# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1863

**Sales at Auction To-day.**

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Royal street, New Years' and holiday gift.

**Auction Sales on Saturday.**

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at Freret's cotton press, 10½ horses.

By Feinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, foot of Conti street, sugar.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at Auctioneers' Exchange, tract of ground.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground; at 4½ o'clock, at No. 4 Union street, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at Opelousas Railroad landing, sugar and molasses; at 1 o'clock, at 83 Camp street, 230 bales cotton.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture.

NOTICE.—In order that we may contribute to the general participation of the newspaper employees of the city in the festival of Christmas, we will issue no evening edition of the *Bee* to-day, and no morning edition on Saturday. Our next regular edition will be on Saturday afternoon.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small pox, fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

McCerren & Landry will sell to-morrow morning a valuable piece of property on Julia street, a good opportunity for a profitable investment. See their advertisement.

FURNITURE SALE BY THE SHERIFF.—The Sheriff will proceed to morrow, Saturday, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 120 Bienville street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, to a sale of very handsome furniture, to which the attention of furniture dealers is particularly called.

Cotton dealers will do well to attend the sale of 230 bales cotton, by R. T. Montgomery, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the sales room, 93 Camp street. A large portion is of the higher grades, and very desirable.

The auction sales of R. T. Montgomery on Saturday, 26th inst., comprise 100 horses, for account of the U. S. Government, at Freret's cotton press, corner of Freret and Poydras streets, at 10½ o'clock, many of them fine animals, and sold only in consequence of falling below standard size. At 1 o'clock, at salesroom 230 bales cotton.

THE LOUISIANA ALMANAC FOR 1864.—We have before us a copy of the *Almanach de la Louisiane* for 1864, published by Francis Bouvain, stationer, at the sign of the bronze pen, Bourbon street. It is neatly executed, and its contents are in many respects unique and original, and of such merit as to excite pride and pleasure in all who desire the success of home enterprise. Its humorous illustrations of the seasons show no inconsiderable artistic ingenuity. Besides the usual information of the almanac, it contains a variety of statistical, historical and literary matter, including a review of the events of 1863.

DR. MCDOWELL.—From a late number of the Edinburgh *Courant* it appears that Dr. McDowell, formerly the head of a well known institution in Missouri, called McDowell's College, and who was among the prominent secessionists of that State, is now in Scotland delivering lectures.

**Christmas.**

It would have required of late no profound observer to discover, without the aid of the almanac, or the faithful columns of a grave and respectable contemporary, that Christmas was near at hand. Preliminary pyrotechnics of a cheap Chinese description, a general agitation among the *genus pure*, and an increasing glow of expectation in every class and denomination of the youthful community had, for a week or more, given unmistakable signs of the approach of earthhood's happiest, merriest, maddest time of all the year. Toy shops and confectioneries soon added their gorgeous testimony to the rest; then sacrificial turkies—\$4 turkies—were brought upon the scene to crown the glorious proof that we were but one terrestrial rotation from the Christmas holidays.

At last the burnished wheels of time, rolling with furious but delightful speed, brought us to the rosy verge of the day itself. The wag of Santa Claus was heard, in many a childish fancy, rumbling over housetops, heaped full of untold and inestimable wonders and "goodies." Then we passed to another atmosphere, to breathe which is like drinking an invigorating and exhilarating elixir.

That man, however wise or eminent, however seriously occupied, who, if not participating in, cannot sympathize with the innocent joy of the time, and can catch no glow from the happiness of children scattering sunshine in the shadiest places, is far below envy, but decidedly not above pity.

It will not do to pause and reason upon the subject of Christmas pleasures. Look at the joys of a more pretentious character. How many of them will bear analysis? How few of them, indeed, have not in their secret core some moral taint, whose poison creeps into the blood and life of their votaries! The trail of the serpent is almost sure to be on the path to which they beckon. But the peculiar merit of enjoyments such as those traditionally connected with Christmas, is that they defy and are independent of analysis. There is nothing about them to analyze. They are unreasoning, uncalculating, spontaneous. They are transparent, and there lore innocent, for guilty enjoyment always seeks disguise and sophistication. But their transparency is not unsubstantial: it is that of light and warmth.

Men are better and healthier for every recurrence of the Christmas period. The older or the more jaded they are, the more they need its refreshing influences.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The splendid holiday programme will be inaugurated by all the strength of the tripple circus at their Academy to-day, with two entertainments, one at noon, the other in the evening.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Expectation was not disappointed here last night in respect to a numerous and brilliant attendance to witness the production of Colleen Bawn. Nor was there on the score of vivid and picturesque scenery and skilful mechanical contrivance any mentionable ground. As regards striking incident and effective scenery, the performance may be pronounced a decided success.

With respect to the acting, we must reserve comment for another time.

THE DUKE'S RAZORS.—My friend, George Smyth, the late Lord Strangford, once told me that, staying at Walmer Castle with the Duke of Wellington, the Duke informed him one morning at breakfast that he was obliged to go up to London immediately, as all his razors required setting, but he would be back to dinner. Lord Strangford very naturally offered to lend the Duke his razors, which, luckily for the Duke, he did not accept; for Lord S., who was somewhat careless about his personal appearance, shaved with razors something like miniature saws, which made one shudder to look at. Lord S. then offered to take the razors to Dover, but the Duke replied: "The man who always sharpens my razors has sharpened them many years. I would not treat them with any one else. He lives in Jermyn street, and there they must go. So you see, Strangford, every man has a weak point, and my weak point is about the sharpening of my razors. Perhaps you are not aware that I shave myself and brush my own clothes; and I regret that I cannot clean my own boots; for men servants bore me, and the presence of a crowd of idle fellows annoys me more than I can tell you.—*Grosse's Reminiscences*.

THE HERBAN AND KING FIGHT.—The news by the last steamer shows this affair to be progressing very favorably. This brings dates down to November 22d, the 26th being the day set for the last deposit. King's friends are taking all the bets they can get at 6 to 6. A prominent sporting man in New York bets $6000 to $10,000 on King. The English people deny that it is an international fight, and believe it will be a sharp battle.

## Late Southern News,
### Via Mobile.

The *Era* gives the following news from Mobile papers from the 11th to the 15th.

FROM CHARLESTON.

*Charleston*, December 11.—The enemy again shelled the city at diff rent intervals during the day. Some six buildings were struck, but no person was injured.

About 9 o'clock this morning Fort Sumter took fire from some cause, unknown as yet, and the flames communicated to some outer timber work on the southwest angle. The wood work was burned, and some ammunition destroyed. Several casualties occurred. The particulars have not been received.

The enemy's land batteries opened heavily on the fort during the progress of the fire, which was replied to from Fort Moultrie and our batteries.

*Charleston*, December 12.—The casualties in Fort Sumter yesterday were ten killed and thirty wounded.

Among the killed are Capt. Frost, A. C. S.; Sergt Swanson, S. C. Artillery. Capt Gaillard's company of regulars lost three killed and two wounded. Lieut. Colonel Elliott was slightly wounded in the head by a piece of brick, but remains in command. P. C. Elliot, of the Signal Corps, is among the severely wounded.

There was no firing last night, and no more shelling of the city.

*Charleston*, December 12.—There is nothing new to day. Very little firing has passed between the batteries, and there has been no firing of importance on Fort Sumter. Full particulars of the accident at Fort Sumter are not yet received, but are expected to night.

ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN INTO VIRGINIA.

*Richmond*, December 12.—The *Enquirer* learns that Gen. Morgan crossed the Ohio river near Ashland, Va., and made his way to the Confederate lines. It is not known when he will visit Richmond.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS AT RICHMOND.

*Richmond*, December 11.—The interest of Congress to day was in the House, in which a large number of resolutions of inquiry into the conduct of the several departments of Government, and calls upon the President for information on various subjects, were adopted.

The bill which passed the Senate yesterday, repealing the substitute law, is before the House, and evidently received with favor by a large majority of the House. The rules were suspended for the purpose of putting it on its passage but a defect in it was suggested and it was referred.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for a copy of General Joe. E Johnston's report of the Mississippi campaign; another calling for all the correspondence between him and the Government, and the orders issued by him during the period; another calling for the official reports of the commanders of all the armies, another calls on the President for the names of all defaulting disbursing officers, with their defaults; another inquiring into the expediency of putting able-bodied men into the field, and supplying their places with disabled soldiers; another calling for the number of exempts in each State and Congressional District, and the number of exempts for each of the several causes; another to know how many able-bodied men employed in the quartermaster and commissary departments had been sent to the field in compliance with the law of last session, and the orders issued to that effect by the Adjutant General; another inquiring into rumors and charges and frauds, corruption, speculation and robbery and mismanagement in the quartermaster and commissary departments, on the resolution one member on the floor preferred those charges against at least one high official by name, and said one other had been seen by a member of Congress betting large stakes; another that the President furnish the House the number of men in each Congressional District engaged in executing the conscript law, and how many were mounted; another instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of conscripting 100,000 able-bodied negroes to serve as teamsters, cook and laborers in the army.

**River News.**

At St. Louis, on the evening of the 11th, the Mississippi was rising slowly, as it was also doing at Quincy. At Cincinnati, at noon, a rise in the Ohio was reported of one foot eight inches, with ten feet in the channel. Weather cloudy with a light snow, there having been heavy rain on Saturday night. The weather at St. Louis was cold, the streets frozen hard. No ice had appeared in the river, but plenty was expected in the morning.

Business on the landing was exceedingly dull, and no boats are advertised direct for New Orleans.

At Cairo, the Empress and Continental were receiving freight for New Orleans.

**Western Markets.**

*Cincinnati*, December 11, P. M.—Flour is 10c higher, owing to the rise in the river and the large quantity (7,000 bbls) taken by the Commissary. Super \$4 75 to \$5 25; extra \$5 90 to \$6; family and trade brands \$6 to \$6 50.

Corn in fair demand for new at 93 to 95c, but old is not saleable at over \$1 05 in bulk and \$1 20 in bags. Oats active at 80c, but are held 2c higher.

Whiskey advanced 2c, and active at 55c. Sales 3500 bbls.

Provisions dull. Mess pork \$18. Lard 12c, and more sellers than buyers. Groceries quiet. Sugar, 9c lower.

Gold, 49; silver, 42. Exchange steady.

*St Louis*, December 11, 2 P. M.—The market in most articles dull and drooping. Cotton unchanged. Flour remains dull, and prices low. Red spring, sales 800 bbls, including superfine at \$5 25, single X at \$5 87½, and double X at \$6 25 to \$6 50.

Whiskey—Sales 54 bbls, ordinary proof at 80, and 20 at 90c.

Corn—The market opened active and closed firm at an advance, with the indications of still going higher, with sales of 8570 sks, including 4300 sks in various lots.

Green Fruit—Sales of 135 bbls apples, good, at \$2 25, and 200 bbls, choice mixed at \$4 50. Dried fruit \$1 35 to \$1 50.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*First District Court, Judge Hustand*—Mich Hennessy, a youthful cabdriver, was found guilty yesterday of having, on the 11th inst., at the fire on New Levee and Gruvier streets, committed an assault and battery on the person of one Wyman, with a fireman's spanner. In consideration of the youth he was sentenced on y to six months imprisonment, with a sharp lecture.

Mrs. Baker who keeps a coffeehouse near the Jackson Railroad Depot, was tried yesterday on the charge of having committed, on All Saints day, an assault and battery on one Peter Fully, in wounding him with a knife. An overdose of liquor, an insult to the landlady and a mutual confidence appeared in the case. Accused was zealously defended by Messrs. Coleman and J. E. Wallace. Mr Thomas, with a clear, logical argument, the last for this year, damaged the accused to such an extent, that the jury, in a very short time, brought in a verdict of guilty.

Ann Ellens, convicted of an assault and battery on Catherine Blannery, was sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days.

Mich. Wheelan pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. He had, with a bludgeon, in a barbarous manner knocked three teeth from the jaws of his victim, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

*Provost Court—Judge Alocha presiding.*—Tim Donahue was convicted of having stolen a horse, the property of the Government, and was sentenced to Tortugas for six months.

John Derkin and Chas Tyler, for beating a negro boy, were workhoused for sixty days.

Geo Wilson tried to make a speculation, and furnished a sailor with citizens clothes to enlist him in the army. He was sent to Tortugas for six months.

John McWilliams, who disgraced a soldiers uniform by being drunk and disorderly, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

*Inquests*—Henry Buck, a free man of color, a native of Virginia, aged 50 years, died at No 90 Liberty street from the effects of a compound fracture of the right temporal bone and extravasation of blood on the brain.

The inquest in the case of the colored female child, wherein Joe Polydor, a deserter of the Corps d'Afrique, is charged, resulted in a verdict of murder and rape against said accused.

*Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Esq., Presiding.*—This court disposed of a number of contraventions to the minor regulations and rule laid down for the conduct of individuals. They were not of public interest.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

Navvies in England are in the habit of selling leaden medallions, old ware, &c., which they represent as having been dug up while excavating for rail ways or other works. They are of coarse supplied to them by manufacturers of spurious antiquities, just as broken swords, pieces of helmets and such like are regularly planted on the field of Waterloo to be disinterred by curiosity hunters.

TRAIN YOUR PASSIONS.—Passions, like wild horses, when properly trained and disciplined, are capable of being applied to the noblest purposes: but when allowed to have their own way they become dangerous in the extreme.

Is it a libel to call a baker's apprentice a *kneady loafer?*

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

## The Latest from the North via the River.

FROM THE SEATS OF WAR IN VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

**Reported Junction of Longstreet with Lee.**

RUMORED PEACE PROPOSALS.

**More About the Chesapeake.**

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

**GOLD 50 1-2 IN NEW YORK.**

Today's *Evening Picayune* contained exclusively the following, received by the steamer D. G. Taylor, which brought Western papers of the 14th and Memphis papers of the 15th.

**The Army of the Potomac.**

*Washington*, December 11.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac state that reports are prevalent in camp that Longstreet has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee, but after due inquiry it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

*Army of the Potomac*, December 13.—General Meade will retain his present position as Commander in chief of the army.

*Washington*, December 18.—Both the rebel army and our own have begun the construction of winter quarters.

Indications of quiet, never to be mistaken, are the liberal granting of furloughs by corps commanders and the return to camp of exiled sutlers.

A reconnoissance on Friday by the First Massachusetts and First Vermont, under Major Janway, towards Sperryville, furnished a little fight with a detachment of the Sixth Virginia, but developed no other force.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

*Chattanooga*, December 11.—Colonel Watkins, commanding a Kentucky brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnoissance as far as Lafayette. He dashed into Lafayette and captured the rebel regimental colors, carried off one and forty privates. The balance of a large force of rebels fled.

A rumor prevails that Longstreet, in his retreat from Knoxville, lost 1000 prisoners and nearly all his cannon and train.

Gen. Palmer's resignation as commander of the Fourteenth Corps, which was accepted, has been recalled, and he is again in command.

Jas Walker, a New York artist, has been commissioned to paint the battle of Chattanooga.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, December 11th.—Fernando Wood's peace proposition were tabled to-day by a vote of nearly two to one. No debate took place. The border States men all voted with the Republicans, and also many Democrats.

The Ways and Means Committee are going to work in earnest at revenue. That on liquors will be first considered.

An illicit investigation into the late raid made in Vermont at the county of the Provinces is about to be made. Gen. Meade demands it.

The Surveyor-General's returns of the 10,000 deserters now in Canada, and that most of them are in a state of destitution. It is believed that a greater portion of them would return to their regiments if it were not for fear of arrest and sentence to be shot in being caught again.

The committee were duly announced in both Houses to-day, whereupon an immense number of memorials, bills and resolutions were introduced. The West came in for a large proportion of chairmanships of committees, and Pennsylvania, for once, was overlooked. Washburne, of Illinois, is chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Ancona, of Ohio, on Territories, Wilson, of Iowa, in Judiciary, Schenck, of Ohio, on Military Affairs, of Illinois, on Rules and Cradle, Loyall, of Illinois, on District of Columbia, Julian, of Indiana, on Public Lands, Price, of Iowa, on Revolutionary Claims, Windham, of Minnesota, on Indian Affairs, and Robinson on Mileage.

Some of the old members of committees were laid aside, who claimed, by parliamentary rule, to be entitled to the chairmanship.

The Senate committees remain the same.

The conscription law was proposed to be amended by bill to-day as follows: One repeal of the $300 clause, and the exemption of all clergymen from bounty or military service.

Senator Hale introduced a bill to abolish slavery. It provides that hereafter all persons in the United States are equal in the eyes of the law, and all claims of personal service except that founded on contract, or upon the punishment of crime, be forever abolished, any thing in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

A select committee of nine will be announced to-morrow in the House on the Bureau of Emancipation.

**Rumored Proposals of Peace—No Doubt in Canada.**

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT CANADA.

*Washington*, December 11.—The *Chronicle* to-day publishes a rumor which it is not able to verify, but believes to be true and true in part probable, to the effect that Alex. H. Stephens and five others had come down to Fort Monroe on a flag of truce with proposals of peace—that they asked to be received in their official character as Commissioners of the South in Confederacy, but their request was refused.

Inquiry was made this morning in a quarter where such a fact, if it existed, would probably be known, but nothing was obtained confirmatory of the rumor.

THE SUPPLIES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

*Baltimore*, December 13.—The following dispatch has been received this morning:

To C. C. Fulton, *Baltimore Americ'n*:

*Fort Monroe*, December 12th.—Please give notice that the rebel authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

[Signed] B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

Rev. Mr. Terrance, who went to City Point with Dr C. C. Barkley, returned this morning. He had an interview with Capt. Hatch, who was sent from Richmond to meet him. He informed him of the above decision of the Confederate Government, and gave, as a reason therefor, what they alleged to be an imputation on their honor, by the press and Government authorities, that they were not delivering the goods for the starving of Union prisoners, and asserted that of two known knowledge the officers in the Libby Prison, from the immense supplies they received, could set a table from the stores on hand equal to any hotel in the United States.

He admitted there had been some irregularity in the supplies at one time, but the officer who had been guilty of neglecting prisoners had been promptly relieved and punished. As to the bad condition of the prisoners returned to Annapolis, he said they were extreme cases of consumption, and that it was a grave error on the part of the authorities to have allowed such persons to leave. For the present, nothing will be received but letters and enclosures of money, and Southern money had better be sent.

PURSUIT OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

*Portland*, December 13.—A dispatch from Halifax, this morning, states that the steamer Chesapeake left Shelburne Saturday morning, with an increased crew and three chaldrons of coal. She was supposed to be on the track of some coal vessels.

**General News.**

*Louisville*, December 13.—Tobacco has advanced from $4 to $7 per 100 pounds since Friday morning.

*New York*, December 14.—The *Tribune* says a committee of the National Council of Loyal Leaguers waited on the President on Friday, and strongly urged him, as a duty to his Administration and the country, to remove Postmaster General Blair, Attorney General Bates, and Gens. Halleck and Schofield.

*San Francisco*, December 11.—F. F. Lowe was inaugurated to day as Governor for the ensuing four years. His message, which is devoted mainly to pledges concerning State policy, receives general commendation. It considers it a cause for congratulation that the election of ardent friends of liberty and Union to represent California in Congress by 20,000 majority must finally destroy all hope which foreign or domestic foes of the United States may ever have entertained of receiving aid and comfort from the Pacific coast.

**New York Markets.**

*New York*, December 14, P. M.—Cotton is 1c better, with less doing, at 82 for Middling Uplands.

Money easy and in fair demand at 6@6c to 7c. Sterling exchange quiet at 164½ to 164¾. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 50, declining to 49¾, advancing to 50¾, and closing heavy at 50¾ to 50¾.

Flour more active, and shipping grades are 5c higher, at $6 30 to $6 50 for extra State, chiefly at $6 40 to 6 45; $7 40 to 7 55 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 60 to 9 50 for trade brands, closing firm.

Whisky heavy at 83 to 89 for State and Western.

Pork dull and heavy at $17 12½ to 17 25 for old mess; $18 50 for new do; $12 to 12 50 for new prime; $16 50 to 17 for new prime mess.

**From the Report of Secretary Chase.**

The estimated receipt from all sources for the last fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863, were $180,895,345; actual receipts, $124,443,313. The total estimated expenditure for all purposes, was $903,316,321, while the actual disbursements amounted to $111,709,995. From the actual expenditures $111,709,995 58, there must be deducted the actual receipts, $124,443,313 29, in order to show the amount derived from loans, $590,266,682 29, which sum added to the amount of the debt on the 1st July, 1862, $408,526,199 04, (heretofore erroneously stated at $514,241,371 92,) gives as the true amount of debt on the 1st July, 1863, $1,098,793,181 37.

ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The total estimated receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1864, based on actual returns for the last quarter ending September 30th, 1863, from ordinary sources of revenue, including customs, internal revenue, lands, and miscellaneous sources amount to.....$ 0[illegible]

Actual and estimated receipts from loans.....$ [illegible]

Total actual and estimated receipts from all sources, for 1864.....$[illegible]

The expenditures may be stated as follows:

For the last quarter ending September 30, 1863, the actual disbursements have been

Civil Service.....$ 7,476,969 31
Interest on debt.....17,126,759 56
War Department.....144,387,471 97
Navy Department.....18,251,148 80
Invested in Public Works.....4,251,628 37

Actual expenditures for first quarter.....$ 76,110,992

For the remaining three quarters the estimates for added appropriations and estimated deficiencies are as follows:

Civil Service.....$ 7,476,969 31
Interest on debt.....16,979,240 44
War Department.....744,612,528 14
Navy Department.....94,473,867 74
Interest on Public Debt.....54,381,440 61

Making a total aggregate of actual and estimated expenditures.....$1,099,731,961

But as there will be required for unexpended appropriations from former years, they are necessarily much too large, and there may be safely deducted from these aggregates the sum [illegible] remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, the sum of.....350,000,000

Leaving the total actual and estimated expenditures for the year.....$749,731,960

The total of cash subscribed by subscribers during the year ending 30th June, 1863, of.....$ 5,339,339

From this statement it appears that the total receipts required for the probable disbursements and the unexpended appropriations' balances at the close, will be.....$755,968,569

Of which there have been provided and applied during the first quarter.....176 [illegible]

Leaving to be provided.....$ 579,67[illegible]

Deduct the estimated receipts from customs during the other three quarters.....$ 415,[illegible]

Leaving yet to be provided for by loan.....$ 164,152,67[illegible]

The debt created during the quarter amounted to $120,812,132, which, added to the sum to be provided by loans during the next three quarters, makes a total estimated increase of the public debt for the year ending June 30, 1864, of $388,164,659. The debt on the 1st of July, 1863, was $1,098,793,181, to which, if the estimated increase added, the total debt on the 1st of July, 1864, will amount to $1,486,957,841, instead of $1,711,857,286 as estimated in the report of last December. Vigor in the prosecution of the war, and economy in the expenditures, may reduce disbursements, and consequent increase in the public debt below these figures.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, calculated on the continuance of the war, are given. The aggregate receipts from ordinary sources are placed at $230,000,000; expenditures, $1,047,957,086. From the sum $400,000,000 is deducted, as the amount likely to remain undrawn at that time, which will reduce the actual expenditure for the year 1865 to $647,957,086, leaving $444,978,248 to be provided by loan.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Assuming the correctness of the estimate which puts the debt on the 1st of July, 1864, at $1,486,957,841 11, and result from those estimates that the whole debt will have reached to the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of $2,231,936,089.

The average rate of interest on the whole debt, without regard to the varying margin between coin and notes, was on the first day of July, 1862, 4.36 per centum, on the first day of January, 1863, 5.02 per centum, on the first day of July, 1863, 5.02 per centum, and on the first day of October, 1863, 5.39 per centum.

INCREASE OF TAXES.

The Secretary, whose estimates for large loans, thinks it prudent to urge on Congress efficient measures for the increase of revenue. Additional income may be derived from a modification of the import duties, but the chief reliance must be on internal duties. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends an increase of the tax on bank note circulation to two and two fifths per cent; an increase of the duty on distilled spirits to sixty cents per gallon; an increase of the duty on tobacco to twenty cents per pound for leaf, and from five to twelve cents, according to quality, on manufactured; a duty of ten cents per gallon on crude petroleum; a duty of two cents per pound on cotton; the repeal of the tobacco and petroleum drawbacks, and various other changes in the internal revenue laws, designed to augment the receipts from this source. In the particular recommendations just mentioned the Secretary fully concurs, and commends all his suggestions to careful attention. The enactment of such laws he will receive an increase of the internal revenue to the amount originally estimated, of one hundred and fifty millions a year, is required by the strongest considerations of public policy.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Mortuary Report.*—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 13th of December to the 20th:

Total number 137.

Ages—Under 1 year, 15; 1 to 2 years, 6; 2 to 5 years, 17; 5 to 10 years, 5; 10 to 15 years, 2; 15 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 25 years, 10; 25 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 15; 40 to 50 years, 8; 50 to 60 years, 9; 60 to 70 years, 6; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 5; 90 to 100 years, 1; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 19. Total, 137.

Nativities—Africa, 1; England 1; France 6; Germany 6; Ireland, 12; Switzerland, 1; United States, 61; West Indies, 1; not stated, 47—Total, 137.

Whites, 99; black 28; mulattoes 10. Total, 137. Males 84, females 53.

*First District Recorder's Court—Judge Venard*—M Sullivan, Mike Regan and G Lenz were before the Court yesterday, on the charge of having indulged in a private fight on the levee. Lenz first figured as the injured individual who had been beset by the others, who had challenged him to a three cornered fight, wherein Sullivan got knocked down, and carried off a black eye, when Regan stood by with a shovel in his hands, threatening instant death to Lenz. Further investigation showed that Lenz knocked down Sullivan who was drunk, and that Regan threatened with his shovel to keep Lenz from punishing Sullivan any more with a rock he had applied to his cranium.

The behavior of Lenz did not appear very favorable for him. The court said such scenes should be suppressed, and ordered the parties to find peace bonds in the sum of $250, and pay a fine of $10 each; excepting Sullivan, who, as a true son of march, went to Captain Foley's office and donned the uniform.

Mary Jane Hayden was brought before Recorder Venard on the old charge and was fined $25, or four months in the Workhouse.

The colored men Johnson and Pickett, were fined $5 each or 30 days, for having been found under suspicious circumstances.

Sundry contraventions to City Ordinance No. 544, were met with fines of $5 each.

MAKE GOODNESS AGREEABLE.—Archbishop Usher says: "If good people would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile instead of bowling in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause."

THE HEAVIER.—A man asked another, "Which is the heavier, a quart of gin or a quart of water?"—"Gin, most assuredly, for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin, when he would have carried a gallon of water with ease."

In order to increase the President's pay without violating the explicit letter of the Constitution, it is announced that a bill will be shortly introduced into Congress for the payment of his salary hereafter, as well as what is in arrear, in gold, which will in effect increase his pay to $37,500 a year.

EASY TRICK.—With the aid of alcohol you can easily make a *rag a muffin*. This trick has never been known to fail.

Many a girl, who is as tender as a turtle before marriage, becomes a *snapping turtle* afterwards.

The ship that wrecks many a statesman.—Partizan ship.

Woman's substitute for fat—Crino-*lean*.

Wanted at the paint shops.—The color of an excuse.

In the Divorce Court on the 26th November, the Judge pronounced a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of the marriage between Sir John Crampton (ex-British Minister at Washington), and Miss Baife, on the ground that the marriage had not been consummated.

Silver tempered trademen are always remarkable for the *acid*-ity with which they attend to business.

**Crime in Kansas.**

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.—The Leavenworth *Times* publishes an account of a murder and robbery committed on last Wednesday night, about twelve miles from that city, on the road to Atchison. A gang of men visited the house of a Mr Huys, called him out and shot him. Two sons of the murdered man, and the owner of a mule train, whom they had come to rob, took their guns and rushed into the fight, mortally wounding one of them, and wounding another severely. One of the wounded men is said to belong to the Kansas Fifteenth. The same gang had visited and robbed another family the same night. Such outrages call for the prompt and severest measures of repression. Kansas will be ruined speedily unless the thieves and robbers can be put under.

HORRIBLE.—The body of a boy named Pitts was found near Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Kansas, one day last week, badly mutilated by logs. He had been missing some three or four weeks. Near him was found the limb of a tree with a rope attached. His family had the reputation of being horse thieves, but why a boy only fourteen years of age should be hung by reason of that is a mystery.

ROBBERY AND THE CONSEQUENCES.—The Doniphan county *Patriot* says: On Monday night last, Mr. Peter Groh, living between Wathena and Elwood, heard some persons removing his beehives. He hailed them and in reply was fired at. He returned the fire and his shot by the name of Gallion, who was carrying off a beehive, under the left eye. The wound is probably mortal. Mr Groh was arrested and taken to Elwood. We consider the shooting justifiable.

The people of White Cloud have formed an anti-thief society. Let the organization be extended all over the State, directed particularly to horse thieves.—*Leavenworth Times*.

Two horses were stolen from a man named Higgins, in Kaw bottom, a mile or two east of the mouth of the Grasshopper, on Monday last. The thieves made a straight shoot for Leavenworth, which appears to be headquarters for such gentry, and a safe asylum for all stolen property.—*Oskaloosa Independent*.

Grandville Atkins, Esq., was arrested in Leavenworth last week, and fined $5.00 and costs for disturbing. It is definitely a violation of the municipal laws of a Kansas town? All men from the side of the river are disloyal, and there fore liable to fine and imprisonment, so say the officers of Leavenworth.—*Platte City Atlas*.

The Oskaloosa *Independent* has the following:

A man named Bosler was killed by another man in Jackson county, a few days ago, under the following circumstances. Some time ago, the two men had had a difficulty, and Bosler drew a knife on the other, threatening his life, but the bystanders separated the parties, and so the matter then ended. But the other day Bosler met the aggressor riding along the road, and approached him, and he then had him, and there were no constables at the same time placing the hand in his bosom as if to draw a weapon. The gentleman had his hand on his revolver in his overcoat pocket, and drawing it out shot Bosler dead on the spot. On examining the body of the deceased, it was ascertained that he was entirely unarmed, and it is supposed he designed merely to inform the gentleman.

MIXTURE FOR A COUGH OR COLD.—Soak a teacupful of linseed all night. In the morning put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of liquorice root split up one quarter of a pound of raisins broken in half. Let them boil till the strength is extracted, then add the flaxseed, which has been previously soaked. Let all boil an hour or more, stirring and stirring that the mixture may not burn. Then strain and add lemon juice and sugar.

A POLITICAL AFFAIR.—Concerning the proposed Congress in London *Times* has an epigram of thirty two verses, signed "P. C.," in which Napoleon is likened to a pike, Earl Russell to a trout "ascertained to write the Poet to dance, who had been pushed out of the region meagre by them by three stronger fishes, chief among was the perch. Thereupon the pike, who has not always lived in the lake, but has been extracted in a diversity, starved upon frogs in a brook, and experienced the taste of a dock, invites all the fishes to assemble at his hole and discuss his *ides* of fish, and recommend the chart of the lake. But the fishes cannot believe that a pike's invitation can be only to talk about dace. So they follow the example of the carp, who tells them that when

A pike invites, ingredients
They are judge [illegible]

## MARINE NEWS.

**Port of New Orleans, Dec. 25, 1863.**

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Banshee, Berry, for New York, Master.
Brig H B Tyler, Mitchell, for Baltimore, Master.
Brig City of Cadiz, Pasquaney, for Baltimore, J W Kinsman.
Steamer Mercer, Faulkner, for Pensacola, Master.
Steamer Jennie Rogers, M Quaid, for Baton Rouge, Master.
Steamer Nebraska Burton, for Galveston, Master.
Steamer Des Eastern, Evans, for Plaquemine, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Romeo, Fisher, last from Liverpool, 23d inst.
Barque Three Brothers, Jacobsen, from Coast, to L Lagarde & Co.
Brig [illegible], Martin, from Coast, to F Martin & Co.
Brig P O Brown, Burrows, from Matanzas, to Master.
Schr Andrew Gregory, from Coast, to E Richardson, 2d district.
Schr Nonpareil, Martin, from Coast, to E Richardson, 2d district.
Schr [illegible], from Lower Coast, 2d district.

STEAMBOATS.

Alex Taylor, from Napoleonville.
Mattie Stephens, from Bayou Sara.
D G Taylor, from Memphis.
Starlight, from Bayou Sara.
Jennie Rogers, from Baton Rouge.
Meteor, Salisbury, from Iberville.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig Investigator, Carver, from New York, 3d inst, in N W B pass.
Brig Mary Adams, Hall, from Pensacola.
Brig Thomas, [illegible], from Philadelphia.
Brig P Stewart, Chase, from Philadelphia.
Brig Dan'el Mahony, Stroman, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ordinary Packet, for sale on board.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig H B Tyler, 1 bale cotton, 1 package sundries.
BALTIMORE—Per ship Cyclone, 1 package sundries.
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Meteor, 3 hhds sugar, 3 pkgs sundries, 20 pkgs pickled pork.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers, As per list.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Norma, 90 bbls molasses to Eagle & Rochereau & co.
COAST—Per steamer Loop Runner, 125 bbls corn to master.
COAST—Per steamer Three Brothers, 121 sacks corn to L Marin.
COAST—Per brig H P, 151 bbls rice to F Martin.
COAST—Per schr Alice, 46 bbls corn to W Davis Jr.
LOWER COAST—Per schr Eloise, 95 bbls sugar to order.
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mattie Stephens, 85 hhds sugar, 15 bbls sugar, 6 bbls molasses to order.
Western Rivers, 1st quality, @ [illegible]
Western Rivers, 2d quality, @ [illegible]
Western Rivers, 3d quality, @ [illegible]
Texas Rivers, 1st quality, @ head.....
Texas Rivers, 2d quality, @ head.....
Texas, 3d quality, @ head.....
Cows, 1st quality, @ head.....
Cows, 2d quality, @ head.....
Mixed Cows, @ head.....
Calves or yearlings, @ head.....

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1863.

The business of the week closes with a quiet market in every department of monetary affairs, but not stiffer rates. In Exchange sight Sterling is steady and at quotations for gold, with a slight improvement of 1@2c per dollar on Thursday's prices.

In Domestic Exchange only a moderate amount of business has been done, mostly at ¼@½ per cent discount for New York Sight, and one day's Sight. We noticed, however, rates on the street at ¾@1 discount of signatures which ruled last week at ½@¾. From 30 days Sight on New York was off red at 2 discount, and we heard of a few bills at one day's sight, not reported as first class, which were offered at 1¼ and 1½. The Banks continue to cash at par and dealers draw at par @ ¼ discount for Sight and 1 day's Sight.

The supply of Domestic Exchange offering is but limited to admit of an active business. The departure of the weekly mail steamer having been deferred until Sunday, there was very little or no demand for remittance. The Banks hold Sterling at 164, 167 and 171 pay ment exacted in their own notes, some of which sell at a premium make the rates equal to 168@171 for Currency. Private bills are quoted at 162¾@166. The bank rates for Francs are 5.10@5.15, for payment in their own notes, while the outside market is quoted at 5.30 @5.40. We noticed some sales at 5.15.

The Specie market quiet, at about previous rates. We noticed some fr and but o Gold sold at 50 and 50¼ p c