New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,000.

THE DAILY BEE,
Charleston DAILY JOURNAL REGISTER AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 27, 1864.

Notice at Auction To-Day.

By B. F. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Camp street, fine, whisky, alcohol, brandy, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at No. 9 Bienville street, liquor; at 11 o'clock, at 69 Camp street, elegant furniture.

By R. K. Murphy, sale o'clock, at No. 124 Private Canal, household furniture.

By J. M. Morrison, at 10 o'clock, at Third Circle, household furniture.

The sale by auction of household furniture advertised by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, takes place this day at 11 o'clock A. M., in dwelling No. 124 Private street.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at half-past ten o'clock, at salesroom No. 59 Camp street, flour, whisky, &c. See advertisement.

Elegant Furniture at Auction.—It is seldom that the opportunity presents for completing a magnificent outfit for a dwelling from the collection of a single auction sale; that advertised by R. T. Montgomery, on the second floor of the old Bienville sale, No. 59 Camp street, at 11 o'clock, this day, will be an exception to the general rule, every article required for furnishing in the most fashionable and elegant style will be found in this assortment. It is almost useless to attempt to enumerate the various articles on sale, and we will simply direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement under the proper head.

Succession of S. F. Slatter.—At 12 o'clock to-day McCarten & Landry will sell the valuable property of the succession of the late S. F. Slatter. The unquestionable improvement in boldness at this moment, and the certain confirmation of the same, ought to be an inducement to invest largely in real estate. An advance is inevitable probably within a few months. At no time have the prospects of such investment promised as large or as certain a profit.

Tom Hooper's Book.—A copy of a little book has been sent us, entitled "The Bishop's Book, by Orion Hunter, the Hebrew Messiah." Gleaning beyond the title, we find that "Orion Hunter" is an alias for W. K. F. Fryer, M. D. & D. D., a reverend and learned parish wise, on a dry bed of the valley, who styles himself as a "Doctor for the Million," proposes to cure toothache, and to remove warts, &c., for a consideration, and to enclose a basket of family and other receipts in return for $5. This is certainly condescending on the part of one who describes himself as a "scion of Israel, and of the House of Judah, and of the Lineage of King David"—as called of God, to ordination by Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, to preach and to heal," &c. The body of the volume is a jargon of disjointed Scripture quotations coupled with rhapsodic commentary. If the author is not a humbug, he is a blasphemous charlatan.

Departure of the Melan.—The French steamship steamer Milan, commander Deberaguel, will to-day leave New Orleans, whither she came to repair her machinery, for one of the Mexican ports. While in New Orleans Captain Deberaguel was informed of his promotion to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honor.

President Juarez and Guerrilla Warfare.

In the letter of President Juarez, dated San Luis, December 5th—a letter evidently designed for effect in the United States—he very naturally evinces a speedy and successful termination of the war against the Southern rebellion, in order to avail himself of the Southern spirit of adventure which, in the event of a rupture, would be sure to lead thousands of American gentlemen and soldiers to cast in Mexico's new and fruitful field their military glory as well as of pecuniary gain. Reinforced by an army of American soldiers, he would have hopes of driving the French from Mexico, and he intimates that they would not have dared to invade that country had the United States been free from civil war.

In these views President Juarez, unconsciously perhaps, betrays the conscious weakness of his situation, politics, as well as military. He makes the fatal admission that the Mexican Republic, which he claims to legitimately represent, is not capable of self-preservation. According to his statements, that Republic must submit to an American protectorate in order not to be overthrown by European intervention. In either case Mexico would become a shadow. The country is divided, as to a choice of a master, and President Juarez and his party would choose the United States.

A not less fatal confession of weakness is made in his deliberate appeal to guerrilla warfare as the sole method left for combating the French. He abandons all the principal sides, he gives up all strong points of defense, he will keep no disciplined army in the field, but will practice a desultory and petty system of warfare like that which the French once experienced in Spain. And what does he expect to accomplish by such a plan? His own words furnish the anti-climax to his lofty expressed strategy when he says that the conquerors "eventually will not consider Mexico an easy empire to govern." It is quite possible that the new domination in Mexico may be disgusted more speedily than it is begun. Disgust is a rather intangible cradle of war. There is no assurance let it operate ever so long or so vigorously, that it will display expulsive or pulverizing force enough to rid Mexico of the foreign and domestic impedimenta to the ascendancy of President Juarez and his party.

The appeal to guerrilla warfare in the manner in which it is made by President Juarez, is the virtual abandonment of the contest for the control of the national organization. Viewed in the best light, it is patriotic desperation involving anarchy. That a man of the acknowledged ability and learning of President Juarez should think of relying exclusively upon guerrilla warfare, is indeed strange. History abounds in examples to prove its futility, and we look if there to any record of its success. If the Mexicans are more energetic than French statesmen and generals how to imitate and assimilate. Their history has been peculiarly adapted to give them personal prominence in politics. The guerrilla policy of President Juarez is well fitted to bring this peculiarity into brilliant and immortal play.

The dogs-tax in the Pennsylvania Senate still continues, and promises to be redeemed on the part of the New York Assembly's year election. The Democrats and Republicans are fairly even, and each side refuses to organize on its opponents.

Mr. White, whose presence would turn the scale in favor of the Republicans, is a prisoner in Richmond.

Meeting of a Cathedral in Chili.—Speech Forbidden in the Plaza.

New York, January 17.—The steamer American, from Valparaiso 30th, arrived at Panama, January 1st. She brought news from Valparaiso that the Cathedral in Santiago, Chili, which, for the year 1443, ultimo, from the explosion of a gun-powder, was deeply crowded with people. The doors were soon closed by the power of the police. The interior of the building was decorated with lights and flammable ornaments, which caused the flames to spread rapidly, and the roof of wood soon fell, burying the mass of people in it. Some 1950 dead bodies, mostly of ladies and children, had been recovered from the ruins.

The Sonora, a sectional mail steamer reached Panama on the 5th, with $918,000 in treasure, for England, and brought a confirmation of the above, stating the number killed at over 2000. The church contained 20,000 lights, from some of which the fire was communicated to the drapery of the gigantic image of the Virgin, and the gauze-board devices. In an instant a great blaze of flame burst upon the crowd, lights to the roof and directly spread to all parts of the building. The people rushed to the principal door, and it was soon choked.

Most of the men, seeing by the sacristy and side doors. But a few minutes elapsed are the lights, suspended so plentifully from the roof, poured a rain of liquid fire on the people below, and in less than fifteen minutes over 2000 persons, mostly females, were blackened corpses.

Governor Willard Parker, of New Jersey, who is pronounced a "copperhead" and "disloyal" by the administration press, has the following allusion to the peace-at-any-price party in his last message:

"The policy they recommend, however sincerely entertained, would certainly result in personal humiliation, and in national degradation and ruin. The withdrawal of our armies would be a confession of weakness, and the Confederacy would at once be acknowledged by foreign powers."

By the way things are working there will be no material difference of opinion among the members of the Democratic party by the time the next convention meets, next 4th of July. *New York World, ditto.*

And the *World* might have added, with not less reason perhaps, that, by the way things are working, there will be no material differences of opinion between the Democratic party and the Republican war at any price party. The prospect looks fair for the absorption of this former by the latter in the next Presidential election.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan 15.

Mr. Whiting's Report on Recruiting.—The report of Mr. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, showing that it requires ascertain whether any States have filled their quotas or not, and that the number due is quite considerable, is a timely message. Men being drafted as spare bones and in suitable places for any hour or two each day, so as not to interfere seriously with their business or employment.

Let there be a bounty of from fifty to a hundred dollars offered to every man in the first Union army that shall enter Richmond within six months from the 1st of March last, in fact, the terms be devised that shall secure a sufficient army for the spring campaign by volunteering, and these terms will be found half of the difficult as many would suppose. There only needs a waking up of popular enthusiasm, and the conviction that the time of enlistment will not be so long as formerly, for a great abundance of men can be found who will enter on the work, and not turn back without accomplishing it. Such an army would be very different thing now from what it was two or three years ago. Then the people had no knowledge of military affairs; now more than half of those who would volunteer would be old soldiers. Then we had no officers to lead them; now we have some of the finest in the world. Then we had a very great deficiency of arms and accoutrements, clothing and food supplies; now we have all these, and a perfect system of organization, discipline in abundance, and every thing that could make an army powerful.

Miscellaneous Items.

An order has been issued authorizing Gen. Burnside to recruit and fill up the Ninth Army Corps to the number of 50,000 men. Major-General Hancock has been ordered to Pennsylvania to superintend recruiting and volunteer ing for his corps. The general will have power to increase his army corps to 50,000 volunteers.

The aggregate steam power of Great Britain is set down at 82,853,214 horse power, or equal to 400,000,000 men. The power of steam in Great England, with a population of only 30,000,000, produce wealth representing the labor of a population of twenty times that amount.

The Philadelphia papers of the 15th contain a letter from the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, renominating Abraham Lincoln for President. It is signed by sixteen Senators and fifty-two Representatives. The letter is addressed to Mr Lincoln in person.

General Gaibt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, made a Union speech in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday night. He urged a union of Northern parties for the suppression of the rebellion, and said he was on the way to Washington to arrange for the readmission of the State to the Union—a step which he promised would take place within four months. He stated that the emancipation policy has done more to ruin the Confederacy than military triumphs.

The friends of Hon. John Minor Botts in the new Virginia Legislature at Alexandria a few days since communicated with that gentleman with the view of electing him to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. M. Bowden. Mr. Botts declined the honor, principally upon the ground that he did not desire to become the representative of the State at the head of one of the several organizations claiming jurisdiction over the soil of Virginia.

To a friend who recently rallied Gen. Grant about his suggestion of his name for the Presidency, he said: "I aspire only to one political office. When the war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Galena, (his place of residence,) and if elected, I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Court—Judge Algeo Preasding.—*Fact Of Habeas Nulla Mandamus* was arraigned on the charge of being a deserter from the army of the United States. The charge was not sobstantiated, however, so the Judge sent him up to Captain Pickering on further inquiry.

Wm. Dwyer, of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, was charged by officer Smith with having deserted from the army of the peace. He was returned to his regiment, to lose one month's pay, and to have no liberty for three months.

Patrick Ford, of the Twelfth Connecticut, who was rather tight and inclined to fight promiscuously, was convicted and returned to his regiment, with the loss of one months' pay, and ordered to have no leave of absence for a month.

Herman Paff was offering a Government bride for sale, asking the sum of four bits, and stating that he had got it for 25 cents. He is a laboring man, and said that he did not know anything of military law, besides that he was drunk. Judge Algeo sent him for five days to the Workhouse to get him sobered off.

Andrew Downe was arrested by officer of Captain Hodges, of Brigadier General Dudley's Staff U. S. A., who charges him with insulting ladies on the public sidewalk. He was returned to his regiment, there being no prosecutor.

Chas. Dicker, of the First Maine Battery, stepped out of his quarters, and was arrested as drunk. He was returned to his Battery with proper injunctions.

Wm. Harrington, of the Third Rhode Island cavalry, who was before Judge Algeo on the charge of having got so intoxicated that he ran about and daily disturbed the peace, and almost cost and felonious assault with the whole. His Honor said he was a good soldier when not drunk, but he had the bad habit of indulging in spirits to intoxication. The Judge held that intoxication was no excuse for such a dangerous military crime. Accused promised never to drink liquor or drop into a saloon, and Judge Algeo would forgive him and return him to the service. The Judge said that it was his duty to punish the soldier severely, to make a proper example of the convict, who was sentenced to dry Tortugas for a term of five months.

The case of Major Richards, charged with being a spy, was continued to Saturday next.

And the trial of Cassidy, the drummer of the 8th Connecticut, charged with homicide, was postponed to Saturday next.

Criminal District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lockwood presiding.—The colored boy Paul, found hid in a box on Orleans street, was sent to the workhouse for 30 days.

Limerick, colored, charged with leaking light bread, was fined $10 and the bread confiscated.

Thos. Dickson, colored, who disturbed the peace, was sentenced to 30 days.

Acts of P. Force.—The authorities took measures to ascertain the fate of the missing steamer, when staff was found abandoned off the Rigolets, in a wreck. The schooner joined in finding the body in the small cause of the vessel. The head of the corpse was gone. The marks of the unfortunate were of leather, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. No evidence was given to show that any person or persons in any way connected with the murder. His name will be known to God and some Confederate rebel, probably.

A Guerrilla Case.—F. Knight says he deserted from the Confederate Second Louisiana Cavalry Regiment, which refused with a party of Yankees, and was arrested near Chalmette. He says there are deserters enough from the rebel army to make a regiment, who are ready to enlist in the Federal service. He was examined, and remanded to his regiment.

Recorder Bakker.—E. Murphy is held for highway robbery, as having, on the same occasion, snatched the money of his victim, and made the known trick of "drop game."

[FROM OUR MORNING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Varieties Theatre.—Mr. Botsehell's benefit here last night was an abundant success. Audience and actor, especially Mr. Botsehell himself, seemed equally in good humor, and resolved to make the occasion a pleasant one. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, though still unable to act, gave a fine recitation of Shamus O'Brien. In a few days he is expected to be sufficiently recovered from his accident to reappear in regular performance.

To-night the burlesques Leah, the Forsook, and the farce of *Ici on Parle Francais* will be repeated.

The Academy of Music.—Crowded and gratified houses continue to attend the entertainments of the Academy. To-morrow, the next soon-day performance will be given.

The Eighth Pennsylvania colored regiment, about 1200 strong, passed through New York on the 17th, *en route* for Gen. Banks's Department, says a New York dispatch.

Later from the North via the River.

The steamer Empress arrived last night with St. Louis papers to the 18th, containing advices from Washington and New York one day later than those of the Columbia. Neither the war or political news is of special importance.

From Charleston.

The Richmond *Sentinel* contains the following:

Charleston, January 14.—The enemy have kept up a lively shelling all day. Since Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, 471 shells have been thrown at this city, causing some damage but no casualties. The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrots at Gregg. Shelling is still heavy this evening.

Charleston, January 13.—The bombardment of the city has been continuous since last report.

A large number of transports, filled with troops, have been observed going south. An increased fleet at Hilton Head is reported.

Charleston, January 11.—Three shells were thrown into the city this morning, and at this afternoon. On the 10th, eighteen shell were threwp into the city.

The enemy has opened two more embrasures; one bearing on the city, and one on James Island.

The War in Virginia.

The *Herald* of the 17th has a dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, saying there are demonstrations by the rebels which create the opinion that they are preparing for a movement of some nature.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 17th says that Major Cole, of Gen. Kelly's command, has returned from a scout to Leesburg, and contradicts the report that Stuart was there with a large cavalry force. Not an armed rebel was within fifty miles of Leesburg.

The Enrollment Bill.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th thus refers to the Enrollment bill before the Senate:

The only persons specially exempted from draft are the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the United States Courts, heads of the several executive departments, and the Governors of States; and by implication, such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for service, according to the prescribed army regulations. The two classes for enrollment and draft are merged into one, which is made to include persons between the ages of twenty and forty years, credits to be given to cities, towns and wards, so as to equalize, as far as possible, the draft throughout each district.

The commutation is to be abolished; those who pay it to be exempted from the present draft, and not liable to be called upon the next. In other words, they are in the condition of a reserved class. Drafted men, if they prefer to be transferred to the navy, such transfer to be credited to their localities. Alterations are made in the details of the old law for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to a fee of five dollars for preparing the necessary exemption papers. The bill has not yet been perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

Return of the Vanderbilt.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at New York on the 17th, in order to repair her boilers, which are in a bad condition. After leaving St. Thomas and when off Nassau she gave chase to a blockade-runner, but was obliged to give up the chase on account of bad boilers. Subsequently she picked up fifty bales of cotton, thrown overboard by the chased steamer.

Rumored Expedition.

The river article of the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 18th says:

Late on Friday evening steamboatmen were thrown into great excitement, which spread extensively on Saturday, by military dispatches requiring most of the boatmen here if not all, to proceed at once to Cairo. Captains and mates rushed wildly through the city hunting up crews, and numerous dispatches were sent to absent officers, to report with speed. Only a pressure a thousand boatmen left on Friday for Cairo, and extra trains having been provided for them. It would be an impossible task to compute the number left on Saturday. It looks as if there was a great expedition on foot—one like those that last year were productive of such important results. Indeed, it is rumored that there are two expeditions on hand—one to the Ouachita, and the other to Red River; that all the boats at Cairo are going, and many others as well. Of course we cannot be expected to indorse these rumors as correct.

Gold Advanced.

The New York monetary report is up to the evening of the 16th, a few hours later than the Columbia's advices.

At the evening exchange on the 16th there were heavy transactions in Gold which sold as high as 159, closing at 158¾.

New York, January 16—P. M.—Money—easier at 7 per cent. Sterling decidedly higher, closing at 172. Gold active, excited and decidedly firmer, opening at 156¾, advancing to 160, and closing firm at 157¾ to 58. Total exports of specie to-day $1,167,275.

Cotton was firm, but without quotable change

General Scott on the War.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* relates an interview which he had recently with General Scott, in the General's room at Delmonico's. The bodily health of General Scott, says this correspondent, is infirm, but his mind is just as clear as when his cannone peaked along our frontiers in the war of 1812."

The letter then proceeds:

He is well posted in all the acts of the government and of the army. He reads every thing that relates to our national peril, and his opinions, based on experience and information, are decided. He considers himself freely without the veil of reserve or reserve about the war, its duration and termination, the conduct of the chief of Generals and the obstacles that still lie in our path.

I had an interview with him a short time since of about an hour's duration. He did not regard the struggle ended, by any means. Indeed, he said he did not see one bright spot in our national horizon. One thing he thought very remarkable—that the vast magnitude had ever been presented anywhere before this one without throwing to the surface men of marked military genius and matched public virtue. But the war had been fruitful of such men. Those who had inspired a momentary confidence had disappointed the public expectation. We have had some splendid fights; but with no marked results. Our generals seem to have no ability to reap the fruits of well fought battles. The fight of the enemy, to gain a decisive victory, and that he did not know anything of military law, besides that he was drunk. Judge Algeo bent him for five days to the Workhouse to get him sobered off.

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AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....LEWIS BAKER.....STAGE MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1864,
Will be given the great Burlesque upon the popular Play of "Leah, the Forsaken," entitled
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
written by Frank Wood, Esq., and performed in New York and Boston with unparalleled success.

The performance will commence with the capital Comedietta, in 1 act, entitled
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
Alonzo Fisher Baker.....Gertrude Morton.

To conclude with the great Drama of
DOT, or THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
To-morrow (Thursday) Shakspeare's COMEDY of ERRORS.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. LEWIS BAKER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $5 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Lodges, 75c.; White Gallery, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c. Secure Seats in second tier Boxes, Parquette and Dress Circle, at Ludeling's Exchange Reading Room, No. 61 Camp street.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Reserved seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock.
Omnibus Cars from the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, and Carrollton Railroad Cars, pass the theatre every eight minutes, after the performance each night, with steamboats for Carrollton and Jefferson, also stations.

jan 27

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS.....PROPRIETORS.
WEDNESDAY JAN. 27th—NOON AND NIGHT.
GRAND DAY SHOW.
With splendid bill, by the CIRCUS TROUPE.
COOK'S DOGS AND MONKEYS, &c.
Behold the Last Day's Performance of the Wonderful Boy ROBERT NIBOLIA in the EQUILIBRISTIC FLOTATION ACT, and Last Day but Two of his engagement.
Big Bill To-Night.
Thursday—Benefit of Robert Nicols, and last appearance but one.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at which time no admittance to Gentlemen unless accompanied by Ladies or Children.
For prices of admission see bills of the day.
Box Office open every day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages to be in waiting at 10½ o'clock, P. M.

jan 27

I. O. O. F.

Regalia and Dress Ball.

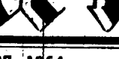
A REGALIA and Dress Ball will be given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1864, at the NEW OPERA HOUSE, (corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets,) for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Homes. Refreshments.
Tickets for Ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing, (stating the name of the Lodge of which the member is a member,) and left at the Hall of Magnolia Lodge, No. 5, corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, before Tuesday, February 2d.
COMMITTEE.

M. W. G. M. L. Hoover	F. G.
D. G. M. J. S. Sutton	
R. W. G. S. Bier	J. Brownlee
D. G. S. Wentworth	W. H. Stevens
D. D. G. M. J. G. Hirdes	R. G. Abbott
	C. Hoffman
	John Mayer
P. G. J. Patterson	C. H. W. L. Williams
" W. Robertson	A. Bates
" R. L. Bruce	E. Rabbray
" J. Hall	C. Bell
" G. W. Beer	W. Connor
" A. W. Henry	V. G. T. O'Connor.

jan 16 tf

For Matamoras.

To sail on FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 5 o'clock A. M.



THE iron screw steamer MAY FLOWER, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above.
For balance of freight and passage, apply to
DE GORICOWRIA & CO.
jan 26 No 2 Carondelet street.

For New York.

To Sail on SATURDAY, January 30, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—The regular and fast sailing steamer ATLANTIC, Capt. WELL J. A. Post, commander, will leave as above starting on the arrival of the Texas mail. For freight or passage apply to
A. MOULTON, 31 Natchez street.
jan 27

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular packet steamer METEOR, L. Bonnet, master, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge every SUNDAY morning, at 8 A. M., and every WEDNESDAY at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office, No. 1 Carondelet street.
jan 27 1156-1

Seed Potatoes.

110 BARRELS PURE YELLOW FINE EYE POTATOES, landing from schooner J. W. Milner, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
JOHN A. KING,
62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas st.
jan 25 S

ALFRED SOULIGNY, Auctioneer, WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to do Whole Work entrusted to him.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange
jan 16

Shoe Store.

J. WECKERLING, Shoe Dealer, formerly at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, has removed to the corner of Esplanade and Old Levee, (No. 1 Florida Block,) opposite the Engineer-house of Fire Company No. 2.
jan 16

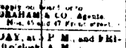
The City Bank of New Orleans, A BANK OF DEPOSIT.

NO. 23 CAMP STREET, CORNER OF COMMON
Will purchase and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, American and Spanish Coin, and Bullion.
W. S. MOUNT,
nov11 1y Manager.

For Rent.

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

Gold and Silver Bought.



THE undersigned has just received from France an assortment of SPECTACLES, cast, pill in which he will sell very cheap for cash.
LENS fixed and changed.
Sale of ALPENSIDE Tube Spectacles.
C. MAUTEE,
No. 126 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel
nov17 6mo

Æ. BORDELOIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
NO. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.

CHILBLAIN.

A SURE REMEDY
FOR CHILBLAINS and all other sores caused by cold. For sale by
GAUDOZ, Druggist,
jan16 1m Corner Bourbon and Orleans.

JOHN TOURO,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
No.....Exchange Alley.....No.
Will attend to all Marine and Commercial Business Adjusting of Averages; Noting and Extending Protest for Sea and Steamboat Captains.
Collection of Notes and Exchange in general.
dec14 1m

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

LANDING ex ships Hercules and Vevorets, from Bordeaux:
200 cases Claret,
50 do do White Wine,
100 boxes Claret and White Wine,
For sale by PLAUCHE & VICOLA, Jr.,
dec28 46 and 48 Old Levee st.

Notice.

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets to the corner of Bienville and Dauphine streets, where he will keep a large assortment of CIGARS, such brands as Cabanas, Cazadores, Regalia Britannica, Conchas, Trabucos, Bouquets, Flor de Cuba, Partagas, Figaros, Havana Queens, Bouquet Fins, Cabanas Finos, Cazadores Finos, Regalia Britannica Finos, Conchas Finos, Trabucos Finos, Partagas Finos, Figaros Finos, Havana Queens Finos, Bouquet Fins Finos, Flor de Cuba Finos, Cabanas Imperiales, Cazadores Imperiales, Regalia Britannica Imperiales, Conchas Imperiales, Trabucos Imperiales, Partagas Imperiales, Figaros Imperiales, Havana Queens Imperiales, Bouquet Fins Imperiales, Flor de Cuba Imperiales, Cabanas Finos Imperiales, Cazadores Finos Imperiales, Regalia Britannica Finos Imperiales, Conchas Finos Imperiales, Trabucos Finos Imperiales, Partagas Finos Imperiales, Figaros Finos Imperiales, Havana Queens Finos Imperiales, Bouquet Fins Finos Imperiales, Flor de Cuba Finos Imperiales, Cabanas Imperiales Finos, Cazadores Imperiales Finos, Regalia Britannica Imperiales Finos, Conchas Imperiales Finos, Trabucos Imperiales Finos, Partagas Imperiales Finos, Figaros Imperiales Finos, Havana Queens Imperiales Finos, Bouquet Fins Imperiales Finos, Flor de Cuba Imperiales Finos, Cabanas Finos Imperiales Finos, Cazadores Finos Imperiales Finos, Regalia Britannica Finos Imperiales Finos, Conchas Finos Imperiales Finos, Trabucos Finos Imperiales Finos, Partagas Finos Imperiales Finos, Figaros Imperiales Finos, Havana Queens Imperiales Finos, Bouquet Fins Imperiales Finos, Flor de Cuba Imperiales Finos, Cabanas Imperiales Finos, Cazadores Imperiales Finos, Regalia Britannica Imperiales Finos, Conchas Imperiales Finos, Trabucos Imperiales Finos, Partagas