THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 29, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 Camp street, 22 molasses barrels; at 12½ o'clock, at Mississippi Warehouse, 450 molasses barrels; at 10½ o'clock, at 89 Camp street, groceries and provisions.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, corner of St. Charles and St. Andrew streets, furniture.

By the Sheriff, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground with improvements; at 10½ o'clock, corner of Orleans and Royal streets, furniture.

On our second page will be found auction and sheriff's sales, bank notices, and numerous other advertisements, to which we call the particular attention of our readers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, ULCERS, ETC.—This unguent performs wonders in all external sores, whatever their first cause or present nature, by soothing the tortured nerves and reducing the inflammation. The heat, pain and tightness are soon removed without leaving a blemish. Sold everywhere.

We are obliged to the courtesy of W. D. Hempstead, Purser of the George Cromwell for valuable newspaper favors.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The new packet steamer J. H. Russell, Captain Heno, will start at 10 o'clock, this morning, for Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and intervening points.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—The neat new steamer Belle Creole, Captain Webster Long, will quit her wharf this evening, at 5 o'clock for Thibodeaux, Donaldsonville and the usual landings on the route.

SPLENDID FURNITURE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale by the Sheriff, to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at his warehouse, on Orleans street, near the corner of Royal, of splendid furniture, &c.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved real estate, situate at the corner of Bayou Road and Marais street, Second District.

For particulars see advertisement.

Housekeepers would do well to attend the sale of McCerren & Landry, corner of Nayades and St. Andrew streets.—The contents of that large residence will be disposed of at auction this morning.

See advertisement.

Our readers are referred to the various advertisements of R. T. Montgomery this day, as follows: At 10 o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Gravier street, 60 barrels of onions, now landing ex schooner Empress, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street, molasses barrels, also 50 barrels whisky, brandy, hams, &c. At 12 o'clock, at No. 67 Tchoupitoulas street, 27 tierces of beef; at 12½ o'clock, at Mississippi Warehouse, 450 molasses barrels.

SUNDRIES, TEAS, COAL, &C., AT NO. 5 BANK PLACE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. John Grace, No. 5 Bank Place, of a miscellaneous stock of merchandise under the above heads.

THE STEAMER MITTIE STEPHENS.—This pleasant passenger packet will leave this morning, at 10 o'clock, for Port Hudson and all intermediate landings.

The U. S. mail steamship Yazoo, G. W. Couch commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock, this morning, for New York direct, with a full cargo, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

Abraham Isig, wife and two children; Edward Keller, wife and two children; Ralph Woolston, Henry Coch, W. Durevius and wife, Lieut. John G. [illegible]

LOSS OF THE BARK JOHN [illegible].—The brig John Sherwood, Capt. [illegible], from New York 31st December, arrived in port yesterday, having on board Capt. Blanchard and crew of the bark John Winthrop, which vessel cleared from this port on the 11th inst., in ballast, for Boston, and went to sea on the 12th, and having suffered from heavy weather, which threw her on her beam ends, was abandoned on the 18th inst., about 200 miles west of the Tortugas.

Another Alarm at Sandusky, Ohio—Threatened Descent of 3000 Rebels on Johnson's Island.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

Sandusky, January 17.—One of W. S. Pierson's scouts has just returned from a thorough reconnoissance toward Point Pelee, Canada. He reports two or three thousand rebels at Point Pelee, preparatory to a dash upon Johnson's Island.

Gen. H. D. Terry has everything in readiness to receive his expected visitors properly should they venture to cross the ice. Our veterans are anxious to indulge in the novelty of a skirmish on ice.

The strictest vigilance is maintained on the island, and several batteries are in position. Point Pelee is thirty miles from Johnson's Island. The scout who brings the information is said to be a most reliable man, he having sailed on Lake Erie for twenty years.

John Brown, a son of the old hero, who resides on Put-in Bay Island, has gone to Columbus to induce the Government to furnish howitzers and small arms for the protection of its inhabitants. The long roll has been sounded quite often recently.

Col. Basset, of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania regiment, will relieve the present incompetent commander at Johnson Island to-morrow.

The Siege of Charleston—The Condition of Fort Sumter.

The Folly Island correspondent of the *Herald* writes on the 15th regarding Sumter:

The rebels, who cling to it with so much tenacity, have evidently not lost a great deal of time erecting some sort of defenses or protection within the work, which will in a measure cover them, in case of another bombardment. It may not be considered beyond the bounds of possibility that they have even succeeded in placing some guns in position behind these new defenses, by which they will be enabled to hold the fort against assault or escalade. We can see no armament at all; but new bombproofs or traverses within the work, or whatever the new defenses may be, which may be discerned, without the aid of a glass, are large enough to cover guns of small calibre, such as could be well used against a storming column. However, as we do not propose to attempt to take the fort in the mode suggested, the labors of the rebels are not likely to interfere with any plans that may have been formed by Gen. Gillmore.

The same letter thus refers to:

REBEL RAMS IN CHARLESTON.

Admiral Dahlgren is on the lookout for rebel rams from the city, and is making preparations to receive them in proper form. It is known that they have three large rams and iron-clads already in commission, and another, by far the most efficient in every point of view, nearly ready for service. She will carry eight heavy guns, and is said to be fast. A fifth is on the stocks, ready for launching as soon as the machinery is all in. This will make a formidable fleet, and one that may give us no little trouble if they should come out and attack us. Our force inside the bar is regarded as amply sufficient to flog them if a chance is afforded. Some of these days we shall see lively times in Charleston harbor, as the rebels, when ready, will assume the initiative. We do not dread the conflict nor doubt the result.

Southern News via New York.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th has copious extracts from Richmond papers. We reproduce the following with regard to the military situation:

GENERAL POLK IN MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 14.]

We learn by a letter received from Enterprise, Mississippi, dated the 5th instant, that General Polk addressed the troops on the 30th ult., and made an earnest appeal to all citizens to forget self, and repair to the field and assist in the defense of their country. The troops are comfortably quartered, have good rations, and are very well clothed.

Judge Watts, of the District Court, the letter states, is keeping a good many out of camp by issuing writs of habeas corpus.

LONGSTREET IN WINTER QUARTERS—GENERAL McLAWS RELIEVED.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 15.]

General Longstreet has gone into winter quarters at Morristown. His cavalry skirmish with the enemy daily. General Ransom is at Rogersville, Hawkins county. From this place he is enabled to watch the movements of the enemy at Cumberland Gap, and prevent a flank movement upon General Longstreet. A large supply of shoes and blankets has been forwarded to General Longstreet's army, of which a great many of his soldiers stand much in need. Major-General McLaws has been relieved of his command under General Longstreet and ordered to report to the Adjutant General at Richmond. The order relieving General McLaws is based on disagreement between the Commander-in-Chief and himself, and does not in any way impugn his courage or capacity.

THE REBEL TENNESSEE ARMY.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 14.]

From an officer in the Army of Tennessee, who arrived here last evening, we have the most encouraging account of affairs in that quarter. The officers and men have great confidence in General Johnston, and the condition of the army has been much improved, both as regards numbers and supplies. It is intimated that there will be stirring news from a portion of that department, which will agreeably surprise the public, before many days.

REBEL SUPPOSITIONS REGARDING KNOXVILLE.

General Wharton's scouts (says the Knoxville *Register* of the 3d instant) have been within one or two miles of Knoxville without encountering any Federals. The supposition is, that for want of subsistence Burnside has evacuated Knoxville and fallen back to Clinton.

United States Congress.

The proceedings of the 18th in the Senate were not of special importance.

The following occurred in the House:

A PEACE PROPOSITION.

Washington, December 18.—Mr. Dawson, (Opp.) of Pa., offered the following:

Whereas, a great civil war like that which now afflicts the United States, is the most grievous of all calamities, producing, as it does, spoliation, bloodshed, anarchy, public debt, official corruption and private immorality, and the American government cannot rightfully make such a war upon any portion of its people, except for the sole purpose of vindicating the constitution and laws, and restoring both to their just supremacy; and

Whereas, this House, on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the American people, and in the face of the world, solemnly and truly declared that it was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the rights of the people and States unimpaired, and

Whereas, in every war, especially in any war of invasion, and most particularly if it be a civil war between portions of the same country, the object of it ought to be clearly defined and the terms distinctly stated upon which hostilities will cease, and the advancing armies of the government should carry the constitution in one hand, while they hold the sword in the other, so that the invaded party may have the choice between the two: therefore

Resolved That the President be requested to make known by public proclamation or otherwise to all the country that whenever any State, now in insurrection, shall submit itself to the authority of the federal government, as defined in the constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the federal constitution gave them.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, (Rep.) of Pa., the above preamble and resolution were laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Mass., Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Mo., Blair of West Va., Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Md., Davis of N. Y., Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of N. Y., Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of N. Y., Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pa., Orth, Patterson, Pike, Price, Randall of Ky., Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Rollins of N. H., Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Wilder—79.

Nays—Messrs. Jas. C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wis., Brown of W. Va., Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Md., Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson, of Ohio, Kernan, Law, Le Blond, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKenney, Middleton, Miller of Pa., Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Pendleton, Robinson, Ross, Steele, of N. Y., Stiles, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood, Yeaman—56.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. Miller, (opp.) of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the fifth section of the act to modify the existing tariff laws as imposes ad valorem duty of twenty per cent on printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Cox also offered the following:

[illegible] the President be respectfully [illegible] commissioners, who can by negotiation [illegible] the authorities of the South, with a view to the immediate exchange of our prisoners under the cartel heretofore agreed upon; and that the negotiation be withdrawn from the hands of Major General Butler, who, as it is reported, is unable from causes connected with his past military conduct, to hold intercourse with those charged with this business at Richmond; and that all communications not already published with reference to the prisoners be transmitted to the House.

Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 91 against 56.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate's resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of three members of the Senate and four of the House to inquire into the conduct and expenses of the present war, with an amendment that said committee make further inquiries into all contracts and agreements before the final report of the committee with any department of the government; that the committee may sit during the recess of Congress, and at such times and in such places as they may deem proper; have power to send for persons and papers, and requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms of either House, in person or by deputy, to serve subpoenas and pay expenses for the attendance of witnesses, &c.

Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Illinois, offered an amendment that the Speaker of the House or the Vice President shall be authorized to issue subpoenas to witnesses during the recess of Congress, on the request of the committee, in the same manner as during the session of Congress, and that the committee be authorized to report at any time.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, was against this amendment, being opposed to a roving commission.

The amendment was agreed to—106 to 26.

Mr. Schenck's report, as thus amended, was adopted.

STATES' RIGHTS.

Mr. Harding, (opp.) of Ky., offered a resolution that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of each State to order and control its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend.

An ineffectual attempt was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Fenton, (rep.) of New York, moved to refer the resolution to a select committee on the rebellious States. This was agreed to—83 against 68.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANDERSON.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill retiring Brigadier General Anderson, with full pay and allowances.

THE DUTY OF VANQUISHING THE REBELLION.

Mr. Smith, (rep.) of Kentucky, offered the following:—

Whereas, a most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty, depend upon its absolute and utter extinction: therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

Mr. J. W. Allen, (opp.) of Ill., moved that the House adjourn, but only 33 voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Allen then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Decided in the negative—27 against 191.

Mr. Smith's resolution was then agreed to by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Mass., Baxter, Blaine, Blair of Mo., Blair of W. Va., Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Brown of Wis., Brown of W. Va., Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clark, Cole, Cravens, Creswell, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of N. Y., Kernan, Law, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller of N. Y., Morehead, Morrill, Morris of N. Y., Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Odell, O'Neill of Pa., Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Ky., Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Rogers, Rollins of N. H., Rollins of Mo., Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Stebbins, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge—1[illegible]

Nays—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Denison, [illegible] of Md., Long, Marcy, McDowell, Miller of Pa., [illegible]

Morrison, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Robinson, Stiles, Voorhees, Chilton A. White and Fernando Wood—16.

MISS DICKSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Edgerton, (opp.) of Ind., offered a preamble, that

Whereas, Anna E. Dickinson was granted the use of the hall to deliver a public address, entitled "Words for the Hour," on Saturday evening last; and whereas, she appeared on the platform, supported on the right by the Vice President, and on the left by the Speaker of the House, who thus, by their personal support, gave, or appeared to give, a governmental authority to the address, which was a political rhapsody and a partisan support of the present administration and denunciatory of its opponents, and was evidently designed to influence the great measures of legislation before this House; therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of such a use of this hall for political purposes, and regard it as disrespectful to the minority of this House.

Mr. Schenck moved that the proposition be rejected.

The Speaker decided that it was not before the House according to the rules, the gentleman from Indiana having already offered another resolution, which was objected to.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS NOT IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Mr. Holman (opp.) of Indiana, offered a preamble setting forth that

Whereas, a large number of army officers, including major and brigadier generals, have been relieved of active service while receiving full pay; and whereas, it was just that the number of such officers should be limited, therefore

Resolved, That the policy of retaining in the pay of the government officers with undefined leave from active service, and who are not placed on the retired list, ought to be discontinued, and that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to take into consideration the providing of a remedy.

The resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned.

New York Commercial.

New York, January 18—6 P. M.—Breadstuffs.—The advance in gold and exchange, with an increased export demand, caused an improvement of 5c. to 10c in prices of State and Western flour. Trade brands were firm and buoyant, but less active than shipping kinds, sales 12,000 barrels.

Superfine State and Western flour $6 60 to $6 75. Extra St. Louis, $7 10 to $11.

Sugar quiet and firm; sales of 100 hhds, principally Muscovado, at 12½c., and 700 boxes of Havany at 12½c. to 13c. Refined was quiet. We quote soft yellow at 13½c. to 15½c., do. white, 15½c. to 16½c.; crushed, &c., 17½c. to 17¾c.

Molasses quiet but firm; sales 150 bbls New Orleans at 60. for old and 70c for new crop.

Whisky steady; sales 1000 bbls. at 90c to 92c.

The Mexican Question.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* confidentially asserts that the Archduke Maximilian will accept and occupy the Mexican throne. The understanding between the Archduke and Napoleon is said to be excellent, and it is represented that capitalists overwhelm the Archduke with offers of money on the simple guaranty of his accession to the throne.

The London *News* says it is understood that the extraordinary mission of Marshal Forey to Washington had for its result an undertaking on the part of the United States Government not to dispute the new Mexican monarchy. In return it is believed that promises were made by France with regard to the attitude of that country towards the Confederate States.

The *News* also says that the Archduke and Archduchess are expected very shortly to visit Napoleon at Paris, whence they proceed to St. Nazaire to embark in an Austrian frigate attended by a French man-of-war, for Vera Cruz.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

The Danish troops had completely evacuated Holstein, including the six villages north of the Eider, which are geographically part of Schleswig, but had been incorporated with Holstein.

The London *Times* remarks: Scarcely can it be said that peace is yet unbroken. The federal execution in Holstein is distinguishable only by the utmost discrimination from the reality of war, and it is impossible to tell how long even this shadowy distinction may be maintained.

The Austrian proposal to the Federal Diet that the Prince of Augustenburg be immediately summoned to leave the Duchies was rejected by a vote of nine to seven.

The King of Denmark had reached Flensburg, on a visit to his army in Schleswig.

Poland.

Russia had imposed upon Poland a fresh contribution of six millions of roubles, of which two and a half millions fall on Warsaw.

France.

The bullion in the Bank of France was still decreasing.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* had been suspended for two months.

Portugal.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said in his speech that the tobacco monopoly would be abolished next April. Tobacco may henceforth be cultivated in Madeira and the [illegible]. The budget was satisfactory.

Galway, January 5.—P. M.—The steamship Canada is off for Liverpool.

Liverpool, January 5.—The sales of cotton to-day are 5000 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged.

The breadstuffs market is firm. Wheat upward, with an advance of 2d.; winter red is scarce.

From Central and South America.

[From the Panama Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Panama, January 9, 1864.—We hear that the revolution in the province of Antioquia is more serious than at first supposed. Four thousand men are in arms against Mosquera, and the government had been obliged to raise a large force to oppose them. There has not been much enthusiasm in regard to Mosquera's victory, except among his partisans. This, if nothing else, gives the strongest proof of his unpopularity with the majority.

It is said by those who apparently understand perfectly the situation, that it is the intention of Mosquera and Flores to combine against Peru, and endeavor by the conquest of that State to annex it also to the United States of Colombia. If this is the case they will have undertaken a task of large proportions, and one they will find difficult to complete.

A sailor going on shore on a hawser from the bow of the English mail steamer Solent, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., was seized by a shark, which took off one of his legs at the first bite. At the next attack the man lost his left arm near the shoulder, then the right arm to the shoulder; and lastly, his head was taken clean off. The trunk, with the one leg attached, floated, and was buried on the 7th by the ship's company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Pat. McManus, who had been arrested with a keg of whisky, containing about 3 gallons, was on trial. It was supposed that there was some smuggling case about it, but he showed a clear record and was dismissed.

Chas. Parrot, of the Second Louisiana Regiment, who insulted Capt. Fontaine, and was suspected of inducing men to desert, was sent to his regiment, to have no leave of absence for sixty days.

Pat. Jimey, of the Ninth, for a noisy debauch, was sentenced to forfeit two months pay. Tim Horn, who acted very unruly in the Beef Market, has to do without leave of absence for ninety days, and a number of his comrades, for similar offenses, received the same sentences.

Joseph Reed, who was convicted of riotous and mutinous conduct, was sentenced to Tortugas for a term of three years.

D. B. Anderson, of the Eleventh Connecticut, who had been wandering about for five days without leave of absence, was sent to the Parish Prison for sixty days, and a number of his comrades for lesser offenses were sent for thirty days.

A Murderer Convicted.—Lorenzo Saliba, who killed on the morning of All Saints' Day his countryman, L. Cornuna, in the Vegetable Market, before break of day, was again tried yesterday. It is asserted that he walked up to the deceased, who was arranging his vegetable stand in the market, grabbed him by the neck, when he was on his knees handing out some garlics. In this position he gave him several stabs. Deceased grasped his murderer and called watch and murder, declaring that Saliba had killed him and thrown the knife behind a barrel at the stand, where it was found. At a former trial the jury could not agree, but yesterday they brought an unqualified verdict of guilty within fifteen minutes after the case was given them for a verdict. Acting Attorney-General Thomas for the State, Messrs. Abel and Mendiverri for the defense.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Esq., Presiding.—Margareta Semmer is about 12 years of age, and feels herself in the delicate situation of becoming a mother. A physician and a midwife are to testify to this, and that this condition was the result of a felonious violence committed by an accused. The case was postponed.

A Chinaman had to pay a fine of $30 for being abusive to the police in broken English.

On His Trial for Homicide.—The drummer Cassidy, of the Ninth Connecticut regiment, was put on his trial yesterday for stabbing and killing another drummer named Burns. The evidence showed that accused is of a very quiet disposition and bore a good character. Accused had made it a point to tease him, and at last got him into a scuffle wherein he was killed. The case was continued over to obtain more evidence for the defense.

The $400 Robbery in the Fourth District.—Miss Huster, who was in the service of Mr. Stamberg, on Laurel street, confessed that she took $400 from a drawer in her employer's house, of which sum $253 50 are returned. She was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Mirande, a young mulatto girl, and Minnee, a black girl, were sent to the Workhouse upon the request of their mothers, who complain that they walk the forbidden broad road to ruin.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—*A Fine Bill for a Merited Benefit.*—We are glad to see that the accomplished and meritorious artist, Mr. Lewis Baker, is to have an excellent bill for the occasion of his benefit on Monday night. The bill comprises the well known and unfailingly popular Dot, or the Cricket on the Hearth, and Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors. Barton and Blake being dead, we could hardly name two actors whose appearance in the Two Dromios is calculated to excite more pleasing anticipations, than that of Lewis Baker and Dan Setchell.

PAID WITHOUT DOING SERVICE.—According to an official statement, the number of Major-Generals without commands, belonging to the United States army, is 20, whose total monthly pay is $8 340; the number of Brigadier Generals drawing pay without performing duty is 47, whose total monthly pay is $13,671,50. Adding to these figures the pay of staff officers attached to Generals that have no command, $37,1[illegible] results as the sum which is thus monthly paid to officers who are off duty.

Two Days Later from the North

BY THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

Later and Important News from Europe.

WAR IMMINENT.

Maximilian going to Mexico with Reinforcements.

GOLD ADVANCING—15[illegible].

By the George Cromwell, which arrived about 1½ o'clock, P. M., to-day, we have New York papers to the 19th, from which we give the most important intelligence:

The Military Situation.

The latest news regarding the military situation appears in the New York papers of the 19th.

We quote from the *Herald's* situation article.

Our latest dates from Charleston are to the 15th instant. General Gillmore has removed his headquarters to Hilton Head until the spring. No firing on Fort Sumter has taken place since our last accounts. The rebels continue to fortify the rains as best they can. The shelling of the city continues slowly and irregularly. It is said that the rebel rams are preparing for a raid upon our fleet in the harbor. A naval expedition up Murrell's Inlet destroyed a rebel schooner lying there, loaded with cotton, rosin and turpentine, and drove off the enemy's cavalry from their lurking places on shore.

A skirmish occurred near St. Augustine, Fla., between a small guard of our force—the Tenth Connecticut and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts—and Dickenson's rebel cavalry. The guard was protecting a body of men employed in cutting wood for the garrison, but they were surprised and worsted. Lieutenant Walker, the commandant, being killed, together with twenty one of the Connecticut regiment and four of the Massachusetts.

A large party of Union troops, cavalry and infantry, under Gen. Marston, lately made a raid from Point Lookout into Westmoreland, Northumberland and Richmond counties, Virginia, destroying large quantities of grain, pork and bacon, some tanneries, with all their hides and other stock, burning a bridge at Farnham's creek, and taking twenty five prisoners and a number of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The [illegible] rendered them much assistance at some points.

New York Markets.

The *Herald's* report up to 6 P. M. of the 18th quotes [illegible] 17½ to 17½.

At half past 4 P. M. Gold was [illegible]. The market weakened at the close and at 5 o'clock stood at 155½ offered and 155¾ asked. Some outside sales were made during the day at [illegible] there were no [illegible] offered at 160, but [illegible].

Cotton, with a good demand, firmer; sales 2000 bales at 83c. for Middling Uplands.

European News.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Leach, from Galway on the afternoon of the 5th instant, arrived at St. Johns, *en route* to Boston, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the Mexican crown, proffered him by the Mexican notables, and will shortly sail for Mexico.

The Holstein question still continues to have a threatening aspect.

The Danes have completely evacuated Holstein.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis was at Lisbon on the 29th of December.

The press is quiet upon American affairs.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its secession correspondent, special, from Liverpool, in which the writer admits the North has made progress, but not in proportion to the cost. He contends that the next campaign will reveal greater difficulties for the North, and that their financial policy will sooner or later collapse.

Lord Palmerston was unable to attend a Cabinet council on the 2d, owing to an attack of gout.

The Anglo-Chinese fleet, fitted out by Captain Osborne, was returned to England for sale, Prince Kung having refused to carry out the bargain.

The Latest News.

Galway, January 4—Evening.—It is confirmed that Maximilian will visit Paris, and reach Mexico before the end of March, with requisite reinforcements.

The Holstein question shows an increasing embitterment. The *Times* continues to take gloomy views, and says the Germans are still watching upon events, while events threaten more and more to be master rather than guide.

The address to Napoleon was introduced in the Corps Legislatif on the 4th. It expresses the hope that beneficial results may speedily be derived by France from the Chinese and the Mexican expeditions. It is very pacific in tone towards Russia and Poland, and loudly extols the Emperor's scheme for a Congress.

The rebel steamer Florida had completed her repairs at Brest, and anchored about two hundred yards from the Kearsage. She would sail in February. A French vessel will accompany each, at an interval of twenty-four hours.

London, January 5.—It is the general belief in Copenhagen that the French and English fleet will soon appear in Danish waters. Large reinforcements will be sent to the Island of Funen.

Copenhagen, January 5.—The Danish Government has called out fourteen thousand reserve troops.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, January 4.—Consols closed at 90⅞ to 90⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 25 to 24 discount; Erie Railroad 65 to 66.

London, January 5.—Consols 90⅞ to 91 for money. Illinois Central Railroad 25 discount; Erie Railroad 65.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton on Monday, (4th,) were 12,000 bales, including 5000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and still advancing, especially for American descriptions.

From Natchez.

By the steamer Ida May we have the Natchez *Courier* of the 26th inst.

The *Courier* notices the arrival at that place of Wm. P. Mellen, United States Treasury Agent for the whole Mississippi Valley District, whose purpose is to take necessary measures for the regulation of trade at that post.

The *Courier* also speaks of the frequent capture of Confederate prisoners by the Federal cavalry in the neighborhood of Natchez, and of a large number of prisoners shipped from that place for Vicksburg on the previous Saturday.

The same paper has the following:

CONFEDERATE MOVEMENTS — WIRT ADAMS'S COMMAND COMING UP.

We learn that on Saturday last General Wirt Adams, with his Confederate force of about 1500 men, passed through Washington, six miles from this city, on his way towards Vicksburg or Jackson.

This advance of his men, some four hundred came unexpectedly upon a small cotton train of drays, under an escort of fifty Union cavalry from Fayette, near Selsertown—"gobbling up" several of the soldiers, all the horses in the train, and burning the drays.

Before this was done, we learn, however, some damage was done to the Confederates.

Another squad of Union cavalry was sent forward in pursuit of the Confederates, but with what results we have not learned.

Gen. McClellan's Programme of the War.

New York papers have devoted much space recently to extracts from Gen. McClellan's report, which makes a volume of about 200 pages. All but the ultra radical journals admit that the documentary matter of the report proves Gen. McClellan to be not only a great master of war, but to possess remarkable political sagacity and foresight and an extraordinary insight into the forces controlling society. The grounds for this high opinion of Gen. McClellan's accuracy of judgment and comprehensiveness of mind are referred mainly to a memorandum addressed by him, in August, 1861, to President Lincoln at the request of the latter, and in subsequent communications advising against a direct movement upon Richmond—a movement that afterwards met with a series of disastrous checks under other commanders. The memorandum in question is as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are usually engaged mainly in this: That the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms. In this contest it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent and warlike to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance. Our late reverses make this course imperative. Had we been successful in the recent battle, (Manassas,) it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expense of a great effort, now we have no other alternative. Their success will enable the political leaders of the rebels to convince the mass of their people that we are inferior to them in force and courage, and to command all their resources. The contest began with a class, now it is with a people; our military success can alone restore the former issue.

By thoroughly defeating their armies, taking their strong places, and pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, we may well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union.

But, in the first instance, the authority of the Government must be supported by overwhelming physical force.

Our foreign relations and financial credit also imperatively demand that the military action of the Government should be prompt and irresistible.

The rebels have chosen Virginia as their battle field, and it seems proper for us to make the first struggle there. But while thus directing our main efforts, it is necessary to diminish the resistance there offered us by movements on other points, both by land and water.

Without entering at present into details, I would advise that a strong movement be made on the Mississippi, and that the rebels be driven out of Missouri.

As soon as it becomes perfectly clear that Kentucky is cordially united with us, I would advise a movement through that State into Eastern Tennessee, for the purpose of assisting the Union men of that region, and of seizing the railroads leading from Memphis to the East.

The possession of these roads by us, in connection with the movement on the Mississippi, would go far toward determining the evacuation of Virginia by the rebels. In the meantime all the passes into Western Virginia from the East should be securely guarded, but I would advise no movement from that quarter toward Richmond, unless the political condition of Kentucky renders it impossible or inexpedient for us to make the movement upon Eastern Tennessee through that State. Every effort should, however, be made to organize, equip and arm as many troops as possible in Western Virginia, in order to render the Ohio and Indiana regiments available for other operations.

At as early a day as practicable, it would be well to protect and reopen the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore and Fortress Monroe should be occupied by garrisons sufficient to retain them in our possession. The importance of Harper's Ferry, and the line of the Potomac in the direction of Leesburg, will be very materially diminished as soon as our force in this vicinity becomes organized, strong and efficient, because no capable general will cross the river north of this city, when we have a strong army here ready to cut off his retreat.

To revert to the West, it is probable that no very large additions to the troops now in Missouri will be necessary to secure that State.

I presume that the force required for the movement down the Mississippi will be determined by its commander and the President. If Kentucky assumes the right position, not more than 20,000 will be needed, together with those that can be raised in that State and Eastern Tennessee, to secure the latter region and its railroads, as well as ultimately to occupy Nashville.

Western Virginia troops, with not more than 5000 to 10,000 from Ohio and Indiana, should, under proper management, suffice for its protection. When we have organized our main army here, 10,000 men ought to be enough to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the Potomac; 5000 will garrison Baltimore, 3000 Fortress Monroe, and not more than 20,000 will be necessary, at the utmost, for the defense of Washington.

For the main army of operations, I urge the following composition:

250 regiments of infantry, say	225,000	men
100 field batteries, 600 guns	15,000	men
28 regiments of cavalry	25,500	men
5 regiments of engineer troops	7,500	men
Total	273,000	men

The force must be supplied with the necessary engineer and pontoon trains, and with transportation for everything, save tents. Its general line of operations should be so directed that water transportation can be availed of from point to point by means of the ocean and the rivers emptying into it.

The tendency of the Mississippi movement upon all questions connected with cotton, is too well understood by the President and Cabinet to need any illustration from me.

There is another independent movement that has often been suggested, and which has always recommended itself to my judgment. I refer to a movement from Kansas and Nebraska through the Indian Territory, upon Red river and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and free State sentiment, well known to predominate in Western Texas, and which, like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will, if protected, ultimately organize that section into a free State.

The force I have recommended is large; the expense is great. It is possible that a smaller force might accomplish the object in view, but I understand it to be the purpose of this great nation to re-establish the power of its government, and restore peace to citizens in the shortest possible time.

The question to be decided is simply this. Shall we crush the rebellion at one blow, terminate the war in one campaign, or shall we leave it as a legacy to our descendants?

In conclusion, I would submit that the exigencies of the Treasury may be lessened by making only partial payments to our troops when in the enemy's country, and by giving the obligations of the United States for such supplies as may there be obtained.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

The New York *World* thus speaks of the provision exhibited in the above and other documents emanating from General McClellan about the same period:

If this extraordinary provision embraced but one or two particulars of the war, it might be ascribed to luck; but when it is so comprehensive as to take in all the leading features of a war greater in territorial extent than any other ever waged, we must recognize in its author a very high order of abilities. Every deviation from General McClellan's strategy has resulted in disaster; all our great successes have been won in pursuance of his ideas. A mind which thus rose at once to the full height of the situation, and saw without experience all that experience has yet been able to reach, is no ordinary master of military science, and possesses, besides, a judgment intuitively great. What point now considered of strategic importance was not designated by him as such before the war had fairly opened? But they were not merely designated; each was assigned the same place in the scale of relative importance which it holds in the judgment of military men to-day.

320 CASES SARDINES "Marquet, Jr." 17 cases CLARET, "A. Bonniot & Co." 50 baskets CHAMPAGNE, "Duc de la Hume." Landing ex bark Taurus, from Bordeaux. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., jan29 19 and 21 St. Louis street.

Stourbridge Fire Bricks.

FOR sale to arrive. R. J. HART & CO. jan29 10t 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1864.

The commercial week closed to-day with great firmness in nearly every department of the money market, the ruling rates showing an advance on last Thursday's quotations of ¼ per cent in New York Sight, 2½ a 3 per cent in Foreign Exchange, and about 5 per cent in Specie; while there has been an increased demand for all saleable stocks and securities, mostly at higher prices. Sympathizing with the upward movement in Specie cotton has advanced about 5c. per lb. and sugar and molasses about 1 a 2c. per lb. and 3c. per gallon.

The Exchange market was quiet to-day, but ruled at stiffer rates than yesterday. We noticed sales of Western bank checks on New York endorsed here at ¼ a ⅜ per cent discount; one day's sight at ⅜ a ¼, mostly the former, five and ten days' sight at ⅜, and fifteen days' sight at ¾ and ⅞. These figures will show an improvement. One of the banks asked ¼ per cent premium for sight checks, but the others supplied the demand at par. Dealers drew at par and ¼ discount, the latter for one day's sight. In foreign exchange we noticed sales of first class private sterling at 173. The banks were reluctant to sell at their previous rate of 175, claiming an advance in accordance with the course of gold. We noticed sales of francs at 3.20 for private bills. The banks have been drawing at 3.20 and 3.15, but seem inclined to advance their rates.

Early in the morning intelligence was received of the steamship Cromwell having passed the bar, but no perfect dates were known of her advices until she arrived at 1 P. M. In the interim there was but little disposition to operate in Specie, most parties standing aloof for the news, but still there were some sales of gold at 64½ a 65 and 65 per cent premium. After her arrival the market was, if anything, firmer, and some sales were made at 65½ and 66 premium, but operations were on a limited scale, too much so in fact to fully establish rates. Dealers held at 66 per cent premium [illegible] offered at [illegible]. Nothing [illegible]. Dealers bought at [illegible] premium and asked [illegible]. There were a few sales at 32. Mexican dollars were in request at 60 premium, but none have been bought to any extent unless at higher figures.

The market for [illegible] Bank Notes continued quiet without any quotable change. Crescent City Bank Notes are in request at [illegible] discount, Bank of Louisiana [illegible], and Merchants at 35 a 37. The dealers offer 24 a 25 per cent premium for both Canal and Citizens' Bank Notes [illegible] have been completed [illegible]. [illegible] of the former was offered at [illegible] premium. Legal Tender Notes circulate freely at par with our general currency, but in exceptional cases have sold at ¼ per cent premium.

There was still more inquiry for saleable stocks which were generally held at advanced rates. The sales included 74 shares Crescent City Bank at an advance on the previous rate of [illegible]; 10 shares do. at [illegible]; 21, 75 shares City Railroad at 121, 5 at 122 [illegible] at the advance of [illegible] Holders of Crescent City asked [illegible]. Louisiana State was wanted at [illegible] but holders asked [illegible]. We have recently noticed sales of this stock at 30. Bank of America was bid at 80, which is above the views of buyers. The advanced rate of 97 ¼ was offered for prime Canal bid at 6c. Two city bonds, railroad issue, sold at 4 [illegible], which is the ruling rate. Consolidated are held at 85. We noticed some sales of Gas stock at [illegible]. [illegible] is now quoted at [illegible], according to the demand [illegible] supply. We heard of no sale of Gas Light, which is held at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, January 28, 1864.

COTTON.—The demand continued [illegible] to-day, both before and after the arrival of the steamer and the sales included [illegible] bales at private sale, embracing [illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The very active demand noticed yesterday [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR.—Yesterday [illegible]

CORN.—[illegible]

HAY.—[illegible]

HIDES.—[illegible]

FREIGHT.—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.—[illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 29, 1864.

Arrived yesterday [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Veals. Amount of stock on hand [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs and 40 Veals [illegible] Beeves, 214 Hogs, 344 Sheep [illegible].

[illegible]

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association,

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1864.

THE Officers and members are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will take place on next MONDAY, February 1st, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Polar Star Lodge No. 17 [illegible] Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Punctual attendance is requested by the President. jan29 3t T. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

A Grand Fancy Dress Ball,

WILL be given by particular request by the NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of New Orleans, at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets, on TUESDAY, February 9th, 1864, Mardi-Gras night, the proceeds of which will be applied to the most charitable purposes of the Association.

—MANAGERS—

A. Vieira,	A. P. Valencia,	V. Cornuelt,
J. Orfila	Jose Rivas,	M. Mascaro,
J. Lado,	G. Amuso,	L. Hartman,
A. de Freitas,	J. Leblanc,	Alex Martl,
F. Ripoll,	J. Bonet,	Louis Duosea,
Wm. Thayer,	J. Powers,	V. Frautale,
J. Dolmado,	J. Gallo,	A. Degorge.

Invitation Committee.

—FLOOR MANAGERS—

A. Degorge,	L. Kemmel,	Chas. Weiss,
Chas. Leon,	A. A. Marchand,	E. Beaudet.

Ladies' Invitations and Gentlemens' Tickets can be had from any of the Managers, or the President, at the Hall of the Association.

Gentlemen's Tickets..................$1 00

Ladies' will please bring their invitations, as positively no one will be admitted without.

The Hall will be handsomely decorated on this occasion with all the emblems of the Association. jan28 1d

I. O. O. F.

Regalia and Dress Ball.

A REGALIA and Dress Ball will be given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1864, at the NEW OPERA HOUSE, (corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets,) for the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' General Relief Fund.

Applications for Ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing, (stating the place of residence of ladies for whom invitation tickets are desired,) and left at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall or with any one of the Managers.

No invitations issued after Tuesday, February 2d.

COMMITTEE.

M. W. G. M.	L. Holmes,	P. G.	C. Antogniol,
D. G. M.	J. B. Burke,	..	J. A. Brown,
R. W. G. S.	H. Bier,	..	J. Brownlee,
P. G. M.	H. Millspaugh,	..	H. Tiemann,
D. D. G. M.	J. G. Hirdes,	..	R. G. Abbott,
	G. Nungesser,	..	Th. Moran,
	J. L. Henry,		John Meyer,
P. G.	J. Potter,	C. H. P.	W. L. Williams,
..	N. W. Wolverton,		A. Estein,
..	R. L. Bruce,		R. Blakeley,
..	A. Porteous,		E. Rivo,
..	G. W. Roper,		V. G. J. O'Connor.
..	A. W. Hunter,		

jan16 td

COAL..........COAL..........COAL.

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL

A CARGO of this superior Coal for parlor use, is now landing at Post 25, Second District, foot of Ursulines street, and will be delivered in any part of the city at $[illegible] per barrel, while the vessel is discharging.

Also, one thousand barrels of Black Coal, suitable for steam engine purposes, cheap.

Orders received at the vessel, and at 38 St. Charles street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

jan26 12t EDMUND M. IVENS.

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT.

MR. FERRANTIT, who is favorably known in New Orleans, as well as Matamoros, Mexico, informs his friends and the public that he keeps a RESTAURANT at Boca del Rio, where travelers to and from that part of Mexico will find everything they can need.

The services of French cooks have been secured, and the wines are good. jan26 6t

Notice.

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the French ship TAURUS will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

jan28 3t C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch for New York.

[illegible] Warmoth & co

Steamship Mauvila, [illegible] for Matamoros. D Gonzalis

Bark N Boynton, Mitchell, for New York, G A Fosdick

Bark Trabell, Elliott, for Boston. Master

Bark P C Alexander, Merryman, for Philadelphia. G A Fosdick

Brig Prest[illegible], James, for Matanzas. G A Fosdick

Sch Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, for New York, Master

Schr Susan J Aiken, [illegible], for New York, J Kelley

Steamer Hope, Bridge, for Thibodaux, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship George Cromwell, [illegible] from New York [illegible]

U S Transport steamship Corinthian, Edwards, from [illegible]

Bark G S Hunt, Woodward, 25 days from Baltimore, to master.

Brig John Sherwood, Smith, 13 days from New York, to master.

Schr Planet, [illegible], 6 days from Matamoros, to master.

[illegible]

Barge Guy, from Coast, to master—2d district.

STEAMBOATS.

Belle Creole, Long, from Thibodaux.

[illegible], Baltimore, from Thibodaux.

Mittie Stephens, [illegible], from Bayou Sara.

Ida May, Pratt, from Natchez.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Alert, Kidder, from the Passes—Towed [illegible] brig Hydra—brought up bark G S Hunt and schr Planet.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship Holy-Stock.

Bark [illegible] Brewer, [illegible] from New York.

Bark [illegible], from Philadelphia.

Brig [illegible], from New York.

[illegible]

Schr Ruby, Mills, Smith, from Boston.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship Yazoo—[illegible]

MATAMOROS.—Per steamship Mauvila—[illegible]

NEW YORK.—Per bark N Boynton—[illegible]

BOSTON.—Per bark Trabell—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.—Per bark P C Alexander—In ballast.

MATANZAS.—Per brig Prest[illegible]—In ballast.

NEW YORK.—Per schr Walter Raleigh—[illegible]

NEW YORK.—Per schr Susan J Aiken—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—Ass'd mdse.

BALTIMORE.—Per bark G S Hunt—Coal to U S Quartermaster.

NEW YORK.—Per brig J Sherwood—Ass'd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—[illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOWER COAST.—Per schr Morning Star—[illegible]

[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.

[illegible]

BROTT & DAVIS,

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

CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

Would respectfully inform their customers that they have received from steamer Columbia, and are now opening

100 CASES AND BALES

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

which they will offer to the trade at the very lowest rates which can possibly be afforded.

The PRINTS, are of Ashford's (Sprague) City Mills—Lights, Laconial, Lawrence Medium Lights, Dutchess B. Lights, Sprague's B. & W., Washington Lights.

IN LAWNS,

Lodis 1400—English fine printed Lodis, 1200.

PRINTED BALZORINES.

FANCY MARSEILLES.

IN BLEACHED COTTONS,

they have the Dover 4-4, Forest Dale 4-4, Monticello 4-4, Reynolds 4-4, Granite 3 4, Attawaugan 4-4.

IN UNBLEACHED COTTONS,

the India 4-4, Putnam 4-4, New York Premium B. 4-4.

—ALSO—

Yantic DENIMS, Manchester STRIPES, Shetucket STRIPES, Marlborough STRIPES, Indigo STRIPES and CHECKS, Vanderbilt do., Hampden TICKS, Marlborough PLAIDS, Ripka COTTONADES, Pendleton do., Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, assorted CAMBRICS.

The trade should bear in mind that Messrs. B. & D. have constantly on hand an immense stock of

Dry Goods of Every Description.

ALSO OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING.

As an addition to their stock they offer now a splendid line of coarse, fine and extra fine Wool (Black and Colored) HATS, for Men and Boys, and prices which can defy competition. jan26 6t

Wanted.

WANTED, a WAITING MAN for Dining-room and one or two HOUSE GIRLS from ten to twenty years of age—colored and well recommended, will find good wages.

Apply to No. 135 St. Charles street. jan27 3t

Notice.

THE French ship TAURUS, Blanc, master, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee and pay freight. All goods not permitted will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

jan26 3t C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street.

Louisiana State Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25th, 1864.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank by the Stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 8th February next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan26 td L. BERNARD, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

30 000 Pounds Wrought Iron at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 30th January, at 10 o'clock, at the [illegible] Station, below Canal street Ferry, without reserve—

One [illegible] CHAIN CABLE, 210 feet, weighing 1850 pounds; also [illegible] SCRAP IRON, about 1500 lbs.

Also immediately after, at the corner of Poland and Levee streets—

24 bundles 1½ inch HOOP IRON.

[illegible]

1 Piston, 1 Steamboat Wheel, 1 Lot of Scrap and Cast, 2 Truss [illegible]

Terms cash. jan29

235 Packages and Lots Foreign and American Dry Goods.

BY WM. P. VINCENT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 16 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 16 Chartres street—

6 cases Philip Allen, Dunnell and Pacific Prints, Spring Styles.

3 cases Printed Jaconets and Lawns.

—ALSO—

Ripka Cottonades and Blue Denims, Irish Linens and Lawns, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Swiss Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Linen Sheetings and Drills, Linen Checks, Black Alpacas, Lustres, Black de Laines, White [illegible] and Cambrics, Hosiery, Brown and Bleached Crash.

Also—7 cases and bales Bleached and Brown Sheetings. jan29

28 Casks Ale.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in salesroom Nos. 27 and 29 Bienville street—28 casks ALE, damaged per bark Old Hickory from Philadelphia—[illegible]

Terms cash. jan29

Household and Office Furniture at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles St.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, January 30th, at 10 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [illegible] Piano, Mirrors, several Poplar Armoirs, Book Cases, Desks, Sampling and Office Tables, Letter Presses, Show Cases, &c., &c.

Also, an invoice of Irish Linen Shirts.

Terms cash. jan29

PHINNEY & AMORY'S SALES.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Camp and Common streets.

Cotton.......Cotton.

WILL be sold, by order of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on TUESDAY, February 2d, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Planters Cotton Press, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets—

25 bales COTTON, the cargo of the schooner Mary Ann.

Samples to be seen the day before sale at our office. Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. jan29

Schooner and Cotton.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY,

United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold by order of the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on TUESDAY, February 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Planters' Cotton Press, corner Annunciation and Richard streets—

The SCHOONER EUREKA, Apparel and Furniture, and the balance of her cargo, consisting of 30 bales COTTON.

Samples of the cotton to be seen the day before sale at our office.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. jan29 td

Cotton.......Cotton.......Cotton.

By PHINNEY & AMORY.

United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold by order of the United States Marshal, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on TUESDAY, February 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Planters Cotton Press, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets—

5 bales and two crates loose COTTON.

Samples to be seen the day before sale at our office.

Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jan29

JUDICIAL SALES.

Marianne Taymond, Widow of Henry Joseph Drew vs Franklin Perin.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF JEFFERSON—No. 23.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the first day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the following property, to wit:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, the rights, ways, privileges, and servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Triton Walk, St. Joseph, Baronne and Carondelet streets. Said lots are designated by the Numbers Forty and Forty-one, on a plan of R. [illegible], City Engineer, dated March, 1832, deposited in the office of [illegible], then a notary public in this city. Lot Number Forty measures twenty-five feet front on St. Joseph street, twenty-five feet or more front on Triton Walk, fifty-four feet eleven inches on the line, which separates it from lot Number Thirty-nine, and thirty-five feet on the opposite line. Lot Number Forty-one measures sixty-eight feet ten inches front on St. Joseph street, sixty-eight feet two inches front on Triton Walk, sixty feet on Baronne street, and forty-four feet on the line which divides it from lot Number Forty, all American measure.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from plaintiff, by act passed before P. C. Cuvellier, late a notary public in this city, dated February 21st, 1860.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.

jan29 febs 15 23 mh1 JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1864.

CIRCUS

Last Night of the Great Act of the Season.

ROBERT NICOLO'S

Wonderful Leaps on the FLYING TRAPEZE......

Leotard's famous ZAMPILAERESTATION Act, with the talented Circus Company in numerous Arenic wonders......Clark's Dogs and Monkeys, as usual.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

For prices of admission see bills of the day.

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. jan29

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, January 29, 1864.

The performance will commence with the favorite Comedy in one act, of

THE FIRST NIGHT,

Or a Peep Behind the Scenes.

Dufard..........Lewis Baker

To conclude with the great Burlesque upon the popular Play of "Leah, the Forsaken," entitled

LEAH, THE FORSOOK,

written by Frank Wood, Esq., and performed in New York and Boston with unqualified success.

In preparation—The great Drama of DOT, or THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

In rehearsal—Shakspeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Monday Evening, February 1st—BENEFIT OF MR. LEWIS BAKER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $3 to $5; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; 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, will connect, after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. jan29

VARIETIES THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING..........February 1, 1864.

Benefit of Mr. Lewis Baker.

A COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS!

Will be revived, for the first time this season, the Great Drama of

DOT;

OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

With all its Magical Changes, Fairy Illusions, Exquisite Effects, and a Great Cast of Characters.

Caleb Plummer	Lewis Baker
John Perrybingle	Lawrence Barrett
Tilly Slowboy	Dan Setchell
Dot	Alexina Fisher Baker
Bertha	Viola Barrett

Also Shakspeare's famous

COMEDY OF ERRORS,

Dan Setchell and Lewis Baker..........as the two Dromios

Box Office now open for securing seats. jan29

Wanted.

LABORERS on a PLANTATION, thirty five miles from the city, near the Railroad.

Apply to C. ROUTER, Chartres street, No. 135. jan29 6t

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PAPER STOCK—50 bales.

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For sale by JOHN GRACE, jan29 3t 5 Bank Place.

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A SMALL invoice of Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS. For sale by JOHN GRACE, jan29 3t 5 Bank Place.

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100 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN. For sale low by JOHN GRACE, jan29 3t 5 Bank Place.