New Orleans Daily

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NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, JANY. 16, 1864

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Murphy, at ½ o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, furniture. At 11½ o'clock, opposite pub. 20 Second District, potatoes and coal.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, one lot of ground with improvements.

By McCreren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their location next to Custom House, furniture, &c.

By L. Guichet, constable, at 11 o'clock, at 117 Old Levee, wine casks, barrels, hoops, &c.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street, boots and shoes.

We are indebted to Capt. McDougal, of the steamer Atlantic, for Western papers.

Gen. Weitzel, recently in Cincinnati, has been ordered to report to Gen. Butler for duty, says a Washington dispatch.

In another column McCreren & Landry announce the sale of the contents of a private residence, at auction, the same removed to their mart for convenience of sale. Those in want of furniture would do well to attend at 11 o'clock this day.

Cotton.—The sale of 220 bales cotton by E. T. Montgomery, as of 6 o'clock the day, at salesroom, 89 Camp street, includes a large portion of very fine classifications, and newly ginned in the city; also, 15 bales Sea Island cotton. Purchasers will do well to attend the sale. See advertisement.

The sales by E. T. Montgomery, this day, are worthy the attention of purchasers, and will take place as follows: At 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Basin and Common streets, the fine blooded stock formerly the property of Duncan F Kenner, Esq., at 12 o'clock, on the levee opposite Poydras street, 500 hogsheads sugar and 148 barrels molasses, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street, 220 bales cotton and 25 bales Indian bagging. For full particulars see advertisements.

The sale of fine and valuable racing stock from the celebrated stables of D. F. Kenner, to be made this day, Thursday, the 14th instant, by E. T. Montgomery, per order of Capt. Mark, A Q M., at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Common and Basin streets, should attract the attention and attendance of all admirers of fine, elegant and valuable horses. The entire lot offered at this sale was reared by the most experienced judges of the profession, and though young, but descended from stock highly celebrated in the racing annals of the country, already give the highest promise of rivaling their dames and sires, and are characterized by great beauty and speed, elegant action and wonderful endurance.

Steamer Black Hawk.—The regular semi-weekly packet Black Hawk, Captain Samuel Ayres, will leave this evening, at five o'clock, for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate landings.

The steamship Melville, Captain Ellis, from Matamoros, 13th instant, arrived night before last with sixty passengers, 390 bales cotton, and a lot of hides and horns.

The U. S. mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full cargo, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

R Green and wife, H Bombushe, Mr Bryant, H Hoyt, J Carlill, J Chambers J M Rose, H L Reed, M H Bernier, U Marigold, F Dreibe, T Gaumard, F Leonard H F Morris, M Rose, J Schewer, J M Morrow, W H Pittard, wife and 3 children, Mr Finnigar, wife and child, F Leopoldson, J Hoa.

The Varieties Theatre.—*Hamlet To-Night.*—Those who admire Mr. Laurence Barrett in Shakespearean tragedy, will rejoice to learn that he is to appear to-night in the character of Hamlet. We need not repeat the favorable estimate we have placed on Mr. B's personation of this character. He has heretofore made the Hamlet night at the Varieties invariably successful nights—and they deserve to be.

The Academy of Music.—The bills of the Academy continue to teem with attractions, and the performances have the rare merit of always sustaining the bills. To-day at noon, as usual, a special entertainment will be offered for the convenience of ladies and children.

The River and Weather at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 5th instant, says:

River Rising—The Ice—Trade Crossing—Weather, More Snow, &c.

The river here is swelling. It is five forty eight inches rising at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, it swelled 1 foot 7¼ inches, and was then 6 feet 10 inches above low water mark of December, 1862.

The river is blocked up by ice all the way down to Cairo, and foot passengers have crossed on the ice from Cairo to Bird's Point.

The ferry boat has commenced running, connecting the levee with the Illinois shore, running from the foot of Carr street to the ferry landing on Bloody Island. There is a good foot path across the river from the foot of Vine street to the lower ferry landing, which is constantly filled with pedestrians passing to and fro.

The River at Memphis.

The Memphis *Journal* (evening) of the 8th says:

The river is again falling slowly, and the floating ice is coming down about as usual for the past few days.

The Army of the Potomac.

The *Herald* a correspondent with this army thus dispatches on the 9th instant:

Army of the Potomac, January 5, 1864.—The readers of the *Herald* may look once more for stirring news from the Army of the Potomac. I need not say that is to be the centre of the intelligence, and would not do so if I could. It is sufficient to add, in this connection, that there will be as much or more excitement in the army during the ensuing three or four months as in any other department where the *Herald* has its correspondents.

Forrest and his Conscripts.—Most of our readers have already been made acquainted with the facts connected with the recent raid of the rebel Forrest into West Tennessee. His object in making the raids is now apparent, was for the purpose of procuring horses to remount his men, and to subject the conscripts. It seems that he was successful in both his objects, having secured quite a number of horses and conscripted nearly his thousand men, whom he carried with him through the lines to Dixie. He was at Como depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, on the 2d inst. His forces number about four thousand armed soldiers and about an equal number of conscripts. Many of the latter are making their escape from him. And the only reason why many of them do not desert is, because Forrest promises them that he will soon return to West Tennessee, where they can be near their homes.—*Memphis Journal*, 8th.

Foreign Commerce.

On this head, Governor Seymour, in his recent message, says:

The obstruction of American shipping by armed privateers has been a fruitful source of carrying trade. I submit, with the documents accompanying the message, a statement prepared by a prominent commercial editor, to which I invite your earnest consideration. From this it appears that 154 vessels, aggregating 8 471 tons, and, with their cargoes, valued at $15,000,000, have been destroyed upon the high seas. Yet this amount shows but a small part of the injury and loss we have suffered. The following figures will afford an idea of the extent:

	Value under Flag.	Value under Foreign Flags.
Foreign carry's trade, 1861	$4,534,000	$7,000,000
Foreign carry's trade, 1862	130,000,000	230,000,000
Foreign carrying trade first six months in 1863	80,000,000	160,000,000

This falls mainly upon the city of New York. These startling and humiliating results demand the immediate and earnest attention of the State and National Governments.

Naval Intelligence.—The New York *Tribune* of the 8th says:

On Monday, Rear Admiral Farragut sailed from the Navy Yard in the flag ship Hartford, to assume command of the East Gulf Squadron. The Hartford has recently been renovated and is in excellent condition. Commodore Dayton, late Inspector of Ordnance at this port, and commander of the Pensacola during Farragut's attack on Charleston, goes also in the Hartford, to assume position as fleet captain.

The steam frigate Niagara came up to the Navy Yard on Monday, to be dismantled. The extraordinary wreck of metal on board made the vessel so low that she was almost ballast. She had on board but less than 22 11-inch guns, each weighing 14,000 lbs., and 20 or 12 300-pounder Parrott guns, almost as heavy.

Governor Seymour on National Politics and the War.

(From the Message of Governor Seymour to the Legislature of the State of New York, January 5d, 1864.)

While it is a duty to state plainly my views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me. The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comprehend in their influence or results. We see them from different stand-points, and we reach conflicting conclusions. None but the ignorant, the bigoted, or the deserving will make these differences of views occasions for reproach or excitement. We demand candor and discussion. When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great principles of good government, crushing upon usages and precedents which have grown up with the history of liberty in the civilized world, we are warped that many of us are unable to be above the influences of passion or of prejudice. While I do not agree with those upon the one hand who insist upon an unconditional peace, or with those, upon the other extreme, who would not only unconditional force in putting down this rebellion, I depend for them what I ask for these who contend for the views which I promote, a fair, dispassionate and respectful hearing. Let not the parts of our country be governed by bigotry, by partisan passion, or by an unwillingness to hear candidly and to be fairly answered. I am guided in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our laws.

Since the close of the year the National Administration has asked for nearly two millions of men. To keep up our armies, the average annual enlistments have been more than 600,000 men.

In addition to the loss of life, there has been a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys the accustomed wealth of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include unascertained claims. In our former wars, these latent claims have nearly doubled the liabilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should come to-day, the National indebtedness would not fall short of two thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of State, county and town obligations. The cost of carrying on the war hereafter will be increased by larger pay to our soldiers, by interest accounts, by enhanced prices of provisions, transportation and material, growing out of a depreciated currency. The proposed issue of three hundred millions of paper money, will add to the National banking evidences, in addition to the vast sum now put out by Government, will add to the inflation of prices.

Conflicting views are held as to the amount of indebtedness which would cause national bankruptcy, and with regard to the length of time the war can go on without causing national ruin. All agree in this, that there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy; that there is a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is: How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us? These perils must be confronted.

Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President at its early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furnished more than one million of men to our armies, and vast contributions to the treasuries of our country.

That resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of Government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and industry of all nations.

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of laying down their arms; it denies them a political existence which enables them to come back upon any terms; it holds that States in the revolted section of the country must be "re-established," that the States hereafter made may or may not hold same or boundaries of the States thus destroyed, although "it is suggested as not improper" that these names and boundaries, &c. should be maintained.

The war, therefore, is not to be brought to an end by the submission of these States to the Constitution and their return to the Union; but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the necessities, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be dictated.

Is the calculated to stop the waste of blood and treasure? If the South is revolutionized its property devastated, its industry broken up and destroyed, will the benefit the North?

Those who urge the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our Constitution contend that, in addition to upholding our armies and our navies, every measure of wise statesmanship and conciliatory policy shall be adopted to bring this war to a successful close.

Only the ends for which this war was begun should be sought; because they are the most easily attained, most beneficial when gained, and in their support the most varied, the most enlarged, and the most patriotic influences can be exerted.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged, by waging it for purposes beyond those avowed in the outset, and by making demands which excite a desperate resistance. A demand is made that the people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, and which is objected to by a share of Northern people as unwise and unjust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the innocent. They are to take an oath which no respectable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe—that they will uphold any future proclamations relating to slavery. They are to submit themselves to altered and unenacted opinions and decrees.

The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintenance of armies and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever sevententh of the voters of either of these States shall subscribe themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments with new or old names and Constitutions. This humiliating minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no freemen on their part to draw the remainder population into the support of the government they created. There will be every inducement to the power of gain and of ambition to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the National Administration to continue this system of government, so utterly at variance with a representative polity. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation in for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the fidelity feelings of the mutual contributions to prosperity which belong to real peace?

Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of their citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and maintains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky and Wisconsin, with a united population of 16,333,384, which is more than one half of that of our whole country. The one tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the States made by Executive decree, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is harsh to the body of the Southern people, it is still more unjust to the Northern people. Instead of the United States the power of New York would be more than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weigh down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union and destroy the representative nature of our Government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an Administration to perpetuate its power.

It is a fact full of significance that every measure to weaken the war against armed rebellion and its agents, private property and personal rights at the South has been accompanied by claims to exercise military power in the loyal States of the North.

These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the union. Experience has now found that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every vestige of its treasonable fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disaster and of danger.

The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national ruin; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one third of our territory, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose crushing burdens upon our labor and industry. It will produce a wide and lasting field for peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interests of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations. It will give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil.

If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in the great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. Whether white or black troops are to be used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged have ever arisen in the world's history without a struggle lasting through more than one generation of men.

What has Government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it secured the sure of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States and clung to the Union States which, by the elections of the people, ranging themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not allowed the free exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased, and in no place has the wisdom of Government gained as allies.

There is but one course which can save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war.

We have reached that point in the progress of the war for which all have struggled and all have put forth untold exertions. Our armies and navies have won victories which, in time, will dose their part with courage and success. By the usage of the civilized world, statesmanship must now search out the terms of peace. The great object of victories is to bring back peace; we can now with dignity and magnanimity proclaim to the world our wish that States, which have long been identified with our history, should resume their positions in the Union. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. No one can foresee the latent reverse or defeats which lie in our course if force and force alone is to be exerted. The past has taught us the certain cost of war and the uncertainties of its results.

In this contest belligerent rights are necessarily conceded to the South. Is it wise to put off the end of the war and thereby continue a recognition which leads to familiarize the public mind in our country and in the world at large with the idea that we are dissolved into two distinct nationalities? A needlessly protracted war becomes dissolution.

The struggle now by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace-making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save our Union.

The fearful struggle which has taught the North and the South the cost, the sacrifice, the distress, and the resources of our people, has made a basis of national respect upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build lasting relationships of union, intercourse, and fraternal regard.

The victories which have given our Government its present commanding position were won by men who rushed around and fought beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represent each State in the Union. If we strike out of existence a single State, we make that flag a falsehood. When we extinguish the name of any one of the thirty-four States, we dishonor the historic stripes of our national banner. Let the treasonable task of defacing our flag be left to those who war upon our Government, and who would destroy the unity of our country.

Public as our armies and to our citizens demands that we keep nearest the solemn pledge made to our people and to the civilized world which we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions in those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Horatio Seymour.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Not Satisfied.—H. A. Fellows, of counsel for C. A. Hillenbeger, is not satisfied with the decision of Judge Whitaker in favor of his client, wherein the Court holds the action of Terry and others unlawful in seizing Mr. Hillenberger's property, the property being neither abandoned nor captured, but belonged to a loyal citizen of the State. The learned counsel wants a judgment to the effect that the act regulated on by the Government officials is neither an act nor a law, but a nullity. It not having been signed by the President within the time prescribed by law, but was signed several days after the adjournment of Congress.

Provost Court.—A. A. Hooke, Judge.—Th. Hartley, a soldier, recklessly fired his revolver in the street, much to the danger of the lives of the good people of this city. He forfeits three months' pay.

John Flood was arrested on the charge of being a deserter from the army, and having enlisted in New York. He claimed to belong to the navy. He was remanded for future investigation.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont presiding.—Jacques Moiures was arrested with a pistol in his possession. The Recorder sent him to the Provost Court.

G W. Blanks was charged by James Hist with assault and battery and larceny. Recorder Genella sent him to the Workhouse for ninety days.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Kennard Presiding.—Mrs. Callahan and Mrs. Stafford were before the Court, and they occasionally let their tongues wag to each to the extent that torrents of words convey an idea of threats against the life and well-being of the other. Mrs Stafford, under these circumstances, concluded to prosecute Mrs Callahan, and they had it yesterday before the Recorder, who bound Mrs. Stafford in bonds of $250 to keep the peace, and in case of failure to give the bond to go to the Workhouse. Mrs. Graham received the same sentence for being drunk and disorderly.

Peter Coyle had passed counterfeit City Railroad tickets to several parties, and was arrested when they were found in his possession. He was found with him. The Recorder takes the evidence in the case.

A number of small cases were disposed of with fines of $2.50 $5.

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

The obliging officers of the steamer Mississippi have our thanks for acceptable courtesies.

Prize Captured Near Mobile.—The New Orleans *Times* has an account of the capture by the gunboat Kenosbee on the 7th, off Mobile harbor, of a blockade running schooner with 100 bales of cotton and some turpentine.

General Burnside left Washington on the 6th to resume command of the Department of the Ohio, relieving General Foster reported in bad health. So says a Washington dispatch

Governor Seymour's Message.—The New York State Legislature organized on the 5th; the Republicans, having a majority in both Houses, elected their Speaker and other officers. The Governor's message was then received. It is voluminous, and dwells largely on national politics, extracts relative to which we will give in our morning edition.

The following is a list of passengers by the steamship Mississippi, from New York the 6th inst., for Key West, the 11th:

Col Gist, Maj J W Pease, Capt E Clark J H Chaffee, C Lewis, Capt E Hale H B Mason, G L Merrill, W Hawthorne, A Frier, J H Bell, E L Merritt, A C Lane, C A Bell, F S Gilmore, Thirty-two in the steerage, belonging to band for Gen Andrews.

Two Days Later from the North.

[By the U. S. steamship Mississippi.]

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.

Gold 151 3-8 in New York.

By the arrival of the U. S. transport steamer Mississippi, we have New York papers to the 9th inst., from which we glean some interesting intelligence.

The War in Virginia.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—THEIR FORCES EXAGGERATED.

Washington, Monday, Jan 4.—The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Pranhop Lee's cavalry, perhaps 1000 strong, supported by Early's three meagre brigades on foot, with Imboden and other local leaders with detachments, number all told some 6000 to 7000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indication of them in the Moorefield Valley, if not west of the mountains, is their appearance as yet in sight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trains of which are running regularly and successfully, with large quantities of freight and many passengers. The rebel designs or utmost accomplishments are to be the ending of important detachments of the army of Gen. Lee to oppose them.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

In the Shenandoah Valley, Early's force, reported to be by rumor 20,000 strong, after a withdrawn from Lee's army, and two brigades of cavalry, under Fitz Hugh Lee, were at Middletown, about fifteen miles southwest of Winchester, three days ago. The rebel cavalry force, under the command of Generals Jones, was at the same time encamped in the North Mountains, about 30 miles south of Winchester. The whole force was for a foraging expedition. A special telegram from Wm. Prescott Smith, received late this evening, states that the rebels are demoralized, and no further raids made against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is now more fully protected than usual, under General Kelley's arrangements. Generals Sullivan, Averell, Campbell and Milligan. All were placed on the alert. Trains are running regularly to and from Baltimore, and no further interruption of business has taken place other than from snow.

The War in the Southwest.

SEVERE FIGHT NEAR FORT GIBSON—A LOYAL INDIAN BRIGADE ENGAGED THE REBELS.

Leavenworth, Monday, January 4.—Advices from the South say a fight occurred on the 18th, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, between the forces of a loyal Indian brigade, under Phillips, of the Indian brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions. Both sides fought well and wounded on the field. Our loss was small.

The Texas Blockade.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN SCHOONER.

Washington, Monday, January 4.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Mexican schooner Nelson del Nile, off Padre Island, Texas, in December last, by the United States steamer New London. She had neither log-book nor papers. Her cargo consisted of coffee, sugar, cocktail, wine, provisions, &c.

News from Washington.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

[Our Special Washington Dispatches.]

Washington, Monday, January 4.—Our Government will not permit General Butler to be outlawed by Judah P. Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners, committed solely to him, will be carried out by the Government. Butler is determined to day to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency, by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them. Butler locked out within three weeks. The policy is resolutely decided on of insisting that the exchanges shall be upon which principles they have been made, and none shall take place except through him. Jeff. Davis was in favor of recognizing him, as Commissioner Ould had already done. Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation, failing to whether effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was an outlaw. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond Government, and through this equality in disability, there, is no doubt that the exchanges will again be re-established.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

Washington, Tuesday, January 5.—The mission of General Butler here has a much wider scope than the exchange of prisoners. It includes future plans of the utmost importance, the nature of which must remain secret till subsequent action on the part of the rebels saves their development. General Butler had another protracted interview to-day with the President, Secretary Stanton, and General Halleck, and is now closeted with Secretary Chase, undergoing a course of ethical examination. He is the sounding of important detachments of the army to oppose them.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Catawba, Baker, for New York.
Steamship Cahawba, Shickle, for St. Louis.
Steamer Bella Creole, Long, for Thibodaux.
Steamer Rosa Rogers, Geddis, for Port Hudson.
Steamer Gertrude, Alsaker, for McCutchen's.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Mississippi, Talbot, from New York, 6th instant, via Key West, 11th, to Col S B Holabird—4th district.
U S transport steamship Empire City, Weston, from Baltimore, 4th instant, to U S Quartermaster—3d district.
U S transport steamship McClellan, Gray, from Baltimore, 4th instant, to U S Quartermaster—1st district.
Bark E G Knight, Hewes, from Portland, (Me) to consignees—3d district.
Bark J W Miner, Berry, from New York, to P Benhamel—4th district.
Schr John, from Pascagoula.
Schr Columbe, from Lossa.
Schr Fleur d'Italie, from Coast.
Schr Magnolia, from Baltimore.
Schr Ellen, from Thibodaux.
Sloop Marie, from Coast.

STEAMBOATS.

Atlantic, McDougal, from Louisville.
Lafourche, Sharp, from Thibodaux.
Gertrude, Alsaker, from Galvez's Landing.
Rose Dhu, Gordon, from Baton Rouge.
Mittie Stephens, Hardie, from Bayou Sara.
Belle Creole, Long, from Thibodaux.
Fawn, Greathouse, from Thibodaux.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship C C Dupont, Berry, from Boston.
Ship Cumberland, (Prus) Hansen, 18 days from York Cove, to Eug Kerbeyen & Co.
Ship Metropolis, Pridell, from Baltimore.
Ship Harmony
Bark H W Raymond, Mitchell, from Philadelphia.
Bark J Seaver, Seaver, from Philadelphia.
Brig A Horta, Weanberne, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Ohio Washington, 5431 bales cotton 146 bbls sugar 197 bbls molasses 2 do rosin 1 do tobacco 6 do sugars 15 do pitch 7 bbls coffee 25 bbls whiskey 1 do ale and 1 do brandy.

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—4m's mdse

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—Stores to U S Quartermaster.

CINCINNATI—Per steamship Marietta—276 bales cotton 20 half do do 120 bales 837 skins 2072 horns 9 do do 2 bales 3 do do 1 bale 2 do do 2 do do 2 do do