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NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4.

[illegible] BY THE WEEK.

[illegible] of this Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of [illegible] cents a week, payable in all cases to the carrier [illegible].

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, the slave Vincent.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS.

That the surrender of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON will not terminate the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, is evident from the contents of the public documents relative to the subject, and of which the telegraph supplies a tolerably comprehensive summary. One of the dispatches addressed by SEWARD to ADAMS, the representative of the Federal Government at the Court of St. James, boldly and impudently, as well as falsely, asserts that the Southern insurrection would perish in ninety days, were it not sustained by the hope of recognition at the hands of the leading powers of Europe; and immediately adds that these powers have no right to know that war exists in this country, and that the recognition of any independent political power beside the Federal Union within the limits of the Union, would be regarded by his Government as a cause of war.

This dispatch is just what might have been expected from a Lincoln official—cunning and yet shallow, insolent in tone, and pregnant with a threat which is never meant to be carried into effect. How absurdly inconsistent does it sound to hear SEWARD menacing England with war if she recognizes the Southern Confederacy, just about the time when he is humbling himself at the feet of the British Lion, and giving up the Southern Commissioners, [illegible] he fears hostile consequences. [illegible] may be absolutely sure that as bombast and bluster in the one case were followed by an abject and humiliating retreat, so would it be again were Great Britain to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. The wretched [redacted] employed by LINCOLN and his [illegible] to calm any possible [illegible] on the part of [illegible] British Cabinet might [illegible]. SEWARD is perpetually [illegible] know that such noisy [illegible].

[illegible] borne in mind that in the [illegible] we refer SEWARD disavows [illegible] European power to know that [illegible] in this country. The meaning [illegible] that, according to the theory of [illegible] Government, the United States cannot [illegible] at war which is simply suppressing an insurrection. Now, if this be [illegible] British Government will naturally seek [illegible] informed upon what recognized principle [illegible] law of nations the Federal Government [illegible] in attempting to blockade all the Southern [illegible]. The right of a nation to impede the [illegible] commerce of neutrals to and from its [illegible] by blockade has always been denied, [illegible] United States Government, in advance [illegible] England, disregarded the assumption of [illegible] prerogative when the late King of Naples endeavored to enforce it on one of his own ports then in a state of rebellion. Hence, if we in the South are simply insurgents and rebels, the European powers, who are told they must ignore the existence of war in this country, may very properly reply that as there is no war, the Federal Government cannot possibly exclude merchant vessels from its own ports, and therefore that the blockade is indisputably illegal, and will not be respected. This is one dilemma in which the over-crafty SEWARD has placed the Lincoln Administration.

But M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his dispatch to M. MERCIER, at Washington, adds largely to the embarrassment and perplexity of the unhappy Secretary of State, by instructing MERCIER to put before the Federal Executive the simple but pointed query: "Are the Southerners belligerents or rebels?" If they are belligerents, they must possess all the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized nations and the laws of war—none of which have ever been extended to them, except under circumstances of dire necessity. If they are rebels, the inference will doubtless be that the United States Government cannot shut out the commerce of the world from its own ports. If they are belligerents, the Federal Government will have no right to complain should European powers acknowledge an independence and a Government which a successful struggle shows to exist *de facto*. If they are belligerents, the blockade of their ports is manifestly inefficient, and therefore liable to infringement according to the laws of nations. But there is no reason to believe that the Federal Executive will admit that the Southerners are anything else than rebels—and if so, he must be prepared to accept the legal and legitimate consequences of the avowal. England and France, desirous of maintaining their neutrality as long as possible, kept this thorny question outside of diplomacy until the arrogance, the perfidy and the alternate bluster and cowardice of Yankeedom convinced them that patience was a fruitless virtue, and that the hope of a speedy settlement of Mr. SEWARD's slight insurrection was utterly chimerical. We presume therefore that the matter will now be pushed to a speedy solution, and unless we grievously mistake the temper of Great Britain, and err in our opinion that she has a paramount regard for her own interest, that power will no longer consent to be fobbed off with a multitude of empty sophisms, or indeed to await the arrival of that [illegible] uncertain epoch which is to witness her [illegible] of Southern cotton through Yankee shipping. The troubles of Lincolndom have just begun.

The arrest by the Yankees of Mr. Zacharie, of New Orleans, and Mr. Rogers, of Texas, while proceeding from Havana to Matamoros on board an English vessel, is a case precisely similar to the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The officers of the Eugenie Smith will doubtless lay the particulars of the case before the British Government, which, in its turn, will demand and obtain the release of Messrs. Zacharie and Rogers.

Again, the U. S. Government in undertaking to blockade the Rio Grande is lawlessly impeding the commerce of the neutral Republic of Mexico. The Rio Grande forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and Mexico has a perfect right to require the U. S. Government to abstain from all vexatious interference with her commerce. But Mexico is feeble and England strong. The Yankees will bully the one, and crouch to the other.

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—The January number of this magazine has been received by Messrs. Bolle & Co., No. 21 Exchange Place. We have read nearly every article in this number, and notice with pleasure the progressive improvement in the style and character of the contributions. The opening paper on the "Philosophy of the Revolution" is a powerful and truthful exposé of the causes which have brought about the downfall of the Union. It is followed by several clever and sparkling stories, some of which are really excellent. We commend the "Southern Monthly" to all good patriots, as a most pleasant and instructive addition to our home literature.

LINCOLN'S SPY SYSTEM ABROAD.—The London Herald had recently an indignant article on the presence of Lincoln spies in England. It loudly complains that the New York and Washington detectives, in plain clothes, infest the Liverpool Exchange, that in dining saloons, and bar-rooms, and smoking-rooms, Englishmen must be careful what they say about the Federal or Confederate States, "lest they compromise some one or other, or open Lafayette to their business partners in New York or elsewhere." It speaks severely of "suspicious characters," who follow people about and thrust themselves into situations, where they may listen to conversations, and act as spies for the Government at Washington. This last-named system is pronounced to be unbearable, and the Government is called upon to put it down in England.

We learn from the Richmond papers that among those who reached Norfolk last week from Fortress Monroe, by flag of truce, were [illegible] Crane and Claiborne, of New Orleans, and Dalton, of Mississippi, released on parole. Messrs. Crane and Claiborne were on board the United States frigate Congress, and [illegible] on the arrival of that vessel at New York, when they were immediately arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, and thence transferred to Fort Warren. [illegible] Dalton, [illegible] the Amazon on the coast of Africa, [illegible] in August last, and endeavored to return home by way of New York, where he was [illegible] arrested. We believe these gentlemen [illegible] commissioned to lieutenancies in the C. S. Navy, but of course will not go into active service until regularly exchanged.

[illegible] PREPARATIONS.—Another [illegible] battery, including one rifled piece of [illegible], and some fine 12-pounders, [illegible] been sent to Yorktown, to strengthen the defences on the Peninsula.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Handsboro', Miss.

Federal Vessels at Ship Island—Yankees Building on the Island.

Handsboro', January 3.—Twelve Federal vessels were near Ship Island on yesterday, and there has been considerable drumming and stirring around on the island within the last ten days. They are evidently preparing for some [illegible] on the coast.

From Memphis.

Bloody Encounter at Fort Gibson.

ENEMY'S LOSS 200 KILLED AND WOUNDED, 100 TAKEN PRISONERS.

Confederate Loss 32 Killed and Wounded.

Memphis, January 3.—A dispatch is received here from Little Rock, containing official intelligence from the Northwest, which states that Col. McIntosh's command, comprising four regiments, had a fight with the Indian Chief Opothleyoholo, seventy-five miles northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th ultimo, which lasted four hours, and resulted in a total rout of the enemy. The enemy lost 200 killed, wounded and missing, and 100 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded. Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opothleyoholo, and the latter was fleeing to Kansas. The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred Indian horses.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Memphis, January 3.—Late advices via New Madrid state that the Federal Congress is split into three factions—a Union party, a Slavery Exterminating party, and a Peace party, headed by Vallandigham. The Cabinet is also split on the Mason and Slidell affair. It is understood that no advance movement will be made till the difficulty is settled.

A gentleman from St. Louis says Halleck is vigorous on the Secessionists. He levies taxes on their property, and they are compelled to pay or be confined in prison.

The Confederate prisoners who are brought to St. Louis are treated very roughly.

Eleven gunboats have been sent from St. Louis to Cairo.

From Lincolndom via Richmond.

PERSIA ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.

ENGLAND'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.

Richmond, January 3.—The editor of the Petersburg *Express* has a dispatch stating that a flag of truce has brought late papers to the Norfolk *Day Book*, of which the following is a summary:

[Special to the New York Tribune, of Jan. 1, 1862.]

Washington, December 31.—There is reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will sail January 1st, but the surrender does not come up to the demand of the ultimatum. A part of Seward's bargain is that Wilkes shall not be censured.

The London *Post* says England will have a reckoning as to the stone fleet.

The Boston papers say Lord Lyons has ordered the Niagara to take out Mason and Slidell to England.

McClellan is still very sick, and Ben Ward, of Ohio, is suggested as his successor.

The Persia has arrived at Halifax with troops. England's warlike preparations will continue in view of the difficulties arising from the stone blockade. The surrender of Mason and Slidell, it is said, is not the whole of England's demand.

From Charleston.

Charleston, January 3.—The *Mercury* of this morning says the enemy was repulsed in their advance from Port Royal ferry by the bayonet. The enemy ran at Ball Eye style, leaving their guns and knapsacks on the field, with four dead Yankees and many wounded, and took off several more.

The *Courier* says the Federals were advancing yesterday, and heavy skirmishing continued.

Lieut. Beauregard, a son of Gen. Beauregard, arrived yesterday.

The *Mercury* announces the arrival of the steamer Ella Warley, late the Isabel, from Nassau. She was pursued by the blockaders, but escaped. She brings nine passengers, including Mr. Bisbie, the Confederate bearer of dispatches, also a valuable assorted cargo.

Further from Europe.

Richmond, January 3.—The steamer which Lord Lyons selected to take out Ministers Mason and Slidell was the English ocean steamer Rinaldo.

The London *Post* (Lord Palmerston's organ) says: The harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up to an ineffectual blockade.

From Lincolndom.

The Burnside expedition has not yet sailed. A large number of frigates, transports and schooners are congregating in Hampton Roads.

The Truth Coming Out.

Our readers will remember how the Yankees claimed a brilliant and overwhelming victory at the recent battle on Alleghany Mountain. But the truth is beginning to leak out. The following first installment of it is from the Indianapolis (Ia.) *Journal* of the 23d:

There is no disguising the fact that the Ohio and Virginia regiments, in the recent battle in Western Virginia, ran like scared dogs. The 25th Ohio ran over the 13th Indiana while the latter was in line of battle, and threw them into some confusion, which was the principal cause of the 13th losing so many men as it did. The 13th recovered from its momentary shock, and succeeded in retaking some prisoners of a body of 300 it had captured and compelled to stack arms before the needless and precipitate retreat of the 25th Ohio. Had the Ohio and Virginia troops stood their ground, the victory of General Milroy would have been more complete, as he would have certainly captured all, or nearly all, of the enemy, with their supplies and equipments. The Indiana troops did all the good fighting that was done, and deserve all the credit of the battle. So far, the Hoosier boys have been successful in every engagement where they have crossed fire with the enemy.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* comments on the above as follows. The reader must remember that the Yankee report made their loss in the fight inconsiderable—indeed scarcely worth mentioning—and he will appreciate the allusion of the *Commercial* to the "long list of killed and wounded" in the Ohio regiment:

We believe this to be grossly unjust to the 25th Ohio, which lost more men in the fight than any other engaged on our side. Its long list of killed and wounded, which we published several days ago, is a sufficient answer to the *Journal's* slander. We would not detract from the glory Indiana has won in the war, but the spirit that would exalt the troops of one State and disparage those of another, is that of a petty and vulgar local pride, becoming only the ignorant and the malignant, and is nearly related to abolitionism.

The following lines, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, were written by the late John L. Heary, who was killed, after fighting gallantly at Drainesville, by the accidental discharge of his own gun. They evince considerable poetic talent. Poor boy! he met his death on the battle-field, but his remains lie with those of his kindred.

It may be mentioned to the praise of private Heary that his furlough to visit home—which he had never seen since the first departure of our troops—commenced the very day of the battle, but he declined to accept it upon the eve of a fight.

The lines below are copied from the original before us, in the handwriting of the deceased:

A REPLY TO SOME VERSES ENTITLED "BURY ME NOT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD," BY VIRGINIA FAIRFAX.

By a Soldier.

BURY ME ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Oh! bury me on the battle-field,
[illegible] the din and strife
Of a soldier's life,
When death hath made my proud spirit yield,
Where the soldier's tear
Shall fall on my bier.
And [illegible] made my funeral strain;
Oh! yes, just there, just there—
Oh! grant me this prayer—
Bury me on the battle-plain!

I [illegible], when my spirit fled—
[illegible] I stood
[illegible] this cause so just—
It should be 'midst the noble dead;
And my comrades dear
[illegible] all be near,
And my country's flag, the chosen one,
[illegible] wave
O'er my soldier's grave,
O'er the last [illegible] of a martyred son.

Then bury me there, on the battle-field,
[illegible] to rest
[illegible]
Should a chance to fall on my battle-shield;
And there the news [illegible],
[illegible] may come
So place the first flowers of spring on my mound,
Where the heroes have moved
O'er my soldier's grave.
Oh! bury me there in that HALLOWED ground.

Camp Harrison, (Eleventh Va. Volunteers), Fairfax C. H., Va.

ENGLISH VESSELS CAPTURED.—Information has been received here, through the New York papers, of the capture of the British ship Chambers, bound, with a valuable cargo, from Liverpool to Nassau, by the Lincoln fleet.

The British ship Admiral is said, also, to have been captured about the same time.

NEWS FROM THE COAST.—The steamer Planter, whilst making a reconnoissance Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Stono, ran out and exchanged a few shots with the Lincoln gunboat blockading the harbor. [illegible] the heavy firing heard in the [illegible] day afternoon. The missiles from the [illegible] cruiser fell short, while it is thought that one of the Planter's shots took effect, as the blockader moved off in a hurry. The Planter having successfully accomplished her object, returned to the city.

We also learn that the enemy on Sunday morning came up at 10 o'clock to White Point in two gunboats, fired about seven shot at Gen. Evans's pickets, and then retired. No damage was done as far as could be ascertained. Our men picked up a number of the specimens sent by the enemy, when it was found that they had used seven-inch bombs and shells thrown from a Parrott gun.

[illegible]

Editors of the Bee:

A contributor to the *Picayune's* "Notes and Queries" has objected from that journal a vindication of its mode of spelling "such words as offense, defense and pretense." It cites good authority in support of its position, but does not intimate, and, apparently, does not wish to convey the inference that those substituting *s* for *c* in writing these words may not be accurate. A conflict of opinion between standard orthographers generally throws those having occasion to write the disputed word upon their own resources—and any writer can adopt another the other style of spelling, and yet neither may be justly [illegible] to criticism for "misspelling." Being, long since, thus situated, I gave a decided preference to the *s* in spelling the above-named words, and for two reasons—first, the analogy between them and the term "*expense*," which has the same termination, and in which the *c* is never used; second, had I adopted the *c* I should have been compelled to abandon that, substituting the adverse mode whenever it became necessary to use certain derivatives of said words, since I could not have constructed the following terms thus—"offencive"—"defencive"—"pretencious"—"expencive."

The foregoing is my individual view of the case, but it may be erroneous.

The only dictionary in my possession is Webster's abridged edition of 1846, published by Harper & Brothers, prepared by Mr. J. E. Worcester, of Cambridge, Mass., assisted by Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College. In that copy, the four words here mentioned are, respectively, spelled with *s*, and entirely without comment, nothing whatever being said about their, or either of them, having ever been otherwise constructed.

INQUIRER.

The San Jacinto Searching a French Vessel—The Captain's Testimony Denounces the Act.

The Havre journals publish the following report from Captain (master) Guidenn, commanding the French brig "Jules et Marie," (174 tons—a crew of nine men and one passenger) from Liverpool to Havana, with a cargo of coals:

Havana, November 5.—On the 3d of November, about 8 o'clock, A. M., from twenty to twenty-two miles from the Matanzas Lights, we descried a steamer under sail on the starboard bow. As soon as she perceived us she took in her sails and steamed for us. When within four cables' length she fired a gun, but did not hoist any flag. We immediately hoisted our own flag. There was very little wind and we were going about a knot and a half an hour. The steamer kept on ahead to pass us in front; she then stopped. Perceiving that a collision was inevitable, I tried to tack, but there was scarcely any wind. The steamer was now coming close upon us. I had the mainsail up, but the collision took place. The steamer carried away our bowsprit, two masts with the sails, a portion of the bulwarks, and all but broke mizzenmast.

As soon as I got free of the broken masts I sent the men to the pumps. We made no water. I went in a boat alongside the steamer to ask for assistance. The commander of the steamer had at the same time sent a boat alongside, but on my asking his name and that of his vessel, I could not ascertain it, orders having been given to his men to that effect. His carpenter was in the boat. Seeing that the commander was not inclined to help us, I told him in energetic language that I should keep close to him till he towed us into safe anchorage. He then sent some of his men to get up our broken tackle. Meantime one of the machine men informed me that the steamer was the San Jacinto frigate, from New York.

The commander informed me that he had orders to search every ship, and asked me for my papers. Having reiterated my demand to be taken in tow, as otherwise we should have drifted, and been inevitably lost on the coast of Bahama, he finally consented to tow us to Havana. He sent some men on board the Jules et Marie with a cable. After some solicitations I at last succeeded in procuring from one of the officers the name of the frigate and of the commander.

On the 4th of November, about 5 A. M., being about fifteen miles from the Havana lighthouse, one of the American crew hailed us, and told us to unship the cable they were towing us by. I replied that we were too far from land, and hoped they would be kind enough to take us into port. They then cut the rope, the remnant of which I have in my possession, and left us, with scarcely any wind, to drift in a current which would soon have carried us on shore. I got up all the sails I could, and the wind happily getting up in the northeast, I reached the entrance of the port, where a tug steamer came to our assistance. We anchored about noon.

By the present report I protest in the most solemn manner against the commander of the steamer for the damage he has caused me. I have drawn up this report on the 5th of November, reserving to myself the right of amplifying it, being now suffering from the disaster which has befallen me.

The United States Congress—The Mason and Slidell Affair.

In the United States Senate, on the 26th instant,

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit copies of all dispatches which have passed between the Government and Great Britain relative to the seizure of Mason and Slidell, said dispatches to be communicated either in open or executive session, as may be deemed proper.

Mr. Sumner objected.

Mr. Hale said he had understood from the public press, and those who held more intimate relations with the Administration than himself—though the absence of the intimacy was not his fault, as he was willing to be as confidential as anybody—that for three or four days past the Cabinet has had under consideration a proposition fraught with more evil to the country than any thing that had yet marked its history, and that was the surrender of Mason and Slidell to Great Britain. By doing this we must yield all we had gained in the war of the revolution and be humiliated to a second rate power. No man would go further than himself for peace, but he would not submit to a national disgrace and dishonor to obtain such a peace. He would favor the arbitration of another power; but if a demand has been made by Great Britain for the surrender of Mason and Slidell, war should be declared against her instantly.

He would make all honorable concessions for peace, but a peace involving such a surrender would be infinitely worse than war. His friend from Indiana (Mr. Lane) had remarked this morning that his State had now 60,000 men in the field, and would double that number to maintain the national honor. If this Senate should go hence after such a surrender and humiliation it would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country. He regarded the arrogant demand of England as a pretext for war. She was determined to humiliate us first and fight us afterwards. Let our cities and villages be pillaged and burned, but let our national honor be preserved.

Francis I. said, after the battle of Pavia, that all was lost but honor. He (Hale) would pray that this Administration might not sacrifice our national honor. Thousands would yet come to the field to defend it. If this surrender was made, the Administration would meet with such a fire in the rear that it would be hurled from power. If we had a war with England it would be for the same cause that had sent one king to the block, and another homeless and houseless over the world, and one that would appeal to men wherever the English language is spoken. He believed, too, that if Napoleon had one desire more than another, it was to wipe out the stain on the French arms at Waterloo.

All over Canada there were thousands of Irishmen who would rush to arms to sustain such a cause as ours. Our principles were our great strength, and if war must come, he would say let it come, and thank God that we are the instruments in his hands to work out his own cause.

Mr. Sumner said his own belief was that the matter would be amicably adjusted. It was in safe hands, and it would be better for the Senate to reserve themselves for facts, and not act upon rumors.

Mr. Hale's resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Davis gave notice that he should introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in a civil, military or naval capacity.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill for establishing provisional governments in the seceding States. Referred.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill amending the fugitive slave act.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in the second tier of the theatre on Thursday night, which had a sanguinary result, and may cause the death of one of the parties engaged. At present it is impossible to give a minute statement of the affair; but the report is that a soldier, belonging to Caskie's Rangers, was set upon by a Baltimorean named Patrick Callahan, and summarily kicked down the flight of steps leading to the first tier. The Ranger gathered himself up, drew a long bowie-knife, and rushing back upon his antagonist dealt him a fearful blow on the head, cleaving his skull and making a ghastly wound. The Baltimorean fell, and the soldier immediately left the house. We are informed that he gave the knife to an officer as he went out, but no arrest was made. The wounded man was conveyed to the Medical College Infirmary by his friends, and we heard yesterday that he was in a critical situation. He denies that he was the offending party, and we therefore do not vouch for the entire accuracy of the above report; but that the Ranger, whose name we have been unable to learn, was chivalrously assailed by some one of the crowd with whom Callahan was associated, will, we think, be sustained by the evidence, if the affair is brought to a legal investigation.

In consequence of the difficulty Thursday night, and apprehensive that it would be renewed last night, it has been deemed prudent to close the theatre temporarily. There was, therefore, no performance last night.

[*Richmond Dispatch*, 28th.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Says the Richmond *Dispatch*:

The C. S. war steamer Jamestown sailed from this port a few days ago, and is probably now in a convenient position to aid her consort, the Patrick Henry, in any event that may transpire. The gunboat Teaser, now at our wharves, will soon be ready for active operations.

A Sound Financial View.

The annexed article from a recent number of the Richmond *Examiner* embraces exceedingly clear, and, we think, correct financial views of the present contest. As such, it is worthy of attention:

The appropriations heretofore made by the Federal Congress, and those asked for at the present session to supply ascertained deficiencies for the expenditures of the Federal Government in the year commencing 1st July, 1861, and to end the 30th June, 1862, somewhat exceed six hundred millions of dollars. When the same Congress shall meet a year or less hence, there will be additional appropriations asked for, to meet deficiencies not now known. We do not doubt that the amount hereafter demanded to meet deficiencies to be ascertained in the future, for the expenditures of this same fiscal year, will swell the grand aggregate to seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The expenditures of the Confederate Government for the same period have not transpired, and are not known out of the Confederate Congress; but we can safely state that they do not exceed nor reach two hundred and fifty millions of dollars; or about one-third less than those of the Federal Government.

In modern warfare that power which has the longest purse—that is to say, a purse which can maintain a military establishment adequate to meet an enemy for the longest period—is the power on whose banners the eagles of victory are apt to perch. All nations engaged in a struggle for liberty and existence, like ours, must trust, after Providence, much to their powers of holding out. The prodigious rate at which the North is swelling its public debt must soon exhaust its credit and resources. There is much extravagance and corruption in the Confederate expenditures, too, which ought not to be as large as they are; but, even at the unwarrantable rate at which they are now progressing, the South can afford to keep up the war many years longer. It would be imbecile to underrate the military resources of the North—as great perhaps as those of any first-rate power on earth; but there is no power, not even the North itself, which can maintain a war many years at the rate of seven hundred and fifty millions a year.

We counted much at the outset of these hostilities on the paralyzing effect upon all departments of business at the North, which the withdrawal of Southern trade would produce. For a time this paralysis did manifest itself; but these symptoms have now ceased, and unnatural activity and thrift are now visible throughout that section. The explanation of this phenomenon is obvious. The North lost a trade with the South worth four hundred millions a year, and has gained instead a trade with the Government worth fifty per cent. more.

There is scarcely a man at the North who will not now subscribe to Alexander Hamilton's doctrine, that a public debt is a public blessing. Certainly, the rapid running up of a debt of several hundred millions of dollars spreads an apparent prosperity broadcast over the land. But it is the most marked peculiarity of this huge public evil, that in its commencement and rise, it spreads an irresistible charm and fascination over its destined victims. The popularity of the war at the North is greater at this moment than any measure has ever been known to be before. They have not won from it a harvest of glory, it is true; but they have won a most wonderfully rich harvest of gain, and it needs not be told that when honor is offered the Yankee on one hand, and gain on the other, he greedily clutches at the money bags.

The vital question, however, is, how long can the aggressive power in this contest hold out at its present rate of expenditure? While the North has undeniably displayed an astonishing wealth of material resources, so far, in the present struggle, yet the very extravagance of this expenditure must entail certain and early exhaustion and collapse. While the South has been carefully husbanding her resources in men and means, and fitting out her plans to cover a war of many years, the North has rushed headlong into the wildest extravagance, and established, at the beginning, a scale of expenditure from which it cannot recede without losing the popular support, and which, continued, must produce speedy bankruptcy and paralysis. The very isolation of the South from the rest of the world, effected by the blockade, puts her under restraints of economy which she could not practice if her communications were unrestricted, and thus stiffens the finances of her people as well as her Government. We are compelled to practice, as a community, an economy which if itself goes far to reimburse the expenditures.

But the case is not the same with the North. The profitable trade which its people are driving with Government, by producing an unexampled temporary prosperity, stimulates to extraordinary individual extravagance; and, trade being free with all the world, that extravagance expends itself upon foreign more than domestic merchandise; thus exhausting the resources of the country most rapidly at the very time that its affairs seem most prosperous. It needs no prophet to tell how this joint extravagance of Government and people must enevitably end. The only doubt is in regard to the interval which shall intervene before the certain collapse and downfall. There are those who doubt the ability of the South to maintain itself before the powerful array which the North is bringing against it. The South was never stronger or more able to hold her own than now; while every day that the North protracts its vast system of expenditures brings her two millions nearer the precipice of bankruptcy and ruin. Delay would inevitably defeat the North, within a definite period without a single battle. Even victory would not retrieve its fortunes, if the South will but hold on and endure.

SICKNESS OF THE YANKEE ARMY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Hilton Head, by the *Atlantic*, says:

Ninety eight soldiers have died since the expedition left Annapolis, October 22; 84 since it landed at Port Royal, November 7. The whole number of sick from its arrival to the end of November, exclusive of the Eighth Michigan, was 4282. Of this number there remained at the end of that month 631 requiring hospital treatment. The Eighth Michigan, not included in the above, because its returns have been sent back for correction, has suffered more than any other regiment, and would swell the total of sick nearly 5000. The returns for December are not made up. More than 300 patients are now in hospital; a still larger number require hospital treatment are left in quarters for want of hospital tents, and the sick list daily enlarges.

What a glorious time the Yankees will have next summer on the South Carolina coast. Our troops will have no occasion to fight them. Old Mortality will do the job for them effectually.

[Special dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

BEACHING OF A YANKEE SCHOONER AND CAPTURE OF THE CREW.—*Norfolk*, December 28.—The schooner John F. Crouch, Capt. Henderson, from Jersey City, N. J., went ashore on Pleasure House beach last night at 11 o'clock. She was loaded with one hundred and forty-one tons of coal, bound for Dayton, Mass. The captain and crew were lodged in our jail.

Norfolk, December 29.—Last night the Confederate flag-steamer Sea Bird, Commander Lynch, went to Hampton Roads. This morning, at half-past seven o'clock, she chased and opened fire upon the Federal steamer Express, towing the schooner Sherwood. The Express abandoned the schooner, which was taken by the Sea Bird and brought up to Norfolk, being pursued by nine gunboats, which opened a heavy cannonade upon the Sea Bird. This continued two hours and a half. A number of shell fell at several points in the encampment at Craney Island, which also took part in the action.

The Express was set on fire. One gunboat was disabled. The artillery roared like heavy peals of thunder, jarring the windows, and was heard distinctly in Norfolk, many miles from the scene of action. Lieut. Griffin's batteries took part. Several released prisoners arrived this afternoon under a flag of truce.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 30th ult. has the following:

AMERICAN COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.—The Persia brought us what we have long desired to see, a statement of the stock of American cotton in the Liverpool market. It was set down, on the 14th inst., at 250,000 bales. The commercial reader, who is probably better informed with regard to the consumption by manufacturers at the present time than ourselves, can make his own calculation as to how long this supply will last. Placing it at 30,000 bales per week, at a rough estimate, it will appear that the entire stock is bound to be exhausted by the expiration of sixty days. This done, the looms of England must stop and her four millions of factory laborers seek some other employment, which is not to be had, or starve. The East India cotton, it is understood, will not do to be worked alone.

It would be well for the reader to take this important fact into the account when he comes to estimate the probable effect of the release of Mason and Slidell upon the equanimity and pacific intentions of the English Government and people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—There was no quorum of the upper Board last evening. The Board of Assistant Aldermen met in regular session, Mr. Magioni presiding. A communication of the upper Board announced their concurrence in sundry resolutions.

The Finance Committee recommended a resolution transferring the rights and privileges of the street railroads authorized, from the title of J. B. Slawson & Co. to that of the New Orleans City Railroad Company—mere change of name. Adopted. Also a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay Denis Cronan for ten months' work, at $379 17 per month, in the years 1855 and 1856, with six per cent. interest, in repairing the paved streets of the Second District. This was stated to be on the advice of the District Attorney, Mr. Cenas, having sued. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings made their report. They recommended a resolution authorizing the sale of the right of way for twenty years of these horse railroads. One to be a single track on Dauphine street, from Rampart to Bayou St. John, thence to St. John street, thence to Ursulines street, thence to Rampart street and back, through Rampart street to Dumaine, unless the present track on that street be used. Another to be a single track on Lafayette street, from St. Charles street to Claiborne, thence to the New Canal and down to Elysian Fields street, thence to Moreau street, thence to St. Ferdinand street, thence to Victory street, thence to Elysian Fields street, thence to Claiborne street, thence to Perdido street, thence to St. Charles street, and back through St. Charles to the starting point, on Lafayette street. The third to be a double track road on Julia street, from the river to the New Basin. These rights of way to be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, after fifteen days' publication.

In the same connection Mr. Leeds called up a resolution, unfinished since last July, to sell the right of way for a single track railroad to start from Canal street, run up St. Charles street to Tivoli Circle, out Triton walk to Carondelet, up that street to Eighth street, out that to Baronne street, down Baronne and Triton Walk to Carondelet, and down Carondelet street to Canal again. The specifications of these bills are very explicit, and similar to those of the city railroads now working. On motion of Mr. Leeds, the four bills were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for next meeting.

Mr. Boggs inquired as to what action the Commercial Water Works had taken in responding to the resolution of Council concerning fire plugs, a very important subject at this time and under present circumstances. Mr. Leeds replied that they had not been officially notified, which did not seem to explain the matter, but the subject was rather unceremoniously choked off, and the Board then adjourned.

The Academy of Music.—Lee Mallory's War Illustrations, or the Pantechnopticon, continue to attract all of our people to the Academy of Music. It is certainly one of the most beautiful, and, at the same time, remarkable exhibitions of the kind ever placed upon the stage. It must be remembered that there is to be a noon performance to-day and a matinée on Wednesday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Every one who wishes to form a good idea of the war, ought to go and see the Pantechnopticon.

The Sumter Regiment.—One of our crack corps of citizen soldiery—the Sumter regiment—was reviewed on the levee last evening by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and his staff. They turned out in ordinary strength, and went through several fine evolutions, under their regimental instructor, Capt Platona.

The Free Gift Lottery Drawings.—We do not publish the list of prizes drawn every evening at the Free Gift Lottery, simply because the management desire to sell official lists by the newsboys the ensuing mornings—a very worthy scheme, of which we approve.

Free Market.—The following distribution took place yesterday, there being 1824 families supplied. 2000 loaves of bread, 152 bushels corn meal, 12 barrels rice, 12 barrels mess beef, 9 half barrels mackerel, 2 boxes codfish, 9 barrels molasses, 2 barrels vinegar, 100 sacks sweet potatoes, 50 sacks turnips, 763 cabbages, 280 bunches greens, 200 bunches leeks, and 480 pumpkins.

A Jeremy Diddler Arrested.—Yesterday morning the notorious Bernard Frish was arrested on the charge of swindling the Louisiana Hotel out of fifteen dollars, by giving them a check for fifteen dollars on the Citizens' Bank, where he had no account. A warrant had been out against him since the 20th of February last, for swindling Jacob Young in the same manner. He has swindled other parties in the same way to a very heavy extent, principally in the Fourth District.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Rosa, the slave of Mme. Marchadie, who stole from Mrs. Lingham's table, at the St. Louis Hotel bazaar, the one hundred dollar bill that was found in her possession shortly after, was held in bonds of $500 for future examination.

James Smith, of corner Dumaine and Bourbon streets, was held in the same bail to answer for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses. After Rosa had been arrested, and the bill returned to its owner, Smith demanded it of Mrs. Lingham, saying that it was his money, and that he had sent the girl Rosa to buy a ticket for him with it.

Peter Rend[illegible] was sent for trial before the First District Court on the charge of assault and battery. He is accused of beating Wm. C. Stewart on the levee.

L. Larrieu, f. m. c., was held to bail in $200 to answer the charge of beating Alfred Camille, f. m. c., and threatening to take his life with a sword cane.

Amelia Tallman had to give bonds in $500 to keep the peace for having maltreated Carry Belmont. Louis Ross, f. m. c., was fined five dollars for not having his carriage and cab ordinance tacked up in his cab.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1862.

The Louisiana staples, Sugar and Molasses, are the only prominent articles in our market which have any movement of moment during the past week, owing to the difficulty of forwarding either by river or railroad, the demand has been much more limited, and prices have declined. In Cotton and Tobacco little has been done. Flour, has been dull; but Corn has shown some movement, with prices tending downward. Provisions have ruled slowly in sellers.

The weather was clear and pleasant in the early part of the week, but has since been foggy, cloudy and rainy.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last review sales during the week of 150 bales for future delivery at 6½c for Middling, since which we have heard of no sales. Sales, which were not reported at the time. The sales during the past week embrace 167 bales on Saturday for future delivery at 6¾c, and 840 on the spot on Monday at very irregular prices.

TOBACCO.—There have been no further sales. We quote as follows for reference only:

Factory Lugs	[illegible]
Planters' Lugs	[illegible]
Leaf, Inferior to Common	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Choice heavy and light	[illegible]

SUGAR.—The supply has been more than ample for the demand, which is limited, being checked by the difficulty of forwarding either by river or railroad. We notice sales of about 5000 hhds. the market closing at the following quotations:

Inferior	[illegible]
Common to Good Common	[illegible]
Fair to Fully Fair	[illegible]
Prime to Choice	[illegible]
Clarified Yellow	[illegible]
Clarified White	[illegible]
Steam-packed White	[illegible]

Week's receipts, 7,161 hhds. and 166 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been checked by the difficulty of forwarding either by river or railroad, and with more full receipts prices have declined. The sales of the week comprise about 12,000 bbls., the market closing at 16 @ 18c for Common to Choice Fermenting, and 17½ @ 19 and 20c for Good and Choice in bbls., and 19@21c for Fermenting in half bbls.

Week's receipts, 20,790 bbls.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been fair, and the demand limited, at unchanged prices. The sales up to Thursday, inclusive, embraced about [illegible] bbls. at $7 75 for Middlings, $8 for Fine, $[illegible] for Superfine, $11@$11 12½ ℘ bbl. for Good Extra. To-day, some small lots sold at [illegible] $10 [illegible] for Superfine, and $[illegible] Week's receipts, 5764 bbls.

CORN.—The receipts have been light, and more demand prices have tended in favor of sellers. The sales up to Thursday, inclusive, were about 3000 sacks at $1 for White, and $1 [illegible] for Yellow. To-day we did not hear of a sale. Week's receipts, 4178 bags.

WHEAT.—The week's sales embrace 350 sacks at $1 50, and 600 at $1 ℘ bushel for Red and White.

OATS.—There have been some small sales at [illegible] ½c, at $1 @ $1 10 and $1 12½ ℘ bushel.

RYE.—We noticed the sale of 20 [illegible] sacks at [illegible] bushel.

BRAN.—The sales comprised 500 sacks at $1 50, in a few small lots at $1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We quote Southern Hay at $25@$30 ℘ ton, according to quality, and Northern Hay at Choice Crab Grass at $34@$35, and 12 bales Inferior Hay at $20 ℘ ton.

LARD.—The last sales of tierces were at 20c ℘ lb. Prime, in kegs, at [illegible] Week's receipts, 125 tierces and [illegible] of kegs were at 25c ℘ lb. Week's receipts, 120 tierces, 15 kegs.

BEEF.—The supply of good Mess is very light. We continue very irregular prices, according to quality. The stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st inst. was 180 bbls. Week's receipts, 3 bbls. and 250 tierces.

PORK.—There is very little left on sale. Mess is selling at $40@$45 ℘ bbl. Stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st instant, 3775 bbls. in all stores. Week's receipts, 23 bbls.

BACON.—The stock is very light. Shoulders are retailing slowly at 23c, Ribbed Sides 27c, Clear Sides 27@ [illegible] Plain Hams 22@23c, and Sugar-cured 25@ ℘ lb. Week's receipts, 9 casks and 2 bbls.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 40@ 50c ℘ lb. There is no Western Cheese in the market.

WHISKY.—There is no stock of Rectified. Old Bourbon and Monongahela have been retailing at $1 25 @$1 50 ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 48 bbls.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 23@24c., and at wholesale at 20c ℘ yard, cash for hand-loom to the best power-loom. Stock on the 1st inst., 1945 pieces. India Bagging may be quoted at 23@24c ℘ yard. Stock on the 1st instant, 874 bales. We quote Bale Rope 20@21c for hand made and machine-made, according to quality. Stock on the 1st instant, 1883 coils of all kinds.

GUNNY BAGS.—We quote second-hand bags at 30c, and new at 30c ℘ bag. Stock on the 1st instant, 1000 bales.

COFFEE.—We have heard of no further sales since our last report.

CANDLES.—We quote light at $1@$3c ℘ lb. The stock is very light, and all in second hands.

HIDES.—The receipts have been light and the demand is limited. We quote Attakapas Hides at 9@10c for Dry-Salted and Flint, which are very scarce, and 6c ℘ lb for Green-Salted. Mexican Flint, none in the market.

OILS.—We quote Lard Oil at $3 ℘ gallon. There is no Coal Oil in the market. We quote Linseed Oil at $1 75@$3 for raw; no reboiled in the market.—Cotton Seed Oil at $1 50 for crude, $1 65@$1 70 for refined; Machine, none in the market. Rosin Oil at 40c for gas, and 75c@$1 ℘ gallon for tanner's and machinery Oil; Castor Oil $5@$5 50 and Neatfoot Oil $[illegible] ℘ gallon.

RICE.—There has been a limited demand for Carolina Rice, at 5¾@6¼c ℘ lb.

SALT.—Dealers supply their regular customers at $9 for Coarse, and $[illegible] ℘ sack for Fine, and $[illegible] ℘ bag of two bushels for Packing Salt. Stock of all kinds on the 1st instant, equal to 82,800 bags Liverpool.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 4, 1862.

Arrived during the week, 1100 Texas Beeves, 119 Western Beeves, 375 Hogs, 461 Sheep and 356 Veal Cattle. Amount of stock sold was 1367 Texas Beeves, 24 Western Beeves, 337 Hogs, 1541 Sheep, 197 Veal Cattle and 5 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 344 Texas Beeves, 95 Western Beeves, 469 Hogs and 3 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℘ lb., 1st quality			[illegible]
Texas	℘ head,	1st	[illegible]
	Choice, ℘ lb.		[illegible]
Veal Cattle		1st	[illegible]
Sheep		1st	[illegible]
Hogs	℘ 100 lbs., gross,	1st	[illegible]
Milch Cows	℘ head,	1st	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 4, 1862.

No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Dixie, Radcliffe, from Lower Coast.
Laurel Hill, Hone, from Bayou Sara.
Grand Duke, Norton, from Memphis.
Albatross, Hagan, from Lafourche.
J A Cotten, Baranco, from Bayou Sara.
Mary T, Pegna, from Donaldsonville.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—20 hhds sugar T Lanaux—30 do Geo Urquhart—20 do J A Roberts—106 do 113 bbls molasses H W Munsey—30 do Hawkins & Norwood—60 half do 25 hhds sugar Carroll, Hoy & co—35 do Payne, Huntington & co—45 do 30 bbls molasses 30 half do Rotchford, Brown & co—30 do P Dancenn—15 bbls molasses Binney & Lambert—60 do 30 hhds sugar Hawkins & Norwood—32 do E I Schiff & co—8 hhds sugar P Maspero—14 do G Olivier—25 do E Darrieux & co—1 do 2 bbls molasses Free Market—30 do B O'Connell—46 bales cotton C B Guarantee—order—Total, 445 hhds sugar, 377 bbls molasses, 190 half do do. LOWER COAST—Per steamer Diana—15 hhds sugar 190 half bbls molasses E L Schiff & co—30 half do Bosworth & Sc[illegible]—30 hhds sugar R & A Bouliigny—[illegible] & Zerata—20 do 27 hhds sugar G Olivier—75 do Montgomery & White—25 do P Caswell—16 do A Miltenberger & co—20 do J V Gourdain—10 do S O Nelson & co—30 do P A Giraud & co—16 half bbls order—Total, 175 hhds sugar, 60 bbls molasses, 120 half do do. BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Laurel Hill—111 bhds sugar 105 bbls molasses 105 half do Leeds & LeBlanc—21 hhds sugar Wright & Allen—30 do 70 bbls molasses E Darrieux & co—34 do 27 hhds sugar Gordon & Castillo—30 bbls molasses Menard & Vignaud—10 half do J Lemoine—37 hhds molasses M S Brady & co—34 do Ar Miltenberger—10 hhds sugar Green & Crump—25 do Montgomery & White—10 do 165 half bbls molasses J W Burbridge & co—5 hhds sugar 22 bbls molasses J A Donaldson & co—20 hhds sugar V Allain & co—5 do J Perkins & co—30 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co—30 do Hawkins & Norwood—30 hhds sugar E I Schiff & co—44 do P A Giraud & co—40 half bbls molasses Hewitt, Norton & co 165 bbls molasses H Gordon, B—10 do W & D Urquhart 15 do 30 hhds sugar Augustin & Thibaut—30 bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—100 do A Miltenberger & co—224 Roche & Ro—34 do Levoque & Beguie—75 hhds sugar Bell & Bouligny—11 do Toledano & Taylor—15 do 50 half bbls molasses Woodruff, Moulton & co—62 hhds sugar H W Munsey—3 bbls molasses order—84 bales hay J L Leo—35 do S Nugent & co—30 do order—17 bales cotton Menard & Vignaud—2 do A J James—sundries to order—448 hhds sugar, 114 bbls molasses, 512 half do.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Grand Duke—154 bbls flour 200 sks do Ogleby & Hamilton—36 bbls flour 100 sks do 4 bbls rye 24 sks oats 76 sks wheat 163 sks potatoes Norton & McCauley—160 sks potatoes 12 sks apples 14 sks peas 7 pkgs butter A Bower & co—21 pkgs tobacco 180 sks bran Wilson & Young—160 sks oats W Story—12 sks wheat 10 sks rye 26 sks flour S G Smith & co—30 bbls flour C H Smith—3 sks flour J E Hyde & co—14 bbls lard Hoch & Byington—3 hhds tobacco Poindexter & co—[illegible] head cattle and sundries to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Albatross—84 hhds sugar 60 bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—30 do 42 hhds sugar Trosclair & Haydel—40 do J W Burbridge & co—26 bbls molasses W S Donnell—25 do 10 hhds sugar F J DaSilva & co—17 do Bellocq, Noblom & co—30 C H Kernion—11 do Augustin & Thibaut—13 do LaForest & Dessuare—15 do J Labatut—5 do G Sabatier—22 do Brander, Chambliss & co—1 do Hall & Rodd—1 do Warren & Crawford—1 do J Williams & co—sundries to order—Total, 280 hhds sugar, 88 bbls molasses.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer J A Cotten—Sundries to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Mary T—84 hhds sugar 82 bbls molasses 30 do J DaSilva & co—116 do Lobit & Charpantier—72 do 60 half do 65 hhds sugar Bellocq, Noblom & co—30 do 20 bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—66 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—44 hhds sugar Bell & Bouligny—21 do 94 bbls molasses Trosclair & Haydel—31 do 17 hhds sugar Wright & Allen—25 do R W Estlin & co—2 do E L Schiff & co—30 do Toledano & Taylor—30 bbls molasses G Sabatier—26 bbls sugar E Darrieux & co—30 bbls molasses McGee, Mabe & co—21 do 40 half do E Borgeois—20 do 30 hhds sugar J Labatut—2 do 5 bbls molasses J Williams—60 do 21 hhds sugar J W Burbridge & co—sundries to order—Total, 377 hhds sugar, 758 bbls molasses, 115 do.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—BRASHEAR CITY—63 bbls molasses Lobit & Charpantier—22 hhds sugar C H Kernion—14 do West, Ransom & Caminack—5 bbls sugar Lewis & Ogleby—3 hhds sugar Warren & Crawford—14 do Bellocq, Noblom & co—17 do 36 bbls molasses G Sabatier—17 do Augustin & Thibaut—25 head cattle C Wilkins & co—sundries to order.

Free Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1862.

In behalf of the members of the Committee of the Free Market, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, proceeds of ball given on the 28th of December, at Odd Fellows' Hall, and assure those that, the generous feeling actuating them whilst in the enjoyment of pleasure, and not forgetting their fellow compatriots, the same shall be used for the recipients of the Free Market.

THOMAS MURRAY,
President of Free Market Committee.

jan4 1t

Union Bank of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS, 3d January, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Board, this day, a dividend of $4 per share was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. GEO. A. FREEPT, Cashier. jan4 t15

Depot N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co., January 3d, 1862.

UNTIL further notice we will receive freight for stations on the line of this road. No freight for points above Canton, or for the Southern Railroad, will be received at present. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jan4 6t

CHOICE BATTERY SYRUP,

(WITHOUT SULFITE.)

For family use, in demijohns and half barrels. For sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal st, between Toulouse and St. Peter. jan4

Raw Whisky.

46 BBLS just received, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., No. 6 Poydras street. jan4

CORKS.—A complete assortment of Corks of all sizes, in lots to suit purchasers. In store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville.

JALAP—A lot of superior Mexican Jalap, in store, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1862.

Our brother, CORNELIUS HAGGERTY, becomes a partner in our house from date. The name of the firm remains unchanged. HAGGERTY BROTHERS. jan3 6t

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE members of this Association are requested to meet at their Hall corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., precisely. The members are expected to be punctual, as business of importance concerning the welfare of the Association will be brought before the meeting. By order of the President. S. P. DE LABARRE. AUG. LABOST, Secretary. jan3 2t

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE Officers and Members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, January 6th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President. F. C. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem. jan3 3t

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

GENERAL MEETING.—The officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the fourth annual meeting, on SUNDAY, January 5th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange alley and Royal street, for the purpose of electing officers to serve during this year. The officers of the Association and chairmen of committees are requested to send in their annual reports at this meeting. Members are requested to be punctual. By order of the President. F. C. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem. jan3 4t

To Rent.

A STORE situated No. 60 Elysian Fields street, opposite the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, suitable for any kind of business, or for a manufactory. For terms (which are very moderate), apply to J. GOURDON, at J. J. Heath's drug store, corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets. jan3 6t

$10 Reward.

A BUNCH OF KEYS was lost on the evening of the 1st of January, in Marais street, between Customhouse and the French Market. The person who may have found the same, and who shall deliver them at No. 73 Exchange Alley, up stairs, will receive a reward of ten dollars. jan3 2t

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.

THE undersigned offer for sale their valuable Tchoupitoulas OMNIBUS LINE, which is now doing a splendid business for these war times, and with a sure prospect of large increase in its business after the raising of the blockade. The establishment consists of 300 Mules and Horses, 60 Omnibuses, also materials necessary to keep it up in running order for at least two years, with trifling expense. The Mules and Omnibuses on hand are more than sufficient to keep up the line without buying to renew for two or three years. Wishing to retire from active business, we will sell on accommodating terms. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the Omnibus Stables, in Jefferson City, above the Stock Landing, from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., daily. HART & WINTZ. jan1 1m2taw

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS 2d January, 1862.

AN election for seven Directors of this Bank by the Stockholders thereof will be held, in conformity to law, at this office, on MONDAY, 3d February next, between 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. jan3 2taw E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Lost.

ON the evening of the 29th instant, in Magazine street, between Thalia and Philip, a BREAST PIN, in the form of a leaf, thickly studded with garnets. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder, if he will leave the Breastpin at No. 308 Magazine street. dec31 1f

Wanted,

TWO COPPER AND STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVERS. Apply at the Collector's, Customhouse, between 10 and 2 o'clock. dec31 1w

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27, 1861.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 20th of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 136 Basin street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. dec30 3tawtjan20 LOUIS GAUNET, Secretary.

German Cigars! German Cigars!

500,000 GERMAN CIGARS, of the following favorite brands: La Norma, La Dorada, El Aguila, La Rionda, La Flor Inesperada, &c., &c., in store and for sale by FRANCIS MORENO, Jr., 44 Old Levee. dec27 2w bet. Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Louisiana State Bank, NEW ORLEANS, December 24, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on the 25th inst., and on the 1st and 8th of January. Obligations maturing on those days must be provided for on the days previous. dec24 J. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., (Christmas) and on the 1st and 8th January. dec24 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on Christmas, 1st and 8th January prox. dec24 GEO. A. FREEPT, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, in this city, on and after the first Monday of January next. A. H. KERNION, Cashier. dec24 15t

Crescent City Bank, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 6th of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JULES CASSARD, Cashier. dec23 1t

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 2391, and the other for twenty-three hundred and twenty-eight dollars thirty-eight cents, being No. 2392, both dated on the 26th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. G. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were mailed on the 26th June, 1861, by Ingram & Keith, addressed to S. G. Cole, Villa de Mier, Republic of Mexico, but did not arrive at their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates of deposit, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned. INGRAM & KEITH, for S. G. Cole. New Orleans, November 30, 1861. dec2 2m

SEASONED CYPRESS PLANKS.

OLIO SAW MILL LUMBER YARD,

Corner Esplanade and Marais streets.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Seasoned Cypress Planks and Scantlings. Orders received for the sawing and delivery in the city of all sizes of Oak, Beech and Ash Timber. Apply 23 Exchange Alley. dec13

CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPAGNE!—100 baskets Moet & Chandon, & Epernay; 100 baskets Lafourette Fils, whole, half and quarter bottles. For sale by LAMATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson street. dec20

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. SIDWELL ... Proprietor.

NOTICE.—The entertainments will close every evening at about 9½ o'clock, to give those living in the suburbs of the city an opportunity of taking the public conveyances home.

SATURDAY, January 4, 1862.

GRAND NOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 12 M.—Evening performance as usual—PANTECHNOPTOMON—LEE MALLORY'S WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, showing a series of the most striking events that have occurred in the War for SOUTHERN LIBERTY—The BATTLE OF MANASSAS and the Yankees' Famous Run. Grand Matinée every Saturday and Holiday, commencing at 12 M. Admission, 50 cts. Children and servants (to noon performance only) 25 cents. The MUSEUM, adjoining the Academy of Music, containing the GRAND AQUARIA, and 100,000 other CURIOSITIES, is open from 9 A. M. till one hour after the entertainment in the Academy of Music closes. Admission, 25 cents. jan4

Headquarters Louisiana Legion, NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1—I. In obedience to General Orders No. 1 from Division Headquarters, the Louisiana Legion will parade on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M., for review and inspection by the Major-General commanding the Division, and afterwards, in observance of law, to participate in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of the 8th of January, 1815.

II. The line will be formed promptly, at the hour designated, on the south side of Canal street, the right resting on Claiborne street.

III. The several corps—Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry—will parade fully equipped; the Artillery with horses to their pieces, the Cavalry and Infantry with such arms as they may have in their possession.

IV. Commanders of corps will cause the front and rear of the line to be kept clear, as far as the nature of the ground will permit, during the review and inspection.

V. His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General M. Lovell and Brigadier-General D. Ruggles, of the Confederate army, are expected to take part in the ceremonies of the day. The Colonel commanding trusts his command will appear in full force on the occasion.

VI. Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. Mansion, commanding Regiment Orleans Guards; Colonel Juan Miangolarra commanding Regiment Spanish Cazadores; Colonel A. Ferrier, commanding Regiment French Volunteers; Colonel A. Rocheraux, commanding Regiment French Legion; Colonel F. A. Bartlett, commanding Beauregard Battalion; Major S. Meilleur, commanding Battalion Chasseurs-à-Pied; Major G. de la Valle, commanding Battalion Italian Guards; Major E. Broguard, commanding Battalion Independent French Volunteers; Major C. T. Buddecke, commanding Battalion Hanse Guards; Maj. C. A. Janvier, commanding Jackson Rifle Battalion; Captain L. Caristan, commanding Orleans Guides Cavalry; Captain E. Surgi, commanding Sappers and Miners; Captain Guyol, commanding Orleans Artillery; Captain W. H. Clark, commanding Lafayette Artillery, Captain E. D. Turner, commanding Beauregard Battery, are charged with the execution of this order within their respective commands.

By order of HUMA AUGUSTIN, Colonel Commanding.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Brigade Inspector. jan4

Headquarters Louisiana Legion, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO 41.—The Field Officers of this Brigade will meet at the Headquarters of Major-General John L. Lewis, commanding First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops, No. 177 Canal street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

By order of HUMA AUGUSTIN, Colonel Commanding.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Brigade Inspector. jan4 1t

Orleans Fire Battalion—Headquarters Orleans Fire Battalion, NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1862.

ORDER NO. 1.—The Companies composing this Battalion are ordered to meet on the Levee, opposite Poydras street, on SUNDAY, 5th January, 1862, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Battalion Drill. By order. M. M. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col Comd'g. PAUL W. COLLENS, Adjutant. jan4 2t

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—I. The organized, uniformed and equipped Volunteer Troops of the First Division, (the Artillery with horses to their pieces) will be prepared for review and inspection, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. and afterwards to observance of law, to participate with our fellow-citizens in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of the 8th of January, 1815, won over invaders of our soil on the Plains of Chalmette by Southern volunteers under Andrew Jackson.

2. The line will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually, on the south side of Canal street, the right resting on Claiborne street, to the left extending to the head towards the Metairie Ridge, in the following order: 1st The Louisiana Legion Brigade, 2d The First Brigade, 3d The Second Brigade, 4th The unattached uniformed and equipped regiments and battalions, including the fire companies, in line according to date of formation, and 5th The Regiment of Native Guards.

3. His Excellency the Governor and Staff, and the Veterans of 1814-15 (to whom a proper position will be assigned) are respectfully invited to join in the celebration, as are also the unattached citizens of the Militia not in command of uniformed and equipped corps, and will take position according to rank on the right of the First Brigade.

4. The officers in command of the above named corps are charged with the execution of this order, and will have the troops of their respective commands on the ground and formed in line punctually at the hour above designated, at which time, by special invitation, they will be reviewed and inspected by Major-General Lovell, accompanied by Brigadier General Ruggles, C. S. Army, who has also been invited to be present.

4. Commanders of corps are specially charged with rendering the front and rear of the line kept cleared, as far as the nature of the ground will permit, during the review and inspection.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding.
L. E. FORSTALL, Inspector First Division. jan3 3t

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE highest cash price paid for GOLD and SILVER, in large or small sums.

—ALSO—

DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY bought. MONEY LOANED on every kind of Goods. JAMES ANDREWS, Note and Exchange Broker. No. 8 St. Charles street, near Canal street, up stairs, at the Photograph Rooms. jan 3 2t

Bank of America, NEW ORLEANS, 31st December, 1861.

AT an election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 30th instant, the following persons were elected to serve the ensuing year:

WM. G. HEWES, C. B. PAYNE,
J. VIOSCA, LEON QUEYROUZE,
A. B. CHARPANTIER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
JNO. HUGHES, J. LYEDS,
LAF. FOLGER, CHS. CAVAROC,
WM. WHANN, E. H. HARRIS,
LOUIS DESMONES.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. G. HEWES, Esq., was unanimously elected President. jan1 6t A. M. FORTIER, Cashier.

Bank of America, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings for the last six months was declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th January, 1862. A. M. FORTIER, Cashier. jan1 3t

NOTICE.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE of Richmond, Va., having been united with the Louisiana Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, contributors are respectfully notified that S. L. Chambliss, Esq., and the Rev. R. J. Harp, or persons appointed by them, are the only authorized agents to obtain donations and subscriptions.

Contributors of Sugar and Molasses will ship to Messrs. Brander, Chambliss & Co., New Orleans, of Cotton, to Messrs. F. Lane & Co., Memphis, of Money, to any member of the Committee; of Clothing, Hospital Stores, &c., &c., to the Association, care of T. O. Sully, Chairman, 58 Gravier street, and not to A. B. James, Esq., who is no longer a member of the Relief Committee.

S. L. CHAMBLISS, Chairman of Richmond Committee.
T. O. SULLY, Chairman Ex. Committee, N. O.

Contributions will please to forward their donations as soon as possible. dec31 1m

Coal ... Coal.

ON HAND and for sale, at the old stand, No. 16 Exchange Place, a supply of different kinds of Coal, at the lowest rates of the market. F. H. WILLARD.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH. PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

107 ... Royal Street ... 107

(Opposite St. Louis Hotel)

Continues to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most scientific manner. dec12 1m

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

One of the best preparations for the above diseases, in their incipient stages, is

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

a purely Southern Remedy, warranted to contain no opium, or any ingredient that can be hurtful to the constitution. They may be used by the most delicate female and the youngest child; are indispensable to public speakers and singers for clearing and giving power to the voice, and may be used as freely as requisite. One trial will convince the most incredulous.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., Chartres street, JAS SYME, Canal street. And retail, by Apothecaries and Druggists generally. nov19 3m

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute, No 209 Camp street, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME RE. LOCQUET.

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 16th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies. For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No 209 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 2134. nov11 tf

NOTICE.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 20th, and the election for Directors on the 22d of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 3 St. Peter street. dec14 BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1861.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12½ P. M., at the office No. 15½ Baronne street. CHARLES D. ELDER, Secretary. dec4tjan6

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, 1st December, 1861.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office No. 15½ Baronne street. dec4 td CHARLES D. ELDER, Sec'y.

Confederate Leather Manufacturing Company.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 28th November, they elected the following gentlemen Directors:

William Henderson, Herman Doane,
Wm. H. Letchford, David Taylor,
R. T. Parker.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, 2d instant, the following officers were elected:

WM. HENDERSON, President.
MARK WALTON, Secretary and Treasurer.
JONATHAN B. KNOX, Superintendent.

New Orleans, 4th December, 1861. dec4 1m

HOLLAND GIN, ABSINTH, &c.—10 pipes Holland Gin; 100 cases Swiss absynth, Pernod, Lecouley, and Molly; 25 boxes kirschwasser; 20 boxes maraschino, of Zara; 150 boxes cassis, punch, and raspberry. For sale by LAMATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. dec20

AUCTION SALES.

Slave at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, January 4th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—

The slave boy VINCENT, aged about 45 years, a good warehouse-man, cotton sampler and weigher; sold for no fault—fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms cash. jan3

Estate of the late Jose Prats.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 18th November, 1861, Court docket No. 19,534, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 4th January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following described slaves, belonging to said succession:

HARRIET, a griff woman, aged about 41 years, washer and ironer; together with her son WILLIAM, aged about 14 years. Terms cash. Act of sale before O. de Armas, Esq., notary public. dec3 12 19 26 jan4

Succession of William C. Duncan. Movable Effects.

BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 72 Spain street, between Greatmen and Casacalvo streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 18th December, 1861—One lot of MOVABLE EFFECTS belonging to said succession. Terms cash. dec23 2t

Succession of William C. Duncan—Real Estate and Slaves.

BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.

WEDNESDAY, 5th of February, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1862, the following described property and slaves belonging to said succession, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, on Spain street, between Casacalvo and Greatmen streets, measuring, in French measure, 36 feet front on Spain street, by 85 feet in depth, together with a one-story brick house with finished garret, and a two-story brick kitchen divided into two tenements, with cisterns and water-works on both sides; sidewalks in front, a shed covered with zinc—the whole in first-rate and complete order.

—ALSO—

AUGUSTIN, negro man, aged about 23 years.
BILL or WILLIAM, negro boy, aged about 19 years.
EUGENE, griff boy, aged about 17 years.
JOSEPH, griff boy, aged about 15 years.

Terms and Conditions—For the house and lot, one-half cash; the balance at one year's credit, for approved endorsed note bearing mortgage and six per cent. interest per annum from day of sale, and eight per cent. if not paid when due. Improvements to be insured for their full value, and policy transferred to the vendor until final payment. For the slaves, cash. No slave will be delivered until the sale is completed. Acts of sale before Amedee Ducatel, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. jan4 1tew

Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Hardware, Hoop Iron, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in salesroom up stairs, first floor, Store No. 47 Magazine street—

In lots, the White Lead, [illegible] the Venitian Red and Yellow Ochre in oil, Painters' Whitewash and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Varnishes, various quantities of Paints, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware, comprising in part, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Iron and Brass Wood Wire, Saws, Files, Coffee Mills, Chains, [illegible] Hoop Iron, &c., &c.

The goods will be ready for inspection on Monday, the 6th inst. Terms cash on delivery. jan4

Succession of William C. Duncan.

Silverware, Gold Watch, Dwelling Pistols, &c.

BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.

FRIDAY, 10th January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date 18th of December, 1861, at their auction rooms, No. 68 Chartres street—

One lot of Silverware, one Gold Watch, one pair of Duelling Pistols, &c., belonging to said succession. Terms cash. dec23 6t

Furniture at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, at their salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, on MONDAY, January 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—

Handsome Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, Carpets, Glassware and Crockery. Terms cash. jan3

SALE CONTINUED

Stock in Trade of a Clothing Store, Boots, Shoes and Hats, Showcases, Counters, &c., Household Furniture, without reserve, on account of departure.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

MONDAY, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without any reserve, on the premises, Old Levee street, between Toulouse and Jefferson streets, No. [illegible]—

The Stock in Trade of said Store, comprising a general assortment of Men, Youth and Boys' Seasonable Clothing; a general assortment of Boots, Shoes and Caps, [illegible] &c.

—ALSO—

The Showcases, Counters, Gas Fixtures, &c.

—Immediately after—

The Household Furniture.

Terms and conditions—For all sums under one hundred dollars, cash; above one hundred dollars, sixty days' credit. The purchaser to furnish his note, endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. jan3

Very Valuable Tract of Land in the Parish of Orleans, fronting on the Mississippi. Dwelling-House and other buildings, Slaves, &c., &c.

Estate of the late E. Planchard, Sr.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of two orders from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 27th and 29th November, 1861, Court docket No. 18,650, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 11th January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, on account of said succession—

SLAVES.

1. JOE, aged about 35 years, he has a pain in the eye and is one arm.
2. DINAH, aged about 29 years, good cook; and her child CELESTINE, aged 7 years.
3. SUSAN, aged about 36 years, cook and washer.

REAL ESTATE.

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND situated in the Parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at about three miles below the city of New Orleans, said tract measuring about one arpent and six toises front on the river Mississippi, by forty arpents in depth and more, if any, bounded on the upper side by Mr. A. Camus's property, and on the lower side by Mr. Cook's property; the said land being under cultivation. Together with a spacious and comfortable two-story Frame dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, chicken-house, cistern, and all the buildings and improvements existing on said tract of land.

Terms and Conditions—For the slaves, cash; for the real estate, one-third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months' credit, in notes divided into coupons and secured by special mortgage on said property, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date until maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity until fully paid. The buildings to be insured against fire risks for the amount of the notes due, and policy transferred to vendor. Acts of sale before A. Doriocourt, Esq., notary public. dec3 14 21 jan4 11

Lot of Ground on Annunciation Street.

In the matter of the Succession of Widow Louis Foucher, Mrs. Azelie Foucher, wife of Theodule Verret, vs. the minor children of the late Mrs. Theophile Y. Degruy, for a partition.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 1.

WILL be sold at auction, SATURDAY, 25th January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by and in pursuance of a decree and an order of the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 28th December, 1861, in the matter of the succession of Widow Louis Foucher, Mrs. Azelie Foucher, wife of Theodule Verret, vs. the minor children of the late Mrs. Theophile Degruy, for a partition, the following described property, viz:

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Annunciation, Estelle, (or Thalia) Melicerte (or Euterpe) and Coustance streets, designated as lot No. 2 on a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, deputy surveyor, on the 21st May, 1861, annexed to an act passed before C. de Armas, notary public, on the 15th July, 1861, said lot adjoining the property of Mrs. Theodule Verret, and measures 29 feet 5 inches and 7½ lines front on Annunciation street, by a depth of 125 feet 8 inches and 2 lines between parallel lines.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, in notes divided into coupons to suit the convenience of the vendors, secured by special mortgage on the property sold, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. interest from maturity until final payment. Act of sale before O. de Armas, notary public. dec25 jan4 18 25

Mrs. Claire C. Toledano, wife of David R. Godwin, and others vs. Christoval Toledano and others, for a partition.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 1.

WILL be sold at auction SATURDAY, 25th January, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by and in pursuance of a judgment of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 12th November, 1861, in the matter of Mrs. Claire C. Toledano, wife of David R. Godwin, and others vs. Christoval Toledano and others, for a partition, the following described slaves:

1. KATE, a griff woman, aged about 18 years, cook, washer and ironer, sickly.
2. CELIA, a negro woman, aged about 30 years, house servant, washer and ironer.
3. ABBY, negro woman, aged about 32 years, washer woman.
4. MARY ANN, negro woman, aged about 40 years, washer and ironer, having sore eyes.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash, and the balance at six and twelve months, in notes divided into coupons to suit the parties, secured by mortgage on the slaves sold, and bearing six per cent. interest from date to maturity, and eight per cent. interest from maturity in case of non-payment until final payment. Acts of sale before F. Grima, notary public. dec24 28 jan4 11 18 25

Mules—Mules.

FOR SALE, for cash or Confederate Bonds, 100 Omnibus Mules. J. B. SLAWSON, 4 Royal street. nov6 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. B. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last three years. The style of the new firm will be THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. B. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are interested in the business of the house. New Orleans, July 1 1861. au15 6m

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand. Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to. A. PEPIN, Agent, 22 Canal street. Also, on hand, for sale, a lot of SOAP, SODA ASH and SULPHURIC ACID. nov21 6m

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain, Dutch, Venetian, &c. Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths, White, Colored and Cocoa Mattings; Window Shades, Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Drugget and Crumb Cloths, &c., which we offer for cash. [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU. dec8

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

JUDICIAL SALES.

A. Bonneval vs. Mrs. Harsell.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Nos 3,4 and 4087.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Bonnier, Justice of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on the 7th January, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, No. 224 Customhouse street, between Franklin and Treme streets, a lot of Household Furniture, seized in the above two cases. Terms cash on the spot. dec28 jan4 7 L. M. WATSON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas Abraham B. Seelye, having purchased, at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of said Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 29th day of May, A. D. 18[illegible], for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834;

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement or advertisement, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 18th day of April, A. D. 18[illegible], by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1860, in a suit entitled Mr. Lemerle Ben & Co. vs. Price, Walsh & Co., No. [illegible] on the docket of this Court, at which sale Abraham B. Seelye became the purchaser for the price of $[illegible].

Description of property as given in the judicial process, viz:

1. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining, situated in the Faubourg Lacourse, First District of this city, in the square bounded by Prytania, Annunciation, Erato and Basin streets, and designated as lots Numbers Three and Four of square Number Thirty six on a plan drawn by Jh. Pilie, surveyor, on March 28th, 1836, and annexed to an act passed before David L. McCay, late a notary public in this city, on the 31st March, 1842. Lot Number Three measures thirty one feet seven inches and five lines front on Annunciation street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and three lines between parallel lines; and lot Number Four adjoins lot Number Three in the rear and measures thirty one feet seven inches and five lines front on Prytania street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty seven feet ten inches and five lines, between parallel lines, all American measure.

2. ALLEN, slave for life, aged 35 years, and his wife ELVIRA, aged about 30 years. Clerk's office, Sixth District Court, December 3d, 1861. dec3 3tbwd A. J. VILLERE, Dy Clerk.

Eugene Luneau vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,481.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent in this case and to all other persons interested, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the final account presented by the syndic in this case should not be approved and homologated, and the funds be distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. Clerk's Office, this 3d day of January, 1862. jan4 3tlwd G. LUMINAIS, Dy Clerk.

J. Maillot & Co. vs. Their Creditors, Pierre Mespin.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No 11,782.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the petitioners to appear at the office of B. Mazner, Esq., notary public, in this city, on the 27th day of January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberating upon the affairs of said petitioners, and also for the purpose of taking into consideration the application of said petitioners for a respite, and they are further notified that all legal proceedings against their persons and property are stayed, and that E. Bermudez, Esq., is appointed to represent the absent creditors in this matter. By order of Court, this 23d day of December, 1861. dec24 A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.

E. Champagne vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Champagne & Nicolas.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 1[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent, Edmond Champagne, and to the creditors of Champagne & Nicolas, to appear at the office of [illegible], in this city, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the said petitioner, and also for the appointment of a syndic, and to take all proceedings against his person and property; and the property of said partnership are stayed, and that Louis Duvigneaud, Esq., is appointed to represent the absent creditors in this matter. By order of Court, this 24th day of December, 1861. dec24 14 24 jan4 A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of François Mathé.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. dec31 jan4 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Samuel G. Ri[illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,655—Whereas Charlotte Marie [illegible] petitioned the Court for letters of administration of the estate of her late husband, Samuel G. [illegible], intestate. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, why the said petitioner should not [illegible]. By order of the Court. jan4 6t E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of François Jartoux.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,388.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. jan1 3tlwd E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Elizabeth Weber, wife of Jean Journe.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,603.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. dec27 31 jan4 14 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Coast and Lafourche.

CONFEDERATE LINE.

Leaves every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, COAST AND LAFOURCHE.—The new and elegant passenger packet steamer INDIANA, [illegible] drawing 14 inches, L. B. Gonzales, master, will leave as above, positively, for the Coast, Lafourche and all intermediate landings on the Bayou. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Bienville street, or to GEO. D. HITE, 3 Front street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on this boat remaining in the trade, and will go down the Bayou every trip.

N. B.—All Soldiers and Goods for the Army, or articles for the Free Market, carried free of charge by this boat.

Regular Independent Packet.

THE fine steamboat ARKANSAS, Captain A. B. Ragan, will leave for Lafourche every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Lockport every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. For freight apply on board. dec31 tf

OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, November 5, 1861.

IN accordance with Section 13 of Act No. 182, approved March 19, 1857, entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," sealed proposals will be received for sixty days from and after the first publication of this advertisement, for the purchase, by the State of Louisiana, of Sixteen Thousand Dollars worth (more or less) of Bonds, such as are receivable by the State as security for the circulation of the Free Banks of this State, established under Act No. 169, approved March 15, 1855. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer, at Baton Rouge, indorsed "Proposals for the sale of State Bonds" to be by them opened in presence of the Governor, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, 1862. Said purchase to be made from the bidder or bidders offering to sell said Bonds at the lowest rates.

The Governor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to direct advertisements for new proposals.

[SEAL] By the Governor THOMAS O. MOORE.
P. M. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Steamboat Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861	$2[illegible]
To wit:	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$190,353 46
" on Marine Risks	44,476 66
" on River Risks	36,[illegible] 32
	$2[illegible] 36
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$42,650 00
Our Returned Premiums	3,621 75
	46,2[illegible] 75
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861	$205,[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.	
On Fire Risks	$16[illegible] 55
On Marine Risks	17,[illegible] 77
On River Risks	5,[illegible] 42
	$125,[illegible] 74
Reinsurances	8,351 81
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,721 23
	$137,[illegible]
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	24,[illegible] 47
	$1[illegible]
Net profits, 30th November, 1861	$[illegible]
Net earned premiums	[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned	24,[illegible]
Amount participating in profits	$1[illegible]
The Company has the following assets, viz:	
Bills receivable for Premiums	$[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Invested in mortgage security	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$[illegible]

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, [illegible] and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible] Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary [illegible] who being duly sworn according to law, declared [illegible] the above accounts are just and true [illegible] and knowledge from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th December, 1861. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest on the scrip per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after 1st second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

[illegible]

CLARET—22 casks ordinary, 20 do family, in store and for sale by AD. COUTURIE, 21 and 23 Gravier st. dec8