THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 11 o'clock, corner Broad and Dumaine streets, a dairy.

By René Gutierrez, at 10 o'clock, at 200 Rampart street, furniture.

By the enterprising firm of Blelock & Co., we are again favored with copies of the most recent papers received by steamer.

We are under special obligations to Capt. Taber, of the fine steamer Olive Branch, for the latest Western dates.

Hook & Ladder Fire Co No. 4.—An election for officers of this excellent organization for the ensuing year took place last evening, and resulted as officially announced by the Secretary in another column.

Dwelling House on Esplanade Street, at Auction by the Sheriff.—We call the attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of a comfortable dwelling house on Esplanade street, between Victory or Levee and Moreau (now Chartres) streets.

For particulars see advertisement.

Charity Concert.—We are requested to state that the charity concert which was to take place this evening at St. Alphonsus' Hall, in St. Andrew street, is postponed to the 10th of January.

S. B. Howes' Circus.—This popular establishment which has given more pleasure to more people, during the two weeks it remained in Congo Square, than any circus which ever came to New Orleans, was yesterday removed to Tivoli Circle, where all the riders and the whole troupe of performers received a most cordial greeting last night. It will remain in Tivoli Circle all this week and we can assure the inhabitants of the upper portion of the city that they will find it worthy of their most liberal patronage.

It combines more good riders, both male and female, and more attractive and pleasing features, than were ever before offered by any establishment of the kind, and we presume none who are fond of amusement, will let the opportunity pass of visiting it.

Crew of the Steamer Ike Davis.—By the arrival of the schooner Neptune from Matamoros, we learn that the crew of the steamer Ike Davis, recently captured by the Confederates, left Matagorda Bay, for Tampico or some other port, was caught in a heavy gale and foundered at sea, on the 10th inst.; six lives were lost and the balance of the crew, ten or twelve in number, were picked up by a French transport and taken to Matamoros.

The Legislature.

Monday, December 26, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

On motion the Senate adjourned until Wednesday next.

The House met at the usual hour; after adopting at its third reading a bill to define the duties and fixing the compensation.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

From the Western Papers of the Olive Branch.

The arrival of the steamer Olive Branch last afternoon brought us Western papers to the 20th inclusive, and Memphis papers of the 22d, from which we extract a variety of military, foreign and other news not anticipated by telegraph.

The Proclamation of President Lincoln for 300,000 Troops—Draft for Balance of Quotas to be Made after the 15th of February, 1865.

Whereas, by act of July 4th, 1864, entitled an act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service. In case the quota or any part thereof of any town ship town, ward of city, precinct, or election district, or of county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled, and whereas by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress, in the call for 500,000 men made July 18 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to twenty thousand, whereas the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call, whereas from the foregoing causes but 250,000 men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps, under said call of July 18 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of 260,000 men. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency and provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States do issue this my call for 300,000 volunteers to serve for one, two or three years, the quotas of the States, districts and sub districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department, through the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota or any part thereunto this call which may not be filled on the said day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

(Signed) A. Lincoln.
By the President.
W. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

NEWS AT RICHMOND OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT McALLISTER.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th, says official intelligence was received yesterday, that the enemy on Wednesday, carried Fort McAllister by storm. Fort McAllister is on Ogeechee river, fifteen miles south-west of Savannah, at the point where the river is crossed by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and about six miles from the Ossabaw Sound. The capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet.

THE SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND—GEN. LEE SAID TO FAVOR THE ARMING OF SLAVES, &c.

New York, Dec. 19.—The *World's* Army of the Potomac special says, Pegram and Renshaw's divisions, of Early's army, are in the rebel works in the immediate front. Early is declared to be in Richmond. The rebels can be plainly seen from some points on our line preparing winter quarters, drawing timber to build huts, &c.

New York, Dec. 19.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Butler's headquarters; dated the 17th says last evening about 9 o'clock the lines of Brevet Major Gen. Ferrero, commanding the Bermuda Hundred front, were attacked by rebels. The firing, which was both heavy and incessant for an hour, was mostly confined to the pickets, though there was sufficient artillery used on our side to repulse the rebels.

A gunboat and two rams, the Virginia and Richmond, were distinctly observed lying under the guns of Fort Darling yesterday, towards evening. They are doubtless there for a purpose.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th has a semi-official editorial in favor of arming the slaves, and says General Lee is in favor of the proposition. The *Enquirer* says: "When we supplicate European nations for help we must be prepared to receive it on their conditions, which will be the abolishing of slavery." It also says: "Shall we prolong the war, sacrifice our children, and bankrupt our country for the sake of negroes?" It continues: "We hate, detest, despise the enemy far more than we love slavery."

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Dec. 20.—Our total captured artillery captured from Hood amount to 61 pieces. The loss of Forrest in his attack on Murfreesboro' on Tuesday last and Friday were 1300 killed and wounded, which fell into our hands. The rebel army, from all accounts, has become demoralized and unable to make stand with scarcely any artillery. The telegraph is working to Spring Hill. The trains will run to Franklin in the morning. Our total wounded in the battles of Thursday and Friday will reach but very few over 3000. The river is rising rapidly with 15 feet of water on the shoals.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

War Department, December 19.—To Major General Dix: The following report of his operations yesterday, has been received from Major General Thomas:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Near Spring Hill, December 18, 1864.—The enemy has been vigorously pursued to-day, but has studiously avoided any attack by my troops. I have succeeded in taking a few prisoners (we have 200 or 300) but our captures are light in comparison with the success of the last day. Pursuit will be continued in the morning at as early an hour as troops can march. The following are copies of orders found in Breckinridge's camp, in East Tennessee, and are transmitted for information:

Headquarters West Virginia and East Tennessee, Wytheville, Va., Dec. 15, 1864.—In accordance with instructions received from the Ordnance Department that it has become of vital importance to husband small arms, ammunition and lead. The following order is published:

All lead, which may be gleaned from battlefields, will be collected by the brigade ordnance officer, and be sent to the nearest arsenal. All arms to be relieved of wads for cleaning. The balls should be drawn, if practicable, otherwise they should be discharged into sand or dirt, so the lead be recovered and turned into the Ordnance Department. The attention of commanding officers is called to the necessity that gave rise to the order, and its rigid enforcement strictly enjoined by commanding officers.

John C. Breckinridge,
Major General.

J. Stoddard Johnson, A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of West Virginia and East Tennessee,
Wytheville, December 3, 1864.

Circular—The attention of commanding officers is called to the scarcity of forage in this Department, and the necessity of using economy in its consumption. The evidence of waste have been observed heretofore, and the proper officers must in all cases superintend the issue of forage, and commanding officers and every company officer must give strict attention.

T. Myers, A. A. G.

I have found the railroad thus far but little disturbed, and my trains will be up by railroad in a day or two at furthermost. The telegraph is up with me now. I find upon receiving more correct reports of the operations of the 16th instant, that Major General E D. Johnson's entire division, with all the brigade commanders were captured in the works which were captured by assault, besides destroying a brigade of cavalry and capturing its commander, Brigadier-General Rucker. Among the captured made to-day are the rebel Brigadier-General Quarles, wounded, and a number of rebels also wounded lying in houses by the roadside unable to go away.

Geo. H. Thomas,
Major-General Commanding.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Sherman.

War Department,
Washington, Dec 18, 1864, 9 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

An official dispatch from General Sherman was received to-day dated midnight of the 13th, on Gunboat Dandelion, Ossabaw Sound. It was written before Gen. Foster reached him. He reports besides some military details of future operations which are omitted.

On Board Dandelion,
December 13, 1864, 11:50 P. M.

To day at 5 P. M., General Haynes' division of the 15th corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing the entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ossabaw Sound, and I passed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invested the city. The left is on the Savannah river, 10 miles above the city, on the Ogeechee at King's Bridge. The army is in splendid order, the weather fine and supplies abundant.

Our march was most agreeable, and not molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister we could not communicate; but now we have captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented their boats from coming down. The estimated population of the city of Savannah is 20,000, and of the garrison 15,000. Gen. Hardee commanding. We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered in a large supply of negroes, mules and horses. Our teams are in better condition than when we started. My first duty will be to clear the army of superfluous negroes, mules and horses. I have utterly destroyed over two hundred miles of rails, and consumed stores of provisions that were essential to Lee and Hood's armies. The quick work made with McAllister, after the opening of communication with the fleet, and the consequent independence of supplies, dissipated all their boastful threats to head me off and starve my army. I regard Savannah as already gained. Yours, truly, W. T. Sherman,
Maj Gen. Commanding.

REVOCATION OF GEN. DIX'S ORDER RELATIVE TO THE ST ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New York, December 17.

General Orders No. 100.

The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of the departmental general order No. 97, current series, which in certain cases therein specified, to cross the border line between the United States and Canada, and directs pursuit into neutral territory, the said instruction is hereby revoked. In case, therefore, of any future marauding expedition into our territory from Canada, military commanders on the frontier will report to these headquarters for orders before crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties.

By command of Maj Gen. Dix.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE 11TH IN FRONT OF NASHVILLE.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, December 20.)

Nashville, December 16.

THE SITUATION IN THE MORNING.

The morning of the second day of operations in front of Nashville, found the positions occupied by the two armies in the main unchanged. The night before the rebels had been hurled back in front of Wood and against the hills, where they took up a very strong intrenched position, while in front of Schofield and Smith they had been swung around to a parallel with the Hillsboro Pike, and about half a mile east of it. Schofield had his corps thrown out along a deep valley, Cox on the extreme right, extending his flank well into the head of the valley, and facing the rebel line, which was drawn along near the crest of the opposing slope, while the 2d Division, under Couch, was placed at an angle with the 3d, and running diagonally across the spur of a hill, connected with Smith's command. Smith's right also reached two-thirds of the distance up one of the detached hills of the range. On the right of Schofield, and extending, no one knows accurately how or how far upon the rebel flank, was the whole cavalry command of General Wilson.

From another Correspondent.

THE CONFLICT RENEWED.

Early on the morning of the 16th, the fierce conflict of the previous day was renewed. Hood had been so roughly handled in the first day's fight, it was the impression that he would avail himself of the friendly shelter of the night to get beyond the reach of Thomas' army, which now followed him with an implacable vengeance. If there is one quality which Hood possesses to an extreme, it is that of dogged pertinacity and reckless bravery. He has fully verified this on the present occasion, for a prudent leader would not expose his army to a second disaster.

On Thursday night an order was issued to move forward at early dawn. The wearied lines of troops slept on the field of their victory.

At early dawn the bugles sounded; the men partook of a hasty breakfast, and then fell into line of battle, in the following order: Steedman occupied the extreme left, with instructions to press on the rebel's right flank. The 4th Corps followed. The 3d Division—Beatty's—on the left of the Franklin Pike. On its right came the 2d Division—Kimball's; next the 1st Division—Elliot's. Smith's troops connected with Wood in the following order: Garrard's division connecting with Whitaker's brigade, McArthur's in the center, and Moore's on the left, connecting with Schofield's, whose right was supported by Wilson's cavalry.

The Overton Hills are a ridge, or rather a cluster of hills, about midway between Nashville and Brentwood, and partly between the Franklin and Granny White Pikes.

The enemy had contracted their lines, refusing their flanks, so as to avail themselves fully of this strong position.

Light skirmishing took place along the line, the enemy slowly falling on to their supports.

Just when Elliot's division had joined Garrard's, the rebels occupied a hill with a house and out houses. From the shelter of those their artillery and sharpshooters considerably annoyed our line. Whitaker's brigade, 1st Division, and the left of Garrard's charged this position. In the charge we captured four guns.

The 9th Indiana Battery soon occupied the hill, and poured a regular shower of missiles, upon the rebel lines and works in front.

The skirmishing continued without any decisive result, until about 2 P. M., when the rebels were observed massing along the Franklin Pike, and in front of the 4th Corps.

Our artillery was all this time doing excellent execution, pouring a perfect storm of missiles on the enemy.

The rebels did not rely much on their artillery, for they seldom revealed a battery, but it was soon silenced. General Steedman pushed far on the Murfreesboro Pike without meeting any rebels, and then wheeled his corps to the left, and moved for the Franklin Road, to form a junction with Wood, and turn the rebel flank. Meanwhile, Schofield was severely engaged on the right.

A GENERAL ASSAULT.

About 3 o'clock, a general assault commenced along the line. Our troops advanced on the enemy's works with a cheer, and delivered a most telling fire on them. All our batteries now opened in one grand concert.

The rebels soon replied, pouring a destructive fire along the advancing column. In front of Beatty's position, to the left of the Franklin Pike, stands a steep, bluff or hill. The rebels had intrenched themselves strongly here, with a battery of four guns in their center. This was an important position to capture, as from its prominence it swept our whole line. Wood ordered Colonel Post's and Straight's brigades to assault this. These two gallant brigades soon formed into column by double line, and charged the hill. Steedman had now connected, and threw forward Thompson's brigade of colored troops to the assault. Morgan's colored brigade and Grosvenor's brigade of white troops were on their left, as supports.

The army lay still behind their works, in front of which were slashed trees. A general assault was now taking place along the line, and a stunning roar of musketry and artillery filled the air with its pandemoniac sound. Overton Hill was now the grand point of attack; this in our possession we could sweep a cross fire upon the enemy's works.

The column had now advanced to the foot of the hill and had ascended the slope before the rebels opened. From the shelter of their works they hurled a leaden sheet of bullets in our face, almost decimating our ranks. Our troops wavered and were rallying, when another volley still further thinned their lines and drove them back in confusion, mingling colored and white troops together. Straight and Post rushed to the front, rallying the men, and were again leading them to the charge, when the rebels opened with redoubled vigor. The ground was covered with our dead and wounded, the brave, chivalrous Colonel Straight, acting Brigadier, lay mortally wounded, with several of his officers around him. The assaulting column fell back to their works, the rebels not daring to pursue. General Hood, commanding the corps, rode along the lines, exhorting and encouraging the men by his cool bravery.

"That hill must be taken!" exclaimed Wood, and ordered the line to be reformed, which was speedily done.

The 1st and 2d Divisions were now pressing their center. Smith was crushing in their lines before him, Schofield was turning their left flank, and Steedman their right. It was the critical moment. Our moved the whole line; now our flank have wheeled on them, and are pouring on them an enfilading fire.

This was too much; they could not stand it, but soon gave way on all sides, abandoning their artillery and piles of small arms. Our artillery, was now shoved to the front, and swept the retreating lines until dust compelled us to desist.

RELATIVE LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED—PRISONERS CAPTURED, &c.

It was a glorious victory to us—a crushing defeat to the enemy. Though we rejoiced over the results we had to mourn many a brave companion and many an orphaned home. Our loss in killed and wounded was much heavier than the enemy's, as they fought behind their works, while we were the assaulting parties on all occasions.

Among the prisoners were General Jackson, of Georgia, formerly Austrian Minister, and General Martin Luther Smith, with several Colonels and an immense number of field and regimental officers, besides a large number of prisoners, in all about four thousand, and twenty-five pieces of artillery, making with the 16 taken the previous day, in all, 41, besides some stands of colors.

FROM CAIRO—STEAMER MORNING STAR BURNED BY GUERRILLAS—LYON DISAPPEARED FROM THE CUMBERLAND.

The steamer Morning Star was captured and burned by guerrillas on the night of the 16th at Island No. 40, Mississippi River. The guerrillas declared to the crew, that they intended to destroy other boats unless the lines were opened to trade.

The crew was permitted to return to Memphis in a gunboat gig furnished by guerrillas.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S GREAT FLEET—ITS SUPPOSED DESTINATION, &c.

[illegible] publishes a detailed statement of the vessels composing Rear Admiral Porter's fleet, which started upon an expedition on Monday last from Hampton Roads. There are 64 vessels, carrying 597 guns.

DESTINATION OF THE GREAT FLEET BELIEVED TO BE WILMINGTON—NEWSPAPER PLANS FOR THE FLEET AND GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Commercial* announces that Wilmington Harbor is supposed to be the destination of the great expedition which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 13th instant. It says, the plan of Admiral Porter will probably be to effect first the reduction of the forts, which will be shelled at long range, as soon as the fire on the forts slackens, light-draft boats and monitors will pass the forts and encounter the obstructions in the river above. To aid in the reduction of the forts, Admiral Porter will probably have recourse to the explosion of powder close under the walls, demoralizing them by the confusion. Powder will be carried there by an old transport. Obstructions removed from Cape Fear River, the fleet can pass up to Wilmington and assist General Butler in the capture of the place. If success is achieved, Wilmington will, undoubtedly, be made a base for future operations.

The *Commercial* also says there is to be no winter quarters for any of the armies, except that portion of Grant's which will continue the siege of Petersburg and Richmond.

Before the 1st of May we will occupy the entire coast, and every strategic point upon the lines of communication in the South. Lee will be powerless to prevent this, and by the 1st of May will find Grant ready to dispute with him the possession of Richmond.

From North Carolina.

THE EXPEDITION UP ROANOKE RIVER—THREE BOATS BLOWN UP BY TORPEDOES.

New York, Dec. 17.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the expedition up the Roanoke river:

"A gunboat expedition sent up the river, when opposite Jamestown, 80 miles above Plymouth, suddenly came in contact with some torpedoes placed in the channel by the rebels, and three boats were blown up. The flag ship Wyalusing, commander Macomb, senior officer, took the lead, and passed safely through. The Otsego, a double ender, Lieut. Commander Arnold, followed.

The bow came in contact with an obstruction, which was successfully passed, until being struck by the stern, proved to be a large torpedo, which exploding, blew up the Otsego, sinking her in a few minutes. After the blowing up of the Otsego the remainder of the fleet remained by her until morning, when those vessels that were uninjured by the explosion passed up the river. Soon after Commander Macomb dispatched, on special duty, his aid, Paymaster Lewis Sands, on the steamer Bagley with two guns. On arriving in the vicinity of the spot were the Otsego was sunk, a torpedo exploded under the Bagley, blowing a hole through her, causing her to sink immediately. One man and a boy were killed; the officers and the rest of the crew escaped by swimming. Paymaster Sands and Capt. Ames, commanding the tug, swam to the wreck of the Otsego, and were picked up. Soon after the sinking of the Bagley, the steam picket launch No. 5 was also destroyed.

"Roanoke river is a perfect net work of torpedoes. A large number have already been taken up, and a still larger number are supposed to remain."

BRAZILIAN DEMANDS.

New York, Dec. 17.—The *Times'* Washington special says the demand of the Brazilian Government for reparation for the sinking of the Florida, is understood to be in a solemn tone. The reply of the Secretary of State, which has just been completed, is firm, yet conciliatory, not indorsing the seizure, and expressing a desire to have the matter fairly and satisfactorily adjusted.

From Europe.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION—FEDERAL TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM HOLSTEIN—A LINCOLN MEETING AT BRISTOL—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Portland, December 17.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool the 1st, via Londonderry, arrived this evening. Her dates are five days later.

Earl Russell had replied to the recent manifesto of the confederate congress, expressing equal friendship for the north and south, deprecating war, and pledging England to strict neutrality.

"*Foreign Office*, Nov. 25, 1864.—I have had the honor to receive the copy which you have sent me of the manifesto issued by the congress of the so-called Confederate States of America. Her majesty's government deeply lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the northern and southern states of the formerly united republic of North America. Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both northern and southern states. Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, her majesty's government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the north and south. Of the causes of the rupture her majesty's government has never presumed to judge. They deplored the commencement of the sanguinary struggle and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination. In the meantime they are convinced that they must consult the interests of peace, and especially the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such neutrality her majesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain.

I request you to accept, &c.

"Russell.

"To J. Slidell and Dudley Mann."

The London *Times* fears that Earl Russell's letter will find no favor either with the north or the south. First he snubs the Confederates. They are only "so called" Confederate States, and have yet to establish their right to the appellation. This, too, is a compliment to the Union States; but then follows a counter snub to the United States. They are the "formerly" united republic. But to say they were former is only to imply they are now disunited and to acknowledge therefore the existence of the Confederate States. Earl Russell seems to be in danger of forgetting that neuter does not mean both. Therefore, if he would maintain even in words strict neutrality, it is necessary to avoid any demonstration of friendship to either belligerent.

The London *Times* thinks that Mr. Lincoln will make some attempt to close the war by negotiation.

The federal troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, under a demand from Prussia.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.—Cotton dull, with a decline of 1d on American. Orleans middling quoted at 27¼. The market closed firmer on Friday.

Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady.

Provisions inactive. Beef unsettled under arrivals.

London, Dec. 2.—Consols closed at 89¾, ex-div.

American stocks—Illinois Central 51 to 52 discount, Erie 39 to 40.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £241,000.

A meeting was held at Bristol to celebrate Mr. Lincoln's re-election. Cheers were given for Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee, and groans for Grant, Butler, and Lincoln. A rush was then made for the platform, and the speakers were driven away from it. The police finally cleared the room.

The Paris bourse closed firm on the 30th ult, at [illegible].

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 19.—The gold market is utterly demoralized under the cheering aspect of the military situation. The market opened at 224 asked and 217 bid, but the pressure to sell and the indisposition to buy put down the price steadily to 211 1/2.

Sterling Exchange—The market is quiet at 109¼ to 109½ for Gold.

Gold—The market is excited and decidedly lower, opening at 221, declining to 210, advancing to 225½ and closing to 217¾.

New York, Dec. 19.—Cotton—The market is dull, heavy unsettled and decidedly lower, with sales at $1 20 for middling Uplands.

Flour—The market for State and Western is very dull and prices 30 to 40c lower.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Monday Evening, Dec 19—P. M.

Flour—The market was quite dull and prices nominal. The sales were confined to 350 bbls. family at $10 15, and 100 do extra at $9 40.

Whisky—A firmer market, with sales of 600 bbls at $2.

Groceries—Under the news from New York the market was heavy and prices were generally unsettled.

Provisions—Holders are not disposed to make any concessions, consequent upon the decline in Gold, and asked $41 for mess pork, 23c for lard and 15 to 18c for bulk meats.

Whisky—The market opened active and decidedly higher, with sales of Western at $2 02 to 2 15, and State at $2 02 to 2 10, closing with $2 12 bid and 2 25 asked for Western.

Groceries—Coffee—The market is dull. Sugar—The market is dull, with sales of Cuba Muscovado at 19c. Molasses—Very dull.

Petroleum—The market is firm, with sales of crude at 56 to 57c, refined, in bond, 77 to 78c, and refined, free, at 97 to 98c.

Butter—The market is quiet and heavy, with sales at 38 to 60c for Western, and 45 to 60c for State.

Cheese—The market is dull and prices declining, with sales at 15 to 24c for common to prime.

St. Louis, Dec 19, P. M.—Tobacco—Market steady, and sales 22 hhds, including 1 scraps at $5 50; 4 damaged lugs at $7 50 to $8, 1 factory do at $9 75, 4 planters do at $12 25 to $12 20, 25, 8 common shipping leaf at $13 25 to $14 25, medium do at $17 50 to $20 50, and 1 good do at $31 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Market flat, and the only reported sale was 100 bbls single extra, on its merits at $8 25 per bbl.

Corn—Market quiet. Sales 230 sks ear, ex [illegible], at $1 15 per bushel.

Hogs—Market firm, and tackers buying all that comes in, at 11½ to 12½ per lb gross for medium to extra heavy.

Whisky—Market stiff, at a large advance and sales of 110 bbls in lots, at $1 9[illegible] per gallon.

Dried Fruit—Sale of 7 bbls prime apples at $3 per bbl.

Potatoes—Market quiet, with sales 100 sks mixed, at $1 40, and 70 do shaker russets at $1 60 per bushel.

White Beans—Sales 7 bbls, at $2 10, 4 sacks at $1 15, and 12 bbls at $2 20 per bushel.

Sorghum—Sale reported of 6 bbls at $1.10 per gallon—an advance.

Hay—Sale of 150 bales tight-pressed timothy at $33 per ton.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Christmas in the Boys' House of Refuge.—The superintendent of this institution, Mr. West, was gay to the utmost of his heart's content in having the pupils under his charge enjoyed Christmas. Santa Claus was standing on the corner of the bakeshop. A plentiful dashing with flour made the figure appear as having passed snowstorms innumerably to bring the gifts to the boys, exhibited on the Christmas tree, which were distributed under joyous shouts, between the pupils of this institution. At another phase, in the schoolroom, were several distinguished gentlemen, including his Honor, the Acting Mayor, Wm. Hoyt, Judge Hiestand, etc., attended. The exercises were gratifying.

A silver medal with the engraving, "Reward for good conduct" was then conferred on Pat Murray, a youth, who had been a pupil in the house of refuge for 12 years and 9 months. Those children were instructed in the addresses made by the Superintendent, his Honor the Mayor, and by a feeling and practical illustration by the Hon. Judge Hiestand, who illustrated to the children the advantages they have in training themselves, to become not only useful, but hereafter to gain high positions in society. The unfortunate circumstance of being neglected by their relations is no slur on the children, his Honor explained, and they may be proud of having the care of this glorious city extended to them, only to make men, good men of boys. We congratulate the management of that institution for the success.

Found Dead.—An unknown man was found dead yesterday morning by the police on the corner of Conti and St. Louis streets. Deceased was a thick set man, of five feet nine inches high, light brown hair, without beard or mustache. There was no clue to his identity, nothing was in his pockets, not even a piece of paper. He died from the effects of alcohol.

Hannah Judah, a colored woman was found dead in a warehouse on the corner of Commerce and St. Joseph streets, on the 25th inst. Verdict: came to death by falling from the loft of the warehouse.

The Courts—The Provost Court had no business of importance. The First District Court has no business for a week and the Recorders Courts doled out justice in small doses, by inflicting fines, giving lectures and sending culprits to prison. In the whole there was very little done.

Fallen Angels.—That class of females which are styled lewd and abandoned was this morning well represented before the Recorders:—Bridget Quinn, who had just served a term of thirty days in the workhouse, was picked up again at the corner of Penn and Perdido streets, in a state of intoxication. The Recorder sent her down this time for sixty days. The police of the Second District were about to arrest Agnes Robinson, who so often figured before the Police Courts for her drunken brawls. She did not go however before the Recorder. She had drank too much, and died in spasms of lightning whisky.

The Sailor Ashore.—William Trail, of the United States steamer Kineo, was out on a bit of a lark on Christmas day. He says that he found himself suddenly confronted by a land shark when he imagined he had made a safe harbor. The consequence was that one John Newman was arrested and stands charged with having committed an assault and battery on the tar, with intent to commit a robbery.

A Sign of Progress in Mexico.—It is remarked that among the signs of progress in the empire of Mexico is the formation of companies for running horse-railroad cars in the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico.

A New York paper adds:

Here is a new field of operations for the public spirited gentlemen who are so anxious to get the consent of the Legislature this winter for a railroad in Broadway. The people of New York will gladly spare them.

[FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.]

Four Days Later from the North.

BY THE OLIVE BRANCH AT MORGANZA.

Recent Fighting Near Savannah—Fort McAllister Captured with 21 Guns, Supplies, &c., and the City Invested.

The War in Tennessee—Another Battle Between Hood and Thomas—The Latter Victorious, With Large Capture of Prisoners, Officers and Guns—Forrest Repulsed at Murfreesboro—Breckinridge in East Tenn.

President Lincoln Calls for a Draft of 300,000.

MINISTER DAYTON DEAD.

Destructive of Steamboat by Ice in St. Louis.

GOLD ON THE 20TH 217¾—COTTON 120 TO 121.

(By telegraph to the New Orleans Times.)

Morganza, December 25.—The steamer Olive Branch passed down at 7 P. M. with Cairo dates of the 21st.

New York, Dec. 20.—Gen. Foster's operations on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, are detailed by the *Herald's* correspondent.

On the 9th inst. the whole army was advanced within 200 yards of the road to cover the operations of a large working party from the 55th Massachusetts, who were sent to cut down a forest so as to open a range for our artillery.

The rebels used embankment for breastworks, and heavy skirmishing ensued, soon a signal was given that the 55th had accomplished their work, and our forces were withdrawn. Then the rebels took for a repulse, and they rushed forward with a yell, they paid dearly for their rashness, and at the proper time they were received with a withering fire, and soon after retreated.

Our lines soon rested with the skirmishing in sight of the Railroad. Our artillery has command of the road through the window made in the woods by our men. Among the guns in position are some 30 pounders.

The *Herald's* Fort McAllister correspondent says of the capture of that Fort, that at 4:30 A. M., on the 11th, Gen Hazen placed his division in position with another division of the Fifteenth Corps as support, and the order was given when his gallant division marched at double quick and penetrated the abattis, and carried along the works plunged through the ditch, scaled the parapet eighteen feet high, and swarmed into the work under a murderous fire, which, while it cut down many, failed to check the advance, and the works were ours.

Most of the garrison, bewildered by the sudden sweep of our veterans, surrendered in haste, but others stood by their guns and fought until they were shot down. Not over three minutes elapsed after our veterans leaped upon the parapet, and their cheers announced the work done to the eager troops stationed around the doomed city. Our captures were 250 prisoners, 21 heavy guns, and a large quantity of ordnance, subsistence and supplies, besides an open port, through which General Sherman can draw all his supplies.

New York, Dec. 20.—In view of the anticipated withdrawal of gold bearing loans the subscriptions to the 10 40s for the last two days in this city were over ten millions dollars.

Mr. Dayton, American minister, died at Paris on the 2d inst., of apoplexy. No details stated.

Gold excited and decidedly lower, opening at 221, declining to 210, advancing to 215¾, and closing at 217¾.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—The loss to steamers from floating ice in the harbor yesterday, was $200,000, insurance about $30,000.

New York, December 20.—The *Herald's* correspondent from Fort McAllister, via Hilton Head, 14th, says when General Sherman arrived in front of Savannah, after having marched 300 miles, his troops meanwhile living on the very best provisions.

He had with him a drove of 1200 cattle, though he parted from Atlanta with only 300.

He also gathered on his way 700 able bodied negroes, and so many horses, mules and wagons as to embarrass him.

His army during its [illegible] march extended over a sweep of country 60 miles in breadth, and as much as 40 miles at times, intervening between the right wing and the left of the other, but communication was at all times kept up between the two.

His whole loss in men, from the time of leaving Atlanta to his arrival in front of Savannah from wounds, sickness and capture, and all other losses was only 1500. The average daily march was about twelve miles. When the city of Savannah was invested by Sherman it was unprepared for a siege, and it was believed it could not hold out more than four days.

Gen Slocum holds all the approaches on the north side of the city, including all the railroads leading out of the town, and Gen. Howard's army connects with his right wing, and has arrived at the Ogeechee river, in front of Fort McAllister.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Fessenden, Blair and Stanton are mentioned as candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr Dayton.

Nashville, December 19.—Thomas is pursuing the enemy to Duck river. We have nearly all of Hood's artillery. All the rivers are high and the bridges in front of Hood are destroyed.

We have captured 9000 prisoners, including 3000 wounded at Franklin, and four Major Generals.

Hood had 65 guns, 51 of which we now have. The enemy's killed and wounded is about the same as ours.

Forrest gave Murfreesboro another trial on the 15th, and was defeated by Rousseau and Milroy. Stoneman has whipped Breckinridge in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing and wounding and taking a large number of prisoners, also capturing most of his artillery. Gen McCook is after Lyon in Kentucky and he cannot escape. Murfreesboro and Stevenson, Chattanooga and Knoxville are all right.

Washington City, Dec 19.—A call and draft for 300,000 troops to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call has been ordered by the President, signed E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The *Times'* supplement of December 19, says the rebel General Johnston says their loss at the battle of Franklin was 5000, while ours was 1900.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cotton 120 to 121.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ERA.]

Gen. Thomas's Attack on Hood.

The most glorious news from Thomas is received. On the 15th he marched out of his works and attacked Hood in his entrenchments and after a hard fought battle, entirely routed the rebel army, capturing great numbers of prisoners and many cannon. Hood's left wing was entirely crossed and doubled up on the center.

Our troops slept on their arms during the night of the 15th, and on the 16th Thomas again attacked the enemy, and during the night Hood rallied his shattered forces, and entrenching determined to make one more desperate stand. After stubborn resistance, the rebels were again disastrously defeated. Their loss in both days fight is estimated at 15,000, including 9000 prisoners and sixty-one pieces of cannon. Our colored troops covered themselves with glory, vieing with white troops in deeds of most desperate daring.

Our loss in both days fighting is estimated at 3,500 killed and wounded.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SHERMAN AND DAHLGREN.

New York, Dec. 19.—A letter was received from Admiral Dahlgren by Secretary Welles, on the 17th, saying that he was then, on the 14th, in the presence of Gen. Sherman, he having come around to Warren Sound, with Gen. Foster to meet Dahlgren.

The Admiral was busy bridging the Savannah river for an attack on Savannah by water, and was about to proceed to Ossabaw in the hope of communicating with Sherman, when that General, as the Admiral says, walked over Fort McAllister and came aboard the flagship.

Later News via Mobile.

An extra *Picayune* has extracts from the Mobile *Evening News* of the 23d. We reproduce the following:

THE SITUATION BEFORE SAVANNAH—REPORTED FALL OF FORT McALLISTER.

At present the "situation" appears to be concentrated between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers, on one of which the city, and on the other Fort McAllister, interpose a barrier between him and the sea. The report that the fort had fallen is not substantiated. If it holds out, he is hemmed in between this barrier in front and heavy forces concentrated to rear; if it falls, the Ogeechee will give him a base for his operations against Savannah.

REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

The Meridian *Clarion* says:

General Bates moved against Murfreesboro some weeks ago, and at last accounts burned three block-houses. Forrest took Lavergne, one block-house, two pieces of artillery, 100 prisoners, together with small arms, ammunition and ordnance, and 20 wagons and teams.—Infantry reinforcements were sent to Forrest to capture Murfreesboro.

The Selma *Rebel*, of the 19th, has the following:

Passengers by the Meridian train last evening, report that at the last accounts from the Army of Tennessee, Gen. Bate, with a sufficient force, had surrounded the town of Murfreesboro occupied by some 5000 Federals, and had them effectually cut off from their main army. It was supposed that the garrison would be compelled to surrender.

THE EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

Parties from Tennessee report that Chattanooga has certainly been evacuated by the enemy and the bridge over the river destroyed. Hood, it is thought will strike for Bowling Green, Kentucky.

A New Medical Work.—Memoirs and Letters on the Yellow Fever and the Marsh Fever, by Doctor J. C. Faget, Physician to the Orphan Asylums of New Orleans, member of the Consultative Sanitary Committee of 1864, &c.

The above is the title of a considerable volume just issued from the press of the Catholic Propagator in this city, and which contains much matter of minute research on the topic which it treats. The present edition is in French.

Paymaster's Funds Coming.

We learn on excellent authority that a transport is now on the way from New York, and is hourly expected at this city, with three millions of greenbacks on board for the paymasters in this Department. This sum is sufficient to pay off the troops to the 31st of August last only, but the balance due by the Government is expected to speedily follow this first installment. The paymasters expect to begin work immediately.—*N. O. Era.*

The Louisiana Question in Congress.—A late Washington correspondence says:

The indications are that the admission of the Louisiana delegation will be the subject of a fight in both Houses of Congress. Mr. Lincoln, it is said, is warmly in favor of their admission, but, in the Senate at least, there is not a majority to carry out his views. Of course there must be a concert of action between the two Houses on the subject as it would hardly do to admit the Representatives and exclude the Senators, or to exclude the Representatives and admit the Senators. Louisiana is paying dear for her sin of secession. She has about half a dozen civil and military Governors each with his own way of thinking and acting. And, now, that she has assumed the garb of loyalty, her sincerity is doubted, because the State Government does not conform to some new fangled theory of reconstruction.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, December 26, 1864.

The news from New York of a heavy decline in Gold and Cotton, together with the accounts from the seat of war in Georgia and Tennessee have completely unsettled the market today for Specie and Foreign Exchange, as well as for Cotton. In the latter, however, there were some buyers who were willing to go in to a moderate extent at a [illegible] margin relatively to the New York quotations, say 61 15 for middling, but holders were not yet prepared to submit to the reduction named, and with the exception of one lot, none of the particulars of which transpired, and a private sale at auction, nothing whatever was done. Other departments of trade also were extremely quiet. Sugar as well as Western Produce showing but little animation.

The specie market was [illegible] by the decline at New York where Gold is reported to have closed on the 20th 217¾. Towards the latter part of the day however, there was some demand and sales could have been made at 230, the market being quoted at the close at 22@231 against 242@2[illegible] Saturday evening. Nothing transpired in Silver. American half dollars are nominal at 2[illegible] and Mexican dollars at [illegible].

Foreign Exchange sympathized with Gold, but is so unsettled that we have no quotations for either Sterling or France.

Domestic Exchange appeared to be without any movement. There was little or no demand but, at the same time there was a limited supply during. The Banks asked [illegible] per cent. [illegible] New York, but [illegible] few applications [illegible] rates. There were no certificates on the City [illegible] Treasury offered. We learn that the National Bank of Commerce [illegible] ment vouchers at 10 per cent discount. Our [illegible] as at 15, 20 and as low as 25 there being [illegible].

Nothing was reported in Stocks. The decline in Gold must depress the market. [illegible]. The Railroad issues are [illegible].

The Bank Note market was without any apparent movement. [illegible].

[illegible] New Orleans continues to [illegible] and smaller bills with City Treasury Notes at a [illegible] old State bonds, matured coupons [illegible] the larger notes at par. Our quotations are [illegible] on payment to legal tender notes, [illegible] a premium of [illegible] over City Treasury notes, while the latter are with the general medium of exchange for our local trade, and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, December 26, 1864.

COTTON—The news from New York that [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was a fair [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE—The market as been about [illegible]

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, December 27, 1864.

Arrived—Arrived since Saturday, 7 Beeves, 1 Milch and Cows. Amount of stock sold, 73 Beeves, 0 Hogs and 7 Milch Cow. Stock remaining on sale 91 Beeves, 29 Hogs, 197 Sheep, 41 Milch Cows and 57 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	00 — [illegible]	— 20
Western Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ lb net	00 — [illegible]	— 18
Western Beeves, 3d quality	00 — [illegible]	— 14
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	— —	— —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— —	— —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— —	— —
Interior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	— —	— —
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	— 15	— 17
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	6 5[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 00	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15 —	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ⅌ head	10 00	[illegible]

Hall of Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26th, 1864.

At the annual meeting of this Company held this evening the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:

President..........Jno. G. Robinson.*
Vice President..........Geo. S. Manderville.*
Foreman..........F. Guerlinger.*
1st Assistant Foreman..........L. J. Jourdan.*
2d Assistant Foreman..........Geo. E. Stone.*
Secretary..........Wm. E. Fitzgerald.*
Treasurer..........V. M. Martin.*
Warden..........D. Grogan, Jr.
Housekeeper..........Geo. Wilson.
Tillerman..........C. Paulius.

Delegates to Fire Charitable Association: F. Guerlinger,* Wm. E. Fitzgerald,* J. K. Bailey.

* Re-elected.

dec27 1t WM E FITZGERALD, Secretary.

Christmas' and New Years PRESENTS.

BLELOCK & CO.,
130..........Canal street..........130

Have the largest stock of:—

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
CHOICE POETICAL WORKS,
GIFT BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC BIBLES,
FAMILY BIBLES,
CATHOLIC and other PRAYER BOOKS,

And a large and well selected stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which we sell VERY LOW.

BLELOCK & CO.
dec24 1wks 130 Canal street.

Leaf! Leaf! Leaf Tobacco;

I HAVE on hand a very fine stock of Connecticut, New York and Ohio LEAF TOBACCO to sell to Manufacturers of Segars, and will do well by examining my stock, which I offer at reduced prices.

C. ISAAC,
nov27 1m Corner Common & Magazine streets.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mobile Able, Warren, for St Louis. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Corinthian, Guppell, from Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

Bark Cu[illegible], 1[illegible] days from Philadelphia, to master—4th district 44

Bark Pawnee, Williams, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master—4th district 44

Brig Aquidneck, Bigley, 1[illegible] days from Boston, to Geo. W Hynson & co—1st district 21

Brig G B Ward, Briggs 27 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district 20

Brig Joe Baker Nickerson, 20 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fosdick—1st district 17

Schr Fearnaught, Goodwin, 23 days from Philadelphia, to master—2d district

Schr Neptune, (British) Dekoker, 4 days from Matamoros, to master—2d district

Schr Sister Kate, Ferris, from Matamoros, to master—2d district

Schr Carlanita, (Mexican) Fonteno, 15 days from Vera Cruz, to ballast, 8 Blanchard—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Olive Branch, Taber, from St Louis
Millie Stephens, Osgood, from Baton Rouge
Ben Franklin, Conner, from Baton Rouge
Belle Dunn, Smith, from Morganza
Big Grey Eagle, Fisser, from Vicksburg
New Music, King, from Thibodeaux

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mobile Able—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Cullen—Coal to U S Quartermaster

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Pawnee—Coal to U S Quartermaster

BOSTON—Per brig Aquidneck—Ass'd mdse

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig G B Ward—Coal to U S Quartermaster

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Joe Baker—[illegible] tons coal to U S Quartermaster

BOSTON—[illegible]

MATAMOROS—Per schr Neptune—[illegible]

MATAMOROS—Per schr Sister Kate—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Fearnaught—[illegible] tons coal to U S Quartermaster

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HOLIDAY CARNIVAL!

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Chinese Festival, Wonderful Bottle act by Henri Angest. Miss Eva Brent and the whole troupe to one [illegible]. Day performances will be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS of each week during the Holidays, commencing at 12 M.

Varieties Theatre.
GRAVIER STREET.

Immense Success of "Dot."

The Varieties is the only Theatre in the city with the Scenery, Machinery and Music necessary to the full production of the Play.

SEE DOT AT THE VARIETIES.

You can have no correct idea of the Piece as seen elsewhere. The great success of DOT induces the Representation for a few nights longer.

In rehearsal, Brougham's Celebrated Burlesque of POCAHONTAS and Boucicault's Successful Drama of STREETS OF NEW YORK. d27 ff

For Sale.
THIRD DISTRICT PROPERTY.

THE fine and well built one story house, corner of Louisa and Morales streets, Third District, containing four rooms, double kitchen, cabinets, etc., and a stable, all slate covered. Also, three lots adjoining to the above. The house is well situated for a business stand, and has always been rented to good tenants and is quite new. For particulars apply to Adam Gucker, No. 45 Claiborne street, near St. Louis street. dec27

Head Quarters Dept. of the Gulf,

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
New Orleans, December 21, 1864.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 146.

I. The military approval on permits for Plantation, Family and Trade Store Supplies, when such Permits do not exceed Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, will in future be signed by order of the Provost Marshal General by a Commissioned Officer on duty at this Office. This signature shall be valid for all Military Posts and for the following Parishes: St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, St. James, Lafourche, Terrebonne, and as much of Assumption and St. Mary as may be within our military lines.

Captain Otto Remick, 14th Wisconsin Vet. Vols. and A. A. D. C. at these Head Quarters, is hereby charged with this duty.

By Command of Major General Hurlbut.
HARAI ROBINSON,
Colonel 1st. La. Cav. and Provost Marshal General
d28 3t

Christmas Eve! Christmas Eve!

DESBONS & BONNECAZE,

CORNER OF ROYAL AND ST. PETER STREET.

INFORM their friends that they have on hand a selection of hot and cold dishes, Pies &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Parisian Confectionary and Boxes, Maillard Chocolate and other superior articles. dec24

Holiday Gifts, - - - Holiday Gifts

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
LARGE FAMILY BIBLES.
FRAMES, CARTE STANDS, etc.
JEWELRY AT HALF PRICE.
PHOTOGRAPHS at $1 50 per dozen.

S. T. BLESSING,

34..........Chartres street..........34.

Has now in store the largest and finest stock of Albums ever brought to this market, which he will continue to sell, for Holiday Presents, at his usual low rates. Also, large Family Bibles, arranged for family portraits—"a good idea."

A very large assortment of Photographs of Generals, Views, Fancy Pictures, etc., at $1 50 per dozen and upwards.

Plain and Fancy Frames and Stands of all kinds.

N. B.—Closing out a stock of Gold Lockets and Breastpins, at about half the present market prices.
d5 1m

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. HOFFMAN, TILESTON & CO, New York.

WM. J. REID,
d5 [illegible] Carondelet street.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE CONTINUED.

Dairy! • Dairy!

BY S GUINAULT Auctioneer.

Office—corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville sts.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 27th December, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Broad and Dumaine streets, the following Dairy, belonging to Jean Dezothé, who is retiring from business:

11 MILCH COWS,
7 HEIFERS,
1 BULL,
3 HORSES,
1 MILK CART,
1 WAGON,
2 MARKET CARTS.

The good will of the Dairy, consisting of about fifty gallons daily, the utensils of the dairy, etc., etc.

Terms—Up to $[illegible], cash; from $[illegible] to $[illegible], six months, a discount [illegible] credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. dec24

Furniture, Glassware, &c.,

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28 December 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Exchange Alley—

A Lot of Furniture, Glassware, Butchers' Chairs, etc.

Terms—Cash. dec27

Succession of Marguerite Desteurnean.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 28th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the [illegible] District Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible] December, 1864, the [illegible] described property: [illegible]

Property on Urquhart street, near St. Bernard Avenue.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 31st December 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Terms—Cash. dec7 3t

Fine Mahogany Furniture, French Looking Glasses, Brussels Carpets; also, Oil Paintings by a Master,

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer,

[illegible]

TUESDAY [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Abat & Genois vs. Patrick Casserly.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the First District [illegible]

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated [illegible]

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot, in United States Treasury Notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
dec2 [illegible]

Drausin Barthelemy Macarty vs. widow J. C. de St. Romes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.
dec7 [illegible] of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Jessey B. Collier deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 2[illegible]—By virtue of [illegible] directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December [illegible] 6, Rampart street [illegible]

A lot of household furniture and movable effects. Also, two chests of tools. The whole as per inventory on file.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.
dec7 1t the Parish of Orleans.

PIERRE CASANAVE,

UNDERTAKER, &c., &c.

THE undersigned informs his customers, his friends and the public that the offices corner St. Louis and Bourbon streets, entrance on St. Louis street, will be closed on the 15th instant, and removed to Toulouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, No. 122, formerly known as Vic. Boutte's stables.

All orders in need of the services of Hearses, carriages, buggies, &c., and to funerals, &c., &c., will please apply at the stables on Bourbon street. No. [illegible] on Toulouse street, or at the old establishment, on [illegible] street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets No. [illegible]. All orders promptly attended to and on the most moderate terms. PIERRE CASANAVE,
dec15 Proprietor.

NOTICE PHOTOGRAPHIC.
THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.

Photograph of Celebrities at $1 50 per doz—Albums at Reduced Prices.

61..........CAMP STREET..........61

WE are now prepared to fill all orders for every kind of Picture known to the art of Photography, at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. With our new Sky-light cloudy weather is no obstacle to a good picture, as our facilities are such that there need be no waiting, no matter how great the rush.

We have a large stock of Fancy Pictures, Photograph of Generals, Naval Officers, &c., which will be sold at the remarkably low rate of $1 50 per doz. Also a lot of fine albums, at the very lowest rates. Call and see for yourselves. ANDERSON & TURNER,
Late E. ANDERSON,
dec6 1f 61 Camp street.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York, late of Paris, France, having located in New Orleans, offers his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will give particular attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the diseases which have so long formed the specialty of his father—such as PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, FALLING OF THE BOWEL, STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL, ULCERATION OF THE BOWEL, as well as the various chronic affections of the WOMB, KIDNEYS and BLADDER.

Office, No. 4 St. Charles street, one door from Canal street.

Patients visited in any part of the city if desired.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3½ P. M. nov24 1m