear that the thing will not go on as rapidly as might be desired. It is true that if the settlement of this question were a necessary of restoration, no one could complain that it was brought forward and forced to a settlement. But such is not the case, and the whole Union might be compromised to-morrow with this question left in abeyance for such solution as might come from discussion, time and circumstance.

When the happy days arrive in which the "federation of the world" is a fixed fact, and the "parliament of man" holds its sessions, there will doubtless be representatives in the latter from every race and tribe that inhabit the globe, including Yankees, Hottentots, Greeks, Turks and Toltecs, and there will doubtless be a perfect fraternization [illegible] men of every color and complexion. But we fear that over the greater part of this continent there has not yet come even the dawning of that epoch, and that where, as in the South, there are two races of such different characteristics as the whites and blacks, who have been placed for centuries in such antagonistic political, social and moral circumstances, the attempt to raise, or reduce them all to a common level in these respects will neither be attended with present advantage nor permanent success.

The English in India.

The New York *Tribune*, referring to the news from India regarding the revolt among the tribes of the northwestern provinces, says:

Three statements will suffice to spread alarm throughout Great Britain, and to awaken an interest in the news over the entire civilized world.

For, ever since the Sepoy insurrection, the world knows that an Indian revolt puts a great deal at stake. The first object of the insurgents will always be the overthrow of the British rule, and the restoration of independence; but the means by which they will seek to attain their object are such as to strike terror into all their hands. Nor would this be the only result. However little England may have done for India, yet she represents there at present European civilization. Government and missionary schools are now scattered in all the provinces, telegraphs and railroads begin to open the entire country, and to revolutionize the minds of the natives, judicial reforms have done much toward suppressing lawlessness and anarchy; the idolatrous and mythological systems are falling into decay, the increasing demand for Indian cotton by Europe bids fair to change the entire labor system of the country—in short, India is daily assimilating itself to England. The success of an armed insurrection would arrest at once this process. Not that, even in such a case, we should expect a relapse of all India into its former condition. Far from it; the decay of paganism would continue; the large number of native periodicals would increase rather than decrease, telegraphs and railroads would not disappear, and the educated minds among the natives would make their influence felt more than before. But the transition from British to native rule would, nevertheless, produce a momentous change.

Whether there is a probability of any such revolution soon taking place, we are unable to judge by the meagre accounts of recent occurrences; but another thing is more certain—that a transition in India from English to native rule is, in the course of time, inevitable. The total population of India is 137,685,000. The number of its inhabitants born in Great Britain, including the military, amounted in 1861 to only 125,945. These classes of natives who are known or supposed to be friendly to the preservation of British rule, such as the native Christians, the Parsees, the so-called East Indians, (the mixed European and Indian descent) number, according to the estimate of English papers, only about 4,000,000. All the remainder are held in subjection against their will. It is therefore evident that in proportion as the masses of the native population become more educated and more conscious of their strength, the tenure of British power must become insecure.

General Rosecrans thinks that one soldier patriotic on old regiment is worth two and a half in a new one; for, from his messmate, the old soldier, he learns how to wash, cook, sleep, perform military duty, and avoid sickness. The new soldier, in a new regiment, suffers twice the sickness of one thus enlisted, and every regiment of new recruits can generally be reduced, in the course of six months, to one half its numbers.

A Short Prayer.—The Rev. Mr. Shinn, Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of the recent session, prayed thus:

"Bless thou the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, the Governor and State officers. Give us a sound currency, pure water, and undefiled religion—for Christ's sake. Amen!"

"The Professor of the Breakfast Table, Dr. H. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in response to a letter has written the following to Mr. McLaughlin, Chairman of the Autograph Committee:

Boston, December 11, 1863.—Dear Sir: You ask me for a list of questions in Natural History, with the answers subjoined, for the use of the instructor. I submit a few, which I think will serve your purpose for the proposed examination of the scientific class:

1. What animal produces one of its own's purse?

Answer. The beaver, which is well known to construct its own dam.

2. Is the Dodo extinct?

Answer. It is not, as shown by the following bill in my possession:

One imported goose	63 cts
One Do-do	3 00

3. What is the largest quadruped?

Answer. The mole of Adrian.

4. What is the lightest quadruped?

Answer. The lynx weighs less than an ounce.

5. Where does a horse stand on six legs?

Answer. When he stands on his fore legs and his two hind legs also.

6. What instance can you give of the cunning of serpents?

Answer. The simple fact that they secrete their venom where they can hide it when wanted.

9. Why do the above questions unite you more than the answers?

Answer. Because the person who asks the question is the querist.

As for the other questions about which you ask my opinion, my answer must be brief.

Eighteen hours' study out of the twenty-four is too much, I think, for delicate young persons. It does not allow sufficient time for sleep, recreation and meals.

I doubt about the introduction of capital punishment as a part of the ordinary college discipline. It will have a good effect on the survivors, no doubt.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1864.

The principal feature in the Money market to-day was the advance in Specie, caused by the accounts from New York by the Yazoo. Operations in Domestic Exchange were on a moderate scale, but at full rates, both for Domestic and Foreign. In the former, we noticed sales on the street at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount for New York sight, and ¼@1 for one day's sight, but there was very little to be had lower than ¾, and some favorite signatures commanded as high as ½. Ten days' sight sold at 1, and some one day's sight on Philadelphia at the same. The banks checked at par a ⅛ discount, some who had previously supplied the demand at ½ declining to draw under par. The counter demand was not active for "par to-day." Dealers supplied their customers at par @ ¼ discount for sight and one day's sight. The Sterling Exchange but until Sunday mouths was not known until after 3 o'clock, P. M. Foreign Exchange sympathized with the Gold movement, and the banks advanced their prices to 175 for Sterling and 221 for Francs, accepting payment in Legal Tender notes. On the street, private bills sold at 167½, 161 and 174 for Sterling, and 3.50 @ 3.40 for Francs.

The Specie market opened with increased firmness at yesterday's rates, dealers paying 54 ⅌ cent. premium for gold and selling at 55 at which they parted with some small sums before the news by the Yazoo. There were other sales before the news was generally known at 55¼. Subsequently there was quite a lively demand and considerable sums at 56, the business including some of Dollars, at the same rate, and [illegible] at these figures. The same rate was refused for larger sums, and as the day advanced sales were made at 56½, 57 and 57½, and some small amounts as high as 58. Holders who sold at 5 in the morning afterwards advanced their pretensions to 59. Silver also improved, dealers paying 51 ⅌ cent. premium, after the news, and selling at 54¾. Nothing transpired in either American or Mexican Dollars.

Very little was done in uncurrent bank notes. Crescent City Bank Notes are in request at 5 ⅌ 4 ⅌ 4 and 30c. ⅌ dollar; Bank of Louisiana sold at 5 ⅌ 5 and Merchants' at 1@2. The dealers offer 1 ⅌ cent premium for both Citizens' and Canal Bank notes, and outside buyers have been compelled to pay 5 for them, and even higher for the former, and 3 for the latter. Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with our notes and currency, but which would be refused by dealers in exchange, or for other special purposes, they occasionally command a premium of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. There was no change in silver, dealers paying 3 ⅌ 5 ⅌ cent. premium for American half dollars, and selling at 4 [illegible]. Some American dollars sold at 27 premium. Mexicans are wanted in exchange for gold at par, but there are very few offering. They command 54 ⅌ ⅌ cent. premium in currency.

In stocks we noticed a sale of Gas Light at 127, and an offer of 130 for City Railroad, which was refused. Nothing transpired in Bank Stocks, but Crescent City could have been had under 35, the rate of the negotiation reached up to yesterday. The last sales reported of other stocks were at 30 to 35 for Citizens, 50 for Canal and 20 for Louisiana State. City Consolidated Bonds are held at 82@87. The last sale reported of those issued to the Jackson Railroad was at 57½. Insurance Scrip is still quoted at 33 ⅌ 40 for 1863 dollars, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 22, 1864.

COTTON.—The accounts from New York by the Yazoo have given an additional impetus to the demand and although there was only a limited amount offering, and holders were more stringent in their pretensions, the sales, so far as reported, sum up 234 bales, at fully full prices, as follows: 35 bales at private sale, embracing 2 bales Strict Low Middling at 73½c., 21 bales in 2 or 3 lots, at 71½, 1 Low Middling, 15 Strict Middling, of very good staple, at 75c., and 23 bales, comprising 2 Middling at 75c., 3 do at 80, 8 Reposted and 6 Rebaled at 80, 4 bale Rejected at the same, and 2 baled

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Country Rebaled at 82 and [illegible] bales at auction, of which 6 bale Rejected sold at 69c., 12 bales Samples, Strict Good Ordinary at 72, 5 Strict Good Ordinary at 73½, 6 Low Middling at 74, 5 Strict Low Middling at 74½, 2 do at 75, 3 Low Middling at 74, 8 mixed, would class Strict Low Middling, at the same, 21 Strict Low Middling at 71½, 2 Middling at 75, 21 Strict Middling at 73½, and 3 do at 74½. The market closed with increased firmness.

SUGAR.—With a light stock and good demand prices are very firm and unchanged. The sales to-day embrace 66 hhds. in various lots at 15½@16, for Prime, 16¼ @16½c. for Good to Choice, 15@15¼c. for Fully Fair, 14@14½c. for Prime to Choice, 12½@13c. for Yellow clarified, 13½@14c. for White Clarified, and 11½@12c. for Seconds, new crop.

MOLASSES.—The stock is light and consists mostly of the lower grades, which are dull and neglected, the demand being for Choice. The sales to-day sum up 600 bbls. in many lots at 60c. for Prime, old crop, 60@65c. for Inferior to Common, new crop, 55c. for Good, 70@72c. for Prime, and 75c. for Choice. Sales on 24 bbls sold at 70 ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—Very dull, and previously reported, 100 bbls. Good Superfine sold at $7 12½ ⅌ bbl.

PORK.—About 75 bbls. Mess sold, in several lots, at $23@23 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—A small lot of Shoulders sold at 10 ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—Prices rather stiffer at 34 ⅌ 35c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES.—125 half boxes short weight, Star sold at 20c. ⅌ lb.

OATS.—A lot of 141 sacks sold at $1 15 ⅌ bushel, including further improvement in prices.

CORN.—A lot of 200 bbls Louisiana Yellow, in flip sheets, sold at $1 40 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—The steamships now in port for New York are taking Cotton at 1c ⅌ lb. Sailing vessels ask $1 ⅌ bale for Cotton, $1 ⅌ bbl for Sugar and 60c ⅌ bbl for Molasses.

GUNNY BAGS.—There have been sales at 29c. Bundles are now asking 30c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day 20 Tierces Fresh Pine Boards at $41 ⅌ 1000, 35 bbls Onions at $2 90 ⅌ do, 20 bbls Cape Flour at $8 50, 6 cases Indigo at $3 to, 25 cases Peas at $1 50 ⅌ bbl, 8 quarter pipes Brandy at $1 77½ ⅌ gal, 8 kegs Olive at $1 35 ⅌ gal, 21 do Hams at $4 25, 25 boxes Sperm Candles at 44 ⅌ lb, and 10 bbls Coal Oil at 56c ⅌ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 21, 1864.

Arrived during the week 441 Beeves, 330 Hogs, 250 Sheep, 411 Veals. Amount of Stock left, 321 Beeves, 96 Hogs, 372 Sheep and 250 Veals. Stock remaining on hand 190 Beeves, 216 Hogs, 148 Sheep, 415 Veals. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	26
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	20
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	16
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	35 00@40 00	
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20 00@25 00	
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	15 00@20 00	
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	8 00@12 00	
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	
Sheep, ⅌ head	6 00@8 00	
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	3 00@4 00	

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, for New York, via Havana, Talbot & McKeever. Bark Eliza White, Varney, for Philadelphia, in ballast, Master. Brig Daniel Maloney, Knudsen, for Philadelphia, O A Fowler. Schr Leah Rich, Hudson, for New York, Master. Schr Rebecca, (British) Jenkins, for Havana, Master. Schr Belle Greele, Long, for Pilotstown, Master. Schr Robert Mills, Jimis, from Harbor, Master. Steamer Jennie Rogers, Kimball, for Baton Rouge, Master. Steamer J H Russell, Hosie, for Bayou Sara, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, from New York, 13th instant, to Warneken & Co.—22 dist[illegible]. Schr Thomas, Butler, from Ship Island—Ballast. Schr Mary, Ferguson, from Coast. Flatboat Nonesuch, from Coast.

STEAMBOATS.

J H Russell, Hosie, from Bayou Sara. New Orleans, May, from Baton Rouge. Fawn, Greathouse, from Thibodaux. Magnolia, Fisher, from Bayou Lafourche. Lafourche, Sharp, from Napoleonville. Southern, Scott, from Coast.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship G C Dunean, Berry, from Boston. Ship Annapolis, Pinard, from Baltimore. Ship Harmony, [illegible]. Bark C H Frost, from Philadelphia. Brig Lagrange, Walton, from Philadelphia. Brig Randolph, from Philadelphia. Schr Robert Mills, Jimis, from Harbor. Schr Exchange, (prize) from Vera Cruz.

MEMORANDA.

January 16, 1 P. M., 70 miles south of Cape Florida, the steamship Yazoo, passed the steamship Creole, bound south.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—607 bbls cotton and 4 pkgs mdse.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Daniel Maloney—34 bbls cotton, 10 bbls sugar, 450 bbls molasses, 34 bbls and 61 bbls rice.

HAVANA—Per schr Rebecca—135 bbls flour, 75 bbls bales 10 bbls lard, 10 do bbl.

NEW YORK—Per schr Leah Rich—340 bbls coal tar.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Yazoo—Assorted mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LEWIS BAKER.................Sole Manager.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 23, 1864.

For one night only, will be produced the world-famous Comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. With the original Music, scenery, and a Great Cast of Characters.

In preparation—The very successful Extravaganza of LEAH BURLESQUE, entitled LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

Monday evening—Benefit of DAN SETCHELL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $8 to $15; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Loges, 50c.; White Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Gallery, 50c.; Colored Gallery 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes to be had at the Box office.

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. Last train from the corner of Baronne and Canal streets, will connect, after the performance each night, with seats for Carrollton and Jefferson City.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING.......January 25, 1864.

First Benefit in New Orleans of Mr. DAN SETCHELL.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. Comedy, with Billy Lackaday........Dan Setchell. With the Song, "Oh! a Nightingale Heard in Beaten Chasse." [illegible]

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, on the Bould Boy of Glengal. By Samuel Lover—recited by Laurence Barrett.

To conclude with Burlesque of "Leah, the Forsaken," entitled LEAH, THE FORKSIDA.

By Frank Wood, Esq., performed in New York and Boston with unqualified success, interspersed with a plenty of Music, including gems from Great Italian Operas, and the most popular songs of the day. Leah (a sheemish maiden).........Dan Setchell. [His original character.] Joseph Barrett, Lewis Baker, C. Salisbury, Campbell and Villa Barrett in the cast.

Tickets and Seats to be had at the Box Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

SATURDAY NOON AND NIGHT, JAN. 23, 1864.

Two Entertainments TO-DAY........At each ROBERT NICOLO, the daring ZAMPILAEROSTATION Performer.........All the great Artists of the Mammoth CIRCUS TROUPE.

Cook's DOGS and MONKEYS, and numerous Auxiliaries.

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 raised 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' Relief Fund.

Applications for Ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing, (stating the place of residence of ladies for whom invitations 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. Hoiret,	P. G.—O. Antonioli,
D. G. M.—J. B. Burke,	J. A. Brown,
R. W. G. S.—H. Kier,	J. Brownlee,
P. G. M.—H. Millspaugh,	G. Tetrault,
D. D. G. M.—J. G. Bilger,	R. G. Abbott,
G. Nutrcker,	H. Morris,
J. L. Henry,	John Meyer,
P. G.—J. Potter,	C. H. F. W. L. Williams,
N. W. Winterson,	A. Ferris,
E. L. Hibon,	E. Blakeley,
A. Fortenot,	E. Rice,
G. W. Roger,	V. J. J. O'Connor,
A. W. Hunter,	

For Matamoros.

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

THE fast screw steamer MELVILLE, Fitz, Master, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight and passage, apply to B. DE HUBICOCHA & CO., 47 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, R. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street, for HAVANA and NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA, to land and receive the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to W. 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 splendid and fast sailing steamship EVENING STAR, Bell, Master, will leave as above, from foot of Canal street, opposite Jackson Square. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, 31 Natchez street.

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet, METEOR, Capt. Leathers, master, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and every THURSDAY at 5 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 G. W. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Nos. 45 and 47 Front street.

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

BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE PACKET—In place of the Tarascon—The new and fast running Baton Rouge, Capt. J. H. RUSSELL, master, Captain, J. Burke, Clerk, will leave as above, except on the days [illegible] all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. CONWAY, 47 Union street.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board.

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. Aplin, master, R. M. Humphreys, clerk, will leave as above every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 P. M., attending to all way business on the way, passports and permits being necessary. For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. G. BATTERTON, 25 Poydras street.

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on MONDAYS at 4 o'clock, P. M. and FRIDAYS at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE new and fine passenger steamer BELLE CREOLE, Wessler, master, John A. Purcell, clerk, leaves New Orleans for Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1 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 & DIETER, Agents, No. 23 Carondelet street.

A competent clerk will be on the levee foot of Iron street to receive freight during absence of the boat.

For Havre.

THE A1 French ship STE. GENEVIEVE, Picard, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight and passage apply to, E. BOUGEREAU & CO., No. Gasquet 34 St. Louis street.

For Bordeaux or Havre.

THE A1 French bark GUANTANAMO, Chaligneau, master, will have quick dispatch as soon as ready. For balance of freight or passage apply to EUG. BOUGEREAU & CO., 34 St. Louis street.

For New York.

THE A1 clipper 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 may lead, as a permanent packet, is entitled to.

A. O. GORDON.

Furnished Rooms.

BACHELORS Furnished Rooms to rent at No. 168 Gasquet street.

Beef.

95 barrels NEW MESS BEEF. 25 EXTRA.

Pork.

33 barrels MESS PORK.

Hides.

30 bales RUBBED HIDES.

In store and for sale by E. H. KEEP, 12 Poydras street.

AVET BROS.

AT THE BLUE STORES

CORNER OLD LEVEE AND BIENVILLE STS.

Are now receiving and offer for sale

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

A Stock of Groceries comprising

1000 bbls. FLOUR,
1000 boxes CANDLES,
1000 boxes STARCH,
500 bbls. PORK,
250 bags COFFEE,
200 hhds. SUGAR,
150 tierces LARD,
150 firkins BUTTER,
100 barrels BEANS,
100 bags SUGAR, Loaf, crushed and Powd'd,
40 tierces S. C. HAMS,
50 bbls. HOMINY,
TEA,
RICE,
CHEESE,
BACON,
MACKEREL,
CODFISH,
WINES,
LIQUORS
and a VARIETY of other ARTICLES.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON....COTTON.

139 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 23d, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street—139 bales COTTON. Samples ready for inspection at sale. Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

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

BY G. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 23d, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for account of whom it may concern, at the steamship landing, head of St. Joseph st. 100 bbls FLOUR, Magnolia Mills, [illegible] Terms cash.

HAMS....HAMS.

20 Tierces S. C. Hams at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 71 Tchoupitoulas street—20 tierces S. C. HAMS. Terms cash.

Household Furniture, Watchmakers' Tools, a Regulator, Clocks, &c.

JOHN N. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

THE whole stock of the house situated on Tivoli circle, [illegible] will be sold on MONDAY, January 25, 1864, at 11 A. M. [illegible]

Furniture......Furniture.

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

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

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, (this) the 23d January, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall—A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Terms cash.

Contents of an old Established Drug Store at Auction, on Account of Withdrawal from Business.

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

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

WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, January 28th, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, situated on the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, the entire STOCK OF FIXTURES of that old and well stocked Drug Store, (sold on account of the proprietor's withdrawal from business) consisting of a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

The attention of druggists and dealers in medicines is particularly called to this sale, as the entire stock will be sold without reserve. Also, the fixtures of said store. Terms cash.

Stock of a Country Store at Auction.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, R. Quejenos, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, No. 113, without reserve—The STOCK OF A COUNTRY STORE, consisting in Hosiery, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Cottons, Prints, &c. Terms cash.

Sale of 50 Tierces Sugar-cured Hams.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY, G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 23d, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at store 71 Tchoupitoulas street—50 tierces SUGAR-CURED HAMS. Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Cotton, Rosin, &c.

PHINNEY & AMORY'S SALES. BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold by order of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on SATURDAY, January 23d, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the United States Marshal's Warehouse, Nos. 38 and 40 Old Levee street—

Part of the cargo of the schooner Wynona or Alert, consisting of—

8 barrels Ship Bread,	15 barrels Turpentine,
13 boxes Tobacco,	21 demijohns Turpentine,
15 quarter boxes Tobacco,	91 barrels Rosin,
1 Quadrant,	6 rolls Rosin,

And, at 11 o'clock, M., on the SAME DAY, at the Planters' Cotton Press, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets—

251 bales of COTTON and 60 STAVES,

Being the balance of the cargo of said schooner.

Samples of the cotton may be seen at our office. Terms cash at time of adjudication in United States Treasury Notes.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 16 Royal street.

A FINE GROCERY STORE, Situated at the Corner of Urquhart and Frenchmen sts., at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the stock of A FINE GROCERY STORE. Terms—Cash, payable in current funds. If the Grocery is not sold at auction, it will be sold at private sale. And, also, on the premises, twelve thousands of choice SUGAR, and twelve hundred feet of thin PLANKS.

Succession of John O. Moran. No. 18,919.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 16 Royal street, near St. Louis.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 18th, 1863, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 23d day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Conti streets, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square comprised within Jackson, Josephine, Live Oak and Laurel streets, designated by the number Ten. Said lot measures twenty-nine feet front on Josephine street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth. Terms cash.

Acts of sale before Hugh Madden, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

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. 21,308.

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. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 16th, 1863, in the matter of the succession of S. F. Slatter, No. 21,308, the following described property and stock:

1. 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 the State, in square No. 3, bounded by St. Ursula, Duplantier, Laurel streets, and designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, as per plan No. 3, deposited in the office of R. Bernard, notary.

2. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in Faubourg Plaisance, Jefferson City, No. 57, on the plan of same Faubourg, deposited in the office of Joseph T. Boyle, bounded by the Ave. St. Charles, Upperline, Delachaise, St. Patrick streets and Louisiana Avenue, and containing 16 lots.

3. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in the same faubourg, designated by the No. 57 on said plan and bounded by St. Patrick, Toledano and St. David streets and Louisiana Avenue.

4. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in the same faubourg, being No. 55 on the same plan, bounded by St. Andrew, Delachaise, Toledano and St. David streets, and containing 16 lots.

5. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 53, in the same faubourg, as per plan No. 44 Berlin, [illegible] bounded by St. Andrew, [illegible] streets, the whole square containing 16 lots.

6. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 59, in the same faubourg and same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise, Lope and Bitlaw streets, the whole square containing 16 lots.

7. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 54, as per same plan and in same faubourg, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, St. David, St. Andrew and Delachaise streets, the whole square containing 16 lots.

8. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 56, in the same faubourg and same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, St. Andrew, St. George and Delachaise streets, the whole square containing 16 lots.

9. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 60, in the same faubourg and same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Toledano, Lope and Bitlaw streets, the whole square containing 16 lots.

10. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 61, in the same faubourg and same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise, Bitlaw and Rousseau streets, the whole square containing 16 lots.

11. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 62, in the same faubourg and same plan, bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Delachaise and Bitlaw streets, and the rear line of Faubourg Plaisance.

12. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 52, in the same faubourg and same plan, bounded by Fouchez, St. David, St. Andrew and Delachaise streets, the whole square comprising 16 lots.

13. ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SQUARE No. 51, in same faubourg and on same plan, bounded by Fouchez, St. David and St. Andrew 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 3 lines on Canal street, by a depth of 140 feet, as per plan drawn by Pedro Soroesel, deposited with the act of sale before E. Barnett, Notary Public, on the 3d of April, 1860.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, and improvements thereon, forming the corner of Camp and Canal streets, and measuring [illegible] feet 5 inches of front on Canal street, by 84 feet 7 inches in depth on Camp street, and 91 feet in depth on the opposite line, and 31 feet 11 inches in the rear. Acquired of the heirs of Louise, by act before O. J. Ricardo, late notary, on the 9th December, 1860.

Act of the above at per plan is exhibited at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange on Royal street. Acts of sale before E. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. Terms cash.

St. Charles Hotel Restaurant.

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

STEAMED OYSTERS served at all hours.

Boarders will be taken by the week.

D. M. HILDRETH.

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

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from No. 4 Magazine street to 31 Commercial Place, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, such brands as the Hanks, Partagas, Intimidad, Meridianas, Natajas, Imperial Flor de la Habana, &c. &c.

JAYNE MAGI, Importer.

The City Bank of New Orleans, A BANK OF DEPOSIT,

NO. 31 CAMP STREET, CORNER OF COMMON.

WILL purchase and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, American and Foreign Gold, and Uncurrent Money.

W. S. MOUNT, Manager.

CHILBLAIN.

A SURE REMEDY

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

JOHN TOURO

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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

Attention to all Marine and Commercial Business. Adjusting of Averages, Notarizing and Extending Protests for the river and Steamboat Captains. Collection of Notes and Exchange in general.

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

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mrs. Louise Soniat, Guillaud vs. Mrs. Charlotte Emma Lacoste, wife of Henry Gaspard Rance, and her husband.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 10,301.—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 TUESDAY, February 23d, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between the Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate in the late First Municipality, now the Second District of this City, in the square bounded by Bourbon, Royal, St. Philip and Ursulines streets, [illegible] [illegible] measuring in [illegible] feet front on Bourbon street, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet in depth [illegible]

[illegible]

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Samuel J. Moss vs. Geo. A. Bozel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,307.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered January 19th, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, in the Second District of this city—

A lot of splendid HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and moveable effects, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Eugene Rochereau & Co. vs. James D. Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 10,421.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, January 23d, 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—

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Fourth District of this city, designated by the numbers Twenty-three, Twenty-four and Twenty-five of the square designated as No. Fifteen, bounded by Magazine, Josephine, Harmony and Pleasant streets, as per lithographic plan made by [illegible] and deposited in the office of [illegible], on the 7th of July 1852.

[illegible]

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Jacques Descamps vs. James Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 10,430.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, January 23d, 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—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible]

[illegible]

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Wm. K. Day, Deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 24,401.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered [illegible] and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situate in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Coliseum, Camp, Plaquemine and Washington streets, [illegible]

[illegible]

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

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 other places as may be hereafter 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 oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be qualification for the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, who constitute the qualifications 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, and the statute of [illegible] the Proclamation, or other orders of the President, are sustained 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 the election, will be announced in a subsequent order.

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 early 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 confirm the dominion of liberal institutions. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complex for the human mind, have been solved by the unerring relentless hand of great civil convulsions, the agony of terrible events has made of the movement as well as the policy. The development is subject to the law of necessity, and must conform the condition of things, rather than the preferences of men, and if it be that the purposes are just and the endeavors 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 lives and 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 great principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the work of the President. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the inauguration of so grand a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of political reform the government [illegible]

Louisiana in the opening of the century sealed the integrity of the Union by contributing upon its government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she promised a glorious struggle against the legitimate power of the world, by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now contribute to the world the crowning glory of restoring the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the example shown of a free government, and her fame will be immortal.

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

ALFRED HOWLISTON, Auctioneer,

WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him.

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, January 20, 1864.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, and an act of the Legislature, No. 170, approved March 17, 1850, public notice is hereby given that the following Certificates of Scrip for the year 1859, and accruing interest thereon, remain unclaimed in the Office of the Company, and all such certificates and interest which shall not be demanded by the legal owners or representatives within thirty days of this notice, will be cancelled and annulled, and the amounts thereof accredited to the Company on [illegible] books of the Company as directed by its Charter.

[illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS.

[illegible]

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible]

Union Insurance Company.

[illegible]

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

The attention of Masters of Vessels is respectfully called to the following extract from the Regulations of the Post Office Department:

[EXTRACT.]

"Sec. 166. Masters or Managers of [illegible] [illegible]

"Sec. 167. Every Master of a vessel [illegible]

JOHN M. G. PARKER, P. M.

Carpet Warehouse.

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

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpets, &c., consisting of MEDALLION VELVET and TAPESTRY, VELVETS, THREE PLYS and INGRAIN, VENETIAN and other stair CARPETINGS, WHITE, RED CHECKED and other MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH in various widths and qualities. Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtain and Damask, [illegible]

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAME LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD

Can be Consulted at her Residence

No. 162 Bienville street.

[illegible]

Madame La Blanch's residence, No. 162 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street.

Consultation given in Five Languages. Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen, [illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

BY

MADAME ADAH,

PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND,

No. 93 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundries.

30 CASES MEDOC CLARET,

[illegible]

For sale by E. BORDELOIS, 45 Old Levee street.

Canned—Fresh Kentucky—Hawkins & Thornton's.

FINE family, unsugared round, Superfine, and standard and sugar-cured pounds. Landing direct and for sale by

E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

25..........Magazine street..........25

[illegible]

Gold and Silver Bought.

[illegible]

E. HOLLAND,

[illegible]

No. 12 Chartres Street, [illegible]

[illegible]

E. BORDELOIS.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.

[illegible]

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. [illegible] CANAL STREET, [illegible]

[illegible]

Shoe Store.

[illegible]

For Rent.

[illegible]

For Sale.

E. EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis Street.

60 [illegible] CLARET, [illegible]

WINES—In store and for sale by Eugene Rochereau & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

[illegible]

Tea, Choice Hyson and Imperial Oolong.

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