THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 15, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McCuneen & Landry, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 108, on Tchoupitoulas street, furniture and one piano.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—RESPITE FOR THE AFFLICTED.—Thousands of chronic victims in constant agony with continued pains are now hoping to the grave—a still greater number are suffering the unendurable tortures of neuralgia, lumbago, and sciatica who could be promptly and effectually cured by these remedies.

On our second page will be found auction and judicial sales, bank statements and other important notices, to which we call the attention of our readers.

McCuneen & Landry sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock this morning, the contents of cottage residence 108 Third street. See their advertisement in another column.

STEAMER MYSTIC STREAMER.—The new and fast steamer Little Stephens, A. C. Hoddinott, master, (J. H. Hogue, clerk,) leaves this morning, at 10 o'clock, for Port Hudson, Bayou Sara and all intermediate landings.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—Eug. Rochereau & Co. have information that the French ship Genevieve, 19 days from Vera Cruz, is in the river coming up.

POTATOES AND FLOUR.—Mr. J. B. Vanhorn, corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, has just received a large invoice of flour and pink eye potatoes, which will be sold at moderate prices.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Thompson, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full cargo, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

L Reynolds, G Williams, J G Rew, J D Pitz, F Ballenden, G Rodolin, C Werner, M Ballenden, Capt Isaac Warren, S Harrison, C Greene, Lieut Von Adam, Rev Mr Andrews, F Migot, D Bernard, S Dennis, H Sherrin, M Revelet, 2 Mississippians, and 31 in steerage.

STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS.—We have been furnished by H. P. Young, Esq., purser of this steamer, with the following report of the incidents of the voyage:

We embarked from Newport, R. I., December 21, having on board the First Battalion Third Rhode Island Cavalry, with horses and equipments, Major George E. Davis in command. The battalion comprises twenty officers, 300 men, and the same number of horses. She had also on board some thousand boxes of army clothing. The second day out we encountered violent gales from the southwest, which lasted sixty hours. Our starboard quarter pipe burst in the meantime, and we were obliged to make for Fortress Monroe for repairs. We arrived there on Sunday, 3d instant, at 11 A. M. We remained there forty-eight hours, making repairs and getting a fresh supply of water, our former supply having partially leaked out, and then once more put to sea.

After leaving Fort Fortress Monroe 24 hours we encountered violent gales from the southward, with a high cross sea, which continued for nearly two days. After that we had some fine weather. We were off Key West Sunday, 10th inst., spoke Key West pilot; got no news from that quarter. Were off Tortugas same evening, 7 P. M. After being from the last named place three hours, we encountered a norther, which continued twelve hours. We were off the mouth of the river Tuesday, 13th inst; have obtained there twenty-four hours on account of dense fog. Wednesday at 10 A. M. it lifted up; we received a pilot on board and got under way for southwest Pass. Were over the bar and river pilot on board at 3 P. M.

During the passage the horses suffered severely. 14 died and were thrown overboard. The health of the battalion has been excellent—only one or two slight cases of illness.

In coming up the river last night we were detained some ten hours by a dense fog.

Additional by the Western Metropolis.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT STONO INLET.

Washington, January 7.—The Navy Department has received official information in relation to the attack upon the gunboat Marblehead in Stono Inlet, on Christmas morning, by which Robert Brown, Lorenzo D. Shaw and Joseph Phillips were killed and Chas. Morse, Alexander Henderson, John Hacken and Chas. Hammond were wounded.

Commander Balch, of the Pawnee, says: At 6:30 on the morning of the 25th December the enemy opened on the Marblehead, which was replied to vigorously. At 6:35 the Pawnee opened fire on the enemy with her battery from her 100-pound rifle gun. At 7, the C. P. Williams, on hearing the firing, slipped her cable and came down Folly river under sail, and opened fire handsomely. The rapid fire from the three vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat.

At 7:30 the enemy had retreated in disorder, leaving two of his guns in the batteries. The Pawnee then proceeded off Legareville, and soon after ship, Gen. Gordon, commanding the troops on the south end of Folly Island, came up and said if the Pawnee would give the advance, he would send an infantry force to bring off the guns which the enemy had left. The force was accordingly sent. Everything denoted that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat.

The Marblehead was struck twenty times and much injured. Her officers and men acted to their guns until the enemy had retreated. Her foremast was cut and she has twelve shots in her hull, one between wind and water. Eighteen shots struck on the upper works and hulk. One 30 pound shell lodged in the steerage, but did not explode, which shows that the enemy had something more than mere field pieces. The enemy's grape were brought away by an expedition from the vessel.

The Cold Weather in the North and West.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN NEW YORK.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 2.—The heaviest storm known here since the year 1844 has been raging yesterday and to-day.

The water in the canals, canal and slips has been to an unparalleled height, causing much damage.

The Lake Shore and Erie railroads are completely blockaded by the snow.

The trains on the Central railroad are all behind hand.

Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls railroad, near this city, is washed away, and no advocate of all said may measures necessary to put down treason and sustain the Government. From the stand taken by him on that memorable April day he has never receded, but joined the ranks of citizens in maintaining the Union and enforcing the laws. During the July riots, Archbishop Hughes was confined to his bed by sickness, but he announced that if the people would meet him at his residence, he would address them from the balcony. As immense assembly gathered there at the appointed time, and he spoke to them as announced, requesting them to obey the laws, to assist in enforcing obedience if necessary, and if wrongs had been done, to seek redress through the proper channels, and not by riots and impotent outbreaks.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cutting.—Banks Clark, a blood thirsty colored individual, performed an operation on the colored body of D. Breton, which caused quelling of blood, and wound up with the incarceration of Clark.

Love Quarrels.—Kate Heaton formed the acquaintance of a modern warrior, who besieged her heart which duly surrendered. Not it is his old saying, which still is trite and true, and proved as in late case—as disagreeable, prompted by jealousy on the part of the fair one, brought her up to the point of executing bloody vengeance with a deadly knife. She is arrested, and awaits an examination before Recorder Vennard.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—Mr. M. J. Pearson charged this coloured man St. Louis with having insulted and abused him. The case was fixed for January 16th.

Dennis Cavanaugh, a vagrant, was sent down for 60 days on the complaint of officer Gaffney. Anna Thompson, Mary Campbell and Julia Brown were sent down to the same hospitable abode of Captain Mitchel for four months at the instigation of Officer Sheard.

Francis Bickel and Jean Rand, French soldiers, were up for having been drunk and noisy in the streets. They were fined 5 and 10 dollars.

August Chanvin was prosecuted on a professional pickpocket job. He was locked up at hard labor for 60 days.

Wm. H. Anderson, a young darkey, was convicted of having committed a trespass by stealing from Capel it a confiscated property. He was sent to the workhouse for 60 days.

Probate Court.—A. A. Atocha, Judge.—James Harper obtained for Jeff. Davis to a drunken sailor, the sum of $10.

Kate Heaton filed in high spirits and got into a way of exhibiting her pink knife into the legs of a gentleman who happened to come near enough. She went to the Workhouse for thirty days.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN PRIZE.

Washington, January 4.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Mexican schooner Rab on the Del Rio, off Padre Island, Texas, in December last, by the United States steamer New London. She had neither log-book nor papers. Her cargo was coffee, sugar, cordials, wine, percussion caps, &c.

Liverpool Foreign Commercial.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 24.—Cotton.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of cotton for the week at 21,500 bales, of which 3000 were to speculators and 5500 to exporters. The market for American is quiet and unchanged, while a decline of ¼ to ⅛d. was submitted to for superior Surats. The sales to-day (Thursday) were 3000 bales, including 1000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are as follows: Fair, quotations nominal; middling Orleans, 27d.; middling Mobile, 26½d.; middling Uplands, 26½d. The stock in port is estimated at 250,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American.

Breadstuffs—Quiet but firm.

Provisions—Firm but quiet.

London, Thursday, Dec. 24.—Consols closed at 91¼ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 25 to 24 discount, Erie shares, 69 to 68.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The Late Archbishop Hughes.

The announcement by the New York *Times* of the death of Archbishop Hughes on the 24 inst. was premature. He died at his residence in New York, after a lingering illness of nearly a year, on the evening of Sunday, the 3d, at thirty one minutes past 7 o'clock. He died quietly, retaining his senses to the last. The life of this distinguished prelate is thus sketched in the New York *Times* of the 4th inst.

BIRTH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was born in the north of Ireland, in the year 1798. In 1815, his father, who was a respectable farmer, emigrated to the United States. In 1817, John Hughes, then a youth of nineteen, unable to endure the tyrannical yoke under which his religion was placed at home, followed his father. On his arrival in this country he was placed with a farmer to learn the art of gardening, but his tastes being more literary than horticultural, he devoted most of his time to study, and in his twenty-first year he entered the theological seminary of Mount Saint Mary's, at Emmitsburg, Maryland, remaining there as pupil and teacher for several years. In 1826 he was ordained, in Philadelphia, as a Catholic priest, and was settled over a parish in that city. While resident in Philadelphia, he was challenged by the Rev. John Breckenridge to discuss the question "Is the Protestant religion the religion of Christ?"

This controversy was the first of many of a similar nature, which the subject of this sketch carried on with various eminent divines of the country. It astonished so much attention when first published in the newspapers that the articles were collected and had a wide circulation in book form. In 1826 Father Hughes founded St. John's Church, Philadelphia, and was its Rector until he was appointed Coadjutor to the Bishop Dubois, of New York, having become too old and infirm to attend to the duties of his office without assistance. At his request Father Hughes was appointed his coadjutor. He was consecrated in this city January 9, 1838, and in the following year was appointed by the Pope administrator of the diocese. Although he did not succeed to the Bishopric until the death of Bishop Dubois, yet from that time the government of this portion of the church was entirely in his hands.

He at once proceeded energetically to bring about necessary reforms, to rescue the churches from the debts which had become burdens to remove them from the management of laymen, and to secure the titles in his own name. In these reforms he was vigorously opposed by the trustees, and only partial success crowned his efforts. In 1839 he visited France, Italy and Austria to solicit pecuniary aid for the Catholic churches in New York. In 1841 he established a college in Fordham, Westchester County, under the name of St. John's College.

About this time Bishop Hughes came prominently before the public on the school question. The Catholics charged that the public schools were sectarian in their character, and complained that they were taxed for the support of institutions to which they could not send their children.

A petition was sent to the Common Council to designate some of the Public Schools as Catholic Schools.

Remonstrances were sent in by the School Society and some of the churches, and the parties appeared before the Common Council. Bishop Hughes addressed the assembled multitude in favor of the petition, but it was rejected. The Catholics carried the matter before the Legislature, and it became a prominent feature in the ensuing political campaign. Bishop Hughes advising the Catholics to run an independent ticket, which they did. Bishop Hughes was the master-spirit in this exciting controversy, and defended himself against the many attacks of the religious press with great ability.

In 1845, Bishop Hughes sailed for Rome to probe the services of some of the Jesuits and Sisters of Mercy. He returned in 1846, and a few months after was requested by President Polk to undertake a special mission to Mexico, but declined. In 1847, at the request of both Houses of Congress, he delivered a lecture in the Hall of Representatives at Washington—subject, "Christianity the only source of Moral Sound and Political Regeneration." In 1850, New York was raised to the dignity of an archi Episcopal See, and Archbishop Hughes went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. He soon after wards became engaged in discussion with Dr. Murray, of Kilnabeth, who attacked the Catholic religion in a series of letters over the signature of "Kirwan." Archbishop Hughes replied, and the celebrated Kirwan controversy ensued. In 1854, the Archbishop made another visit to Rome in order to be present at the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. On his return he became involved in a controversy with Orestes Brooks, editor of the *Express*, growing out of the church property question. Mr. Brooks being at this time a Catholic priest, and was set aside by the Pope. The church property question was arranged, the government became undecided between the letter of treasons and the national sentiment of their country. The Constitution of the United States requires the duties of the Sovereign board by international conventions and the legitimate aspirations of the people. The refusal of England prevents that result. The proposed General Congress was in opposition the Emperor could not draw up a programme of meets with several Sovereigns to submit to the project arranged beforehand. He could not that anticipate the negotiations. He could had resolved to present himself without present-ed ideas, and free from special obligations. The incomplete reunion that is not in his will not have that derisive authority which would have been inherent in a general Congress.

The circular terminates with the expression of a hope that the Sovereigns will request their Foreign Ministers to come to an understanding upon the questions to be discussed, in order that the conference may have more chance of leading to a practical result.

The Spanish papers favorable to the Congress are of opinion that Spain ought to demand the restoration of Gibraltar, and that the Military should accede to the national object.

The Domestic Ancestors of Louis Napoleon.

[From the London Herald, December 19.]

While the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in a policy which, though professing, and perhaps really seeking, the most peaceful and philanthropic objects, seems more likely to trouble than to preserve the peace of Europe, and cause the utmost anxiety in every Court on the Continent, this powerful and enterprising France finds himself heavily pressed by domestic anxieties of his own. Nobody, we presume, can doubt that the principal object of the restless and ambitious career of the French Emperor has been rather dangerous to his throne, and that the influence he has exerted, the laurels he has won, and the territories he has obtained for France were principally desired as means of domestic popularity and the steady foundation on which the imperial dynasty was to be based.

Never since the accession of the Emperor has the anxiety of Europe with respect to his conduct been more intense than at the present moment. There are a number of mixed questions, for the decision of which the Emperor has failed to obtain the convocation of a Congress. We are not without apprehension that the love of the Emperor for balloonings may be called upon to make good any errors which may have been committed in tampering with the right of popular revolutions, and that the voice of Paris may drive him to foreign enterprise instead of to domestic reform. Poland, Denmark, and Italy, are all leaving opportunities to a Prince who seeks in war a remedy for the diseases engendered by internal discontent, and the moral sound and political Regeneration." In 1850, New York was raised to the dignity of an archi Episcopal See, and Archbishop Hughes went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. He soon after wards became engaged in discussion with Dr. Murray, of Kilnabeth, who attacked the Catholic religion in a series of letters over the signature of "Kirwan." Archbishop Hughes replied, and the celebrated Kirwan controversy ensued. In 1854, the Archbishop made another visit to Rome in order to be present at the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. On his return he became involved in a controversy with Orestes Brooks, editor of the *Express*, growing out of the church property question. Mr. Brooks being at this time a Catholic priest, and was set aside by the Pope. The church property question was arranged, the government became undecided between the letter of treasons and the national sentiment of their country. The Constitution of the United States requires the duties of the Sovereign board by international conventions and the legitimate aspirations of the people. The refusal of England prevents that result. The proposed General Congress was in opposition the Emperor could not draw up a programme of meets with several Sovereigns to submit to the project arranged beforehand. He could not that anticipate the negotiations. He could had resolved to present himself without present-ed ideas, and free from special obligations. The incomplete reunion that is not in his will not have that derisive authority which would have been inherent in a general Congress.

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Two Days Later from the North.

[BY THE STEAMER WESTERN METROPOLIS.]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Two Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival this morning of the steamer Western Metropolis, we have New York dates of the 6th inst. The Western Metropolis, in two hours by a direct line, passed New York on the 3d, while bound from Newport for New Orleans, put into Hampton Roads for repairs.

The War in Virginia.

The dispatches from Washington of the 3d inst. show no movement or change of importance in the military situation.

A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., of the 3d, discredits rumors of rebel movements, and notes the extreme severity of the weather, in consequence of which several persons had frozen to death. The thermometer on the 31 was at 15 degrees below zero.

Washington dispatch of the 31 says:

Col. Lowell, Second Massachusetts cavalry, while on a scouting expedition near Harrisonburg, Friday, suddenly came upon a guerrilla encampment. He surrounded it, dashing in upon the villains, killed twelve, wounded many, and took thirty five prisoners—one a captain. Two were killed and one wounded. Many rebel desperadoes were caught in United States uniforms.

Washington Items.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.

Washington, January 3.—On Friday night the thermometer ranged so tightly that the railroad ferry-boat, with three hundred passengers on board, was locked up in the middle of the Potomac river, and could not move. Such is this not a small bay arrived in Washington, a traveller has come to one of the hotels. Senator Lane, of Congressmen in large numbers are on the boat, in the usual ferry, or rendered impossible circumstances.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Mr. S. P. Young, Purser of the steamer Western Metropolis, has our thanks for acceptable newspaper favors.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Moonlake is announced for repetition to-night. As we have before observed, its performance has been taken in all its parts, the most complete success of the season up to this time. To-night is stated to be its last representation the present season.

The great event at the Varieties the coming week will be Laurence Barrett's benefit on Monday night, when he will undertake for the second time, the difficult character of Macbeth. We expect much from this representation, if Mr. B. brings to the task the study and conscientiousness for which he is noted. The occasion will questionless be a brilliant testimonial of the high appreciation which the beneficiary has won during his brief career in New Orleans