Bee Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,920.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 6, 1864.

Office to Remove To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer of Commissioners and Sugar Houses, at 10 o'clock, lounge and settee; at 10½, on Post 26, Second District, same day, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Bienville street, 136 cords wood.

By R. H. Hastings, at 9 o'clock, corner of Levee and Phelps, 100 Peerless cooking stoves.

By Richardson & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at Hope warehouse, 100 empty casks, &c.

By Flannery & Amoss, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, dry goods, clothing, &c.

By Jos. Sentif, at 12 o'clock, at Auctioneers Exchange, lot of ground with improvements.

Dyer's Worsted Store.—Hostilities are the object as well as social purposes for which essential parts is now employed by the Dyer's and no work table is fully equipped for service without an assorted supply of this article. To the ladies, therefore, the removal of Dyer's Worsted Store, one of the oldest and most complete establishments of the kind in the country, from its former stand to the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, is an event of the Southern ladies' depôt. The stock of this house is furnished by direct importation, with all shades of Berlin, zephyr, floss, Shetland wool, embroidery silks, &c. See advertisement elsewhere.

At the Hope Warehouse Messrs. McCarren & Landry will sell at 10½ o'clock, A. M., this day, a large quantity of iron bar, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c., &c., for the benefit of whom it may concern.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the 2630 sacks salt, which will be sold by him this day, at 12 o'clock M., in Fish's warehouse, Fourth District. See his auction advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery, having been compelled to save insurance, to postpone the sale of rich broussalle and parlor and bedroom seats, and other elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, on account of the very inclement state of the weather, will make the sale at 11 o'clock this morning, on the second floor of Armory Hall, 87 Camp street. See advertisement.

The sales of R. T. Montgomery this day, comprise 1495 Manhattan cane and 246 boles hay, at Bank Transfer, Post 22, Second District, at 10½ o'clock, 253 cords dry wood on the levee, opposite Bienville street, at 2 o'clock; and elegant furniture on the second floor of Armory Hall, 87 Camp street, at 1 o'clock. All worthy the attention of purchasers.

Very Desirable Family Residence in the Second District at Auction.—We call particular attention to the sale to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff, of that desirable family residence situated at the corner of Bourbon and Ursulines streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

The St. Charles Theatre.—To-night will be the third of the reopening of the St. Charles Theatre for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. There is an attractive change in the programme, which comprises Kotzebue's play of the Stranger and the second appearance of the "Female Blondin, Mlle. Carolina, in a tight rope ascension.

The Purser of the Morning Star, G. A. Faller, has obliged us with valuable favors.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The great fight between Heenan and King came off on the 10th of December, the contest resulted in favor of King after twenty-five well contested rounds fought in thirty-five minutes.

Gen. Quitman died on the 23d, from injuries received from a fall from his horse. His remains had arrived at New York, and were lying in state at the City Hall.

The steamer Geo. Cromwell was seized by the U. S. Marshal the night before she was to sail for New Orleans. The Marshal having found large quantities of powder and shot stowed on board. The chief engineer was arrested, with some of the other officers and some of the passengers. She would not leave for the present, as all the cargo was to be taken out and examined. The Marshal also had received information that the Geo. Cromwell was to be relieved at sea, in the same manner as the Chesapeake, but the arrest of some of the passengers and the seizure of the ship has prevented it.

Gen. McClellan was nominated for President in Philadelphia, by the Conservative Union National Committee.

The weather has been very cold in New York for the last week. The East and North rivers were full of ice.

Cotton firm, at 59c. Gold, 53¾.

List of passengers per steamship Morning Star:

Mr and Mrs Jos A Raynor, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mrs Capt Courtney, Miss Courtney, Miss Carr, Avery Stubbs, Mr Nicholls and son, Meredith, Mad Sutton and children, Henry, J Hoch 2d, Judge Dowling, Mrs Dowling and daughter, Mr Rodriguez, F Bowden and lady, J Bussell and lady, Mr Hutchinson, J B Pumpelly and lady, Mrs Dr Mc Foster, J J Gerard, J McFarlane, M E Va. ayne, M J Goff, W H Mc Mullen, Mr and Mrs Rose, Col O H Miller, wife and 3 children, D L Bowne, J H Hunter, Mr Stephens and daughter, Miss Richardson, Capt Shallcross, Mr Tenney, E S Radcliff, Lieut Hudson, Mr and Mrs Wm W Boott and child, Miss S W Gilmore and child, Mrs Dr Mc Lean and daughter, Dr Shaw, A Bell, W H Mc Farlane, Jos Goldman, M Sinclair, J Hough, W B Hinsdale, W C Bodine, Major Fremont, C Dodge, Mrs H S Sage, Jos Abbott, M S Sage, M Lent, John P Phelps, Capt C W Hodge, 2 servants, 2 cases horses, Capt Chas Hunter, Capt Charles Upson, Portland, Minnesota, Miss Lobagier, Miss Rich Preseott, H H Miller, Mrs Dr Hall and child, Miss Mary Ann Miller, Dr H S Rogers, M B Standley, W F Freeman, Miss Rodriguez, 2 children and servant, Mrs James H Bentley and 2 children, Mrs Chas Stone and lady, Thos Hall, J Hernandez, Mrs Dr Hall and child, R Hall, Mrs Delaney, Mary Norman, G F Patterson and lady, H Hall, Miss Sage, Miss Sinclair, Courting, Rose, Superintendent, H Lord, A Lord and wife, Mrs Capt Lord and child, W F Mastenmark, M Kingsford, O E King, T Goldsmith, Mrs E H Wheeler, wife and 2 children, 2 servants, 2 soldiers and servants, J Glover, R Lowe, S Ba, A T Lamoreux, W Tebbitt, Mr Peabody and wife, M Stephen, Mrs G Jeffreys and 2 children, Sarah Bentley, Wm Lee, Jessie Myrtle, Mr and Mrs Wm Bendrick and 2 sons.

Loss of Ship Jenny Lind.—We learn by the arrival of the steamship Morning Star that it was reported at the Pecans by the pilots that the ship Jenny Lind, Captain Lapaphia, from New York the 3d December for this port, was totally lost on the Mahoma Banks. The date and particulars were not given.

The Latest from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

Later From Havana and Mexico.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

By the Morning Star we have files of New York papers to the evening of the 26th ult., Havana papers to the 1st inst., and English papers of the 19th December, from which we glean a variety of interesting intelligence.

"All nine Arrondes Quiet."

The New York Times of the 26th thus optimizes the general military situation:

The holidays are here of peace of a belligerent character. All the armies are quiet. The Army of the Potomac is paying arrears, obtaining its soldier's supplies, fresh rations, mails, &c., from to the enemy. Gen. Grant's army is building bridges and railroads. Gen. Foster is quiet at Knoxville. From all quarters there is never a ripple to disturb the serene enjoyment of the holidays.

Blockade of Acapulco and San Blas.

Information has been received at the State Department, says a Washington dispatch of the 30th ult., to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the commander-in-chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific ocean to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but that, through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that the French vessels of war now constituting the line between Panama and San Francisco shall continue to enjoy the privilege, notwithstanding the blockade, of touching at Acapulco, in order to remove their stock of coal, of which they may need for the completion of their voyage; it being understood, however, that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port, or any merchandise.

New York Markets.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 26th ultimo says:

There was a very slim attendance at the Gold Exchange to-day, and there were less than 100 persons. The market fluctuated between 184¾ to 185¾.

Sterling exchange closed up half for to-day's posting at 184 for 60 days—Sight, 186.

About $1,105,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day and $41,000 yesterday.

The same paper's report of the 26th December, says:

Cotton—Is quoted at 59 for middling upland.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western flour is dull, and prices rule in favor of the buyer.

Provisions.—The past week's business fell with active demand; sales 2000 bbls. at $19 50 to $20 50 for mess, $21 50 to $22 for new mess, $16 50 for old mess, and $12 50 to $13 for old and new prime.

Whiskey.—Is lower with an active demand; sales 1000 at 95 to 97 for State and Western.

Sugars.—Are quiet, with sales of 300 hhds. at New Orleans, at 14c.

Molasses.—Is dull, with no operations of moment.

Storm Shadow.

The steamship Globe, from New York City, arrived at Havana on the 24th inst., from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 20th.

The news from the City of Mexico was to the 15th. The general news received every night to Vera Cruz was unimportant.

Nothing had occurred in Tuxtla, Guaymas, having been reported October without difficulty. Gen. Urrea, Tuxtlas, Guaymas, Grijalva, Grey, Mazzy, Hamilton, Haskell, Milton, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, of Georgia, Kenan, of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Logan, Marcy, McLean, Mc-nese, Miller, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Simpson, Singleton, Stanton, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Welch, Wilcox, Wright, of Tennessee, Wright, of Texas—82

Nays—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Clay, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, Gartrell, Lyons, Miles, Strickland, Swan, Trippe—13.

So the bill passed.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for filling such vacancies as may occur in the grades of officers, by promotion, when in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of officers in the line, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Referred.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, presented a petition of the Governor and officers in Kentucky, asking an increase of compensation, and laid to accomplish the object.

Mr. Hemhill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill to provide for the payment of the paper currency of the enemy, which on the motion, was laid on the table, and a substitute for the same, by Hon. Senator Clarke, was introduced and taken by, under a suspension of the rules, for consideration.

The bill prohibiting brokers and merchants of all descriptions from dealing in the paper and bills of the United States, the penalties being the forfeiture of the amount, a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $10,000, and imprisonment of not less than three months and not more than three years.

Mr. Chilton, of Georgia, submitted an amendment, which was adopted, exempting the postage currency of the United States from the provisions of this act.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, proposed to amend by exempting from the provisions of the act those citizens who were within the lines of the enemy, while there.

Mr. Davidson, of Kentucky, proposed to amend by including not only merchants and brokers, but all persons.

Mr. H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky, said that this general term would shut out the Government from the purchase of the enemy's money, which is a necessary and certain branches of the secret service. The great evil of the traffic in greenbacks was produced by the brokers and regular merchants, and the object of the bill was to destroy to put a stop to the wholesale business which was carried on by them, which would remedy the evil.

Mr. Clopp, of Mississippi, supported the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr Davidson.) Having seen a great deal of the traffic in the enemy's currency, he would express his views with force which would show that the prohibition should be general. In the country near the city of Memphis the traffic in the enemy's currency had been of more damage than the armies of the enemy. The traffic had commenced and was carried on by people under the pretense that it would enable them to get supplies from within the enemy's lines which were necessary for their support; but the country had been literally deluged with "coolies" not at all necessary to either comfort or subsistence. Had those persons been according to their professed necessary men, women and child would have had three or four pairs of shoes, and the soldiers would have been bare foot. In all that section cash had been the effect of this traffic, nothing could now be bought for Confederate money, except only when our troops were there to enforce respect to the Confederate laws. Citizens had not unfrequently to sell their cotton for Confederate money, but nevertheless had to pay in specie. Cotton was sold at one cent per pound in specie, and when bought with the money it was sold at one cent per pound. Such a system of trade could not be carried on without the aid of the traffic in greenbacks. It had been observed that not less than 1000 to 2000 bales per week had been delivered at Memphis, and in return the country was overflowed with trifles, rendering artificial wants and producing utter disregard of the laws and the interests of the Confederacy. He would make this law so as to bring the men who were creating the state of affairs—bringing distress and ruin upon the families and homes of our soldiers—to that responsibility which they deserve. There was now no law to reach the case, and our courts should at once be furnished with the authority to deal with it.

Mr. Flanagan was also of the opinion that the amendment ought to prevail. In order to meet the difficulty in regard to the purchase of Federal supplies by the Government, he intended in the proper time to offer an amendment to that effect "nothing in the act should prevent the Government from making such purchases."

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, supported the bill and amendments be laid on the table and printed. There were several grave questions involved, and he would not vote upon the bill without consideration before action was taken on the bill.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the bill was ordered to be printed and laid over for the present.

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 23.—The House bill to repeal the tax in kind on sweet potatoes was read a third time, and passed.

Quartermaster General.—A message from the President was received transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of the Senate, relative to the Quartermaster General's Department. The communication states that A. C. Myers, of South Carolina, was, on the 15th of April, 1863, appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and gave bonds as such; he was afterwards made Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel. That it was not supposed that this rank was conferred by the law upon the senior officer of the Department on duty, they only being given the nominal rank and confirmation. On the 15th of February, 1863, Myers was recommended by the Secretary of War as Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel and was confirmed, and could not to act as such till Congress passed "an act for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department, which provided that from and after the passage of said act, the rank, pay and allowances of the officer of Quartermaster General shall be those of a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army. The act was dated July 28th, 1862, and Myers was not appointed Brigadier General to do the duty pertaining to Myers (only a colonel) and the latter was appointed A. R. Lawton, Brigadier General, appointed in his stead.

A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, was appointed Brigadier General of the Provisional Army, April 15, 1861, and by special order of the 7th August, 1863, under act of Congress before cited, of March 30, was assigned to duty as Quartermaster General, and was directed to report for the duties of his office the 15th of that month.

Brigadier General Lawton has been performing the duties of Quartermaster General of the army, under that assignment, since its date. He has not given a bond, and none was required of him. It was not the usage of the Government of the United States, 1800, to require a bond of the Quartermaster General, nor has a bond been required of that officer under the present Administration. He is not a disbursing officer, has no custody of public money, and is not supposed that the act of Congress requiring a bond of officers in the Quartermaster's Department applies to the Quartermaster General.

The recommendation of the Secretary of War was concurred in by a majority of the Senate, upon the members of Congress, praying the President to retain Colonel Myers as Quartermaster General.

Substitute Bill.—This bill was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ashbe, Ball, Breese, Bright, Brown, Chandler, Clifton, Clytemore, Conrad, Cowan, Cattis Curry, De Jarnett, Farley, Foote, Fresenden, Foster, Gaddet, Gardner, Henderson, Grimes, Grimes, Grey, Hale, Hamlin, Haskell, Milton, Johnson, Jones,

Ocean Marine.

JAMAICA CITY, January 6, 1864.

Arrived yesterday, 5th inst., ship Vesta, Arnesen, from Boston, 20 days; bark Rosanna, Rose, 20 days; bark Vesta, Hall, from Boston, 20 days; bark Mary Ann, Hall, from Boston, 20 days; bark Mary Ann, Hall, from Boston, 20 days; bark Mary Ann