The New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1866. 1864 Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 018.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The gas in our office got somehow damaged last night and commenced sickening out with the expiring year, so that it was with difficulty that we could get our paper to press.

United States Custom House.—The Custom House will be closed to-day, except from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., for entering and clearing of vessels.

A. Eagan, 33 Front and 34 Fulton streets, refiners, merchants and grocers to his advertisement of choice potatoes for table and planting use. All favors entrusted to his care will be attended to with dispatch.

Messrs. E. O. Hall & Co. has favored us with a sample of "Flamant's Imperial Champagne," a superb article, for which they are the agents. They are also the agents for the brands embraced in the general and only catalogue published by the Imperial Commission for the coming Universal Exhibition at Paris, a privilege purchased, it is stated, at a cost of $20,120 by Mr. Dentis.

Thanks to the purser of the steamship Gen. Meade, from New York, for favors. The Meade brought the troops engaged by Mr. Hart for a Olympic Music Hall.

The steamer Adriatic, previously reported sunk at the Lake end of the New Canal, has been raised.

During the gale of the 30th the schooner Laura, Capt. Fauvin, hence for Biloxi, finding it necessary to return, attempted to make the mouth of the Old Basin, struck on the pickets, tearing her timbers so badly that she was run on the west bank, where she became a total wreck.

By a dispatch to Wm. Creery, Esq., agent of the Star Line, we learn that the steamship Morgan, Capt. Van Slee, sailed for this port on Dec. 29th, and that the Mississippi, Capt. Sampson, arrived hence Dec. 31st (yesterday).

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, hence, arrived at New York Dec. 30th.

The fine light draft steamer Boina No. 2, Capt. E. O. Melanson, takes her departure this evening, at 5 o'clock, for all way landings on the coast and Bayou Lafourche.

The steamer Pioneer leaves on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., taking freight for all the landings on the coast and Bayou Lafourche. Stock in command of that able Captain Loula Parenton.

For the coast and Bayou Lafourche, the fine steamer Pelican, Capt. Master, leaves on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The schooner L'Eclair, Capt. Miller, from Tybee, bound to this port, struck on the pickets at the mouth of the New Canal, was run into shoal water, where she will probably become a total wreck.

The schooner Elizabeth Ann, Capt. Cracker, from Madisonville, bound to this port, experienced the same gale, and was compelled to throw overboard her deck-load of lumber in order to save the vessel.

The Mobile Tribune makes a stirring appeal for the orphan asylums of that city.

Amusements.

Theatre.—For New Year's Night Management has selected the comedy of "Married Life," and the drama of "Ireland as it Was," both gives promise of an excellent entertainment, and there will doubtless be a holiday house to enjoy it.

We are announced as an active rehearsal—"Under the Palm," "Rosedale," Massinger's "New Way to Pay Old Debts," and "East Lynne." Decidedly there is "variety" enough here to suit all tastes.

St. Charles Theatre.—"The Jewess" or the Council of Constance," was presented last night to a well pleased audience. We may take occasion to speak of it hereafter. For the present, we will only say that Mr. Eddy and Miss Irving, in their respective parts, embodied very forcibly the main interest of the play. The "Jewess" has been carefully "put on," and with "Tom Cringle's Log," as an afterpiece constitutes a capital bill for this evening.

Academy of Music.—Master Robinson Crusoe with his sweetheart, his pets, his servant, his friends, his enemies, with all the wonders he did, and all the wonders he didn't see, will tell his story at the matinee to-day and at the usual hour at night. The weather was so unfriended on Saturday that the little ones were fairly frightened into staying in doors. But if, as we hope, this blessed New Year be ushered in with a bright sunshine and balmy sky, it will be something of a sight, we warrant, to watch the crowd of tiny creatures who will be hurrying from all parts of the city towards the "Academy" between the hours of 11½ A. M. and 12 M.

Masonic Hall.—It must not be forgotten that there will be a grand mechanic exhibition of the "Mitionian Tableaux" at noon, to-day, which will be followed by a distribution of 2000 gifts among the children and other visitors. Verily, the children of this Crescent City are blessed beyond others. On Christmas day it was their old friend, Manager Bidwell, who sent them home happy; and now it is the strangers, who have come from afar, who are busy in preparations to give them pleasure.

The Crescent Gift Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, is open daily for the holidays. The children and their friends wandering about the streets to-day, must not forget that a very fat lady, a very thin man, her husband, twins from Africa, pumas from Mexico, tigers, monkeys, Russian bears, kangaroos, Japanese swine, Australian birds of gorgeous plumage, an exceedingly "Happy Family" of apes, cats, dogs, foxes, etc., and more curiosities than they can think of, are to be seen at the Museum.

The Olympic Music Hall.—There was a crowded attendance, exclusively of gentlemen, on the occasion of the opening of this establishment last night, and the receipts of the management in various ways for admittance, refreshments, etc., must have been quite satisfactory. The *rez de chaussee* being approved at least for this city—were highly gratifying to the curious, as they sat at their ease freely enjoying their cigars or other regaling articles supplied to them by the "waiter girls," after the fashion of the concert halls of the Northern cities. We await further developments in order to form a fair estimate of the management of the Olympic under a management which must be regarded as a bold and consequently critical experiment even by the warmest friends of the enterprise.

The New Opera House.—"Un Mari dans la Cuisine," a one act comedy; "Les Pantins de Madame," and "Les Deux Aveugles," and "Mademoiselle—Le Caporal et la Payse," are the pieces selected for New Year's evening.

Important to Whisky Dealers.—Gen. Banton, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector, urges the attention of manufacturers and sellers of liquors to the 26th section of the 140th paragraph of the revenue Law, requiring daily entries of the number of gallons rectified, purchased or sold, under the penalty for neglecting to comply with the regulations, a fine of $500 and imprisonment from six to twelve months. Those interested should take the pains to post themselves thoroughly.

The Dropsey reported at the sugar-house of Dr. E. E. Kittridge, of Bayou Lafourche, was destroyed by fire while the Doctor, with his usual hospitality, was entertaining a great number of the families of Assumption parish at his residence. His cotton gin was also destroyed.

A Tribute to our Noble Firemen.

New Orleans, December 29, 1865.

E. M. Hatch, Esq., President Firemen's Ball:

Dear Sir: As we are indebted to the daring and energy of our brave firemen for saving our lives and our furniture from destruction by fire of last night, which burned the Pickwick Stables, I enclose you a check for Fifty Dollars in Gold, to be awarded to the fireman who shall be the first to [illegible] the number of Brass in [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New Year's.—The chance of fire about this o'clock last evening was caused by burning out a chimney in Brown's grocery store, corner of Marais street and Bayou Road.

Fire Alarm.—The Engine at the Metairie Course received a box alarm last evening about 7 o'clock, and was soon up, but not detained, and were very unexcited. Nothing else transpired, and there was little or nothing to be heard of the "crack" of the "Fire Fiend." The last alarm, which sounded for the fatal track and winning the horse race, was "Time 6:11—6:17½."

Fanny Brown outstripped first heat.

The second race, "mile dash, for $1000 a side, betweed Sleety and the star Davis colt, was won by the latter, who was named "Metalitz."

The Mardi Gras.—The old lessee of the City Matinee applied yesterday, and the new one promptly acted effect this morning, but as the City Notary, from some cause, has not drawn up the contracts for the latter, some further arrangements will be necessary for the now lessee to collect their dues this morning.

Arson.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered under the house of Fred. Von Hayden, on Seventh street, near Dryades. A man named Thomas Gilly was arrested as the incendiary, under circumstances which it will be hard for him to explain. Mr. Charles Stratton, who boarded in the house, went out and found that a fire had been kindled under the house, and soon after saw some man run from the spot into the house. Returning in doors, he saw Gilly in one of the rooms, sencoed, boots and all, in some blankets, which circumstances, coupled with the fact that Gilly was a discharged boarder and had previously had some altercation with Mr. Von Hayden, form a strong chain of evidence against Gilly, who was arrested, and will be arraigned before Recorder Vennard on Thursday, on a charge of arson. Mr. Stratton got up sick from his bed and extinguished the flames before much damage was effected.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The President and the Military—An Important Interview.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, had a long interview with the President to-day. He spent more than an hour in conversation with him on general matters, reconstruction among the rest. After talking of the result of the late elections, Mr. Eggleston asked the President if he did not think it would have been better for him to have surrendered his views and opinions in favor of the popular verdict in October and November, and thus have relieved himself in his last message. The President replied to him that he did not think he had shown any further opposition to the popular verdict than to express his opinions in the message in what he thought would best conduce to the welfare of the country. He thought the Radical party had made a great mistake in spending so much time as they did last session in the proceedings upon the reconstruction, and agree to readmit the Southern States, and that great damage to the public welfare had been the result of this delay. Now that Congress had passed the amendment, and it was to become a part of the Constitution, he could see no guarantee that the Southern States would be admitted, even after this ratification had been fully accomplished.

Mr. Eggleston replied to this, that there was an implied guarantee in the speedy admission of Tennessee after her Legislature had ratified the amendment, and that he thought the party with which he acted would be heartily with him in the admission of other rebel States, as soon as they had complied with the conditions exacted from Tennessee.

The President said he hoped this would be true, but he feared there would be a strong opposition to such a policy from the extremest Radicals.

Mr. Eggleston said he felt little doubt on the subject. There might be some opposition from Senators Sumner and Stevens, but it was a good characteristic of Mr. Stevens that if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take the best he could get.

"Yes," said the President, "that's true of Mr. Stevens, and I always liked him for it—a practical man though he seems to be—leading in the wrong direction."

The President repeated the hope that the South would be admitted to representation on the adoption of the amendment. It was useless, he said, to discuss the propriety or inopportunity of the conditions embraced in that measure. It had been agreed upon, and all he could now ask was that the guarantee of reconstruction upon that basis should be faithfully kept by the party that had offered it. He expressed regret and surprise that so few members of Congress had called upon him since the opening of the session.

Mr. Eggleston replied that he did not think members of Congress should carry their antagonism so far as that. He believed in fighting out old political battles before the people, and thought that opposition to the views of the President ought not to deter members from conferring with the Executive or consulting him on business matters.

The President concurred in this view exactly. He would be glad to have men of all political complexions call on him and tell him what they wanted. No harm could possibly come of such an interchange of views, and a great deal of good might come of it. Now that the quarrel had been settled as many people thought, there was certainly no reason why Senators and Representatives should so sedulously avoid him.

The conversation was concluded by Mr. Eggleston inquiring about the Mexican question.

The President replied that it didn't look as favorable as he had hoped to have it, but still he thought it would be well.

Melancholy Occurrence.

Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a daughter of Mr. W. H. Hollingsworth, residing on Virginia avenue, near Seventh street, died from the effects of poison taken by her. She ceased is but a little over thirteen years of age, and on Friday last attended school, but complaining of a severe pain in her side, the family physician, Dr. A. W. Miller, was called in, who prescribed Copaiba. The child's condition was put up at the drug store of James Walsh, and the medicine administered, but in a short time the symptoms were such that the family became alarmed, and Dr. Miller was again called, when, finding that she was unconscious, (evidently labouring under a strong opiate) immediately applied the proper remedies, but without avail. She died in a few hours, as above stated.

The circumstances attending her death were of such a nature as to warrant further investigation; and in accordance with the facts, Coroner Woodward yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the body.

It seems that Dr. Miller, in prescribing for the child, finding that it was restless, wrote out a prescription, the chief ingredient of which should have been one drachm elixir of opium, not an official preparation, but known as McCaun's preparation of opium, and recognized by the medical profession for its soothing qualities.

The doctor in writing the prescription absentmindedly wrote "ex," instead of "elixir," and the druggist, who had prepared the medicine, not being aware of the fact that the "ex" was an implied guarantee of its purity, and being in a hurry, filled the prescription with the "ex" alone, which was found to be a concentrated extract of opium, whereas the intention was but one half a grain. Dr. W. H. Combs was called in and speedily applied the stomach pump, and all that medical aid could do was done to save the life of the child.

Before the Coroner several experienced prescription clerks were called upon to read the prescription, and they all agreed that they would have compounded the extract instead of elixir of opium. Miller admitted that it was the extract that caused the child's death, but claimed the drug clerk should have read it aloud.

Several prescriptions written by Dr. Miller within the past week, in which the abbreviation for extract was used, were produced by Dr. Walsh before the jury, and corresponded exactly with the abbreviation used in this prescription.

Whatever may have been the doctor's intention, he is certainly culpable for writing the word as he did. The medical formula admits of no other form for elixir than "elix," and "exir." for extract.

The jury failed to agree, eleven being for attaching blame to both the doctor and the druggist, and one for charging the doctor only.

Coroner Woodward took the prescription and corroborating evidence into his possession, and will lay the matter before the Grand Jury.—*National Intelligencer.*

Important Decision.—The opinion of the District Court of Appeals, in the case of Tucker vs. Watson, McMillan & Co., and the same vs. Brodnax & Lyon, published in full in the Journal of yesterday, is of no little importance to Southern debtors against the claims of Northern creditors. The point established by the decision is that during the war between the United States and the Confederate States, all interest on the indebtedness of either party, not being recoverable, as it necessitated, cannot be legally claimed now that the war is over. As the indebtedness of Southern to Northern parties is known to have been very considerable at the commencement of hostilities, the effect of this decision will be to wipe out a very large amount of debt.

How far the decision in this case will be availed of, it is impossible to do more than form a conjecture. As a class there are no more honorable men in the world than the merchants of the South. Had they not been ruined by the war, we believe they would, with individual exceptions, perhaps, have paid both principal and interest to the last dollar. In their protests on the Northern merchants have treated them not only with leniency, but with the greatest liberality. Instead of oppressing them, they have been willing to compound, on the terms proposed by the Southern creditor, and even to open new accounts. Merchants are generally, men of liberal dealings, and their forbearance under the present circumstances cannot be too highly commended.

Is Alabama a State or a Territory.—The question of the status of the Southern States lately in rebellion is about to come before the United States Supreme Court for decision. A man named Jordan was recently brought before the Federal District Court sitting in Montgomery, Alabama, on a charge of felony, and having been found guilty was sentenced by Judge Busteed to twenty-one years' imprisonment. His counsel then determined to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Alabama is not a State, but a territory, and as such Judge Busteed's District Court had no legal status. The matter will thus be brought fairly and squarely before the learned judges of our highest judicial tribunal, and if they will meet the question openly and squarely in their decision, we may expect a solution of what is now a very vexatious political subject.

An Office from a High Quarter.—Gen. Butler said a few days ago, speaking of Providence, that grand power by which he meant impeach Andy Johnson, so forth, we are impressive in times of peace as great as we are in times of war. He sounds very wise—only what does the Political General mean by grand tactics? Ba—ba—black sheep, grand tactics! Ba—ba—black sheep, impeachment arrow times of Dutch Gap, [illegible] Hundred, Petersburg and Richmond? Ba—ba—black sheep, grand tactics! Dear Butler, [illegible] making himself ridiculous. F. Y. Times.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Daily Crescent.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—The opinion of the minority delivered by Judge Chase, and that of the majority by Judge Davis, are published, comprising some twelve thousand words. It is impossible to telegraph it entire. All the arguments are so close that a synopsis would do injustice to the learned Judges. The only point in addition to those heretofore telegraphed is that Judge Chase maintains that Congress can relieve the members of the legal tribunal from personal responsibility, in damages, &c., to those who they punish.

Washington, Dec. 31.—In the elaborate opinion of Mr. Justice Davis against the constitutionality of the trial of citizens by military courts, the following paragraphs appear: "It can never be in the country of written constitution, and laws, with a political department to interpret them, that any Chief Magistrate would be so far forgetful of his duty as to order the execution of a man who denied the jurisdiction that tried and convicted him after his case was before Federal Judges to decide it, who, being unable to agree on the grave questions involved, had, according to known laws, sent it to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. But even the suggestion is injurious to the Executive and will disturb it from further consideration. There is, therefore, nothing to hinder this Court from an investigation of the merits of this controversy. The controlling question in the case is this: Upon the facts stated in Milligan's petition and the exhibits filed, have the military commission mentioned in it jurisdiction legally to try and sentence him. Milligan was not a resident of one of the rebellious States or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana for twenty years past, and was never in the military or naval service, is, while at his home, arrested by the military power of the United States, imprisoned, and on certain criminal charges preferred against him, tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged by a military commission, organized under the direction of the military commander of the military district of Indiana. Had this tribunal the legal power and authority to try and punish this man? No grave question was ever considered by this Court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people, for it is the birthright of every American citizen, when charged with crime to be tried and punished by, and according to the law. The power of punishment is alone through these means. Every other pretension is usurpation, and if it can be successfully made in one case, it can be in any other one that may be or how much his crimes may be magnified in the sense of justice of the country or endangered its safety.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Hon. R. C. Robinson, at present commanding the Department of the South, in a general order, dated December 22d, announces that on the 19th of that month the President ordered the execution of the following paragraphs of Gen. Sickle's order of October 1st: Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and shall not be inflicted upon any male minor, or person to whom said minor is lawfully endured, nor shall any person be sold for any excuse whatever. The laws of the States for the punishment of vagrancy are applicable and may be enforced on the blacks, but no one who shall have used reasonable diligence in obtaining employment, or is unable to work, shall be deemed a vagrant.

The French Minister has received official information that ten ships leave Pesth at once, and that ten others will follow as soon as the first fleet is fairly under way, to bring home the French.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The agricultural report for December estimates the cotton produced at 1,750,000 bales, of which 5000 bales are from North Carolina, 91,000 from South Carolina, 102,000 from Georgia, 205,000 from Florida, 354,000 from Alabama, 220,000 from Mississippi, 270,000 from Louisiana, 109,000 from Texas, 300,000 from Arkansas, 172,000 from Tennessee, and 145,000 bales from the other States.

Judge Chase has refused a writ of *habeas corpus* in Dr. Mudd's case.

Joseph Segar, a member of Congress from Washington, in writing to the Baltimore *Sun*, claims that he is misrepresented by the correspondent of the Associated Press, whom he does not know and with whom he never conversed, but still claims that a change in Virginia has already commenced, and that an assurance of its finality the amendment would be accepted in reference to territorialization.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of War has directed Gen. Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Gulf, that hereafter mules shall be used in the Quartermaster's Department, and that no more horses will be purchased. The mounting of infantry will be discontinued except upon special occasions. The horses on hand will be transferred to the cavalry.

London, Dec. 31, noon.—The challenge of the owner of the yacht Henrietta to sail against any yacht of English or American build, has been accepted by the Duke of Edinburgh, and he has named the course to be sailed as around the Isle of Wight. The time when the race is to take place will be in the first week in August next. The Duke's yabht is named the Viking, and is considered one of the fastest crafts belonging to the Royal Yacht Club.

London, Monday, Dec. 31, noon.—The extensive department of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, devoted to the manufacture of glass, burned last night, involving a loss of £300,000 sterling.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 31, noon.—A decree has been issued abolishing, after the 1st of January, 1867, all tonnage dues upon vessels arriving at its ports, but excepts from its provisions such vessels sailing from countries which impose different dues upon the mercantile marine of France.

Havre, Monday, noon, Dec. 31.—Thirty transports have sailed for Vera Cruz from Cherbourg, and the remainder are under orders to leave by the 8th of January.

Hamburg, Monday noon, Dec. 31.—The ship Friedrich Adolphe, from this port for New York, went ashore near this port during a recent gale, and her cargo will be damaged.

London, Dec. 31—Evening.—The Canadian delegates after a series of conferences with the English ministry, have finally agreed upon a Confederation scheme for the British North American provinces.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Evening.—The *Liberte* of this morning announces that Mr. Winchester, an American, is urging upon the French Government the adoption of his new guns into the military and naval service.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—Evening.—The Mersey Yacht Club have held a meeting at their headquarters in this city and extend the hospitalities of the Club to the members of the New York Yacht Club now in English waters. Among the festivities in honor of the Americans, the Mersey Yacht Club will give a grand banquet, to which invitations have been extended to the crews of the Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vista. The ball will be given in this city.

London, Dec. 31, noon.—The Stock market is closed, and no official quotations of consols can be given.

American Stocks—The quotations of American stocks are as follows, but not much business is doing: U S 5-20's 72¾; Erie Railroad 46¼, Illinois 80½.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—The Cotton and other markets are closed.

London, Dec. 31, evening.—The quotations for American securities are as follows: U S 5-20's 72¾, Illinois Central 80¼, Erie Road 46.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 31.—A special to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says a revenue collector named Brown was waylaid at Duvall's Bluff on the night of 29th, was robbed of his arms and robbed of a gold watch and $15,000. His condition is critical. He had drawn the money in Memphis. It is supposed he was followed by robbers. No arrests have been made.

The Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the Illinois, lately planting near Greenville, Miss., was found in a cane brake last week. He had been shot through with a shot-gun. There is no clue to the assassins.

The city is infested with thieves, who are daily becoming more bold.

Two fires occurred yesterday—one on Maine and Poplar streets, which destroyed five buildings. It originated from a defective flue, which is supposed to have set it on fire. They were fully insured. The other, in the afternoon, broke out in J W Alexander & Co's store, corner of Union and Main streets, which destroyed the upper portion of the building. The goods were removed with little damage.

Vicksburg, Dec. 31.—Passed down: Southernier, at 7, and Judge Fletcher at 9 a. m., and up: Rich Longworth at midnight and Sixth at 10 a. m. The river is falling. The weather is very cold and it is sleeting.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 31.—The weather is cloudy and cold. Business dull to day. Cotton was active at 31 to 32c. The river is falling. The river is falling, with four feet six inches of water to Little Rock.

Arrived: Robert Burns, from Cincinnati; Arthur and Deer Lodge, from St. Louis, and Forrest, from New Orleans.

Departures: Kilgour, Laura and Trenton, for Louisville, and Adam Jacobs, Pattie Valley and Forsyth for Cairo.

The packets, Arthur, Deer Lodge, Argosy and Commercial.

New York, Dec. 31—Night.—Arrived steamers Prometheus and Eutaw, from Wilmington.

Cotton is advancing with sales of 3200 bales Uplands at 35 to 35½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm for Western. Corn nominal. Pork firmer at $30 to $30 75. Lard 13½ to 13c. Coffee firm. Sugar nominally unchanged. Rice dull. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine 76 to 77. Rosin steady. Freights nominal and unchanged.

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—Flour quiet; sales of Choice Howard at $12 to $12½. Wheat firm. Corn 3 to 5c higher; obstructed navigation checks the receipts. Oats have advanced 2c. Coffee steady; Rio in better demand. Sugars active. Cotton firm. Provisions inactive and unsettled.

Wilmington, Dec. 31.—Cotton has advanced and is firm; Middling 32c.

The recent snow storm in this vicinity has been heavier than for twenty years.

Louisville, Dec. 31.—On account of the holidays and low in the river, the receipts of Leaf Tobacco have been light. There have been some sales of Common Logs to Medium Leaf at $3 85 to $11. Flour is unchanged; Superfine is quoted at $9 50. The packing season is nearly over here; Hogs are quoted at 8½ to 8¾c per pound, gross weight; Mess Pork, $30. Lard, 13 to 13½c, and firmer. Bulk Meats—9 to 9½c for Shoulders, and 11c for Clear Sides. Bacon—Clear Sides, 13c for New. Whisky nominal for free, $2 28 in bond. Corn in bulk—Ear, 50 to 60c; Shelled, 64 to 65c. Oats, 55 to 58c.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Wheat steady; White No. 1 is 1 to 1c higher. No. 2 is 3c higher, closing at $2 13½ for No. 1 and $1 92 for No. 2. Corn is quiet at 74½c. Oats is quiet. Provisions are quiet. Mess Pork $18 50 to $18 75.

Last Dispatch.

Louisville, Dec. 30.—A joint committee of the Arkansas Legislature, composed of Col. J. C. Bullows and H. G. Gehlt, of the Senate, and W. M. Reynolds and L. Gass, of the House, passed here last night en route to Washington, to confer with the President, Cabinet and Congress upon the political condition of the country and the probability of a compromise between the Government and the South.

The river is full of ice. The boats have temporarily stopped running. Weather clear. Mercury 18 degrees.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship May Flower, Call, for Havre.
Ship Constantia, Fricke, for Liverpool. Meeker, Knox & co
Ship Clara Davenport, Stevens, for Liverpool. Meeker, Knox & co
Ship Gettysburg, Edge, for Liverpool. Lovell & Bailey
Ship Augusta, (Bremen) Von Harter, for Liverpool. Lovell & Bailey
Schr Rogue, Parsons, for Boston. Jas Kelley

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gen Meade, Simpson, from New York, 22d inst, to A Moulton—24 districts.
Steamship Cuba, Bain, from Baltimore 19th inst, via Havana, to Hincks Brothers—1 district.
Steamship W G Hewes, Tapp, from Indianola, via Galveston, to T C Harris—1 district.
Bark Constance, Robinson, 15 days from Boston, to master—32 district 48.
Schr Mary Stone, 9 days from Havana, to Pulg Bros—24 district P T.

STEAMBOATS—

Pauline Carroll, White, from St. Louis.
Cahmbina, Barnes, from St. Louis.
Indiana, Neal, from Louisville.
Robert H Lee, Cashion, from Vicksburg.
Sarah Henderson, Henderson, do do.
J M Sharp, Dunn, from Thibodaux.
Nina Simmons, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Doubloon, Leffler, from Wetumpka.
Peter Balen, Williams, from Fort Smith.
Frances, Walker, from Mobile.
Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship May Flower—2356 bales cotton 2779 stores.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Constantia—3307 bales cotton.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Clara Davenport—3310 bales cotton.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Gettysburg—3107 bales cotton.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Augusta—2125 bales cotton.
BOSTON—Per schr Rogue—278 bbls molasses 1000 bbls 50 feet walnut.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Meade—Assorted mdse.
BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Cuba—Assorted mdse.
BOSTON—Per bark Consuperro—Asst mdse.
HAVANA—Per schooner Neptune—20 bbls molasses 12 tierces do 34 bbls do to Pulg Bros.
HAVANA—Per schooner Wetumpka—144 bbls molasses 22 tierces do 8 bbls do to E Tregaskis.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Palmyra—7 bales cotton 14 spikes and 1 plank, Gillespie & co—17 bales cotton Schmidt & Zeigler—6120 currency C S Spencer—36 head cattle Stinner & Turner—Total, 13 bales cotton.
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship I. Cilliers—63 Campbell, Eckford & co—22 W Sykes—11 P Pillsbery—6 Bipkler & Sandidge—29 Jennings, Wilkins & co—20 Hutchinson & Lockwood—2 Williams & co—20 pkgs peaux Wm Edwards—1 J Armstrong—1 Levy, Perry & co—1 Cottrell & Cooper—1 Ed Ball—1 Dalk Young & co—13 to order—17 Witherspoon & Haley—9780 spars I G Harris—19 P Belting—$500 currency Mrs C Dalmont—Total 1 bale cotton, 17 spars, 9780 S Greville—sundries to order—Total, 156 bales cotton.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Cuba left Havana on the 27th Dec., arrived at the Southwest Pass in forty-eight hours, and crossed the bar at 8 A. M. on the 29th. The Mississippi arrived at Havana from New Orleans on the 24th, and left on the morning of the 26th at 8 A. M., 29th, passed the steamer St. Louis about one hundred miles from the bar in and to the eastward.

SPOKEN.

By the steamship Gen Meade, from New York 22d inst. In the 29th inst, in lat 29 17, lon 83 30, spoke bark Altamaer, from Boston bound to New Orleans.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Gen Meade, from New York—A Moulton—Southern Express Co—J Atlantic Mail—J S Atlins—J J Adams—T Axel & Cammack—H Ashley—Alex, Scherck & Ansley—Hislock & co—B Bleakley & Mead—Brown, Lane & Bissell—Bernheim & Bro—Bernheim—J T Burdsan, agt—M N Baner—J W Burbridge & co—A Bressean & co—Blanchin & Girard—W T Buckley—F Bourdon—T Bachman—Bernard & co—A J Black—T Bonson—T S Bedgood—J W Champlin—B Campiglio—Cohn & Eudy—O Carmouche—Capt Carter & co—E Cook & co—Crescent & Ogden—J H Cotton—Cotton & Dunnmond—R M Duncan—E F Dunn & co—Dart & Washburn—N Dickinson—W Dillon—Dupuy & Jackson—J Dunlap—Darcy & Wheeler—P Drake—Duval & Smith—Hinkins & Steer—A Eager—L Ellis—G A Fisher—T Fitzwilliam—Fred Foster—Thos Fisher—L Feiseris, jun—Falger & co—T K Fulton—J A Fulton—A Fischer—H Fischer—H Rosa—Gordon & Herbst—Graff & Byrne—Gaff & Simmons—Gaff & Bro—G Gamer—A Gaussard—P Gaussard—L Granewald—J J Hallsman—H A Hilton—Hilton & Johnson—J Hall—J George—Gillmer, Hopkins & co—Geo A Kelly—Garnet & Prescott—Gallier & Eustabrook—L Gustine—A D Wade—Garrisson & Baker—Gill Grant & co—W Hyer—J Hale & co—Hunter, Peterson & Fenner—Hill & Vaughn—A Hilliard—Hill & Bigger—W H Hoffman—J Holliter—J G Hoar—F Humphrey—H Hubert—E F Hart & co—J Herzog—S Hernskelon—H Kaal—G W Hodgson—Hall Kenny—J Kenny—Kenny & Bro—Knoll & Dickey—F Kuntz—Kurshaudt & Blenvenu—Keys & Gaisield—Lehman, Godchaux & co—Levi Mirick—Chas Loeffler—C Lemarie—Lemarie & Lemarie—S Leake—J Leplier—J Lee & co—Leah, Sumner & co—Lafitte & Bro—Lafitte—Lafitte & Lafitte—A Tucker—M McMiller—S M Miller—H D McGinnis—L Meeker—Montagne & Carlos—B N Morrison—L Myers—Metz & Bauer—H J Mullen & co—Mullen & Hanks & Handy—Miss Maude Cow—H Montagne—F Newhall—North Brush & Bro—J Nelson—Walt Newman agt—F O'Donnell—F Omelson—F Ollive—E C Pelton & co—V Pecoss—W A Peck—Peet, Simms & co—M Pitcher—Outhet & Kennard—Pitcher & Pitcher—Pitcher & co—Pragoo Bros—R Pifer—Ph Pifer—K L Prescott—R Pritchard—Quevrouse Bros—E Rogers & co—Rice Bros—Rice & Bro—Rice & Bro—Rice & Bro—Rice & co—A H Reede—Reed & Hunt—J O Reagan—J K Randolph—Rhodes & Bro—Sabatier & Bro—Sabatier & Fisher—J Scherer—K G Stapleton & co—H Stanton—H Stanton—L Schwartz—J Sunersohl—L H Sterns & co—A Shelby—H Sewell—Sewell & Bro—Sewell & Bro—Sewell & Bro—Stringer—A Leper—W L Smith & co—G M Stetzer & co—W Sommers—Stewart, Hyde & co—Stern Bros—Sheppard—Sheppard & Bro—Sheppard & Bro—Sheppard—A Simon—Speake & Buckner—J O Spear—Shobert & Hallsman—Shobert & Kostman—A Wentzel—Taylor & Taylor—Taylor, McKinzy & co—T Turpin—Thornhill & Richardson—J Thurner—A Trusell—J A Turnell & co—Tuttle & Bro—J Tuttle—J Tuttle—Tuttle & Bro—Tuttle & co—J Vinnedge—W Vinnedge—W Weall—Wheelock, Finlay & Bell—T Willis & co—Wilkins—Wilkins & Bro—Wally & Bro—Wally & co—Wade & Bro—Wade & co—Wade & co—Wade & co