THE DAILY BEE:
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1865.

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1865. — Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,334.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Montgomery & Hicks, at 12 o'clock, at the Camp street, corner of Bay, at 2 o'clock, at the same place, 100 bales cotton.

By A. Guinault, at 3 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, improved property.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 3 o'clock, corner Alcorn and Spain streets, grocery.

By Montgomery & Hicks, at 10 Exchange place, horse collars, mules, cotton bales, &c., &c.

The Sheriff sells real estate at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, this day, at 12 o'clock. See advertisement.

WESTERN STEAMER.—The steamers Rodolph, Cushmawhaha and Lion were advertised to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 31st ult. The steamer Arabic is supposed to be on the way from Cairo, having left that place about the 1st or 2d inst., in which case she may be expected at any moment.

The Eveline Sir was to leave New York on the 31st December. If she does not touch at Havana, she may, judging from previous trips, make her appearance in the river to-day.

The Evacuation of Savannah.

The Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser* says:

We learn through an officer who was in Savannah when the city was evacuated, that the evacuation occurred on the night of the 20th. A scarcity of supplies, and the impossibility of getting up any, in consequence of the regular lines of communication having been cut, was the principal reason that induced the withdrawal of our troops. Our forces—numbering about fifteen thousand—could probably have held the position, and supplies been accumulated. We lost but few men, and but little Government property was left behind that could possibly benefit the enemy. Our heaviest loss was the heavy rice mortars on the works. These were, however, all spiked, and otherwise damaged in as great an extent as possible. The whole movement of retiring was conducted in the most deliberate manner, and the army, marched out with of the least demoralization.

With the troops brought out of the city, and the addition of the Georgia and South Carolina militia, Beauregard could be able to hold Sherman alone, in the city he has captured. The forces of the latter certainly do not greatly outnumber those that the exigency should call out in the States first invaded, which is a regular force. If there is any doubt about this, to an extent that would warrant the sending out of reading parties against other points, and our lines of railway, Sherman will take advantage of it. We shall expect to see steps taken to confine him to the works around Savannah.

Political Power of New England.

(From a Western paper.)

A Washington paper gives what it considers seven good reasons why the new minister to France should not be selected from New England, namely, that "last section already has stolen the Presidential, as follows:

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to England.
Mr. Motley, of Massachusetts, to Austria.
Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, to China.
Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, to Italy.
Mr. Pike, of Maine, to Netherlands.
Mr. Sanford, of Connecticut, at Belgium.
Mr. Foote, of New Hampshire, to Switzerland—*Exchange.*

New England has also two positions in the Cabinet, viz: Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy. She has also about one half of the Chairmanship of the United States, embracing all those of any importance; she has but a larger population than Pennsylvania, yet she has 39 electoral votes to Pennsylvania's 26, and she has 12 United States Senators to Pennsylvania's 2. Under all these circumstances, farmers will be elective Tariff's for her industry, New England may be regarded as decidedly in clover—as being the pulled child of the household.

Aside from missions conferred upon New England, it controls and in fact carries on the government. The following are the Commissions who control foreign intercourse, the army, the navy, the pensions and the claims:

COMMITTEES	CHAIRMEN.
Foreign Relations	Chs. Sumner, of Mass.
Military Affairs	J. R. Wilson, of Iowa.
Naval Affairs	J. P. Hale, of N. H.
Finances	W. Fessenden, of Maine.
Claims	J. Clark, of New Hampshire.
Pensions	J. Grimes, of Iowa.
Patents	Simmons, of Rhode Island.
Public Buildings	Foot, of Vermont.

In view of the above, look at the population and power of six New England and the six Middle and Western States.

	POPULATION.	SENATORS.
Six New England States	1,356,743	12
Six Middle and Western states	13,370,743	12

Freedom of the Press in France—Napoleon and the Duke de Persigny at Odds.

A lively dispute has recently occurred between the Emperor Napoleon and his faithful servant, the Duke de Persigny, respecting the freedom of the press. The Minister had expressed his opinion in a private note to Prince Napoleon, editor of *Le Pays*, that the day, which should see the *Revue* issue as fast as that of England, would be the end of European nations, and the beginning of a regular state of things, and the Emperor, as is his wont, listened to such a sensible opinion, and called on the author's aunt—the Emperor's relative. The latter was sweet of course, and the opinion which had caused her to call, was the Emperor's. The Emperor, who has children, and all the honors he can confer, is childless. He claims his Duke Persigny publish pamphlets but then he did not, forbid publishing, and pending a pamphlet on religion, the editor of the *Press*—who, like the editors of all the Paris journals, at the moment, was holding a candle to every saint in Paradise, and to every saint elsewhere, in order to secure his runaway subscribers, who are deserting in droves, owing upon the document on a most unfortunate windfall. The letter was looked upon as sent to Mirecourt, and attached to the effect of which the distressed owner of the *Press* would bring back the stray sheep to the fold, and so it has proved to be for a little while. Curiosity was great to behold the pamphlet in which Persigny had dared defend the private relations to course combated with the utmost, and the result has certainly warranted the feeling. Persigny thinks now that Prosecution is to be allowed to think for themselves; but the Emperor, without exactly differing with him on the subject, declares that he agrees in allowing them to think, but entirely forbids their expressing their thoughts. The opposition in the Senate, and in the Corps Legislatif, are direct from the Emperor himself, and admit, that time, of no kind of mistake upon the subject. The opinion exhibited by Emile Ollivier is of little consequence. His speech in Germany, some time ago, wherein he declared that the press would be of importance in a state, and that no man, who wear wrote for a journal, was beyond the pale of bribery, has completely established his position among his brother journalists, if he has been tried, judged and condemned, and no longer receives, among the offended, a proposition he labored so hard to utility.

When the Emperor had read the answer given in the *Press* to Persigny's letter, Count Morny, who happened to be present, is said to have exclaimed that Napoleon is never so happy, he is evidently destined to become the dangerous man." His Majesty paused; the was just retiring for the night and held a chamber candle, which he blinked, he stopped over in the candle the cigar which was fast between his teeth; but for a moment he could not hit the light for chuckling at the idea, and so that was expelled to give up the idea of a good joke. Walsh, Emile Ollivier, Pierre Bonaparte, he, the gudgeon, drown each half-tried into troubled water, and wriggling there in the vain hope of regaining the current. "No, no, he will never be, like, Persigny dangerous, for whom we are hidden to purpose." And, with a fit of that chuckling, chuckling laughter which never sprinkles in a vulgar being, his Majesty retired to his bed, while Du Persigny stood fast in amazement at the demonstration of mirth first of all a thing so jubilant with the Emperor of late, that it may well create astonishment, and also, if he wound round a proper wish which the compliment had been made.

The Wealth of New York.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following hard but probably too deserved hit:

We persons appreciate the hollowness of the boasted wealth of this great metropolis; nor can they fully believe until they pursue the returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The intelligent conductor of a patent stand and the enterprising individual who sells twelve sheets of wedding paper for four cents will be surprised to find that in both instances they escapes they should pay in the same level with many of our millionaires. How unfruitful are the blown-roses from the gallant supposes of the Fifth Avenue? We find opulent families living on an income which we conceive pay their servant's wages, and individuals who in commercial and financial circles conducting an apparently prosperous business for a not profit which will not pay the rent of a cellar.

One man who was supposed to have no income of over five hundred thousand dollars from unencumbered real estate, lives like an English nobleman on about two hundred thousand dollars per year, keeps another opposite a luxurious town house and country place on the prodigious income of twenty-eight dollars and two cents! He will be to be regarded the dam of two million and upwards for his bleeding country. Speculative and executive capacity are curious and rational or modern times, and they place many fellow-citizens high above that celebrated individual of antiquity who was deemed having a parasite for his obsequious dentist and tailor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. William M. Cooper, the celebrated Irish jig dancer, which we regret, it was impossible for him to appear last night, but he will positively appear to-night, it being, we are told, the last night of Bell B. Howe's celebrated Ethiopians. He will appear in one of his best Irish jigs and will sing his well-known song "Kid Robin."

Accident.—Police-officer L. McDonell was called to and found it his duty to send to the Hospital an unknown man, who was injured by falling through a hatch way of the third story of the building No. 18 Royal street.

A colored man fell from the stage in the Continental on the day fronting Canal street. It was supposed that the man was merely intoxicated. Officer J. Cage sent the man to the Hospital.

Fugitive Convicts.—Judge Lisle—Mich. Walsh, in charge with having stolen a looking glass, the property of the Government. The accused said he had accompanied.

Judge Lisle—Mich. Walsh, in charge with stealing some Pittsburgh coal the property of the Government. The accused said he had accompanied.

Judge Lisle—Mich. Walsh, in charge with stealing a quantity of lumber, the property of the Government. The accused said he had accompanied.

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The Legislature.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

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

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the Senate to issue warrants for the arrest of members of the Senate absent without leave, and to compel their attendance.

The resolution of secrecy was removed from the last Executive Session, during that session Messrs. J. O'Donnell, H. N. Rosser, P. A. Napheys, C. G. Breckenridge, F. Otto, J. D. O'Connell and O. Nehemiah, were appointed by the Governor as a board of Administrators for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Baton Rouge.) The Senate confirmed the appointments.

The Senate then took up the City Charter and was engaged at this when a motion was carried to adjourn.

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

The following resolutions were adopted.

A resolution requiring the Committee on Internal Improvement to make its report on or before Tuesday next of the result of the investigation of the affairs of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

A resolution excepting the salary of the Warrant clerk from the resolution adopted on yesterday relative to the salaries of clerks providing that this shall be the only exception.

On impanelling the rules a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer and State Tax Collectors to receive the warrants drawn by the Auditor of Public Accounts at par in payment of taxes and any debts due the State was read the third several times and passed with no title.

The Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that the Governor had informed the Committee that he had no other communication to make to the General Assembly at present.

The House then proceeded to elect a Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Perchemo was unanimously elected.

Several members gave notice that they would introduce bills.

A bill to increase the revenue of the State was referred to a special committee of seven, with instructions to draw up a report.

A substitute was presented to the bill to incorporate the Bayou Lafourche and Mississippi Land Improvement at the third reading of the bill. Pending a discussion, the House adjourned until Monday.

General Price's Army After its Retreat from Arkansas.

(From the Montgomery, Ala., Appeal.)

WASHINGTON, ARK., December 2, 1864.

My Dear Doctor: Our grand raid upon Missouri is over, and I am safe and sound. We took the whole State for a while, but they rallied from the panic and we had to "get out." We got about twelve thousand recruits. My regiment is in Shelby's old brigade, now commanded by General M. Jeff. Thompson, who distinguished himself more than ever in this campaign. "It was light, light, light, day after day, and march, march, march, night after night, until men and horses were completely worn out. The men became so sleepy that they dropped from their horses in broad daylight without waking, and several were disarmed. The Federals still hold Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Little Rock, Dardanelle, Dowell's Bluff, Pine Bluff, and no movement design for dislodging them will be made soon. Marmoder commands the whole district. Buckner and Forney are in Louisiana. Walker is in Texas. Maxey Gano and Walts are in the Indian Nation, and General Price is with his broken down men and horses near to Clarksville, Texas, where they have taken up winter quarters, and where they will most probably remain for the purpose of getting up the supplies which they need so much. Our lines, I capture to predict, will soil be much changed during the winter. "You ought to have seen our boys "lift" the Dutch in Missouri. It was jolly. Many valuable effects and men were killed and wounded or left—" Every quite this friend, J. W. S.

The Newly-Elected Governor of South Carolina.

(From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 31.)

The Hon. Andrew Gordon Magrath has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and Hon. R. G. McCaw Lieutenant-Governor. The Charleston *Mercury* says:

Governor Magrath is a native of Charleston in the prime of life, in vigorous health of ripe experience, acquainted with affairs and fully identified with the State in the views of our South Carolina school of politics. He will be very acceptably, and dignified with fearless and sound judgment the office of Judge of the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina. His experience and studies, his small settled opinions and his steady purpose, qualify him for a faithful and successful discharge of the high duties which now devolve upon him. We wish him all success in his new sphere of duty, and a brilliant administration of the affairs of the State.

Curious Lunacy Case in Brooklyn, N. Y.—Letter for the Defense, Offered as Proof of a Young Lady's Insanity—Literary Abilities of the Insane, etc.

A case has been on trial before the City Court of Brooklyn, New York, which excites a good deal of interest from the respectability of the parties concerned, and the peculiar involved. The plaintiff, Miss Caroline D. Underhill, a young lady of Brooklyn, who has published several poems of considerable merit, has brought suit to recover damages for false imprisonment from her uncle, Mr. Olcott, and her nephew, George Olcott.

The plaintiff is the child of Stephen Underhill, who died some ten years ago, leaving a widow, to whom he willed his property, with a stipulation that the plaintiff and her sister should have a home. He was a man of some property, and left a house and lot of land which he purchased at about $1800 a year, which was to be devoted to the benefit of the widow and the two daughters. The family were attendants of Mr. Beecher's church, and for some reason the mother and plaintiff's sister became dissatisfied with the administration of their affairs and left and desired her to do so also. She refused, and this gave rise to some dissatisfaction to the mother and sister. During the time which followed the plaintiff devoted a considerable portion of her time to writing poetry. Mr. Beecher, being connected with the *Independent* newspaper, and having an extensive acquaintance among literary men and publishers, she addressed a letter to him, requesting him to introduce her to some literary parties, for the purpose of enabling her to carry out her intention of having her works published. Nothing, however, came of it. During the period her mother and family left the church they annoyed her very much; they said she was in love with Mr. Beecher. She said she was very much in love with his sermons, from which she thought she received very great benefit.

The plaintiff left Mrs Olcott's and went to her mother's house, and shortly afterward Dr. Ordronaux called upon her. Being the first time she had seen him, a conversation took place between the doctor and the other members of the family. When she came into the room only a few words had been spoken, until they said to the doctor, "Tell her what we have told you." In the information had been given to her as to the motive which actuated them, and the next thing that she knew a brother of defendant proposed that he should come with a carriage, and that she should take a ride with him. He came with a carriage, and then proposed to visit a water cure establishment. Instead of doing so, however, he took her to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and on arriving there they asked Dr. W. Olcott, one of the defendants, who want to make the necessary arrangements.

The defense admit sending her to the lunatic asylum as above stated, but justify it on the ground that she was positively insane, was violent and troublesome toward her mother and other relatives, and conducted herself extravagantly in various ways.

Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, who was called in behalf of the defense, testified that the plaintiff appeared deeply depressed, and complained of harsh and cruel treatment on the part of her relatives. He gave her the liberty of the grounds of the asylum. On one occasion she told him that she was engaged to be married to a gentleman who had gone to Europe. At another time she said she had reason to believe that Henry Ward Beecher had desired to marry her. The doctor inquired her if that Mr. Beecher was married. She replied that she knew he was, but she had reason to believe that there would be a separation between him and his wife. This conversation took place some days after the plaintiff had been taken to the asylum, and when she was in a highly nervous state. In answer to the following question put by the plaintiff's counsel—Judge from the conversation of the case you put from the plaintiff's relatives, did you observe any indications of insanity?

The witness replied: If the history given of her was true, I should have thought it good grounds for the statements she made in relation to my relatives. I saw nothing in her conduct which indicate insanity; a sane person, placed in my asylum as she was, could not have acted differently; an insane person would feel as she felt in the asylum, she, in conversation, talked quite coherently and intelligently; and there was nothing in them indicating insanity. I did not observe any act on her part indicating insanity, except a habit of sitting at the window.

In the course of the examination the counsel read a letter to Dr. Dodge, in which she stated that a person of insane mind should write such poetry such as the plaintiff claims to have written, or to exist in any other art?"

This question evoked the following answer:

A. Certainly; I suppose the best verity I can give to that question (who state that Adler's German and English Dictionary) would be that as Ireland and textbook in the principal colleges in the country, was written in the blooming Lunatic Asylum, by a person of insane mind; I might add beautiful a number of the standard textbooks which have been written in that institution; and I will state, as a collective fact, that one of the leading newspapers in New York is principally edited in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and the leading editorial is written three or four times a week by a person of unsound mind confined in that institution.

English Anxiety.—A English correspondence of the *Independence Belge* asserts that there have been recently several diplomatic conferences of representatives of France and England, in relation to American affairs. The parties to these conferences have been Baron Rothschild, Mr Drouyn de Lhuys, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne and Earl Russell. Their object is stated to be the arresting of a common understanding as to the hostilities which, in certain contingencies, may will jointly assail the American Union. England affects to regard the position of the United States as menacing alike to herself and to France. She knowsthat our just demands for compensation for injuries done by British pirates to our commerce may bring on a war, and she is anxious to be assured that in the event of war France will take her side.

Deplorable Death Through Crinoline.

[From the London Times.]

An inquiry was held by Mr. Richards, deputy coroner for East Middlesex, on Wednesday night, respecting the death by fire of a young girl named Clara Webster, aged eight years.

Mr. Walter Webster, 25 Norman street, Mile end-road, said that he was a clerk in a Government office—the Board of Trade. He had seven children, the eldest of whom was thirteen years of age. His wife died some time since and she gave up housekeeping; but when his eldest daughter became thirteen he took his present house, thinking that she could manage at the head of it. Witness knew nothing of the occurrence that led to the death of the deceased.

Heleph Webster said that she was thirteen years of age. On the 16th ult., at two o'clock she was coming up Ellerston street, when she saw her sister in the arms of a policeman constable who was tearing from her body her clothes, which were burning. Her legs, arms, breast, and back were burnt. She was carried to the hospital, and attended by the surgeons. She made a statement to witness. She said, "I was sitting by the fire with four of my sisters. I wanted to speak to one of them, and I passed the fireplace. My dress went between the bars, and it caught fire. I rushed, all in a blaze, down the stairs into the yard. I then ran back through the hall out into the street, and a policeman caught hold of me."

Coroner—Did she wear one of those horrible crinolines? Witness said that she dreaded did wear a crinoline.

G. Smith, 225 K (who had his hands stripped up from the effects of the burns he had received) said that on the afternoon of the 16th ult., at two o'clock, he saw a girl running out of a house all in a flame. Witness went to her assistance and tore the burning clothes off her. After he had extinguished the fire he ran with her to the hospital. He was severely burnt in trying to put out the flames.

Mr. W. Coleman, surgeon, said that deceased was dreadfully burnt over the neck, face, arms, chest and legs, but not all over the body. She died on Sunday from shock to the heart, the result of the burns.

The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by fire."

Miscellaneous.

Brignoli has met with a decided success in Paris, notwithstanding his failure at Madrid.

Alexander Dumas has a new novel afloat in the press, which is entitled "Parisiens et Provinciaux." The writer receives half a franc a line.

A day goods exchange is proposed in New York city.

Queen Isabella of Spain has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. on Cardinal Antonelli, and on Count Rayneval, as well as on M. Corradi, formerly director of the *Clamor Publico*.

The Mastai Family.—The present Pope is the youngest of three living brothers. His eldest brother, Count Gabriel, is twenty-four years of age, and the next, Count Gaetan, is eighty; he has one sister, the Countess Benigni, a vigorous old lady, seventy-seven years of age. Count Jerome, his father, died at four score and four years, and Countess Giacomo Catherine, his mother, at fourscore and two. Finally, Count Hercules, his grandfather, lived to the patriarchal age of fourscore and sixteen.—*Cuore e Croce.*

SAD ACCIDENT AT AN IMPERIAL STAG HUNT.—Paris letter of the 16th ult. says: "A sad accident to the court amusements at the Imperial chateau of Compiegne, raises that "a very sad accident occurred during one of the hunting parties of the guests from the chateau during last week. A young Count de Chapel, one of the best horsemen in France, was thrown with such force on his saddle, from the successive bounds of a fury horse, that he received internal injuries and died in a few hours after."

A paper refused lately to publish obituary eulogies gratis, but adds: "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

The Lieutenant-General of the United States Army was walking on the dock at City Point, a day or two ago, apparently absorbed in thought, and was heard to exclaim, "Last month when a negro dared touch me in an area, saying, "No smoking on the dock, sir." "Are those your orders?" asked the General, looking the heart of sincerity in reply. Before a negro, coming yet decidedly, "Very good orders," said Grant, throwing his cigar into the water.

The Two Camps.

Two coffins side by side are stand
Before the sandy grave
One holds the valor of his land,
A bard the lyre he gave.

Across sand mighty to the land
The master of the theme,
A sword to the rebels hand,
And the lyre to the dream.

And near the valor of the land,
Lies prone the bard, serene;
With placed before him, close at hand,
His unfinished lyre of song.

Through fire with all the Heroes war
May scatter the bolt in wrath,
That forty-one thousand shall lie
Neath one sod, side by side.

While Avers shall tell the ministrations,
And pilgrims to let thing,
Through after ages shall resound
His soul-inspiring song.

A Late Veteran Actor.

The New York *Express* of the 29th December gives the brief history of the professional career of the late James William Wallack, of New York:

"James William Wallack, the veteran actor and manager, died early on Sunday morning, at his residence in this city. Mr. Wallack came of a theatrical family. His father, William Wallack, was a comedian of a certain celebrity, and his mother, Elizabeth Field, had played for many years with Garrick. In 1817 he was married to the daughter of Mr. John Johnstone, a celebrated Irish actor, shortly after which he visited America for the first time. He appeared in Richmond, in the Park Theatre, in New York, on the 7th of September, 1818, and achieved an immediate and remarkable success. For two years he acted in this country, and then returned for a single season in Drury Lane. The popularity and prosperity he had experienced in America, led him to undertake a second visit in 1827, when he again met with a brilliant New York reception.

In 1830, he opened the National Theatre in the corner of Leonard and Church streets. There he had the finest company, probably, that it was ever gathered together in this country or Intertainment. In 1840, the National Theatre was destroyed by fire, and Mr Wallack retreated to England. He there fulfilled a number of engagements, finally returning to America to resume his leading actor and stage manager at the Princess' Theatre, in London. At that theatre he achieved one of his greatest triumphs, in 1841, as Don Cæsar de Bazan. From the Princess, he went to the Haymarket, where he also, he was stage manager. In 1852 he returned to New York, and took possession of the theatre in Broadway, with which, for nine years, his name was so plentifully associated. The theatre which now goes by Mr. Wallack's name, was built for him in 1861.

(From Dallgreen's Messenger.)

DISCOVERY AT POMPEII.—Among the interesting discoveries which are being daily made at Pompeii, that of a Roman almanack deserves particularly to be recorded. It is engraved on a white marble slab found in the vicinity of the Isis gate, and contains the indication of the months arranged by themes in various columns. Each column is headed with the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the month in question, and contains indications concerning the occupations and religion of the Romans are interspersed here and there. At the top of each column, under the signs of the zodiac, there is the name of the month and the number of days. The months are the same, which, during eight months of the year, begin on the 25th day, a circumstance explaining why they were called quintiles in those months, while six remaining ones they received the names of *sextiles*, on account of their beginning on the seventh day. The days are not marked because the interval between them and the seven was invariably seven days. The number of days and nones of months is also marked on the almanac, the ides being expressed in common Roman figures, and the fractions by *s*, for *semis*, or by small horizontal lines for the sextiles. The equinoxes and the summer solstices are marked, while opposite to the winter solstice there are the words *Natalis Solis Invicti*, the beginning of winter's Nigh, comes the agricultural singing, "Thy with the farmer is reminded of the chief operations to be performed each month. The religious section is the least interesting. It tells us which of the gods is the patron of each month. It also gives us the principal religious festivals, and advises the farmer, if he would have a good harvest, not to neglect the worship of the protecting divinities. At the top of the amiable shih Apollo is seen driving the car of the sun, and at the bottom Ceres is seen reaping a field. From all this information put into the almanack, it was evidently intended for the rural population. It has now been placed in the Museum at Naples.

SHOP LIFTING BY REPUTABLE LADIES.—Two ladies moving in the best circles, of Cincinnati society, were a few days since caught shoplifting. They were taken to a police station and there the stolen articles, a few silk dress patterns and a large lot of table linen that had been hidden under their skirts, were recovered. The women had not taken anything they were in need. They had an carriage waiting and requested officers to justify their crime, but they pleaded their respectable position, and the fact that they had not been caught previously. The owner of the goods and the police officer, before whom the ladies were taken were satisfied, and compounding the felony let the ladies go free.

It is certainly pitiable to see a woman who has wealth, position and friends, imperil her liberty, and sacrifice her social station by crime; but it is unusual in public officers or others who have to pay for wrongdoing who need to save themselves from hunger and cold, to compound the felonies of respectable wealthy people. The excuse is that maybe the women would not do it again, and if was a pity to expose them; but no woman hides stolen silk dresses and table linen under her skirts, and she has practiced stealing smaller articles for a considerable time. These women were embodiedly old thieves, and the favor shown to them on account of their wealth and respectability, was tedious, not justice.

AMERICAN PHYSIQUE.—The English journals are fond of affirming that the physical man in America is deteriorating—that he is below the European standard. Facts and figures are against John Bull. To test the matter, a surgeon in New York has examined 4765 recruits, of whom 4334 were Americans, 134 Irish, 140 German, 118 English and Scotch, 139 French, and 5th belonging to twenty-six other nations. In stature the Americans born rated the highest, the English next, the Irish next, the Germans next. In regard to their physical conformation, he divided the recruits into four classes, and found the Americans to possess the highest rate of prime physique. The surgeon arrived at the conclusion that no race can show a larger proportion of osseous and muscular development, and he ascribes it not to race, but to the efficient blessing of meat and drink.

The *Independence Belge* states that M. Mocquard, the Emperor's private secretary, is dangerously ill, and that the Emperor greatly wished to have him at Cannes, but that his

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Fawles, Williams, for Philadelphia, to ballast, Simon & Collier.
Bohr Glasser, (British) Kennedy, for Matamoras, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Victoria, Able, from Bayou Bienvenue, to master—Basin.
Schr Hope, Goodrich, from Cuba, to master—LPT.
Sloop Rapide, Kanan, from Pascagoula, to master—LPT.
Lugger Delphide, Argyle, Kapkote and Mississippi from Coast—Sl Shortck.

—STEAMBOATS—

Joe Pierce, Pratt, from Vicksburg.
Liberty, Sneed, from Pauperdale.
Algerine, Lester, from Quachita.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Mosquito, Smith, —days from Boston.
Brig Austin, ——, from Matanzas—26 bales cotton.
Schr Swanson, ——, from Matanzas.
Schr Island Belle, ——, from Matamoras.
Sloop Edity No 3, ——, from Tampico, to master.

EXPORTS.

MATANZAS—Per sch Hope—18,000 oranges to order.
BAYOU BIENVENUE—Per sch Victoria—17 cords wood to order.
COAST—Per sch Hope—18,000 oranges to order.
PLACQUEMINE—Per sloop Rapide—10,000 oranges to order.
COAST—Per lugger Sylphide, Angela Espinosa and Mississippi—24 oranges 1000 lemons 300 pumpkins and vegetables to order.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Joe Pierce—19 bales cotton O S Collier—18 do do 2 sks do H Du Shaw & Co—36 bales cotton H H Buckner—48 do Hussey, Gunnar & Hutchinson—43 do Duff, Street & Co—13 do the seed cotton H D Flanders—12 bales cotton A B Harding & Co—9 do do Hyser, Atwater & Co—40 do Hussey, Kinney & Co—7 do Stackhouse & Spencer—36 do H W Taylor—8 do Rights & Co—12 do Hyser, Watts & Co—13 do to be returned to Vicksburg—100 sks corn 18 H Buckner—212 sks cotton seed 21 pumpkins J H Morgan—18 bales cotton H H Flanders—68 bales 3 bales horse 3 bales ribbon Kahn & Bloomfield—5 bales cotton 10 pkgs to the Adams Express—2 bales whisky Flagg & Co—7 bales and 3 bales old brass to H Hyser—sundries to order.
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Liberty—21 bales cotton J Vinson, Jr—36 bales cotton A Thibaut—15 do 1 bale and 6 bales origin 1 neck seed origin to Shell & Co—4 bale cigar and sundries to order.
GUANAPE—Per sloop Algerine—14 sacks seed cotton West, Wilkes & Co—3 do at the place F Marique—6 do seed cotton O Kahn—1 do A B Bonnet—13 bales cotton 25 bbls sugar 40 bbls molasses H Tete—20 bbls molasses P Gassaway—20 do T Lawrence—10 do D Hinck—12 do order A Rocaberti—6 do Schmidt & Zeigler—25 bales hay 9 bbls sugar 1 Holmes—sundries to order.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1865.

In accordance with the charter of this Company, and in Act of the Legislature (No. 176) approved 17th March, 1855, public notice is hereby given that the call for first instalment of Scrip Dividend, and accruing interest thereon, also for next three instalments of Scrip Dividend, and accruing interest thereon, which shall not be demanded, or payment thereof, will be in thirty days of this notice, will be cancelled and unpaid account on the books of the Company as directed by the charter.

Ismael A. Lindsay	10
John Abbott	10
A. A. Angela	10
Jos Pizzi & Armas	10
Ed Arnoux	10
Sylvester Jones	10
Jos F Ford	10
Jos Hernandez	10
F H Hawkins	10
H B Scott	10
C C Bellonet	10
Jos Bidegain	10
H Sunnekes	10
W Rose Bagg	10
B Saxton	10
Jacob Hopp	10
Bridge & Hunt	10
Mrs S Brown	10
M F Bassett	10
Jos Bernard	10
John M Bach	10
John Hartsfy	10
Geo Bailey	10
Geo Bailey, Jr	10
W Bailey	10
J B Sand	10
Francois Robin	10
J B Dufourcq	10
F F Benjamin	20
Jean Baptiste	10
C C Bellonet	10
Mrs Gilbert Bernard	10
Mrs Gilbert Bernard, Jr	10
Bellmann & Coloman	20
David Bidwell	10
Mrs Bidwell	10
Alfred Fleur	20
Arabella Bidwell	10
A W Bosworth & Co	20
Jean Bonnet	10
Geo C Bellonet	10
Robert A Gunyden	10
Jos Bidegain	10
Sieg Lapeyre & Co	10
Andre & Hunt	10
Jos Bernard	10
John Brown (Adelaide Hotel)	10
Stuart Johnstone	10
J M Burrows	10
Jos Bernard	10
V Bonfils	20
Frank Ellis Jr	10
J W Burbridge & Son	20
Mrs J B Carr Sanders	10
C C Bellonet	10
James Carrington	10
Jacques Samuel	20
Gabriel Bernard	10
Robert, Hay & Co	10
J Chalmers	10
C H Campbell	10
Leopold Coste	10
Jos Bernard	10
A Costa & Co	20
J M Burrows	10
Mrs J Guitton	10
Fred Cook	10
Gabriel A Cuzin	10
W Campbelles	10
Jos Bernard	10
Cesar Coste	10
H Cuttino	10
Alfred Cuzin	10
Louis Dargenquin	10
A Dupuy	10
Jos Bernard	10
J B Dejean	10
Mrs Dejean	10
Mrs Delpin	10
P J Delpin	10
Jos Bernard	10
James Dickson	10
Jos Bernard	10
Jos Bernard	10
Jos Bernard