THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,916.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANY. 1, 1864.

Sales at Auction on Saturday.

By R. T. Montgomery, at [illegible] o'clock, at salesroom No. 89 Camp street, cotton.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture; at 4½ o'clock, at Nos. 38 and 40 New Levee, hardware; at 12 o'clock, at Auctioneers' Exchange, improved lot of ground.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, one square of ground.

By the sheriff, at 4½ o'clock, on the premises No. 4 Union street, counting-house furniture.

NOTICE.—According to a general agreement among the city press, we shall issue no edition of the Bee to-morrow evening or Saturday morning.

The attention of our readers is called to our second page, where will be found auction and sheriff's sales, and other important notices.

PRO BONO PUBLICO, is smooth, [illegible] more honored in the breach than in the observance," but attached to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, it is significant of their value throughout the civilized world. For the cure of asthma, coughs, colds, cutaneous eruptions, and bankrupt constitutions, they are the sheet anchor of the sick.

STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA DETAINED.—As announced elsewhere, the steamship Columbia, which was to sail on Saturday morning, has been detained by superior orders until Sunday morning, when she will take her departure for New York and Havana.

The Sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 4 Union street, First District, furniture, harness, [illegible] chains, tools, &c., &c. See advertisement.

We are requested by Mr. R. T. Montgomery, Auctioneer, to state that included in the list of 190 bales cotton to be sold Saturday, 2d inst., are 160 bales of superior quality and staple, and newly ginned in this city.

COTTON.—R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, 2d instant, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, 89 Camp street, [illegible] bales cotton. See advertisement.

Saturday, the 2d instant, Messrs. McCerren & Landry, will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, on the ruins of Folger & Co.'s store, Nos. 38 and 40 New Levee street, iron, nails, safe, white lead, &c.; at 11 o'clock, household furniture, pianos, &c.; and at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a residence on Bienville street.

New Year Thoughts.

It is with no empty formality that we extend to our readers this morning a New Year greeting, and bid them good speed in their best hoped and endeavors. There is no occasion more fitting for the inculcation of lessons of cheerful fortitude and patient hope, however unsatisfying the old year's experiences may have been, than when we stand upon the boundary of another year, with an unexplored future before us. There lies another world, vaster than that to which Columbus steered, and one so hapless but he may hope to find in it somewhere that which may cheer and console. But we have no intention of writing a lay sermon, and no disposition to recriminate upon the past as barren and fruitless, while pointing to the possible riches of the future. Both future and past are under the same Providence. We wish to enforce the duty of always making the best of existing circumstances—never yielding to the paralysis of despair—but manfully grasping the opportunities and gratefully accepting the compensations of time. There are evils inseparable from every period of transition and conflict. Men can not combine the conditions of peace with the progress of war. But that is no reason why they should look exclusively at the evils of the hour, and [illegible] ignoring the fadeless beauty of nature, the unfailing bounties of Heaven, the duties that call them to exertion, and the faculties which qualify them for honestly seeking and generously bestowing happiness. No time is better than this starting point of the year to shake off the dust of inaction, and go forth bravely to win a rightful share of the untold riches stored in the great bank of the future for the cheerful and hopeful worker.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—An Attractive New Year Bill.—The announcement of the first performance in New Orleans to-night of Tom Taylor's new comedy entitled Babes in the Woods, will not fail to excite pleasant anticipations in the minds of all discriminating theatre-goers. No contemporary writer, perhaps, has produced so many dramatic compositions with as much average success as Tom Taylor. It is rare that one of his productions is not capable of sustaining itself without the aid of elaborate stage accessories; and this is one of the surest tests of the literary merit of a play. His comedies, however light their material, are pretty sure to be entertaining, without running into melodrama on the one hand, or, descending into mere farce on the other.

In the cast for the new piece we observe the names of Lawrence Barrett and Dan Setchell in parts originally played by them, and also the names of Lewis Baker and Joseph Barrett annexed to appropriate characters.

The night's entertainment will conclude with the musical farce of the Swiss Cottage, to which Viola Barrett will contribute the attraction of her pleasant vocalization.

Schiller's Robbers is announced for Saturday night.

Extraordinary Scene in Church.

An extraordinary scene occurred at the Park street Methodist church in Cincinnati recently. While the pastor was opening the services with prayer, the congregation were startled by a series of [illegible], that, for the time, most vigorously [illegible] from a female, accompanied by the sound of blows and of a scuffle. Rising to their feet the congregation discovered that a "personal difficulty" of the most unusual character was in progress right among them. The Commercial thus reports the affair:

It seems that for some time there have been some hostilities in the church between Mr. [illegible], a book publisher on Fourth street, and Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, both members of the church. Some months ago Barnitz preferred serious charges against Mrs. Jacobs, and there was a good deal of trouble in the church about it. Barnitz was superintendent of the Sabbath school, and used his influence to have Mrs. Jacobs driven from her position as a teacher of one of the classes. It is said that Barnitz made the threat that if she was not expelled from the school he would resign the superintendency, and she was, therefore, voted out.

The preferred charges against Mr. Barnitz of conduct unbecoming a christian gentleman, but was unable to press them to a trial. The difficulty between the two was a source of annoyance to the church members generally, and they did not want any thing more to say or do about it.

But there is no calculating the strategy of an infuriated woman; and so no one dreamed of the possibility of such a scene as came to pass yesterday. During the first prayer Mr. Barnitz, who leads the singing in the church, and has a prominent pew, which he occupies with his family, was kneeling and bowed in devotion. Mrs. Jacobs glided along the aisle, and, drawing a cowskin which she had concealed in her skirts, gave him a vehement stroke directly over the head, and followed it up hot and heavy, giving him a really tremendous lashing about the ears, before those in the vicinity could collect their scattered senses enough to interfere. She accompanied the blows with hysterical cries of 'Oh, you villain,' 'There, you traducer!' 'Slander a woman, will you,' &c. Dr. Hitchcock paused in the prayer, overwhelmed with amazement. Several leading members of the church made haste to quell the dreadful outbreak, when Mr. Jacobs drew a handful of cayenne pepper and plunged it into Barnitz's face, and then dashed it right and left, almost suffocating two or three elderly gentlemen who had interfered. She was at length removed from the church, and the services were proceeded with. As Mrs. Jacobs was put out at the door she said, "I am not satisfied." She has been for several years a member of the church, and alleges that she has been slandered and persecuted by Barnitz, and has been unable to obtain justice. Mr. Barnitz took the ordinary application that befell him pretty coolly, and attended church in the afternoon. It is not probable that Mrs. Jacobs will frequent that church much hereafter.

List of the Members of the Richmond Congress.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 19th of February next. The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over, with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire (18th of February each year); also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained:

SENATE.

Alabama—Richard Wilde Walker, 1870; Robert Jamison, 1868.

Arkansas—Robert W. Johnson, 1870; Chas. B. Mitchell, 1868.

Florida—James M. Baker, 1870; A. E. Maxwell, 1866.

Georgia—Herschel V. Johnson, 1870; Benjamin H. Hill, 1868.

Kentucky——————, 1870; H. B. Burnett, 1868.

Louisiana—Edward Sparrow, 1868; Thomas J. Semmes, 1866.

Mississippi—J. W. C. Watson, 1870; Albert G. Brown, 1866.

Missouri——————, 1870; ——————, 1866.

North Carolina—William A. Graham, 1870; Wm. T. Dortch, 1866.

South Carolina—James L. Orr, 1868; Robert W. Barnwell, 1866.

Tennessee——————, 1870; Landon C. Haynes, 1868.

Texas—W. S. Oldham, 1868; Louis T. Wigfall, 1866.

Virginia—R. M. T. Hunter, 1868; Allen T. Caperton, 1866.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama—1. Thomas J. Foster; 2. William R. Smith; 3. *W. R. W. Cobb; 4. *M. H. Cruikshank; 5. Francis S. Lyon; 6. W. P. Chilton; 7. David Clopton; 8. James L. Pugh; 9. *J. S. Dickinson.

Arkansas—We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

Florida—1. *S. St. George Rogers; 2. R. B. Hilton.

Georgia—1. Julian Hartridge; 2. *William E. Smith; 3. *Mark H. Blandford; 4. *Clifford Anderson; 5. *J. T. Shewmake; 6. *J. H. Echols; 7. *James M. Smith; 8. *George N. Lester; 9. *H. P. Bell; 10. Warren Akin.

Kentucky—No election for next Congress.

Louisiana—1. Charles J. Villeré; 2. Charles M. Conrad; 3. Duncan F. Kenner; 4. Lucien J. Dupré; 5. Henry Marshall; 6. John Perkins, Jr.

Mississippi—1. J. A. Orr; 2. W. D. Holder; 3. Israel Welsh; 4. Henry C. Chambers; 5. Otho R. Singleton; 6. Ethel Barksdale; 7. J. T. Lampkins.

Missouri—The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

North Carolina—1. W. H. N. Smith; 2. *R. C. Yellowley; 3. *J. T. Leach; 4. *Thos. C. Fuller; 5. *Josiah Turner, Jr.; 6. *John A. Gilmer; 7. *Samuel H. Christian; 8. *J. G. Ramsay; 9. B. S. Gaither; 10. George W. Logan.

South Carolina—1. *James H. Witherspoon; 2. W. Porcher Miles; 3. Lewis M. Ayer; 4. W. D. Simpson; 5. James Farrow; 6. W. W. Boyce.

Tennessee—1. J. B. Heiskell; 2. William G. Swan; 3. *A. S. Colyar; 4. *John P. Murray; 5. H. S. Foote; 6. *E. A. Keeble; 7. *James M. Callom; 8. Thomas Menees; 9. J. D. C. Atkins; 10. John V. Wright; 11. David M. Currin.

Texas—1. John A. Wilcox; 2. Claiborne C. Herbert; 3. A. M. Branch; 4. Frank B. Sexton; 5. *J. R. Baylor; 6. *S. H. Morgan.

Virginia—1. *Robert L. Montague; 2. Robert H. Whitfield; 3. *Williams C. Wickham; 4. Thomas S. Gholson; 5. Thomas S. Bocock; 6. John Goode, Jr.; 7. *William C. Rives; 8. D. C. Dejarnette; 9. *David Funston; 10. *F. W. M. Holliday; 11. John B. Baldwin; 12. Waller R. Staples; 13. *Fayette McMullen; 14. Samuel A. Miller; 15. Robert Johnston; 16. Charles W. Russell.

The asterisks indicate new members — forty, so far as ascertained.

The Monitors Criticised.

The New York World thus sums up the services and the deficiencies of the monitor fleet:

"Of great service. Their sudden fame and the rapidity of their construction put a spell upon the faculties of Europe, and carried us safely through the most critical period of our foreign relations. The success of their encounters with the Virginia and the Atlanta has been worth to us the cost of the whole fleet. Still it must not be denied that the country has been under a pleasant delusion. Their most important claim—that of invulnerability—has not been sustained. Aside from such powers of endurance as they really possess, they are in every way inferior. They are not easily maneuvred in the water. Their speed, low at first, is diminished by one-half in a few months after their completion, by the fouling of their bottoms. They are unserviceable in rough weather. They easily founder at sea. Their slowness totally unfits them for giving chase to hostile vessels, as do the fewness of their guns and the slowness of their fire for encountering well armed forts. Deficient ventilation renders them fatal to the health of their men in hot climates. They seem well adapted only for auxiliary defense of harbors and still inland waters.

A Brief Family History.

The following touching piece of family history is given by the Richmond Enquirer.

Happening to step in at one of the public offices of the city yesterday, in which a kind, simple-hearted, grey-haired and humble old man has been employed for many years, we struck upon the war as a passing topic, when the old gentleman, who was sweeping up the rubbish around the fire, thus delivered himself, with an easy, quiet resignation, that was truly touching: —"I had about a thousand dollars saved up when this war broke out, and a house of my own, and a slave, woman. I had a son, and a fine man he was, at least, they all said so. But the thousand dollars sort o' dwindled away to nothing somehow; and now that the woman's dead, I suppose the house will go soon, if I don't look sharp. He was a fine boy, my son was.

"He went in at the first Manassas, and was in most of the other fights, and the six days' battle around here; then came the battle of Cedar Run, and the second Manassas and Sharpsburg. He went through all safe. We thought he was mighty lucky. He came down to see us then, and visiting round, went to the post office where he used to be employed, to see the boys. When he came home, I said I knew they wanted him back there, and asked him didn't they offer him a situation. 'Yes,' he said, 'at a thousand dollars a year.' 'Well,' said I, 'ain't that better than lying about up yonder in the cold and rain?'

"They want all the men in the army they can get," he said, "and I wouldn't leave it for a thousand a day." I stopped talking to him. We had his new uniform all ready for him. They had it done, made him a lieutenant then. He went away, and we never saw him alive again. The battle of Fredericksburg came on and they got him. It was the 13th of December. (A pause.) He was a fine boy they said—a better never pulled a trigger. (Another pause.) We could hardly tell him when we saw him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Four soldiers were up before Judge Atocha yesterday, charged with having been in a row at the house of Mrs. Jackson, who was charged with furnishing whisky to the soldiers. The woman got off with a lecture, as the evidence did not convict her, the soldier, Smith, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, for having been the cause of the muss, and the others were sent to their regiments with a flea in their ears.

A compositor and music teacher was tried yesterday for composing Confederate and seditious music, and publishing and circulating them, and having of the contraband in possession. The accused is newly married, and resides there without complying with General Order No. 41, regarding the oath required. A jealous woman, who was aware of the facts, told the whole story to Mme. Duane on the bridal night of the accused, and a watch was set to trace the musical individual.

The young wife learned the extent of the danger, conjured up by her detested rival. She converted the young benedict into a real Union man who had taken the President's pardoning oath, and reported his own musical doings. In this condition he bravely met the Lieutenant, and stood his trial, defended by E. Meyers, Esq. The accused was dismissed on his parole to return and furnish a bond to restrain his talents in the political line.

Inquests.—Ida Goelher, a colored girl, died of inflammation of the bowels at No. 396 Baronne street.

Sam. Lyons, a free colored man, 60 years of age, had caught cold, and suffered in consequence of want before he came to the Workhouse. The cold proved fatal to the old man, who died there yesterday morning.

A colored woman, whose antecedents did not appear, died yesterday suddenly at No. 144 Rampart street, near Burgundy, of disease of the heart.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Esq., Presiding.—Officer Grube is an officer in the First District Recorder's Court, but turned up last night in the Recorder's Court of the Second District. He explained to the Recorder, that a certain city ordinance and a State law prohibit gambling, and that he charged Jno. Kepper, P. B. Pargoud, Louis Parée, and Pa. White with having been engaged at gambling in a house at the corner of Treme and Conti streets. The Judge could not find any guilt, and discharged the accused, who, it appears, were only playing a social game.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Colleen Bawn, it is intimated, will be taken from the Varieties' boards after to-night, and a new bill may be expected for New Year's night.

COAL PROSPECT.—It is said that the late rise in the Ohio river has enabled 5,000,000 bushels of coal to be floated to Cincinnati and places below.

The Emperor of Brazil.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following sketch of Don Pedro II, present Emperor of Brazil, from the pen of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, just returned from his fourth visit to that country.

Let no one figure to himself a ruler with a people at his beck and call; let no one imagine the barbarous despotism of an Emperor of Siam, or the refined, but nevertheless strict, absolutism of a Louis Napoleon, or of the autocrat of all the Russias. The Emperor of Brazil is a constitutional monarch, with powers perhaps more limited than those possessed by the Queen of England. Brazil, with the exception of some of the Hispano American countries, has as bad a colonial foundation as could well be imagined.—The day's of Portugal's greatness began to wane before the largest emigration went to Brazil. Under the Marquis of Pombal—the most far-seeing statesman that Portugal ever produced—there was an improvement about 100 years ago. Brazil's colonization was systemized, revenues were regulated, and great undertakings were begun on the Amazon and upon the wide extended sea coast. Pombal looked forward to the time when the Portuguese monarchy would have its seat of power in the new world, and fondly hoped that some convenient place near the mouth of the mighty Amazon would be the future capital. Hence the public buildings erected at Para, while Pombal held the reins of power at Lisbon, were on a scale far beyond colonial wants. A new set of men, native Brazilians, came upon the stage at the beginning of this century.

Such were the Andradas and others who took such a prominent part when Brazil gained her independence. After this event, in 1822, Brazilians began to think for themselves, and when Don Pedro I, the father of the present Emperor undertook to place himself above the Constitution of the country, the people, justly jealous for their rights, were not slow to show him that he was a constitutional, and not an absolute monarch. Perhaps the Brazilians strained their rights too far, and were not forbearing enough to the one popular idol, who had led them into independence. The result was the abdication of the First Emperor in favor of the present monarch, who was then a little boy of six years. When this boy, Don Pedro II., during a regency, was placed under Jose Bonifacio de Andrada, who combined something of the character of the Elder Adams, Patrick Henry, and Franklin, he manifested a surprising aptitude for science, art and literature. He cultivated, practically, engineering, chemistry and painting. He became an assiduous student of languages and of literature, and as he drew near his majority his time was chiefly taken up in scientific experiments. He derived a lesson from his father's downfall, and seemed determined to gain the affections of the people by his abilities, his culture and his character for virtue. He has been amply rewarded. To day he has the warmest devotion of his subjects.

Moral Heroines.

The following beautiful passages occurred in a sermon lately delivered by Mrs. Rev. J. C. French, of Brooklyn:

Who shall exclude women from this galaxy of the truly great? Few are the historians, few the poets, who have sung in fitting strains her praises. It needs a De Stael or Hemans, that's pen with the point of a diamond is needed. Those who shall engage our attention will ever be in the darkness of unwritten history. We may sketch the portrait of some upon whom our own eyes have looked.

That young maiden is a moral heroine whose convictions of propriety and of the untold power of influence constrain her, after unseen and mighty wrestlings, to deny herself, certain worldly pleasures, which the Church of Christ considers forbidden or doubtful.

Again, many a mother is a moral heroine, whose nobleness and martyrdom Eternity only will reveal. With the morning light, the father is on his way to the whirl of the business thoroughfare or to the convent of his counting-room. She is left alone with her children—They are playful, thoughtless, impetuous, exacting, inquisitive. They must be kept from mischief, they must be permitted due indulgence and restrained from lawlessness, they must be amused, incited, instructed; their quarrels must be composed, their differences harmonized, their wants must be supplied, their restlessness ingeniously turned to advantage. She must sew for them, keep them tidy, read to them, sing with them, play with them, pray with them, and at the same time neglect not herself, nor her other household duties. She must see company in the parlor while she preserves decorum in the nursery. Her spirit is a thousand times wearied, her hands and feet aching with fatigue; can have no respite, her house must be in order against the father's return, the evening meal must be ready, her face must be cheerful, her welcome cordial, her yearning for sympathy and assistance smothered: for, forsooth, it is not his greater spirit worn out and vexed with Wall street. She must not obtrude her cares upon his evening rest; the children must be quieted or put to bed, that he may not be disturbed, and she must wrap all her daily trials, vexations, disappointments, failures and griefs, closely within her own night garments, and exhausted, she pillows her head. And this is her life! The children grow up into obedience, usefulness, manliness, and the father congratulates himself upon his hopeful offspring, scarce knowing that the devoted, self-sacrificing mother has reproduced herself in nearly every line of their character. Such a mother! Let the angels who hover over the scene of her daily discipline, who touch their wings above her sleeping form, who bear at last her freed spirit to its everlasting rest, sing her praises, for earth's records will never fully embalm her worth.

In like manner also is woman heroic in her relation as wife. Can it be written, or told, what she endures, when he who, with unrestrained caresses received her plighted faith and bore her to his home, is faithless to his vow, toys with her holy love, lavishes upon others the smiles and tenderness which belong only to her, leaves her in the long evenings to loneliness and sighs, is irritated by her gentle reproaches whether of look or word, repels her fondness, beclouds the household, chafing under the restraint of his conjugal tie? Yet, let there be only an occasional evidence of an underworking affection, and her spirit, though pained and mocked, "like the vine which the oak has shaken off, will bend closely to its leaning trust again."

"Make her a slave—steal from her rosy cheek
By needless jealousies; let the last star
Leave her a watcher by your couch of pain;
Wrong her by petulance, suspicion, all
That makes her cup a bitterness—yet give
One evidence of love, and earth has not
An emblem of devotedness like hers."

Her spirit, so sensitive, so delicate, so finely strung, so true to womanly instincts, that, if once toyed with too long, overmasters by its pride everything out of Heaven, is yet ruled, chastened, and subjected, till she is a heroine more worthy of the name than she who led to victory at Orleans the glittering eagle of France.

The editor of an English paper was presented with a stone, upon which was carved the following letters. The editor was informed that the stone was taken from an old building, and he was requested to solve the inscription. It read:

Fono | Att
Lesin | Unthe
Esta | Stag
A | Is

Eminent men were called to consult upon the matter, and after an immense amount of time had been consumed, they were informed that the stone was:

For cattle to rub their tails against!

A ingenious personage has discovered a most economical way of lighting cities, and proposes to apply it to Paris. Balloons, from the cars of which are to emanate an electric light, are to be fixed at certain stations, and hover over the city, at the proportion of one balloon to 80,000 persons; the city would be lighter at night than it often is in winter by day.

A new York journal says: The capture of Dr. George B. Peters, who killed the rebel General Van Dorn, has been mentioned. He was carried to Meridian, Miss., and subsequently brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, on the 25th of November. After a hearing he was discharged.

A SHAM ARISTOCRACY.—A New York correspondent of the Missouri Republican thus records his observations of social life in that city:

New York is a wonderful place. It is the depository of the active energies of the nation. Every phase of life is there depicted. In the business departments it is strong, and the wealth gathered is almost astounding. But outside of the business circle men and women give themselves up to the tyranny of fashion. Thousands of dollars are annually spent for the most tinsel able daubs of paintings. A third rate opera singer receives plaudits and a more substantial testimony in patronage. A retired tallow dealer builds a house after the fashion of some antiquated castle on the Rhine. He will have the front gate, the embattled walls and towers, an observatory, and a front garden of about 40x40 feet. The desire for display has been uppermost and in his greed to have the most for his money, the basement is of wood and part of the superstructure of brick. His castle has been painted to represent granite, but the rains have bared the brick and the wood, he has revealed a sham. A sham aristocracy has been growing quite rapidly of late. Accident has put money into the pockets of thousands who never expected to be more than plain clerks or workmen. Success seems to have turned the brain and all sorts of extravagances are the result. The old families, who have been hitherto considered the aristocracy, retire into the shades of plain clothing and quiet life; but the more youthful and rapid growth of this fungi swell and strut and po's on airs to disgust decency. Talks of "good morning" at five o'clock, P. M., as if regardless of the passage of time; dresses in all the gaudy colors that can be had; buys paste diamonds; and, to cap the climax of folly, the female dress their hair to represent a butterfly—an insect whose whole life is of gaiety and whose sole existence is for the propagation of the species.

It is such people as these who make us live in a false atmosphere, and who produce most of the impurities by which we are surrounded. Like the meeting of the Ohio and Missouri waters, this class of people in the stream of life do not commingle freely; they may be seen in huge blotches on the surface, soon, however, to be forgotten in the depth of the ocean to which we tend.

[From a Northern Exchange.]

Financial Terms Explained.

It is well to know the meaning of the business terms we read in our daily papers. For instance, we wonder how it is that "bulls" and "bears," "lame ducks" and "shorts" can be as common in Wall street as in Aroostook. Let us explain a few of these phrases which pass under our notice. A "bear" broker is a man who bears down upon the market, depressing prices so that he may buy at a low figure. When he has broken the market he is apt to turn into a "bull" and tosses up prices so as to run off his low bought stocks at a profit. Large amounts of sales are made on time, and a man who cannot fulfill his contract is a "lame duck." If you should sell a thousand dollars worth of gold at fifty per cent. premium on ten days' time, and have no gold to sell, you would become a "short" seller; because you trust to the fall of gold to replace at a lower rate the amount sold. In buying on time, the purchaser can call for his stock at any day before the expiration of the period agreed upon, and the seller on time can deliver within the specified time.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

You [illegible] [illegible] of Government bonds of 1881 at 109, it means that the bond sells at that price, carrying with it the last coupon, from January or July 1.

This bond is sold "flat"—the interest, being thrown in. A "seven-thirty" note we read, is sold at 106¾, and in this case the interest on the last coupon is added to the price of the bond so that in reality there is not much difference in the price of the two securities. A "certificate of indebtedness" is always sold so that the accrued interest shall be added. They are of two kinds, coin and currency. The former all mature before March 4, 1864, and have their interest payable in gold. Currency certificates are simply twelve months' notes, at six per cent. Bonds payable principal and interest in gold. The first named bond has twenty years to run; the latter may run twenty years, unless Uncle Sam wants to pay up; which he can do at any time after five years from date of the bond, and this is why we call them "five-twenty."

The seven-thirty note is payable in paper, but the interest in gold. They can be exchanged for a twenty year gold bond at [illegible] interest [illegible].

A Year's Losses in the War.

Somebody undertakes in a Northern journal thus to condense the details of Gen. Halleck's report, and to draw inferences therefrom:

During the year our losses were:

Killed	10,079	Guns	42
Missing	20,677	Small arms	3,640
Wounded	31,718		

And 10,196 men reported under the heads of "our losses," "killed and wounded," or "killed, wounded and missing."

Our captures were:

Colors	52	Boats	158
Prisoners	86,786	Cattle	3,643
Guns	266	Horses	1,175
Small arms	44,822		

Besides in one place "large stores," in another four thousand four hundred pounds powder and one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of cartridges, and in another, in the language of Gen. Grant, "arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men."

From this it appears that our loss during the year in killed, wounded and missing was ninety-two thousand seven hundred and seventy men.

If the rebels "killed and wounded," of which we have no account in this report, bear the same proportion to "prisoners" that ours does, their loss during the year must have been enormous, reaching to over three hundred thousand men.

John Bright and President Lincoln.

Last summer, says a New York journal, a young Englishman, named Alfred Rubery, was tried at San Francisco, in company with two others, for treason, the trio having endeavored to follow the example of the Alabama, and commit depredations on the high seas under the rebel flag. They were convicted, and Rubery was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000. His relatives at Birmingham learning this, interested John Bright in the case, and he—through Senator Sumner—laid the case before President Lincoln. Subsequently the President gave an order directing the Attorney General to make out the pardon, and, it is said, that it will contain an expression of the gratification with which the favor is granted to Mr. Bright, whose conduct in reference to the war entitle him to the gratitude of all loyal Americans.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

Maidenhood

BY WILLIAM SMITH.

Beautiful Sis, with her eyes cast down,
And her braided hair, so glossy and brown;
[illegible]
The fairest face I have seen to-day,
With a look, though lowly and meek to me,
Royal and proud as a queen's might be.

Beautiful Sis, with her eyes cast down,
And her jewelled arm and her costly gown,
Sitting alone in the lustrous light,
The fairest face I have seen to-night;
[illegible]
Beautiful all but the life she leads.

She went from our village years ago,
Cast out by her kindred to bear her woe;
[illegible]
I knew her now that again we meet,
And she that used to be fair to a crown,
Must meet my gaze with her eyes cast down.

The music swells and the music falls,
And pass to proud measures along the walls,
But I only think of a guileless look
Killed by the shame of a daughter lost,
And a mother with too soon silvered head,
Who weeps for a daughter worse than dead.

And who is so cruel to his heart within
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The music swells and the music falls,
And the last note swells to the lofty walls;
Beautiful Sis, it is time to go home,
Outcast of Albion, waif of the foam!
Who [illegible] agony over will his
[illegible] his head on thy breast and die?

Beginning to Walk.

He's caught his courage, the darling;
He's been in our ship but a year;
[illegible]
[illegible]

But he soon will bear more of the billows,
And learn the salt taste of the wave;
One voyage, though it's short, is sufficient,
When our ports are the cradle and grave.

[Chamber's Journal.

THE SCARCITY OF GENUINE BOURBON.—Some parties interested in the liquor trade seem to have misunderstood our remarks of last week on the scarcity of genuine Bourbon whisky. We did not mean to say that there is none whatever of the genuine article to be found. What we meant to say was, that of the amount of fluid sold under that name, the quantity of the real beverage to be met with was but a drop in the bucket. For instance, there is now on hand in the city of New York over 50,000 barrels of whisky purporting to be Bourbon, and sold under that designation. Now, there are three counties in Kentucky that manufacture this whisky, and no distiller manufactures over 500 barrels a year; and the whole amount manufactured yearly in the three counties mentioned—Nelson, Harrison and Bourbon—does not exceed 10,000 barrels, if it reaches that figure, and yet we have consumed in this country, within the last three years, over a hundred thousand barrels—more than enough to launch the Great Eastern. Of course, the greater part of the amount imbibed is made elsewhere than in Kentucky, chiefly in Baltimore and New York. Some of it derives its origin from Ohio. The fact that General Boyle, as previously stated, has prohibited the manufacture of the article entirely, of course diminished the supply; and the chances of a purchaser obtaining the genuine article, though some few bottles no doubt have a limited quantity on hand, is about equal to the chances of drawing a prize in a lottery.—N. Y. Mercury.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard Presiding.—Anna Domingo and John Domingo went on a little frolicking excursion, and, as it is went, they got drunk. The Recorder sent Anna to the Workhouse for four months, and John for sixty days.

Wm. Bentley was determined to sweep and cleanse his house in preparation of New Year's day. For this purpose and for some little traffic he stole some brooms from Moore's grocery store. He was sent to the Workhouse as a vagrant.

Robert Ellis and George Sleaning were up on the charge of stealing staves. The Recorder sent them to the Workhouse for 60 days.

Peter Kennedy was introduced by officer West to the most favorable notice of the Recorder, who ordered quarters for him at Captain Mitchel's.

Chas. Kister and John McGuire, who tried to find the bottom of the whisky tumbler, but had to succumb to the effects of the liquor, were ordered to pay a fine of $5.

The darkey sailor Henry Williams, who deserted his vessel, and was arrested for an assault and battery, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1863.

We have but few changes to notice in our money market this week, with a continued upward movement in Specie, under which both Gold and Silver have advanced ½a1 ₱ cent. on last Thursday's figures. The market has been more liberally supplied with Domestic Exchange, but rates have shown few variations, excepting towards the close, when Bank Sight on New York could be had at a reduction. The Christmas holiday and the heavy rain storm yesterday practically restricted the commercial week to four business days. Excluding the sales of cotton on last Thursday, which are added to our commercial report to this week's business, the trade in that staple has been on a quite limited scale, operations having been checked by the limited supply on sale, which is estimated at not over 1500 to 1800 bales, and the pretensions of holders being generally fully ½c ₱ lb above the views of buyers.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed only a moderate business to-day and more irregularity in rates. A fair amount of first class New York Sight and one day's Sight was sold at ¾a1 ₱ cent. discount, but there were other negotiations at 1½ and some as low as 1¾. Sixty days' Sight sold at 1½, and thirty day's Sight was offered at 2, and might have been had at a fraction less. The supply of strictly Sight bills is very limited, parties preferring to draw at one day's or three day's Sight. An advance in the rates of Sight bills at one, two, three and thirty days' Sight offering, but it [illegible] with it the demand unless for very first class signatures. One of the Banks was willing to check at ½ ₱ cent. discount, but the others asked par. Dealers supplied their customers at par and ¼a½ ₱ cent. discount for Sight and one day's Sight. There was but little counter demand, considering that to-morrow will be a holiday, and the New York mail will close in the evening. Foreign Exchange is decidedly stiffer. One of the banks, which has been drawing Sterling at 170 for payment in Legal Tender notes, sold to day at 172, same terms. The others ask 171, or equal to 170 for currency. Private bills may be quoted at 165a167½ and 170, the last being the asking rate for strictly first class. We noticed sales to-day at 167. There is very little to be had at 165. The banks hold Francs at 3 60a3 25, while the outside market is quoted at 3 30a3 40.

The Specie market continued buoyant but not very active from scant supplies. We noticed some round sums of Gold sold at 57½ per cent premium and some others as low as 57¼ and up high as 58. Dealers paid 55, 56a57 for the small sums offered, at their counters and sold at 57a58. Silver in New York at from 45a46 per cent premium. We noticed a round lot sold at 47¼. This is for half dollars. American dollars commanded 55 premium. They are wanted both for the customs and for shipment to New York. There are few Mexican dollars offering. To fill up boxes for New York 5½ or even 2 per cent premium in Gold would have been paid for bright coin. Dealers exchange Gold for them at par, or give 55 a57 per cent premium in currency.

Legal Tender notes when wanted for special purposes, command ½a¼ ₱ cent. premium, but generally circulate at par with other currency. Citizens' Bank notes command 1¼ ₱ cent. premium. Dealers offer 1¼ ₱ cent. premium for Canal, but ask [illegible]. Crescent City are in request at 60a62½ and 64c. ₱ dollar. Dealers ask 64. Bank of Louisiana has also been bought at [illegible] and 51c., Merchants' are quoted at 35a36¼.

Nothing has transpired in which to predicate quotation for Gas Light stock since the dividend. City Railroad is held at 12½. The last sale of Bank Stock reported was a small lot of Canal at 49a50. There is still some on sale, which is held at 50. We hear of nothing in Insurance Scrip. It may be quoted at 25a30c ₱ dollar, according to date of the Company, but has sold above the outside rate.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 31, 1863.

COTTON.—The very limited supply on sale, and the greater part of it being held at figures above the views of buyers, leaves but little scope for any movement at private sale. Hence the only transactions reported to-day are 7 bales Extra Pickings at 60c; 4 Repacked at 54, and 20 do at 56c. At auction, 132 bales, embracing very desirable lots, went off at irregular rates, as follows: 2 bales Motes at 6c., 3 poor Pickings at 36c, 2 Pickings at 38c, 2 Repacked, dry damaged, at 40½c, 3 Repacked and Pickings at 50½c, 30 Ordinary, red, no staple, at 44c, 12 same description at 50½c, 6 Repacked at 51c., 1 bale do at 56c, 1 do at 59½c, 10 bales do at 51c., 3 Good Ordinary, stained, at 69½c, 2 Strict Good Ordinary at 69c, 3 Rebaled (1 Strict Low Middling, stained, and 1 Middling) at 70½c, 24 Low Middling, dusty, at 70½c, 21 Liverpool Middling, stained, at 71½c., 8 Strict Middling to Good Middling at 72½, 18 do at 77½c., and 2 Ginned [illegible] at 61 00. Prodicating quotations mainly on the business at private sale. Low Middling may be placed at 70a71c, Middling at 72a73c, Strict Middling at 74c, and Good Middling at 75c, but the principal holders ask about 1c. higher.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The demand was more general to-day, but owing to inclement weather and to the very bad condition of the levee the sales of Sugar were confined to 300 hhds., privately and by auction, at previous prices. Common to Good Common 9a10½c; Fair to Fully Fair 11a11½c; Prime to Choice 11½a12½c; Yellow Clarified 11½a12½c, and White Clarified, new crop, 13a14½c. Of Molasses, 1700 bbls. sold, privately and by auction, at 45a50c for ordinary, 52a50c for prime, and 54c. for choice new crop.

FEED.—The sales comprise small lots of Louisiana yellow Corn at $1 63½c, 150 sacks Oats at $1 27½a$1 30 ₱ bushel, and 300 bales Hay at $35 ₱ ton.

FLOUR.—To-day's sales are confined to 300 bbls. on private terms, and 200 bbls. good Extra at $9 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—25 boxes Cheese sold at 15½c., and 25 firkins Northern Butter at 34½c ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—The sales comprise 100 bags Rio at 36½c and 80 do at 37c. ₱ lb. The market is firm, with an upward tendency, and some holders have refused to sell under 40c. ₱ lb.

LARD.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 100 kegs prime sold at 14c., and 100 do at 14¼c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—1700 bbls. damaged Flour sold at $6 75a$7 [illegible] 12 do Sugar at $3 [illegible]c; 20 firkins Lard at 12c.; 18 firkins Butter at 17a[illegible]c.; 25 boxes Cheese at 20¼c; 10 tierces and 10 cases Hams at [illegible]c; 150 bbls. Apples at $2 [illegible]; 5 bales Moss at [illegible]c. ₱ lb; 70 bbls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel at $1 45a$11; 12 hhds damaged Salmon at $2 [illegible]; 5 firkins Lard at 13½c, 146 reams Wrapping Paper at $1 [illegible]; 1100 lbs. Baltic bulk at 1½c; 700 small bags do. 25c. ₱ bag, and 5 cases Olive Oil at $7 50.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 1, 1864.

No arrivals. Amount of Stock sold was 75 Beeves, 30 Hogs, 25 Veals and 12 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 117 Beeves, 335 Hogs, 405 Sheep, 38 Veals and 61 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Comet, Mountfort, for Philadelphia, J Workman & co

Schr Flora, Bottcher, for Port Hudson, Master
Steamer Lafourche, Sharp, for Thibodaux, Master
Steamer Continental, Bixby, for St Louis, Master
Steamer D G Taylor, Carlisle, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, 24 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fosdick—4th district.
Schr Fontainbleau, Faron, from Madisonville—Sundries
Lugger Telegraph, Amores, from Coast—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Jennie Rogers, Mcguin, from Baton Rouge
Black Hawk, Ayles, from Bayou Sara
Belle Creole, Long, from Napoleonville

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Transit, Elliott, from New York
Ship Investigator, Carver, from New York, 31 inst
Bark H W Boynton, Mitchell, from Philadelphia
Schr Walter Raleigh, Mickerson, from New York
Schr Annie E Lewis

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Comet—196 hhds sugar, 773 bbls molasses, 267 sks cotton seed.

PORT BARANCAS—Per schr Flora—40 bxs cheese, 35 firkins butter, 5 bbls flour, 35 bbls potatoes, 1 do whisky, 1 do lard, 1 hhd sugar, 12 bxs candles, 2 bxs soap, 3 tierces hams and sundries.

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Lafourche—250 gunny bags, 20 empty bbls, 2 bbls flour, 5 bbls whisky, 2 do brandy.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—220 hhds sugar, 400 bbls molasses, 270 pkgs sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer D G Taylor—345 hhds sugar, 600 bbls molasses, 21 do oranges, 260 pkgs sundries.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Pequonnock—315 tons coal, U S Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Fontainbleau—54 cords wood to master.

COAST—Per lugger Telegraph—14 sks cotton in seed, 700 oranges, bales moss to order.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—[illegible] hhds sugar, R McKee—[illegible] do do, 21 bbls molasses, 18 sks cotton in seed, Friedlander & Gerson—[illegible] bales cage, F Myers—[illegible] bales cotton, A Thibaut—[illegible] do do to order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Black Hawk—[illegible] bales cotton, J Lane—12 do, F J DuBilves—77 sks cotton in seed, A S Mansfield—32 do, Bower & Garner—[illegible] do do, 12 bales, J Tardos—[illegible] sks corn, J Deguise—[illegible] hhds sugar, 17[illegible] bbls molasses, 10 half do do, Graham, H. [illegible]—16 do do, D Montigny—[illegible] bbls molasses, 15 do others, [illegible] 25 do sirup, A LeBlanc.

NAPOLEONVILLE—Per steamer Belle Creole—1 hhd sugar, 73 bbls sirup, [illegible] bbls molasses, 60 half do do, S F [illegible]—125 sks corn, S P Griffin.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R. R.

[illegible] hhds sugar, 1[illegible] bbls molasses, Capt Crossen—1[illegible] do, A C Moore—13 do, Lobit & Charpentier—4 do do, 1[illegible] sks cotton in seed, A S Mansfield—[illegible] bbls molasses, F J DuBilves—[illegible] do do, 21 hhds sugar, A P Nelson—[illegible] do do, 6 Friedlander—14 do, J N Jackson—1[illegible] bbls molasses, S [illegible]—31 do do, 64 sks cotton in seed, Brott & Davis—7 do, Schneider & Zuberbier.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET

LEWIS BAKER..........STAGE MANAGER

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1864

A Happy New Year!

A NEW COMEDY BY TOM TAYLOR.

First time in New Orleans of the laughable comedy, in three acts, entitled

BABES IN THE WOOD

Pronounced by critics and the public one of the most [illegible] efforts of this popular author.

MEDLEY DANCE..........Miss Salisbury.

To conclude with the musical farce of

THE SWISS COTTAGE.

☞ Saturday—The fine drama of THE ROBBERS.

In rehearsal—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to situation, from $3 to $6; Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50c; Loges, 50c; White Gallery, 25c; Quadroon Gallery, 50c; Colored Gallery, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second tier, 75c, per seat, or $3 per box.

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

☞ Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock. Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, (city railroad), after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. jan1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SPALDING & ROGERS..........PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 1864.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Two Performances To-Day—The Full and Entire CIRCUS TROUPE

The Trained DOGS and MONKEYS [illegible] and every member of this great combination in the Circle at each performance.

☞ For prices of admission see bills of the day.

☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given on WEDNESDAY (Jan. 30) FRIDAY (Jan 1) and SATURDAY (Jan 2) at NOON, commencing at 12 M. to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock—Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. jan1

Private Lessons.

A YOUNG CREOLE LADY, who possesses many years experience in teaching, wishes to give lessons to children in private families. She teaches French, English, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. Prices moderate, and good city references given. Apply at the office of the Bee, or at No. 30 St. Bernard street, between Moralès and Good Children streets. de15 1f

Notice..........Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from No. 4 Magazine street to 37 Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, such brands as Cabanas, Partagas, Intimidad, Meridiana, Rabajas, Imperial, Flor de la Habana, &c., &c.
de31 1m JAYME MAGI, Importer.

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association,
New Orleans, December 30, 1863.

THE officers and members are hereby notified to meet next SUNDAY, January 3d, 1864, at half-past two o'clock, P. M., at the Hall on St. Louis street, for the purpose of attending the annual meeting and electing officers for the ensuing term.

And also to meet on MONDAY, January 4th, 1864, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., to attend the regular monthly meeting.

Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President.
de31 3t F. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Dec. 30th, 1863.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 1st February next, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
de31 staw E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Gas Light Company,
New Orleans, December 28th, 1863.

THE Board of Directors of this Company, at their meeting on the 28th instant, declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th of January next.
de29 1m WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. BONEY,
ISAAC ISRAEL.

New Orleans, December 1, 1863.

Referring to the above, the undersigned announces that the business will in future be continued for his own account and under his own name.
dec2 1m M. BONEY, No. 177 Poydras st.

STATIONERY.

Notice to the Mercantile Community.

JUST RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS — A full and complete assortment of

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY,

SUITABLE FOR

THE COUNTING-HOUSE OR PUBLIC OFFICE,

At the Old Established House of

GIBSON & ARMSTRONG,
39 Camp street.

☞ Printing, Ruling and Book-Binding done at short notice, and in the best style of the art. dec12 1m

JOHN TOUSO
NOTARY PUBLIC,

38..........Exchange Alley..........38.

Will attend to all Marine and Commercial Business. Adjusting of Averaging; Noticising and Extending Protest for Sea and Steamboat Captains.

Collection of Notes and Brokerage in general.
de1 6m

GEO. W. GRAHAM. WM. C. GRAHAM.

Geo. W. Graham & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

46 and 47 Front and 45 and 46 Fulton streets.
Dealers in all kinds of Boat and Bar Stores. dec1 1m

JOSEPH H. WILSON & CO.,

DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Teas, and Cigars,

Have removed from 25 Lafayette Street, to

150...TCHOUPITOULAS STREET...150

Between Julia and St Joseph Streets,

Where they will always keep on hand a large stock of
ASSORTED WINES,
LIQUORS,
TEAS AND CIGARS,

At the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ Depot of CROOKER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS.
dec1 1m

E. ROLLAND,
WIG MAKER,

No. 49 Chartres Street, Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

INFORMS his numerous customers and the public that he has removed to No. 49 Chartres street, where all goods in his line, and all the finest Perfumery will be found as heretofore, at reduced prices.

A Hair-Dressing Saloon for the Ladies, and a Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon for Children, are attached to the store. dec8 1m

Notice.

No. 25 MAGAZINE STREET,
December 31st, 1863.

BY order of Major-General Banks, the steamship COLUMBIA, for New York, is detained until 9 o'clock Sunday morning.
jan1 2t WM. J. REID.

New Orleans Typographical Union.

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, January 3, 1864.

The semi-annual Election for Officers will be held, and other business of importance transacted.

At the last regular Monthly Meeting a resolution was passed cancelling all dues which have accrued against members since January, 1861.

Members are particularly requested to attend at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company.
By order:
jan1 2t TIM H. DRAPER, Recording Secretary.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn and endorsed by Henry Arlinghaus, dated on the 21st day of April 1863, for the sum of $181 25, and made payable three years after date, paraphed No Varietur by S. Magner, Notary, on the 20th of April, 1863. The public are cautioned against negotiating said Note, as the payment of the same has been stopped. dec29 1f

REMOVAL.

MR. E. BORDELOIS, dealer in Wines and Liquors, has removed to No. 41, Old Levee street.
nov19 3m

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON......COTTON.

190 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 2d, 1864, at one o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street—190 bales COTTON.
Samples ready for inspection at sale. jan1

Furniture at Auction

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles St.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, their regular sale day for furniture and merchandise, January 2d, at 11 o'clock, at their mart Masonic Hall—A general assortment of FURNITURE, several Pianos, &c., &c.
Terms cash. jan1

BY PHINNEY & AMORY
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Camp and Common streets.

WILL sell on MONDAY, January 4th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Claiborne street bridge, Old Basin—

Sloop ROSE, with all her tackle and rigging.
Also, one FISH SEINE, 80 yards in length.
Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.
Sold by order of Judge A. A. Atocha, U. S. Provost Court. jan1 td

Cotton...Cotton...Cotton.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY,
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

TUESDAY, January 5th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., by order of A. A. Atocha, Judge U. S. P. C., Department of the Gulf—
Nine bales COTTON.
Samples seen at our office.
Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. jan1

Phinney & Amory's Sales.

Another Large and Extensive Sale of

SHOES, DRY GOODS, HATS, &c.

By PHINNEY & AMORY,
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at our salesroom, corner of Camp and Common streets, by order of Judge A. A. Atocha, United States Provost Court—

A large and varied assortment of

SHOES,
HATS,
PRINTS,
SATINETS.
LADIES' KNIT CAPES,
HANDKERCHIEFS
CLOTHING,
GOLD LACE, &c.

Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jan1

Succession of James Summers.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS — No. 20,157 — Whereas Patrick Keating has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late James Keating deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court,
jan1 6 11 W. R. FISH, Clerk.

MARK CHARLES,
DEALER IN

old Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Rags, Wool and Pelts,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Nos. 164 and 166 Magazine street, New Orleans.
dec1 1m

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,

NO. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.

nov15 6m New Orleans

Paragon Sugar Works.

FOR SALE, a lot of White Refined Sugar of the above brand, in barrels, for family use, at No. 3 Old Levee street. dec16 1m

Brott & Davis,

22..........Gravier Street..........22

CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS

Thankful for the liberal patronage they have received from the city and country traders, would again call public attention to the immense stock of DRY GOODS received per last steamers.

Jobs of all kinds in FANCY DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, &c., &c., will be sold at very low rates.

Constantly on hand—
3-4 Standard BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.
Second [illegible]

The best assortment of TICKS, DENIMS, SHIRTING STRIPES, CHECKS, JEANS, CAMBRICS, KERSEYS, plain, printed Do., of all grades and colors CASIMIRS of all kinds.

A large and splendid assortment of PRINTS in purple, blue, MADDERS, &c.

—ALSO—

The most choice MOURNING STUFF GOODS in the city. Prices to be very low.

Also—A special consignment of the most desirable Spring PRINTS and LAWNS. They will be sold only by the entire package.

A fine assortment of CLOTHING has been added to the stock, and will bear examination as to prices and styles.

BROTT & DAVIS,
22 Gravier, cor. Tchoupitoulas.
dec7 6m

MILLINERY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE,

27..........Magazine street..........27

(Store formerly occupied by C. YALE, Jr.)

JUST received, by late arrivals, a large and desirable stock of

RIBBONS, SILKS,
MILLINERY and
STRAW GOODS

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

The attention of MILLINERS and the trade generally is solicited.

A choice selection of the newest and most desirable Goods in the above line will be received by every steamer.

DANIEL GORREN,
nov16 3m No. 27 Magazine street.

Sundries.

30 CASKS MEDOC CLARET;
45 .. Fulmequir ..
50 .. St. Julien .. 1856;
100 .. ordinary
40 .. Sauterne White Wine;
20 hf casks ..
20 bonds .. .. 17 bottles each
20 .. .. 24 half
20 12
10 quarter pipes Cognac, Sutton, 1858;
120 eighth .. Gibon
2 bbls Old Sherry.
For sale by E. BORDELOIS,
nov19 3m 41 Old Levee street.

J. AUGE,

63..........Chartres street..........63

Corner of Bienville street.

HAS received by the Evening Star a splendid selection of French goods of the latest styles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts:

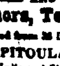
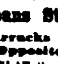
Superfine Perfumeries, from the best houses in Paris;
Shell and Ivory Combs, latest styles;
Gilt and Enamelled Shell Combs;
Shell and Hair Jewelry;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Jouvins;
Gloves, assorted colors;
Silk Chenille Head Dresses and Nets, assorted shapes and colors;
Genuine Jean Marie Farina Cologne Water, in quarts, pints and half pints.

Always on hand—His Composition so favorably known as a strengthener and beautifier of the hair, and numerous other goods, too numerous to mention. dec19

HATS—HATS.

—AT—

25 .... Magazine street 25


The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.


Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.

☞ Manufactory, Brooklyn, New York.
nov14 1y E. S. BENEDICT.

E. CONERY,
Wholesale Grocer,

31..........GRAVIER STREET..........31

HAS removed from No. 2 Front street to 31 Gravier street, where he invites his friends and the public to call. They will always find there a large and choice assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, consisting in part of Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Hams, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, &c. His stock of Wines and Liquors is very extensive and of superior quality. de18 3m

MR. G. J. JUILLIA having sold out the establishment (the New Orleans Steam Mills) to Mr. PAUL RADELAT, the kind patronage extended to him is respectfully solicited for his successor.

New Orleans Steam Mills,

Corner of Barracks and Old Levee Streets, Opposite the Mint.

MR. PAUL RADELAT, the purchaser of the above Mills, informs the customers that the articles will be selected and manufactured with as much care as heretofore, and that no efforts will be spared to maintain the reputation so well established by his predecessor.

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest terms:

CORN MEAL, GRITS and MEALS of all kinds.
DRY VEGETABLES and GRAINS of all kinds.
OAT and WHEAT MEALS, &c. dec17 1m

Genteel Private Boarding-House,

No. 186 Baronne st. (one door from the corner of Gravier.)

MRS MARY TODD has opened a Private Boarding House, well situated, in Baronne street, for the accommodation of gentlemen, possessing all the comforts and conveniences of a home, and two large rooms well furnished, suitable for a family. Those who may favor her with their patronage may rest assured that every effort will be made on her part to give entire satisfaction. Board, with or without lodgings, and furnished rooms without board, can be had if desired.
Terms moderate. dec8 1m

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 1er mars 1863.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie présente l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Total des primes pour l'année expirée le 28 février 1863		$397,412 [illegible]
Savoir: primes sur les incendies	$225,[illegible] 10	
do risques maritimes	[illegible]	
do Rivières	[illegible]	397,412
Moins les primes restituées	4 [illegible]	
Moins les prim. non terminées	[illegible]	50,[illegible]
Produit net des primes		$347,[illegible]
Pertes payées, savoir:		
Pertes sur les incendies	$ 22,[illegible]	
Do sur la marine	75,[illegible]	
Do sur les rivières	4,[illegible]	
	$112,[illegible]	
Réassurances	21,[illegible]	
Dépenses, taxes &c, moins les escomptes	27,377 77	
		161,[illegible]
Bénéfice net, de l'année expirée le 28 février 1863		$ [illegible]

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Investi en hypothèques sur des biens-fonds valant le double du montant prêté	$[illegible]
Investi en actions de Banque	[illegible]
" en bons de la ville	64,770 [illegible]
" en bons de l'Etat et autres	[illegible]
" en scrips	[illegible]
Prêts garantis par des actions	[illegible]
Billets à recevoir	113,[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception	[illegible]
Montant en caisse	25,[illegible]
Total de l'actif	$[illegible]

Etat de la Louisiane
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans

Qu'on se souvienne que le 17 mars 1863, pardevant moi, juge de paix, dans et pour la susdite ville, se sont présentés Charles Briggs président, et Jules P Roux, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane, à la Nlle-Orléans, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, déclarent que le susdit tableau est exact et une copie exacte des livres de la compagnie.

CHARLES BRIGGS.
J. P. ROUX.

Assermenté et signé devant moi, ce 17me jour de mars 1863.
JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Deuxième Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats non payés, de profit, à partir du 1er juin prochain. Ils ont déclaré en outre un dividende de scrip de vingt pour cent sur le montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 28 février 1863, et il sera émis des certificats à cet effet à partir du 1er juin 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, président.
A. CARRIERE, vice-président.
J. P. Roux, secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS.—

Chas Briggs,	A. Anderson,
Ant. Carrière,	Henry Rodewald,
G. A. Fosdick,	H. M. Bénachi,
Mason Pilcher,	A. P. Nobiane,
E. Cramer,	C. Fazzy,
E. Dupasseur	Wm. Urquhart,
J. Vinson Jr.	A. R. Montgomery,
G. Lafitte,	G. W. Dunbar,
John F. [illegible]	Wm. Lorenzen,
B. Brugier	S. F. Slaughter,
A. Laclotte	F. W. Schmidt,
J. Roux,	Geo. W. Hynson,
J. H. Maurin	[illegible]
A. Freret	Wm. [illegible]
[illegible]	W. T. [illegible]
O. Pressprich,	Jas. Jackson
Alf Kearny,	

13 mars—1 m

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS.

NEUVIÈME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT aux réquisitions de sa charte la Compagnie publie l'état suivant:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1863, y compris les primes non expirées de l'année dernière		
Sur les risques d'incendie	[illegible]	
Sur les risques des rivières	[illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	[illegible]	
Total des primes		$[illegible]
En moins: Primes non expirées le 31 mai 1863	$[illegible] 00	
Primes remboursées	$ 14,[illegible] 00	$179,[illegible]
Montant net des primes le 31 mai 1863		$[illegible]
Pertes payées pendant l'année:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$106,747 27	
Sur les risques de rivière	[illegible] 73	
Sur les risques de mer	[illegible] 00	
Total	$[illegible]	
Remboursés, 10 pour cent	12,[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Réassurances, dépenses, profits, pertes, intérêt et moins	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Bénéfice net		$[illegible]

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Bons [illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible] Crescent City	[illegible]
Dépôt à la Banque des Marchands	[illegible]
Billets en souffrance	[illegible]
Billets de prime	[illegible]
Billets garantis par hypothèques ou nantissement	361,[illegible]
Propriétés foncières	[illegible]
Dû pour primes et en voie de perception	[illegible]
Actions du southern [illegible] Manufactory	[illegible]
Actions de Banques et bons	[illegible]
Scrips de Compagnies Mutuelles	[illegible]
	$1,271,[illegible]
En moins:	
Primes non expirées	$[illegible] 00
Intérêts à payer en juillet	[illegible] 00
Scrips et intérêts dûs et non réclamés	[illegible]
Actif net	$1,[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE
PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS.

Qu'on se souvienne que le 4 juin 1863, pardevant moi, soussigné, juge de paix pour la dite paroisse, se sont présentés Charles Sagory, président, et S. Z. Relf, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands de la Nouvelle-Orléans, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, déclarent que le tableau ci-dessus est exact et une copie conforme aux livres de la Compagnie.

CHARLES SAGORY, Président,
S. Z. RELF, Secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé devant moi, ce 4 juin 1863.
E. MEUNIER,
Troisième Juge de Paix.

A une assemblée des directeurs tenue ce jour, 4 juin 1863, il a été résolu de déclarer un dividende en scrip de 30 pour cent sur les primes nettes de l'année, pour lequel des certificats de scrip seront émis le 1er août prochain. Il a été aussi résolu de payer, le second lundi de juillet prochain, six pour cent d'intérêts sur tous les scrips émis par la Compagnie.

—DIRECTEURS.—

M. Puig,	Charles Sagory,
P. Maspero,	S. Z. Relf,
B. F. Voorhies,	Wm Wheann,
Alfred Penn,	David McCoard,
J. M. Hall,	J. P. Labouisse,
F. Peschier.	

4juin—

Institution Locquet.

PENSIONNAT, EXTERNAT ET DEMI-PENSION POUR JEUNES DEMOISELLES,

Rue du Camp No 190, entre Julia et St Joseph.

LA Directrice de cet établissement a l'honneur d'informer les parents de ses élèves et les familles qui désireraient lui confier leurs enfants, qu'elle a transféré son institution au No 190, rue du Camp, entre Julia et St-Joseph. Ce nouveau local possède de vastes cours et jardins, et offre aux pensionnaires tous les avantages désirables d'hygiène et de confort. Les cours pour la saison d'hiver recommenceront le mardi 1er septembre.

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à l'établissement, où des prospectus seront délivrés. 26août—3m

INSTITUT ST-CHARLES.

PENSIONNAT ET EXTERNAT POUR LES DEMOISELLES.

15..........RUE BOURBON..........15

MME MACÉ annonce respectueusement aux familles qu'elle a fixé définitivement en ville, et que les cours de son Institution recommenceront MARDI, 1er septembre.

Les meilleurs professeurs sont attachés à cet Institut. M. Levender est chargé des premières classes anglaises. Mme Macé et M. Garreau ont la direction des classes françaises.

Les principes d'anglais et de français sont aussi enseignés avec le plus grand soin par des dames d'un mérite reconnu, et apprécié par les amis de l'Institution.

Nota—Il sera fait, une fois par semaine, par M. Garreau, un cours public d'histoire et de littérature. Les personnes qui désireraient assister à ces cours ou se procurer des prospectus, doivent s'adresser à l'Institution.
26août—[illegible]

LEÇONS A DOMICILE.

UNE jeune personne qui s'est consacrée à l'enseignement depuis plusieurs années, et qui y a acquis une expérience qu'elle s'efforce d'utiliser au profit des enfants qui lui sont confiés, désirerait donner des leçons à domicile. Elle enseigne le français, l'anglais, l'arithmétique, la géographie, l'histoire, etc. Ses prix seront proportionnés à la difficulté des temps.

S'adresser au bureau de l'Abeille ou rue St Bernard, No 30, entre Moralès et Bons Enfants. 15 déc—[illegible]

JOSEPH H. WILSON & Co.,

Distillateurs et marchands de vins, liqueurs, thés et cigares,

A TRANSPORTÉ son magasin au No 150, Tchoupitoulas, entre Julia et St Joseph. Il a toujours un grand choix de

VINS, LIQUEURS, THÉS ET CIGARES,

Qu'il vend aux plus bas prix du marché.

Dépôt des célèbres AMERS DE CROOK. 1 déc—1m

HUILE DE FOIE DE MORUE
IODO-BROMO-PHOSPHORÉE,
DE FOUGERA.

CETTE huile par l'addition de l'IODE, du BROME et du PHOSPHORE combinés à la meilleure huile de TERRE-NEUVE, est CINQ FOIS PLUS FORTE que l'huile de foie de morue simple. Par conséquent elle est de beaucoup préférable à toute autre huile, et ceux qui en font usage trouveront ÉCONOMIE DE TEMPS, D'ARGENT et de SOUFFRANCES.

Dans les maladies des POUMONS (consomption, &c.), SCROFULES, RHUMATISMES CHRONIQUES, GONFLEMENT des GLANDES, AFFECTIONS RACHITIQUES, débilité générale &c. l'huile Fougera est certainement le plus sûr et le plus actif.—Prix du flacon $1 00. Agent, E. K. MOUGIN, Pharmacien, Nouvelle-Orléans, encoignure Dauphine et Douane. 15oct—2 f y [illegible]

DRAGÉES ET SIROP DE FER
(PYROPHOSPHATE DE FER)
DE FOUGERA.

CETTE préparation approuvée par l'Académie Impériale de médecine de Paris, est journellement prescrite par les médecins les plus distingués comme le remède le plus efficace contre—

La Chlorose, Leucorrhée, Aménorrhée, Dysménorrhée, Anémie, Dyspepsie, Perte d'appétit, Phthisie, Chorée, Névralgie, Palpitations de cœur, Insomnies, Indigestions d'esprit, Irritation des nerfs, Faiblesse générale, Pertes séminales etc—Prix du flacon $1 00, de 1/2 flacon 50 cents.

Agent E. K. MOUGIN, Pharmacien, Nouvelle-Orléans. Encoignure Dauphine et Douane. 15oct—3m—3m