THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 12, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy at Nos 56 and 58 Poydras street, hams, fish, soap, beef, etc.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 27 Camp street, at 11 o'clock, groceries.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the surest and safest medicines yet offered to the public. They have effected more real blessings in the nursery, sick chamber and hospital than the combined action of all the Apothecaries' Drugs. For the cure of scalds, burns, bruises and skin diseases the Ointment is unrivalled, while the Pills are a sure antidote to dyspepsia, etc.

Wm. J. Reid, 33 Magazine street, has for sale 100 bags of Rio coffee; also, sight exchange on New York.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C.—S. H. Kennedy & Co., 36 Poydras street, have just received and offer for sale 1000 barrels choice extra and superfine flour, together with a lot of new sugar-cured hams, sugar-cured breakfast bacon, and 500 boxes star candles.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., sundries, in store Nos. 56 and 58 Poydras street, to close consignments; at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 63 Poydras street, onions. See advertisements.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE—*First Night of The Ticket of Leave Man.*—The moral drama has not been Tom Taylor's specialty. But a man's happiest achievements are not always in the line of his habitual efforts. The road to success and glory is perhaps as often stumbled into by accident as it is found by diligent seeking. It may have been in some felicitous moment of inspired conception that the author hit upon the dramatic material which he subsequently manipulated into The Ticket of Leave Man, a play so successful that it has been running nearly a year on the London stage, and for several months past has been the chief dramatic attraction in New York and other Northern cities.

Mr. Florence, of the Winter Garden, New York, who first introduced it on the American stage, is awarded great credit for his manner of mounting it. But we feel sure that Mr. Baker, with like facilities, is fully as competent to do justice to its representation in respect to adaptation of scenery and machinery, and arrangement of tableaux.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MRS. GLADSTANE.—The announcement of a benefit to Mrs. Mary Gladstane on the historic boards of the St. Charles sounds like an echo from "the days that are no more." The name of this cultivated and graceful actress is linked with the brightest, palmiest period of "Old Drury," and it must be gratifying to her friends and admirers to observe that, while so much else is changed and faded, she is still qualified to shed the radience of old upon the familiar scene of her former histrionic achievements.

On the occasion of Mrs. Gladstane's benefit to-night a new drama, The Artist's Bride, will be produced. It is by Mr. A. Waldeaur, for several years the leader of Mr. De Bar's orchestra in this city. His talent as a dramatic author was then displayed in a minor work which was successfully put on the stage. In addition to the Artist's Bride, a dramatic version of Oliver Twist will be given.

The bill is an attractive one, the beneficiary an artist of distinguished merit, who has always been popular, and a crowded house and triumphant benefit may, of course, be expected.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The present will be the last week of the circus entertainments which have had so popular a run at this place. The management of the Academy, aiming, as it has heretofore successfully done, to gratify the public with the greatest possible variety and succession of amusements, has made an engagement with Mr. Geo. Lee, of Baltimore, for a "first class troupe of popular artists," who are announced to begin next week a series of performances, comprising comedy, farce, burlesque, opera, minstrelsy, pantomime, ballet, song, jest, gymnastic wonders, etc. The promised season is full of expectation for amusement-seekers.

A NEW SONG IN PROSPECT.—We learn that Mr. Blackmar, music publisher, Camp street, will issue in the course of a week a new song from the facile pen of Mrs. Edmonstone, set to music by the well known composer, Mr. La Hache. The title of the song, Popping the Question, is certainly suggestive, and well calculated to excite the interest and curiosity of that class of persons who are still within the blessed pale of nubility.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN KY.—The reported election of Governor Bramlette was untrue. Up to the 3d the balloting had not resulted in a choice, and a dispatch of that date, from Frankfort, says it is well settled there will be no election this session.

Additional and Later via the River.

By the steamer Olive Branch yesterday, Memphis papers to the 7th were received, with later intelligence from the North and from Europe.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Feb. 4.—The Liverpool steamer Jura, from Liverpool the 21st, via Londonderry 22d, arrived this evening. The Danish situation remains unchanged, with more hopes of peaceful solution, although Austrian troops had commenced marching for Schleswig.

FROM HALIFAX, N. S.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—Marshal Kane and a large number of Confederate prisoners have arrived here. They are said to have escaped from Johnson's Island.

There was nothing definite done in the Admiralty Court yesterday, in reference to the steamer Chesapeake. The Court adjourned till today, when it is expected the vessel will be delivered over to her owners.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

New York, Feb. 4.—A special to the *Herald*, from Headquarters Department Western Virginia, Feb. 3, says:

After we had driven the enemy from the [illegible] day, the rebels commenced a rapid [illegible] closely following up, when [illegible] engaged.

Long [illegible] a portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburg Gap, near Romney; and in the neighborhood of this gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to-night with some precipitancy. In this engagement we took a number of prisoners. In retreating, the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel force near Moorefield. It is believed that Gen. Sullivan's commands have formed a junction and are now pushing the enemy vigorously. If the enemy escape our forces, he certainly will not be able to take away any large portion of his plunder.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

New York, February 4.—We learn that a disastrous fire occurred at Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday, destroying 30,000 bales of cotton, a large portion of which belonged to the Government; 2700 bales were Upland and 300 Sea Island, of which about 800 belonged to the Government, stored in sheds of Messrs Blakely & Co.; 500 bales of Upland and Sea Island stored in sheds of Messrs Gibbs & Co. It is understood there were only $650,000 insurance.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

New York, February 4.—A special to the New York *Tribune* states that Mr. Dayton will shortly be recalled from France, and Gen. Fremont appointed to succeed him. There are those, however, who assert that Fremont could not be tempted even by a dainty dish.

A special to the *Times* from Washington says: We have authority for contradicting the sensation reports, published on Tuesday, of apprehended difficulties with France, growing out of a correspondence between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de L'Huys on diligent vessels for rebel privateers in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by this government with all the facts in the case, of any difficulties with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary, later dispatches from Mr. Dayton are of quite a different tenor.

Additional News from Washington.

(From dispatches of the 3d instant.)

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The caucus of Republican members of the House, called for to-night, will have several questions brought before it. The principal and most important one relates to resolutions prepared by Henry Winter Davis, Chairman of the Select Committee on Reconstruction, which, in general purport affirm that reconstruction is an affair for the whole Government, not the Executive Department, to be effected by legislation, and not by proclamations.

CONFISCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION—A SENATE CAUCUS, &C.

Efforts will probably be made to fix the House for a close debate on the confiscation joint resolution. The statement of copperhead journals that at the Senatorial caucus, night before last, all the speeches were against Lincoln, is unfounded. Two Senators criticised his policy, and especially for tardiness in the matter of enlisting colored soldiers and for action on Missouri affairs, but defended his course as a whole.

A bill was introduced in the House, to-day, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Confiscation Act as to provide, in the sales of plantations containing over five hundred acres, for their division into lots of not over one hundred and sixty acres. This, like the bill introduced in the Senate, looks to the extension of the Homestead Law—to confiscate lands for the benefit of soldiers.

A petition from a large number of Germans in Boston was presented to-day, in the Senate, protesting against the adoption of the President's reconstruction policy and urging such a course as will render rebels politically homeless.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, in the course of his speech on the conscription bill, attacked Woodward and McClellan, and was for confiscating every foot of rebel property. Part of it he would sell to replenish the treasury, and the rest divide among the soldiers after the war.—Two parties would go South; the negroes, because the North would be too cold for them; and the Copperheads, because it would be too hot.

THE LIEUT.-GENERAL BILL.

The Lieutenant-General bill is likely to meet with considerable opposition in the Senate. It is anticipated that, if passed at all, it will be modified by striking out the clause making the Lieutenant General commander of all the armies, and a clause recommending Grant for appointment.

An opinion is entertained in high quarters that if passed in its present shape it would greatly embarrass the President and War Department. That in view of the very friendly relations between General Halleck and Grant, the latter would decline to accept a promotion which would displace the former.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND THE REVENUE BILL.

In anticipation of the passage by the Senate, of the House amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, exempting from income and certain other taxes, Consuls of those foreign Governments under which our own Consuls are exempt, the Secretary of State has prepared a circular to our Consuls, inquiring concerning their treatment in this respect.

PROVIDING WOOD FOR WESTERN STEAMERS.

The plan for doing away with the difficulties and delays in the movement of steamboats on Western waters, experienced last season, from scarcity of fuel, devised by Captain W. T. Burch, Quartermaster at Louisville, and endorsed by General Robt. W. Allen, was adopted to-day by the War Department. The plan is to engage 6000 newly arrived German and Irish laborers in New York, and other Eastern cities, to organize them into working parties of one hundred each, in charge of proper officers and distribute them at suitable points along the river. It also proposes to arm and drill these laborers, so as to make them available for repelling guerrilla attacks, for keeping the river banks clear of the enemy, and protecting Government plantations. One dollar per cord to be allowed to wood choppers. It is expected that the plan will do away with the necessity of supplying coal, and save the Government nearly $2,000,000 during the present year. It is also expected that these laborers can be engaged for the same purpose in Canada, as stated in official letters from American consuls.

Late from Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Fort Smith, February 3.—A terrific storm swept over the entire Southwest last Sunday, about 11 o'clock in the morning. It rose to a tornado, which raged with tremendous violence some twenty minutes, and extended over a portion of the Indian territory and down the Arkansas valley. Immense damage was done. The telegraph lines were prostrated for miles; that to Little Rock was almost totally destroyed.

Brigadier General Thayer has arrived at Fort Smith from Little Rock. He took command yesterday.

The river is booming. There is five feet clear on the bars, and rising. The rise has amounted to eight feet thus far, since Sunday night.

The Union Convention at Little Rock has nominated Judge Isaac Murphy for Provisional Governor, and have organized a Provisional State government. Its proceedings are to be submitted to a vote of the people in May next. County officers will be elected in many parts of the State in March.

The South a More Attractive Field for Immigration than the North and West.

The New York *Post* and New York *Times* have contained recently some articles of singular significance on the labor problem of the South and the peculiar inducements which Southern territory held out to immigration. The *Post* says:

It is now established, (established by whom?) that the extreme limit of new and fertile lands has already been reached in the North-west and West. In Kansas and Nebraska the farmer can no longer count upon all those favoring circumstances which he needs to make his enterprise secure. Droughts and tornadoes interrupt his labors and destroy their fruits; he has already trenched incautiously upon the inhospitable desert plains which form a barrier to the West. In Iowa, Minnesota, and other of the newer Northwestern States, the richest lands have been taken up; and are now held at prices which do not tempt the emigrant. The distance of these lands from the great markets for their produce interferes also with the profits of the farmer; freights to the East are too costly. Hitherto the emigrant has been forced to the far West, because the South was closed to him. But when Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas are opened to him—the one set of States near the ocean and New York, the other near the Mississippi and New Orleans, both with cheap and quick access to the great markets of the world—the current of emigration is likely to be turned in this new direction.

We are told by the same paper that the soil of Iowa is not more fertile than that of Arkansas or Tennessee, the mineral resources of Minnesota are not so great as those of either of these slave States.

Following the *Post*, and in a similar spirit, the *Times* expatiates on the vast agricultural resources of the South, and, by pretty clear inference, asserts the doctrine that cotton is king, and, though temporarily dethroned, is yet destined to reign. A quotation will best exhibit the purport of the remarks of the *Times*:

But the great accession to Southern strength will come from the tide of immigration, which will set in Southward just as soon as its magnificent acres are thrown open to free labor. Apart from slavery, there has been no earthly reason why the great Southwest should not have grown at least as rapidly as the great Northwest. In fact we believe the latter would have been far outstripped. It is far more profitable to raise cotton and sugar than wheat. They are more certain crops, more easily transported, and as respects cotton, the foreign demand for it is far more uniform. A fortune can be made from a well-managed Southern plantation three or five times sooner than from a Western farm of the same number of acres. With the bar of slavery removed, the attraction Southward will be irresistible. There is no want of land into which this tide of immigration can spread itself. The single State of Texas, which, at the last census, had a population, white and black, only about one-third as large as that of Illinois, yet has a territorial area exceeding that of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin combined. It is naturally capable, geographers say, of raising six million bales of cotton; by the last census, on account of its paucity of population, it raised only four hundred thousand. Can any rational man doubt that when that splendid domain is once freed from the incubus of slavery, it will swarm with an immigration never surpassed in any part of our land, and that the time would quickly come when the five States authorized to be carved from it by the act admitting it into the Union would take their places in our political system?

But it may be said that the Northern area far exceeds the Southern, and that the time will come when the North, notwithstanding this Southern immigration, must again predigiously preponderate. It is, indeed, true that, taking the old Missouri Compromise line as the dividing line, the North has nearly twice as large an area as the South. But this disproportion becomes of far less account when it is remembered that the vast Rocky Mountain region is generally incapable of cultivation, and will only be occupied for mining purposes, which are favorable only to a sparse population. Again, it is morally certain that long before that distant period arrives when the South will feel the want of room, the larger part of Mexico, and perhaps all of it, will be incorporated with our Union. The area of Mexico, even now when so greatly reduced, is more than a third as large as that of our own country. The South will find no difficulty in keeping up its equilibrium, for want of territory.

(From the Chicago Tribune, February 4th.)

Renting Plantations.

In common with the public generally we have supposed that large fortunes were to be made along the Mississippi by renting the plantations abandoned by the rebels. Our present information leads us to the belief that there is likely to be great difficulty and danger for those who engage in this business, especially during the coming year. A gentleman just returned from Natchez where he had gone to rent a plantation assures us that the withdrawing of our troops from various points along the Mississippi has left the people no protection, and hence those who had gone down "to possess the land" are returning in large numbers. Twenty came up on the boat with our informant. And besides, the secesh are largely returning, taking the oath of allegiance, and claiming their plantations. Of forty offered near Goodrich's Landing, seventeen were thus taken by their former owners. Of these, one was Kit Hamilton, till recently on the rebel General Gil Hamilton's staff. The troops were withdrawn and concentrated for the great expedition from Memphis and Vicksburg into the interior of Dixie. Of these we have more information than it is prudent to publish. As at present advised, therefore, we would suggest to all who have good situations, that unless matters become more settled along the Mississippi, it will be far safer and better for them to remain where they are, rather than risk life and all they have in the doubtful experiment of making a fortune by raising cotton. If you have "a sure thing," keep it.

Gen. Schenck and the Rebel Spring Campaign.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, made the astounding statement in the House, yesterday, that the rebels were making a last despairing effort to raise men enough to break through the Union lines, and to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil. Mr. Schenck is very much in the dark, and he has a very confused idea of the real military strength of the rebels, or of their designs for the campaigns of 1864. It is curious too, to contrast the utterances of Mr. Schenck to day with what he said, and with what his fellow Republicans said, two years ago. Two years ago, Mr. Schenck and his fellows declared that the back-bone of the rebellion was broken, and that the rebellion was on its last legs, and that, in six months more, every vestige of rebellion would be crushed out. Well, here we are, close to the end of the third year of the war, and now what does Mr. Schenck say? Why, that the military power of the rebels is so great that they are going to invade the North a second time, next summer! Mr. Schenck is right this time, but he has not told half the truth. The simple fact is, as we will prove to our cost when the spring campaign opens, that the Confederates will have a far more effective military force in the field, by next March, than they have ever had before. I have seen several very intelligent men direct from the South, quite recently, and I am convinced, from their accounts, that the South will have fully 500,000 troops, actual effectives, for the spring campaigns. My informants all agree in this: that the operations of the Confederates will be divided. first, to the recovery of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and East Tennessee, for which purpose General Johnston will have 150,000 troops, that this will not be attempted by assuming the offensive at first, but that General Johnston will retire towards Atlanta, intending to draw General Grant after him into the interior, and to defeat the latter there, and then to return and take possession of the points named; second, to the invasion of the North, to which task another 150,000 troops are assigned; third, to the defense of Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, and Mobile.

Death of Governor Gamble of Missouri.

Hon. Hamilton Rowan Gamble, the Provisional Governor of Missouri, died at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, at his mansion in this city. Since the casual fracture of his arm, during a trip to the East last summer, his Excellency has been in a more or less prostrated condition. Age, cares and a weakened constitution left him without the recuperative energy to combat his disease, which lately assumed a pulmonary character. Saturday his recovery was considered about hopeless, and his youngest son, absent at college, was telegraphed for to come home. Governor Gamble was in his sixty sixth year.—*St. Louis Democrat, 1st Feb.*

AN EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—Rev. P. Bartlett, of Great Bend, Pennsylvania, has been employed by a number of farmers and tradesmen in Western New York to go to England, at their joint expense, to procure there and bring over to this country such laboring men and mechanics as are needed by his principals. The funds already collected by this co-operation association are sufficient to bring over at least one hundred persons, and Mr. Bartlett will sail for England next Saturday. He is an Englishman, long resident in this country, but with such connections in his native country as will, it is thought, help him to effect the object of his visit.

The enterprise in which he and his principals are engaged may serve as a valuable hint to other communities similarly in want of help. [*New York Post, 30th ult.*

THE PONS COMET OF 1810.—This body, says a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* on the 26th January, is approaching the earth with such rapidity that it will probably become visible to the eye by to-morrow night. An opera-glass, of moderate power, will certainly show it.

At 7 P. M. it will be at an altitude of 46 deg above the horizon in a direction N. 50 deg. W. It will be south of and below Beta Cassiope, which will then be some 6 deg. distant. G.

Tuesday, 26th January, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Twenty Years to Tortugas.—We previously noticed the commencement of the trial of a case wherein a number of soldiers were charged with having maltreated Dr. David Berwick, near Franklin, and robbed him of over $3000 in good paper funds and a sum in gold. The Doctor had pointed out some of them as having been of the party, and one of their comrades testified as to the division of the money, and that they said they had made a raise in Franklin. Accused tried to prove an alibi to the Court, but could not convince the Judge. J. W. Fought, Robt. Truis and Jno. Carey were found guilty and sentenced to Tortugas for 20 years each. One of the accused, yesterday arrested by Officer Moberry, was remanded for further proceedings.

Convicted of a Horrid Crime.—Some months since the mutilated body of a female colored child was found on a lot in the lower part of Orleans street. The Coroner's inquest revealed the fact that a murder and rape had been committed on the body. The mother found the child after some fruitless search in the coffin provided by the orders of the Coroner, and the accused was denounced Joe Polidor, as the party who carried off the little one under pretence of getting some candy. The revolting evidence was so damning that the jury brought in a verdict of guilty in but few minutes, in spite of the defense of Mr. Fuller. The convict about the time of the deed belonged to the Corps d'Afrique.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—Mary; for robbing a soldier of $151, was sent to the Workhouse for eight months. The money was recovered.

E. Morris, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, who threw brickbats at the doors of houses in passing, and others for similar follies, lost one month's pay and leave of absence for 60 days. Th. Higgins, for having a stolen horse, which he offered for sale, was sent to prison for 90 days.

A wagon-master was fined $10 and two teamsters were workhoused for a term of 30 days, because they had acted unseemly on Washington street, imitating the spirits of the haunted house.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont Presiding.—Mary O'Neil and Mrs Bonner love the bottle so much, that the Recorder considered it best to send them to the Workhouse for sixty days each, to keep sober.

Mrs. Barth was advised to move, as her neighbors had brought the charge against her to the effect that she was keeping a disorderly house, entertaining soldiers and sailors, furnishing them with liquor unlawfully, etc.

Counterfeiting.—Frank Caro, rather noted in police circles, had taken refuge in the uniform of Uncle Sam's army. He was brought up again for passing counterfeit bills of the State of Louisiana, and had to bear the sentence of "three years Tortugas."

Another Ratification Meeting.—On Canal street, near the levee, another political meeting was held in favor of the candidates nominated in the Story Building, with Mr. Flanders at the head of the ticket.

The Judge interrupted Curran in the midst of his speech, when an ass began to bray under the window, by saying: "One at a time, Mr. Curran, if you please." Presently the Judge began his charge to the jury, and the ass began to bray again, and Mr. Curran remarked: "Does your lordship hear a remarkable echo in the court?"

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

One Day Later from the North.

Further from the War in Virginia.

BUTLER'S NORTH CAROLINA EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Guerrilla Operations on the River.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

GOLD 158 1-8 IN NEW YORK.

We have, by the steamer Hannibal, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers of the 5th, and Memphis papers to the 6th, from which we gather various later intelligence.

The Siege of Charleston.

The *World's* Hilton Head letter says: Operations against Charleston have virtually ceased. Gen. Gillmore goes to Washington to represent affairs between him and Dahlgren.

The Threatened Attack on Natchez—Attempts to Blockade the Mississippi.

Cairo, February 3.—Natchez advices of the 23d ultimo, says six hundred rebel cavalry, six miles from that place, are threatening an attack.

The Twenty third Illinois and Twelfth Wisconsin have re-enlisted.

Deserters reported two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops marching from Western Louisiana to the Mississippi river, opposite Rodney, with the view of temporarily blockading the river, to get arms and ammunition from the East to the Trans Mississippi Department.

It is said that the enemy have already succeeded in crossing several thousand stand of arms, and a large amount of ammunition.

The Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, February 3d.—A special to the American dated, Cumberland, Md., February 3, 12 M., says the guard, of one company of infantry, posted at Patterson's Creek bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, was attacked at 1:30 P. M., yesterday, by 500 rebel cavalry, under Colonel Rosser, and after a spirited resistance, in which two of our men were killed and ten wounded, the greater part of the company were captured. This accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and leaving it to its destruction, started off with their prisoners. The employes of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge with only partial damage.

General Averell, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburg by Gen. Kelly this morning, overtook the rebels near Spring field, and a severe engagement ensued.

The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to, and south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our men taken yesterday, and many horses.—The enemy are being hotly pursued by our cavalry.

The intended raid on the creek has been thwarted by General Averell's quick movements, and the other ample arrangements made by General Kelley, and their subsequent success is turned into a complete rout and discomfiture.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is now clear of the enemy, and the full operation of the line will be at once resumed.

Good Work in Tennessee.

Washington, February 3.—The following was received at headquarters of the army to-day:

Nashville, February 2.—Gen. Dodge reports that on the 24th ultimo our forces, under Col Phillips, drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee river, and captured all his trains, consisting of over 20 mule teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him.

(Signed) JOHN A. BOWLING, Brigadier General.

Success of an Expedition to North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, February 2.—General Butler received the following on the 26th ult:

"General Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Winslow counties, North Carolina. They succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing twenty-three men with their horses and equipments, 150,000 to 200,000 lbs. of pork, 70 bushels of salt, 10,000 lbs. of tobacco, and 24 bbls of beef. They also captured several mules, horses, &c."

On the 27th ult., Captain Cody, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Battery, proceeded with his command to Tepell county, North Carolina, where they captured five men who have been guilty of a series of robberies, one of the murderers of Finneyork, two Confederate officers, and 1000 sheep.

Interesting from North Carolina.

Newbern, N. C., February 1., via *Fortress Monroe.*

To Major General Butler.

Early this morning our outposts at Batchelor's Creek were attacked by the enemy, represented to be in force of 15,000 strong, consisting of Hook's brigade and Pickett's division. It being impracticable to make an adequate defense our forces fell back in good order, destroying the camps, abandoning but few stores, with a loss of from fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery. Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance.

Almost simultaneously with this attack, the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent—with what force it is difficult to estimate—and were handsomely repulsed. Communication continues with Morehead City, but the enemy are near the railroad, with the evident intention of cutting it. The Commandant at Beaufort is aware of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent any interruption of the road.

J. W. PALMER, Brigadier General.

LATER.

The section of artillery supposed to have been captured is at Beach Creek, and may be preserved.

Guerrillas on the River.

THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND SIR WM. WALLACE FIRED INTO.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 6th has the following:

From Mr. Ed. Ford, clerk of the Atlantic, we learn that on Wednesday week, as the steamboat Arago, out on a cotton trip, was lying at Old River, a point a little above Prentiss, nearly opposite Arkansas, and on the Mississippi shore, she was fired into by guerrillas. She was receiving cotton at the time. They first seized a man who was bringing cotton to the boat, and who afterward contrived to escape from them. The commander of the boat, Capt. Finney, saw what was doing, as he stood on the texas at the time. He at once leaped to the hurricane deck and threw an ax to one of the hands, directing him to cut the line which connected the boat with the shore. Then hastening to the engineer, he had one wheel set at work so as to turn the boat, presenting the stern to the attacking party.

Quick as his movements had been, the guerrillas were near finishing his days, for when they discovered him standing near the pilothouse they fired a pistol at him, the ball from which passed through the tail of his coat. While the manœuvers ordered by Captain Finney were in the process of performance, the assailants fired volley after volley of musketry. Not less than three hundred shots were fired, "pitting" portions of the boat, especially by the stern, like the smallpox on a man's face. No material injury was done to the boat, except a general smash in the ladies' cabin. There were no passengers on board, and happily not one person on the boat was even wounded.

The next day, Thursday, the steamboat Freestone, also on a cotton expedition, and having some passengers on board, was receiving cotton at Carson's Landing, three or four miles below the mouth of Carson's Creek, when she became the object of a guerrilla attack. The party was small, but kept up a heavy attack from the bank. The officers of the boat had the precaution to anchor out in the stream, and although a great many balls from the musketry struck the boat, no serious injury was inflicted, and not an individual was killed, or even wounded. She got away from the spot without delay, and the Atlantic coming up, five of her passengers entered that boat and came up to this city.

On Board Steamer Sir William Wallace, January 29, 1864.

Editor Bulletin: The 21st Missouri regiment, in command of Major Moore, left Memphis yesterday on board this boat.

To day, while passing the foot of Islands No. 70 and 71, the boat was fired upon from the Mississippi shore by a large party of guerrillas, who were lying in ambush at a place where boats have to run close to shore. There were from fifty to one hundred shots fired in the space of about ten minutes, resulting in killing one man and wounding six others.

Surgeons Roberts, Knickerbocker and Stanly gave every attention possible to the wounded men, and conducted their operations with great care. When Dr. Roberts remarked that no skill could save the two men who were mortally wounded, a pang of bitter anguish was plainly traceable upon the index of the noble sympathizing heart.

The chaplain, too, Rev. Mr. Cox, rendered material aid during the trying circumstances.

At Catfish Point we landed and buried the dead soldier, without the "beat of drum or a funeral note," but a secret solemn oath was sworn by every officer and soldier of the regiment to avenge this murderous assault.

A PASSENGER.

P. S.—January 30—Friend and Comrades died last night. We were unable to tell whether the regiment made their fire upon the guerrillas effective. If not, it was not their fault, for it was prompt and vigorous.

Blockade Runner Captured.

New York, February 3.—Arrived, steamer Western Metropolis, from New Orleans January 26th. She captured, fifty miles from Tortugas, the blockade runner steamer Rosita, of Havana, and took her into Key West.

THE TRANS-PONTCHARTRAIN EXPEDITION. *New York*, February 3.—The *Herald's* New Orleans letter says: Troops are being hurried over Lake Pontchartrain and landed at Madisonville. All agree that Mobile is to be attacked by land and water.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means will undoubtedly obey the order of the House yesterday, and attempt to increase the income of the Government very largely, by increased taxation.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Trade restrictions in Western Virginia are removed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate Finance Committee had reported to the House the Internal Revenue bill, with amendments.

They drop the tax on whisky on hand but increase the rate to 60 cents on all manufactured after the passage of the bill to May 1st, 70 cents on all manufactured from May 1st to July 1st, and 80 cents on all thereafter.

House.—The House went into committee on the amendatory enrollment bill.

Mr. Myers proceeded to show that it has been asserted, the draft was unpopular; it was because certain traitors had striven by their speeches to make it odious.

Mr. Williams made a speech in favor of a draft. The debate here closed, and the committee proceeded to discuss the amendments.

The Senate amendment was agreed to, striking out the $400 commutation, thus leaving it at $300. The following clause was stricken out of the bill:

If any drafted man shall pay the money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve such persons from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the rolls in filling quotas without further action.

It is positively stated by gentlemen who enjoy unusual means of information on political subjects, that Fremont has determined to announce himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, and that radical Germans have pledged him their support.

Washington, February 3.—The following was received at headquarters of the army to-day:

Nashville, February 2.—General Dodge reports that on the 24th ult. our forces under Col. Phillips, drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee river, and captured all the trains, consisting of over twenty mule teams, two hundred head of cattle, six hundred head of sheep, and about one hundred head mules and horses, and destroyed a factory and mill, which had largely supplied him.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brigadier-General.

Northern Governors and the New Call for Troops.

Concord, February 2.—Gov Gillmore has issued a proclamation to the people of New Hampshire, calling for volunteers to fill the additional quota that may be apportioned to the State under the last call of the President for troops.

On the previous call for 300,000, New Hampshire has already filled her quota, and the Governor thinks the second apportionment will be filled by volunteering.

Augusta, Me., February 2.—Governor Cony has sent a special message to the Legislature urging immediate action in relation to the call for troops. An order has been passed by the Legislature looking to the payment of a uniform State bounty of $300.

New York Markets.

New York, February 3d.—Gold—Firmer, Opening at 57¾ and advancing to 58¼, closing dull at 58⅛.

Money—Active but very easy at 7 per cent.

Sterling—Firmer, but close, dull and heavy at 172½ to 173.

Cotton—1 to 1½c higher, with good demand at 84 to 84½ for middling uplands.

Flour—5 to 10c better, with sales at $6 95 to 7 10 for extra state, chiefly $7 to 7 05; 7 40 to 7 60 for extra round hoop Ohio, chiefly $7 45 to 7 50, $7 65 to 9 50 for trade brands. Market closing steady.

Whisky—Firmer at 88 to 95c, state and western chiefly 90.

Provisions—Pork shade easier. Sales at $20 00 for mess, $19 00 to 19 12½ for old do, $22 00 to 22 25 for prime mess do. Beef—More active and steady at 6 to 9½ for mess; 4 to 5c for prime; 10 to 14c for repacked, and 15 to 16c for extra mess. Cut meats firm. 8 to 9c for shoulders, and 11 to 12½c for ham.

European News.

New York, February 3.—The steamer America, from Bremen, via Southampton, January 20th, has arrived.

Three hundred thousand pounds sterling had been sent by the Bank of England to France.

The demand for discount in London was heavy.

Consols 90⅞ to 90¾ for money. Rebel loan 34 to 31½.

French Admiral Hamlin was dead.

The *Diritto* had been seized for publishing Garibaldi's address, announcing the formation of a commission to promote union.

Berlin journals assert that Denmark is ready to participate in the conference proposed by England provided France will.

Prince Charles leaves Berlin on the 20th, with his staff.

Thirty two thousand Prussian troops have been dispatched to Holstein by way of Hanover, who would cross the Elbe without halting. Austrian troops for Schleswig were forwarded on the 20th by special trains, carrying one thousand men each, via Berlin.

It is asserted that the Austrian Lower House refuses the 10,000,000 credit demanded by the Government for expenses of the occupation of Schleswig.

The *La France* asserts Prussia and Austria's first act will be to order Prince Augustenborg to quit Holstein.

The *Neuer Zeitung* says if the small States had foreseen that the great Powers intended to uphold the London treaty under all circumstances, they would have voted for occupation at once.

The *Dagbladet* says Denmark cannot comply with Austria and Prussia's allegiance. What happens depends on eventualities in Europe and Germany. In case of war, the German armies require four weeks to collect the necessary strength.

It is stated that the English squadron would be ordered to Heligoland.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

It is reported that Hanover will allow free passage to Austrian and Prussian troops. These march without delay into Schleswig.

The London *Times* of the 21st has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious constitution and address. If such an offer has been made, it will for a time avert war.

Liverpool Cotton market depressed and ¼ to ½d. lower.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 1st to the 7th day of February, 1864.

Diseases.—Abscess of the lungs 1, asphyxia 1, bronchitis 5, cancer of the stomach 2, catarrh 1, cholera morbus 1, cirrhosis 1, congestion of the bowels 1, congestion of the brain 1, consumption 19, convulsions infantile 1, croup 1, debility adult 2, delirium tremens 4, exposure and want 1, diarrhœa 4, diarrhœa chronic 5, dropsy 4, dropsy in the chest 1, dysentery 4, diptheria 2, enteritis 1, erysipelas 1, fever 1, fever congestive 2, fever brain 1, fever scarlet 1, fever typhoid 3, fracture of spine 1, heart, disease of 4, hooping cough 2, inflammation of the bladder 1, inflammation of the brain 1, inflammation of the lungs 1, inflammation of the throat 3, inflammation of the tonsils 1, intemperance 1, killed accidentally 1, killed or murdered 1, measles 3, old age 3, palsy 2, parturition difficult 1, peritonitis 1, pneumonia typhoid 1, pneumonia 12, premature birth 1, scrofula 1, small pox 2, stillborn 3, scalded 1, tetanus 1, tris nascentium 1, unknown 3, gunshot wounds 1. Total 123.

Ages—Under 1 year, 12; 1 to 2 years, 3; 2 to 5 years, 11; 5 to 10 years, 7, 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 5; 20 to 25 years, 7; 25 to 30 years, 9; 30 to 40 years, 13; 40 to 50 years, 15; 50 to 60 years, 8; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 3, 80 to 90 years, 2, 90 to 100 years, 2, 100 and upwards, 2; unknown, 10. Total, 123.

Nativities.—Africa, 1; Germany, 3; Ireland, 11; Italy, 1; England, 2; France, 6; United States, 49; West Indies, 2; East Indies, 1; not stated, 47. Total, 123.

Whites, 47; blacks, 49; mulattoes, 9. Total, 123.

Males, 71; females, 51; not stated, 1. Total, 123.

Unlawful Violence.—It is reported that last night two persons in the garb of soldiers forced themselves into the house of the colored man Th. Brisco, making unlawful demands and threatening violence.

Mysterious Disappearance.—A drayman named Horn, who carted for certain stores, was seen on Mardi Gras evening jump from his dray, near the Jackson railroad depot, and has not since been heard of. The dray was brought to his residence in the lower part of Poydras street by a party who informed the wife that her husband had abandoned the team in the manner described. He appeared to be intoxicated at the time. His wife has been searching over the city for the missing man, but could not find any trace to ascertain his fate.

A Robber Arrested.—Officer Moberry, of the Second District police, brought the soldier Thomas Hall under lock and key. This man is said to be one of the party who robbed Dr. Berwick near Franklin, and the one who handled the rope to the danger of the Doctor's life.

Old Age.—A colored native of St. Domingo died yesterday at No. 144 St. Ann street, who left her native island shortly after the eventful revolution there. Her mind dwelled on the scenes enacted there before her eyes, and she would often picture them vividly to her acquaintances within a short period before her death.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day with increased firmness in the Sports market, and some speculative feeling to interest paying Stocks and Bonds, but with great depression in Domestic Exchange, the supply of which is much in excess of the demand, causing a marked decline in rates. At the same time responding to a favorable reaction at New York, our leading [illegible] have nearly or quite recovered the decline it suffered in the early part of the week, while sugar and molasses are in good request at full prices, and Western produce is dull and unsettled under the resumption of navigation in the upper rivers. We learn that it is now anticipated that the circulation notes of the First National Bank of New Orleans will be received at a much earlier date than has been expected, the supply for the institution having been expedited in consequence of its remote and isolated position. The Board of Directors have called for only 10 ℘ cent in the second installment of the Stock payable on or before the 15th inst.

The Exchange market opened this morning with an excessive supply and a very limited demand, the banks standing aloof as buyers, and but very little wanted outside for remittance. Rates were, consequently, completely unsettled, and even first class bills were unsaleable unless at a material reduction in rates. New York Sight sold at 1¼, 1⅛, and 2 ℘ cent. discount. Some three days' sight was passed at 1⅝, but this seemed to be an extreme rate. Nothing transpired in time bills, which are nominal. The Banks checked at ¼ a ⅜ ℘ cent. discount, and one of them would have accepted ⅛ for a sum of sufficient magnitude. In very small amounts they asked par, but the counter demand was extremely limited. Dealers supplied their customers at ⅛ a ¼ a ⅛ discount. Nothing of any moment transpired in Foreign bills. The Banks variously asked 175 a 176, 177 and 180 for Sterling and 3 14, 3 15 and 3 7⅛ for France. Private bills may be quoted at 172 a 175 for Sterling and 3 [illegible] for France, but there is so little doing that these rates are nominal.

The Specie market was even stiffer than yesterday, but with little activity. We noticed some round sums of Gold sold at 63⅛, 63¾ and 64 ℘ cent. premium, and offered at 63 and 63½ for amounts of considerable magnitude, but there were few sales under 64. The dealers paid 63¾ and 65 for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 65 a 65. The largest holders withdrew from the market. We have but little change to note in Silver, the supply of which is limited. Dealers paid 56 a 57 ℘ cent premium and sold at 55. Mexican dollars command the full premium of Gold.

Bank of Louisiana notes were sold at 55, 55½ and 56 ℘ dollar, Crescent City Bank continued in request at 67½ a 70, and Merchants' ruled at 37½. We noticed some sales of Citizens' Bank notes at 3⅛ and 4 ℘ cent. premium but holders ask 4½ a 5. Dealers pay 3½ for both Citizens' and Canal, and the latter have sold outside at 5 and 5½. We also noticed some sales of Bank of New Orleans and Louisiana State Bank notes at ⅛ premium for the former and ¼ for the latter, but the circulation of these institutions is freely received and paid out at par, with our general currency, and only commands a premium when wanted to send into the country, or for other special purposes. Legal Tender notes also circulate freely at par with our general currency.

The market for most interest paying Stocks and Bonds was even more buoyant than yesterday. In fact holders have so materially advanced their pretensions that quotations are nominal. A sale of Gas Light was made at 137 50, which shows a further improvement. A considerably higher offer was refused for a small lot. We also noticed a sale of 72 shares City Railroad at 120, which is an improvement of 5 on the advanced rate reported yesterday, and holders ask still more. We heard of no other actual transactions but there was a pretty general enquiry, and buyers offered higher figures for State and City Bonds, both Consolidated and Railroad, than any reported earlier in the week. The same remark applies to the Stocks of several of our city banks. We notice that quite a large amount of Insurance Scrip will be offered at public sale to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, February 11, 1864.

COTTON.—The decline in Exchange and difficulty of passing commercial bills even at reduced rates, as well as the high pretensions of holders checked the demand to-day, and the only transactions reported at private sale were 6 bales extra Pickings at 71½c., and 110 bales, classification and price not stated. The auction sale comprised 110 bales, as follows: 1 bale Motes at 3c., 5 bales Pickings at 35, 1 do wet and dry at 37, 2 do wet and dry at 40½, 2 Samples, Good Ordinary, at 64, 13 Repacked at 64½, 1 bale Samples, Middling, at 67½, 1 do Strict Good Ordinary at 69¼, 1 Ordinary at 69¾, 7 bales Mixed, Strict Good Ordinary at 70, 3 Strict Ordinary at 71½, 11 do, stained, at 72½, 6 Mixed, Low Middling at 74¼, 9 Good Ordinary at 73¾, 13 Strict Good Ordinary at 71½, 2 do at 71, 1 bale Low Middling at 74¼, 1 do at 75, 14 do at 75¾, 8 Middling, good style, at 76¾, and 12 Middling at 76¼. This makes an aggregate for the day of 218 bales, and for the week of nearly or quite 2500 bales.

Although the previous upward tendency of prices was evidently checked to-day by the decline in Exchange, yet, in view of the public sales, and offers which were made and refused we slightly modify our quotations of last Tuesday, as follows: Ordinary 69 a 70; Good Ordinary 71 a 73; Low Middling 74 a 75; Middling —a 76, Strict Middling 77 a —; Good Middling — a 79.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The inquiry noticed yesterday was followed this morning by a more active demand and decidedly firmer feeling. The sales of Sugar embraced 800 hhds., in many lots at previous prices. Common to Good Common 10½ a 11½c., Fair to Fully Fair 12½ a 13c., and Prime to Choice 13½ a 13¾c. ℘ lb. Of Molasses, 800 bbls. sold at 55c. for Common, 54c. for Ordinary, 56 a 57c. for Good, 5 a 60c. for Prime, and [illegible] for Choice new crop. The better grades both of Sugar and Molasses are most in request.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and declining. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 100 bbls Superfine sold at $6 ℘ bbl. We did not hear of a transaction to-day, although holders are very anxious to sell even at a further decline.

LARD.—100 tierces Prime sold, in two lots, at 14½ a 15c. ℘ lb.

FEED.—200 sacks Louisiana Yellow Corn sold at $1 50 for ordinary, and $1 61 ℘ bushel for good, and 300 sacks Oats at $1 35 a $1 37½, and 300 sacks Bran at $2 20 ℘ 100 lbs., indicating a decline of 45c. in the price of Bran.

BACON.—We have heard of sales of Shoulders at 11½c. ℘ lb.

ESCULENTS.—Good Apples are selling at $5 a $6. Potatoes at $4 50 a $5 50, and Onions at $7 a $8 50 ℘ bbl.

POULTRY.—Chickens sold on the landing at $6 50 a $7, Geese at $12, and Turkeys at $15 a $18 ℘ dozen.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by steamships for New York 1¼ a 1½c ℘ lb. for Cotton, and $4 ℘ hhd. for Sugar. By sailing vessels $1 25 ℘ bale for Cotton, and $4 ℘ hhd. of Sugar, and 60c. ℘ bbl for Molasses. The ship on the berth for Liverpool has taken a few small lots of Cotton at ¾d. She is going in ballast.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 57 bbls. old red Beans at 7; 5 tierces Hams at 10¼c.; 25 bxs Cheese at 5¼c; 5 firkins Butter at 29 a 30c.; 10 bbls. Cornmeal at $7 25; 20 do Onions at $2 90, and 10 bbls. Whisky at $1 05.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 12, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 214 Beeves, 39 Hogs, 167 Sheep, 391 Veals and 4 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 65 Beeves, 31 Hogs, 50 Veals and 3 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 764 Beeves, 204 Hogs, 167 Sheep, 456 Veals and 34 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℘ lb net	—@— 20
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℘ lb net	—@— 18
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℘ lb net	—@— 15
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℘ head	30 00@60 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℘ head	20 00@30 00
Veal, 1st quality, ℘ head	20 00@25 00
Veal, 2d quality, ℘ head	15 00@15 00
Hogs, ℘ lb. gross	— 12@— 14
Milch Cows, ℘ head	50 00@80 00
Sheep, according to quality, ℘ head	3 50@ 9 00

DIED,

Thursday, February 11th, instant, MARIE JULIA, daughter of E. Kornderffer and P. Maltrejean, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of Mrs M. Maltrejean and Mrs. P. Payen are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. M. Maltrejean, No. 206 Magazine street.

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, MARIE VICTORIA CRUZAT, daughter of the late Joseph Ignace Cruzat and of the late Marie Susane Alix De Villiers.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her family are invited to the funeral, which will take place TO-DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the corner of Ursulines and St. Claude streets.

Portuguese Benevolent Society.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12, 1864.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DIED, yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, a native of Portugal aged 33 years. The officers and members of this society will please to meet at the Hall at 3½ P. M., THIS DAY, to render the last tribute of respect to the deceased member. By order of

feb12 F. LUIS, President.

MRS. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE will be transferred, in May next, from No. 91 Chartres street to No. 156 Canal street, between Camp and Baronne. feb12 6m

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship C C Duncan, Berry, for Boston, G A Fosdick
Bark E F Herriman, Herriman, for Havana, in ballast, Geo E Tyler & co
Bark Chas Brewer, Monroe, for Boston, in ballast, G A Fosdick
Steamer Luminary, Weaver, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Charles Thomas, Snow, from Baltimore, 3d inst, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
U S transport steamship St Mary, Bendow, from Pass Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
U S steamer N P Banks, ——, from Madisonville, to U S Quartermaster
U S steamer Jessamine, ——, from Pensacola, to U S Quartermaster
Schr James T Hewitt, Lake, from Brashear City, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster—point
Schr Mitchie, from the Basin, via the River, in ballast, to master—point
Schr Rita, Bouquet, from Mandeville—Basin
Lugger Belle Creole, from Coast—2d district
Lugger Felipe, from Coast—2d district
Lugger Liza Conto, from Lafourche—2d district
Steam barge Kate Fredenburg, from Bayou Bienvenu
Barge Fair Play, Bodedion, from Bayou Vincent—Basin

STEAMBOATS.

Ohio Belle, Sebastian, from Cincinnati
Olive Branch, Pegram, from Louisville
J H Russell, Hume, from Bayou Sara
Mittie Stephens, Godden, from Bayou Sara
Any One, Taylor, from Baton Rouge
Hope, Harramore, from Thibodaux
Belle Creole, Long, from Thibodaux

BELOW, COMING UP

Ship Vanguard, Russell, from New York
Schr F y, from Key West
Schr George Rodgers, from New York
Brig Boston
Schr Neptune

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship C C Duncan—10 bxs hops and papers 1 bbl old iron 1 bbl rope

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Luminary—300 hhds sugar 174 bbls molasses 417 sks salt and sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Ohio Belle—15 hhds bacon 12 tcs hams O Bereiter & co—95 bbls whisky W G Botterton—20 do do 5 hhds coal 3 tubs H Bluch—25 bbls kraut Jas Bell—58 pkgs mdse F W Bethick—32 do F Conde—75 bags pigs feet 11 bbls hams 70 do kraut F Del Bondio—9 bxs candles 15 firkins butter 35 pkgs pigs feet 2 9 bbls onions 16 pkgs mdse L Doyle—100 bags pigs feet 60 bbls beef 95 half bbls pork 300 bxs candles 20 do sausage 20 tcs hams 20 do clearing 100 bxs starch 100 bxs cheese 25 do [illegible] Orleff, Byrnes & co—35 bbls ale 190 bbls pork 400 bxs candles A D Orleff & co—150 do do 100 pkgs do 4 bbls kraut 30 do pickles 300 empty bbls Garvey, Kinney & co—110 do do J A Wilson & co—210 bbls whisky [illegible] tobacco 35 pkgs sundries G W Graham & co—48 do F Gallagher—74 do J B Hubbard—143 do 8 Jones—25 bbls eggs and onions 7 do butter 4 do kraut 27 pkgs mdse S Kaufman—20 do do 5 6 bxs candles 4 bbls oil 100 do soap 8 H Kennedy & co—51 bbls pork 10 bbls beef 10 pkgs mdse E S Keep—20 do Col Kimball—280 bbls whisky Lapene & Ferré—16 staves Rice Bro & co—10 rolls leather L Peirre & co—220 pkgs mdse 300 bxs cheese 19 bbls onions 5 bbls eggs 4 do tongues 75 bxs cans Schneider & Zuberbier—100 half bbls beef 292 pkgs mdse 8 Straight—74 empty bbls J P Tweed—115 head cattle and sheep D Brodeck—60 bales cotton G A Fosdick—19 do Friedlander & Godfrey—13 do Brett & Davis

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Olive Branch—1000 bbls flour 27 head cattle 233 do calves 6 hhds cabbage to order—200 bbls flour S H Kennedy & co—166 do J H Ogseby—100 bbls whisky Collector of the Port—100 do do 20 dozen H F Flanders—13 do meal P G O'Riley 126 sks oats 1470 sks corn Capt Armstrong—99 bags rol-lon meal O Bereiter & co—200 bales hay H L Henry—102 do Marion—25 bbls butter Schneider & Zuberbier—18 tcs lard 20 bbls kraut S R Pegram—30 rolls leather T Schorr—44 pkgs mdse H Carfield—36 hoop-poles W Northern—[illegible] head cattle C Wilkins & co—30 do B Foster—40 coops poultry J Murray

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer J H Russell—125 sks cotton A Amand—9 do B B Hart & co—118 do do 4 bbs do A B Matchell—16 do do 73 sks do A Mitchelberger—15 do do 14 bales do A Bruno—12 do Bower, Garner & Harrison—11 do Lobit & Charpentier—1 do 24 sks do F J Dablin & co—9 do Lapene & Ferre—35 do Fitoit & Jones—35 sks corn O J Sugmes—sundries to order

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—70 bales cotton 144 sks do S E White—20 do do 15 bales do H W Taylor—20 do do 15 sks do M O'Leary—61 hides Haveskins & co—14 sks cotton 17 bales cotton A Bruno 10 do do 16 hhds sugar 27 bbls molasses Avendano Bros

[illegible]—1 do [illegible] Brett & Davis—1 bbls [illegible] sugar Bower, Garner & Harrison—sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Any One—3 hhds sugar H Tete—57 do Ham & Raddo—11 do do 10 bbls molasses 8 Friedlander—12 do 3 [illegible] hhds sugar E W Burbank—22 do Hannan & Co—[illegible] do do [illegible] W Woolf—sundries to order

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Hope—[illegible] bbls molasses 32 hhds sugar F H Foley—30 bbls molasses 14 W Westmore—sundries to order

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—18 bbls molasses John Douglas—30 hhds sugar 12 sks corn Hall & Rodd—17 hhds sugar 1 bbl do 105 bbls molasses 241 hhd do do Capt Cozzens—3 do do 1 bbl do 1 do sugar Thomas & Foley—sundries to order

MANDEVILLE—Per schr Rita—50 cords wood order

COAST—Per lugger Belle Creole—25 bbls potatoes 76 sks rice F Martin

COAST—Per lugger Eclipse—147 sks rice F Martin

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Lisa—40 bbls molasses 15 bbls potatoes 25 do corn 7 do peas 200 lbs cotton to send 250 feet lumber to order

BAYOU BIENVENU—Per steam barge Kate—28 cords wood 79 logs to order

BAYOU VINCENT—Per barge Fair Play—15 cords wood to order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.

119 bbls molasses 51 half bbls molasses 13 hhds sugar Stillman, Martindale & Dix—1 do do 177 bbls molasses to order—20 do do 6 hhds sugar E F Dowling—27 do do Schreber & Sehruber—35 do C O Schruber—11 do do 16 bbls molasses J P Vandergrm—11 do Lobit & Charpentier 7 hhds sugar W Lesvater—50 do S Bell—5 do T C Payne 38 do J C Ross—60 sks bran Capt McCoy

CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET.

Election, Monday, February 22.

For Governor—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.
.. Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. PELTON.
.. Secretary of State—GEORGE S. LACEY.
.. Treasurer—JOHN GAUCHE.
.. Attorney-General—J. AD. ROZIER.
.. Sup't Public Education—SAM'L H. TORREY
.. Auditor—JULIAN NEVILLE.

feb6 1f

Grand Mass Meeting of the Combined Hahn Clubs.

A Grand Mass Meeting of all the Hahn Clubs will take place at the Orleans Theatre, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 13th, at 7 o'clock.

Hon. M. Hahn, Judge Atocha, S. H. Stephenson, Esq., and other Eminent Speakers will address the audience.

All those in favor of the election of Hon. M. Hahn as Governor, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
M. DECOURBEY, Secretary. R. S. BELL, Chairman.
feb12 2t

FLANDERS' CLUB.

Attention Friends of Freedom.

THE Regular Weekly Meeting of the Sixth Ward Club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, February 13th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Bourbon and Esplanade streets. H. TRAIN, President Pro. tem.
feb12 2t

The Administration and Flanders 4th and 5th Ward Clubs, 3d District,

WILL meet together to organize respectively at the corner of St. Louis and Tremé streets, on FRIDAY NEXT, 12th instant, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. All the voters of those wards who are favorable to the candidateship of that good and true patriot and martyr of Liberty are invited to attend. feb12 1t

Exchange.

SIGHT EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.
feb12 3t

Rio Coffee.

ONE HUNDRED bags Prime Rio Coffee, for sale by WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.
feb12 7t

Flour, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, and Candles.

1000 BBLS. choice Extra and Superfine FLOUR.
10 tierces new Sugar-cured HAMS.
50 boxes new Sugar-cured BREAKFAST BACON.
500 boxes STAR CANDLES.
Just received and for sale by
S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
feb12 3t No. 36 Poydras street.

For Sale,

THE FRAMEWORK of a large and half-finished Building, opposite the Old Marine Hospital, between Gretna and Algiers.

For terms, apply on the premises, to Mr. HENRY NICKLAUS. feb11 3t

A CARD.

MR. A. SOUTTE informs the public that his lease has expired. Persons having horses, &c., &c., in his pasture are consequently requested to call and claim them within thirty days from the present notice, otherwise the same will be sold to pay costs.

Gretna, Jefferson Parish, February 5, 1864.
feb6 1m

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
NO. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.
nov13 6m

C. ROUYER, Manufacturer,
135 CHARTRES STREET, NEXT TO THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

ALFENIDE.

100 DOZENS Knives and Forks at $10, $12, and $15 a dozen.

Soup, Tea and Coffee Spoons, warranted for 5 years. Also, a fine assortment of Church Utensils, Holy Vases, Chandeliers, &c., at very low prices.

Gold and Silver purchased.
feb3 1 m12

State of Louisiana,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, February 9th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.

Captain STEPHEN HOYT, United States Volunteers, having, by order of the Commanding General, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is hereby appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, Captain and A. A. A. General.
feb10 3t

Office of the Register of Voters,
No. 7, CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS,
February 10, 1864.

FROM and after this date, the office of Registry of Voters will be kept open, in addition to the regular office hours, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M., every day until the 19th inst.

By order of Brig. Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana:
feb11 2t U. P. SCHERMAYER, Register of Voters.

AUCTION SALES.

Onions....Onions....Onions.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Friday) 12th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 63 Poydras street—

65 barrels ONIONS, just landed.

Terms cash. feb12

Hams, Fish and Soap.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Friday,) 12th Feb 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in stores Nos. 56 and 58 Poydras street, to close consignment—

2 drums Fish; | 15 boxes Breakfast Bacon;
63 boxes assorted Candy; | 50 boxes Soap;
7 tcs Gillmore's Hams; | 1 barrel Beef;
7 tcs Comstock's Hams.

Terms cash. feb12

Oats.... Oats.... Oats.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in St. Louis Warehouse on Fulton street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, for account of whom it may concern—

280 sacks OATS.

Damaged per brig Lizzie, from New York.

Terms cash. feb12

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

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall—An assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Also, a large quantity of BOOKS.

Terms cash. feb12

Succession of Henry Fanisleh,
No. 19,908.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 98 Royal street.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. J. S. Whitaker Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 5th, 1863, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at the risk and peril of Mr. E. Houillon, who has failed to comply with the terms of the adjudication made to him on the 16th day of January, 1864, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the new faubourg Marigny, in the Third District of this city, designated by number sixteen of square No. 56 comprised within Bagatelle, Josephine, Bourdelle and St. Anthony streets: said lot measures 26 feet 4 inch front on Bagatelle street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before O. Drouet, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

And also, on the same day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 95 Royal street, will be sold a fine Chest of Tools.

Terms cash. feb3 21 in 3td

Chas Leighton vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Leighton & Blane.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19 394.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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 the premises hereinafter designated, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—

All the SHELVING contained in the store situate at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, in the First District of this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
feb 12 15 18 20 23

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR .... Lessee.
T. W. DAVEY .... Manager.
N. L. GRIFFIN .... Acting Manager.

BENEFIT of the favorite and talented Artiste MARY GLADSTANE.—An Immense Bill.—First time this season of an entire new play, called The Artist's Bride, or The Discarded Daughter.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1864,

Will be performed the New Drama, called
THE ARTIST'S BRIDE, or the DISCARDED DAUGHTER.
Alice (the discarded) ....Mary Gladstane

To conclude with a dramatization of Dickens' celebrated work, entitled

OLIVER TWIST, or the PARISH BOY'S PROGRESS.
Nancy Tykes ....Mary Gladstane

Several novelties in active preparation.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents, Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes $4 to $5. feb12

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LEWIS BAKER .... STAGE MANAGER.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 12, 1864,

And every evening until further notice,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Wednesday Evening, February 17, 1864—Benefit of VIOLA BARRETT. Box sheet open on Sunday morning, February 13.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $5 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; Family Circle 50c.; Dopes, 50c.; White Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Gallery, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second Tier, 75c. per seat, or $5 per box.

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

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

Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Canal streets, will connect, after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. feb12

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1864.

LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE CIRCUS!

JOINT BENEFIT OF SAM LONG, the Clown; BURT ELLINGHAM the Ringmaster; and CHAS. RIVERS, the Rider.

SAM LONG celebrated CAT CONCERT.

A HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE will be presented to the person purchasing the largest number of tickets.

Last Grand Day Performance to-morrow by the Circus.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, (all arm chairs) 50c.; Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Boxes, 50c.; Private Boxes $3 to $5.

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.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. feb12

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS

THE GREAT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

An engagement having been made with Mr. GEORGE LEE, of Baltimore, to furnish a

First-class Troupe of Popular Artists

For a New Orleans Season, we are happy to announce their opening on or about

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864,

Giving a series of POPULAR PERFORMANCES, EMBRACING

GRAND BALLET,
PANTOMIME,
COMEDY,
FARCE,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
BURLESQUE OPERA,
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC SONGS,
ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC WONDERS, &c.

This Company has been selected with great care by Mr. LEE, the most extensive amusement proprietor in the country. It is the determination of the Management to continue this—THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the city.

FRANK RIVERS, Stage Manager.
feb11 1f

St. Charles Theatre Bar Saloon.

THIS popular BAR has been recently refitted in the best style, and will always be supplied with the CHOICEST WINES and LIQUORS.

Polite attendants will wait upon customers.

feb11 3t TOOOM & McCORMICK.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Loss or Damage by fire, at the lowest current rates of premium.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of G. Tolomma, Descommes & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA.
R. W. OGDEN, firm of Conrache & Ogden.
F. BURRIVE, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT.
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. H. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.
F. CAZENAVE.
E. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
F. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Charpentier.
G. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET. feb10

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, to served for one year from the second Monday of March next, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, 15th February, 1864, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.

jan27 1lfeb J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

FOUGERA'S
Dragees and Syrup of Iron.
(PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.)

This preparation, approved by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PARIS, is daily prescribed by Eminent Physicians, as a safe and efficacious remedy for *Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Phthisis, Chorea, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Palpitation of the Heart, Disquietude of Mind, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, and Nervous Prostration.*

Price $1 a bottle, and 50 cents a half bottle.

Agent, E. B. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist, [illegible]