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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street
NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1865
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Auction Sales this Day.

By the Sheriff, at 4½ o'clock P.M., on the premises, No. 38 St. Anthony street, Third District, moveable effects, consisting of mattresses, blankets, trunks etc.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 4½ o'clock, P.M., at No. 38 St. Anthony street, Third District, movables, such as cotton and moss mattresses, &c., &c. See advertisement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

The Fung Shuey Aground on the Bar. Her Passenger List.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Southwest Pass, 5 P.M., January 15.—The steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, from New York January 7th, arrived off the Bar this morning and is now aground. The following is a list of her passengers:

[illegible]

To Purser Allen, of the Evening Star, we are again indebted for valued newspaper favors.

Among the arrivals from New York by the Evening Star is Mr. A. M. Holbrook, editor and proprietor of the *Picayune*, accompanied by his lady.

The Varieties Theatre. — The Duke's Motto ended the week here Saturday night after a succession of effective representations to good houses. To-night will witness the debut of Miss Henrietta Irving, who will appear as Lady Gay Spanker in the comedy of London Assurance. Mr. Hill is cast in the same play for Charles, and Mr. Curtis for Sir Harcourt Courtley, with Daly, Scanlan, Viola Barrett and others of the company in appropriate parts.

Miss Irving's reputation for combined beauty and talent is calculated to excite most pleasant anticipations in the habitués of the Varieties.

St. Charles Theatre.—The present is announced as the last week of the engagement of Miss Mary Provost, who will perform Robert Brierly in Tom Taylor's excellent moral drama, The Ticket-of-Leave Man. Those who admire audacity on the stage may have much to expect from Miss P.'s vigorous and independent style of personating the youthful hero and honest convict.

Homes Circus.—Arena-goers in the upper part of the city—especially those who like the primitive canvas and the real turf and saw dust of the ring—will be glad to know that Homes' establishment on Tivoli Circle will not pull up stakes and fold its tents until the end of another week.

Academy of Music.—To accommodate the immense throng that has been frequenting this theatre since the combination of Spalding and Rogers' Circus and Prof. Sears' Wild Beasts with the Academy's Star Troupe, seats are hereafter to be sold two days in advance and an extra noon performance given on Wednesday. To-night a new programme and new stars are to be presented.

Late Havana advices state that from the 1st inst. all foreign journals are to be subjected to so rigorous a censorship that it would be practically equivalent to their suppression in the island of Cuba.

The return of French troops from Mexico continues to be noted in Mexican and Havana correspondence. The Havana *Prensa* of the 30th December mentions that the French war steamer Jura, from Vera Cruz, arrived the day before on her way to France with 250 men of the French *Corps Expeditionnaire* of Mexico on board.

A recent Washington dispatch says that Gen. Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition has been received, and that it is very lengthy, exculpating the writer and reflecting rather severely on Admiral Porter.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The U. S. Mail steamship Evening Star, Capt W. R. Bell, arrived early yesterday morning, with merchandise and passengers, to J. M. Courtenay, Agent, having left New York on the 7th P.M., to which date she brought our usual file of New York papers.

Capt. Bell, of the steamship Evening Star, reports, January 9th passed bark Harvest [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington News and Gossip.

Washington, January [illegible]

COMMITTEE ON THE [illegible] OF TAXATION.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Ways and Means consider the expediency of providing for a commission of members of the Senate and House, with leave to sit during the vacation of Congress, to examine and report on a system of taxation, bearing equally on the property and industry of the country, and the best means of providing for maintaining the credit and meeting the necessities of the Government, and that said commission report, by bill or otherwise, at the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

The following is the joint resolution introduced by Representative Kernan to-day, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That so long as the current rate of premium for exchange on London, when bought at New York with any lawful money of the United States, shall exceed sixty per centum, paper fit for the printing of books, periodicals and newspapers [illegible] and that the rate of exchange shall be ascertained and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is possible that this duty will be either materially reduced or entirely repealed during the session.

Washington dispatch of the N. Y. Herald.

GREELEY'S NEW PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Hon. Horace Greeley has been very busy yesterday and to-day upon the floor of the Representatives Hall. He held close and frequent consultation with the opposition as well as republican members. It is understood that he is engaged in a new peace movement, in which he expects to be vigorously sustained by the former. What shape this new demonstration is to take is not yet developed; but it is believed to be a co-operative movement with the Blairs, in which the glory is to be divided between these high contracting parties. Most curious speculation has been caused by the presence and activity of Mr. Greeley, although but little expectation is entertained that anything will be gained by the substitution of that gentleman and the Blairs for Grant, Sherman and Farragut as peace negotiators. "H. G." is at present in high favor with the opposition, who sedulously cultivate him, as the person best calculated to receive and vitalize their peculiar views in reference to the future conduct of the contest between the government and the rebels.

HORACE GREELEY ON THE BLAIR PEACE MISSION.

A Washington telegram in the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 6th, signed "H. G.," (Horace Greeley,) says: "It appears that Secretary Stanton did not obstruct nor in any manner interfere with Francis P. Blair's proposed visit to Richmond, nor did the President. So much is certain. Mr. Blair's relations with Richmond is attributable neither to Gen. Grant nor to any member of the Government. So much is in justice to those. Further and interesting developments must await their proper time. Mr. Cox's allusion to the matter in the House to-day, was marred by the introduction of party slang concerning 'nigger equality,' but seemed to indicate a sincere desire on his part to second any earnest effort for an honorable peace."

From the N. Y. World of the 7th.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SAVANNAH—BUTLER.

Washington, January 6.—Much comment has been expressed here in regard to the orders of General Sherman regarding the government of Savannah. They are in such marked contrast to those promulgated by Butler, for the government of cities over which he has had control, as to throw the hero of Big Bethel quite in the shade. By the way, Butler is just now under a cloud. His disastrous defeat at Wilmington is regarded with unfeigned delight by Republican politicians in this city. By catering to the brutal instincts of a legal faction, he had achieved a certain distinction of leadership which was extremely annoying to Mr. Lincoln and his party friends, and now that he is in discredit and his incapacity is so clearly exhibited, those Republican friends are the first to join in the hue and cry against him. At present, therefore, Butler may be considered the smallest party in the country.

THE CAPTURED COTTON AT SAVANNAH.

It has been claimed that a large portion of the cotton captured by General Sherman at Savannah is the property of Englishmen, and that it has been stored for some time under the protection of the English flag. It is now asserted that the entire lot of cotton will be shipped direct to England; that the claims of British owners will be adjudicated by Mr. Draper, the Government agent, and, if lawful, will be allowed [illegible]

The Anglo-French Recognition Question.

(Paris (Dec. 22) correspondence of the London Post.)

The relations of the French government with that of the United States resemble very much those of Great Britain. France has not given satisfaction even to the North or the South. In all instances France has listened to the representations of American agents with courtesy, and as in the case of the vessels that were built in French ports for the South, observed the strictest neutrality. The Emperor, too, has offered, it will be remembered, to bring about a suspension of hostilities. The North, however, knows that the sympathy of France is with the South, and there lingers about the minds of the Northern men a conviction that both France and England desire to recognize the South. The relations, therefore, between Paris and Washington cannot be cordial. They are rather like that of two persons who do not desire to quarrel with each other. Mr. Lincoln's foreign affairs paragraph will not improve this reciprocal attitude.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan 7.)

The first week of the year has been dull and unsettled. There is some inquiry on the part of the jobbers for goods, but their views of prices are unsettled, and they consequently buy but little.

The movements of Gen. Sherman, combined with late reports of a much larger stock of cotton in the South than is generally supposed to exist, have much to do with the distrust among jobbers as to the prices of cotton goods. The [illegible] of the mills, however, take the view that whatever may be the supply of raw cotton in the South, its arrival here would be too late to affect the supply of cotton goods for the Spring business. The amount of cotton goods now being produced is perhaps not much more than half that at the same period of last year; and manufacturers therefore think they can sufficiently control the market to secure prices fairly remunerative.

The woolen trade is steady. There appears to be no possibility of an excessive production. There was no export of cotton goods last week.

Brown sheetings are steady at 45c to 51c for standards with moderate transactions.

There is but little doing in bleached shirtings. New York Mills are held nominally at 75c. to the agents. Wamsutta at 60c. Lonsdale 50c. Ballou's at 48c.

Brown drills are unsettled at 23 to 49c.

Jeans are unsettled. We quote, Naumkeag [illegible] regular, and 45 for satteens. Washington satteens 45. Amoskeag light 41½. Androscoggin, Bates and Indian Orchard 32 [illegible] New Market and Continental 34 to 35c.

There is a scarcity of stripes, ticks and denims; prices are the same as last week. [illegible]

Printing cloths are stronger than last week, [illegible] asked for standard [illegible] without effecting sales.

There is very little demand for prints of either old or new styles. The Spring styles of Pacific, Richmond and Dunnell's are not yet out. We quote Merrimacks 12½ net [illegible] for Providence cloth. Sprague's are quoted at [illegible] Hamilton 36 regular, the American Print works 38 regular. Allen's 30 net [illegible] for fancy, [illegible] for blues, and 35c for high colors.

Ginghams are exceedingly dull.

There is very little movement in Mouslin Delaines. The Spring styles are not yet on exhibition. Dark goods continue at 32½c to 35c, light works is likely to open at 40c.

There is a steady demand for Spring fancy cassimeres, and good styles sell at full prices. There is an active demand from the clothing trade for medium grades of fancy coatings, which are not plenty.

There is a moderate demand for satinets, at about late prices.

The demand for army kerseys continues dull, and the price weak, an important sale could be effected at over $1 45 for standard goods.

Army flannels are quiet at about 75 [illegible] Kentucky jeans are more in demand, and rather firmer, especially the higher grades.

There is as yet very little doing in carpets. We quote Hartford as follows: Medium superfine, $1 62½, superfine, $2, imperial three-ply, $2 [illegible], extra three-ply, $2 [illegible], Brussels, $3 [illegible] to $3 [illegible].

Foreign Goods—There is as yet almost no movement in foreign goods for the Spring trade. The demand for Spring [illegible] usual at this season, is almost suspended by the fact that the high tariff is keeping these goods out of the market. The demand for black doeskins, before this was chiefly supplied by Germany, is now to a very large extent met by domestic mills. The chief feature of the trade is the nominal amount of the importations. This week the receipts of dry goods at the port amount to only about half million dollars, against two and a half [illegible] same week of last year. For the last five weeks the imports are $2,921,921, against $8,873,165 for the same weeks of last year, showing a decrease for that period of $5,781,613.

Much caution will be required among importers [illegible]

(From the N. Y. World, Jan. 7.)

Cotton under the New Regime—The Work of Confiscation about to Commence.

Simeon Draper, collector of the port, is now on his way to Savannah for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the sale, or confiscation, of the cotton, rice and other property now stored at Savannah, which has been forfeited to the United States government by the treason of its owners. The law on this subject provides, that abandoned property may be seized and held on proper application to be forwarded to a place in the jurisdiction of the government, there to be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds of sale paid into the treasury of the United States. The former owners of any such property, within two years of the [illegible] may apply for a claim for said property before the Court of Claims, and if the claim is backed up by evidence of former loyalty and good faith toward the government of the United States, the amount of sale will be refunded to him, after the deduction of all the necessary expenses of taking possession, and the sale of property. The staff of Collector Draper consists of Captain Hawkins, Mr. Gleason, the legal counsel of business, two gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the cotton and rice business, and an expert phonographer, who will take the evidence in disputed cases. It is more than probable that complicated cases may arise, caused by the claims of foreigners resident in Savannah during the occupation of the city by the rebels. This will afford an ample field for the exercise of all the capacity and ability of Collector Draper. All such cases will have to be tested finally before the United States courts. The duration of Mr. Draper's absence is not known, owing to the immense amount of property to be sold at Savannah before he can consider himself released from that special duty.

George D. Prentice in Richmond—His Explanations, &c.

The New York *Herald* contains, under the head of "Interesting Rebel Correspondence," a letter signed by J. H. Clemmons, of which the following are extracts:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Richmond, Va., Dec. 5, 1864.*

Dr. Mason—There is nothing very new in this town, save the arrival of George D. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*. The excuse for coming is to see his son, who is indicted for murder. He represents that Kentucky is in [illegible]

He had a private interview with the Secretary of War, and expressed a strong desire to see Davis, but up to this time he has not been invited to see His Majesty, as Foote would say.

The Spanish-San Domingo and Peruvian Questions—Supposed Abandonment of San Domingo and Compromise with Peru—Spanish Finances.

The *Paris Debats*, of the 22d ult., has the following important news:

"On the 22d, Queen Isabel will open the session of the Cortes. A telegram from Madrid announces that the opening speech submitted by the Council of Ministers to the Queen, will propose the abandonment of San Domingo. There can then no longer remain a doubt as to the issue that led to the late ministerial crisis. It was the Queen who yielded to the resolutions of the Cabinet to abandon San Domingo."

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan 7.)

London, Dec. 24.—European politics, with the exception of those of Spain, continue almost dormant. The Narvaez Ministry are believed to have carried their point on the San Domingo and Peruvian questions against the imperious desire of the Queen and the Ecclesiastical party. San Domingo is to be abandoned either entirely or partially. There is still some report that the capital will continue to be occupied, and also that possession will be retained of the Bay of Samana, but this appears doubtful. As regards Peru, it appears that Spain intends to notify she will be satisfied, with certain apologies for "insults" and wrongs she considers herself to have received, and that upon these being made, she will abandon all pretension against the territory of the country or of a "revindication" of her old authority. It is evident, in fact, that Peru will be invited to negotiate upon the understanding that each party is to do its best to help the others out of the quarrel in a manner to save, as far as possible the mutual *amour propre*.

Many months back your readers were assured that her financial degradation would oblige Spain to break down, both in San Domingo and Peru, and it is now admitted even in Madrid that it is from that cause alone that the humiliation has been sustained. Emerging from this issue, the Government, it is now affirmed, intend, during the present session of the Cortes, to endeavor to effect a compromise with their foreign creditors. Whether they will offer terms sufficiently satisfactory is a doubtful question. About three weeks back, Señor Salamanca effected a negotiation for the purpose with leading French and English capitalists, and actually signed a contract, after which it was apparently discovered that he had proceeded to act, in the name of the Minister, without having been empowered to do so [illegible]

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Additional by the W. R. Arthur.

By the arrival of the steamer from Cairo we have Western papers of the 9th, including Cairo, from which we gather the following:

SHERMAN'S POLICY AT SAVANNAH—HIS REPORTED NEGOTIATION WITH THE GEORGIA STATE AUTHORITIES.

Charleston, January 5.—We learn that Gen. Sherman is pursuing a conciliatory policy and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce, as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure and meant to make all the friends he could.

The Charleston *Mercury* understands Sherman has given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days to settle up their bank and other accounts which are to be balanced in Confederate notes. If this be true, there will be but few open accounts in Savannah after the fifteen days have expired. Everybody and everybody's relation will be eager to square up at once.

New York, January 8.—The *Times's* Washington special says it is rumored that General Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is doubtless in connection with this subject.

THE STATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL IN CONGRESS.

Washington, January 8.—It is known there is a bill pending in the House for the reconstruction of the States, the governments of which have been subverted or overthrown by the rebellion, thus establishing a rule applicable to all.

Mr. Wilson has introduced a substitute for the bill, providing that no representatives shall be received from any such State until by act or a joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President, or passed notwithstanding his objections, it shall be declared the State has formed a just local government, republican in form, and entitled to representation in Congress. In other words, the substitute proposes to deal with each separately, on its own merits, without establishing a general rule of admission applicable to them.

GEN. RIPLEY ORDERED TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Washington, January 8.—The *Dispatch* of the 5th has the following: General R. S. Ripley has been ordered to the army of the Tennessee. The Georgia militia, after nobly guarding the State, passed through Augusta on the 28th of December.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, at Philadelphia, from Charleston bar, of the 3d, reports our ironclads, nine in number, had returned to Charleston harbor, and it was reported that Admiral Dahlgren was to co-operate with Sherman in the attack on Charleston.

A large force is reported to have marched from Savannah for that purpose.

FREMONT NOT MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The *Republican* says it has the highest authority for stating that the announcement of General Fremont, being appointed minister to France is untrue.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Detroit, January 8.—Advices received here to-day, dated Little Rock, Arkansas, January 1, says the situation is unchanged. Hon. W. D. Snow was elected, on the 29th ult., U. S. Senator from Arkansas, for six years from the 4th of March next, receiving a two-thirds vote in both branches on the first ballot. The Legislature passed a $300,000 loan bill.

From Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. SEMMES—THE FOOD QUESTION—THE OPPOSITION DENOUNCED.

New York, January 8.—The *Tribune's* army of the James special of the 5d says, the pirate Semmes has arrived in Richmond.

Great suffering exists in Richmond on account of the scarcity of food and fuel, owing to the condition of the roads. Lee's army is now receiving reduced rations.

Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, is at Butler's headquarters, and is to be permitted to go to Richmond, to secure his exchange for Richardson, of the *Tribune*, captured twenty months ago. He is on parole, to return if he cannot secure the proper exchange.

New York, January 8.—The Richmond *Sentinel*, Jeff Davis's organ, has a leader lauding the Government and the opposition, in which the opposition receives a severe lashing. They are denounced as factious, disaffected, malicious, malcontents, traitors and friends of the North. They are painted as entirely dangerous to the South, and if they would put the Southern territory it would be a happy millennium.

Considering that the *Sentinel* says the opposition is contemptible in numbers [illegible] it is strange it has devoted so long and marked an article to it.

The *Enquirer* of the 5th has the following:

"Louis Napoleon might be startled with an alliance [illegible] between the North and South. It might not be impossible that portions of the troops now engaged in conflict might unite under the one banner and march for the invasion of Mexico. This suggestion is borne out by the history of almost all nations [illegible]"

The Richmond *Sentinel* has an article on the high price of provisions. It says beef is six dollars a pound, and other things in proportion, and declares it a fact that many poor people are starving. The most earnest effort will not support them.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON TO GO TO ENGLAND—SAVANNAH TO BE A PORT OF ENTRY.

New York, Jan. 8.—A Washington letter says the entire lot of cotton captured at Savannah will be shipped to England. The claims of English owners are to be examined and judged by Mr. Draper, the Government agent at Savannah.

Savannah will be immediately opened as a port of entry.

NEW YORK PAPER PANIC.

The agitation of the question for the repeal of the duty on printing paper has created a panic in New York. It is freely offered there for twenty cents, and some of the principal publishers refuse to give over eighteen cents.

REGULAR ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The *Times* says Gen. Thomas has been made a Major General in the regular army, vice Gen. Fremont resigned, dating from the victory over Hood.

Similar commissions for Sherman, Meade and Sheridan have been sent to the Senate.

ARREST OF THE WORLD'S CORRESPONDENT "DRUID."

Baltimore, January 8.—Henry W. Flint, (Druid) correspondent of the New York *World*, has been arrested here by the military authorities, charged with disloyalty, and is now in custody.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT ITEMS.

(From the Cairo News, Jan. 9.)

The river continues to recede, but the process is very slow now. It fell yesterday four inches. By latest advices it is slowly falling as far up as Pittsburg.

The Mississippi is still slightly closed by the gorge of ice a few miles above the city. [illegible] The *Henry Ames* will commence taking freight for New Orleans. She will start out on Thursday.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 9.)

The weather was pleasant yesterday and on Saturday, with the wind to the south a considerable portion of the time. The river here has fallen only two inches during the two days, and was last evening stationary. [illegible] but it was no obstacle to navigation. Many of the crews of the boats in port have been paid off, in view of the uncertainty of the duration of the gorge above Cairo. But a few days since some twenty steamers were loading here and receiving stores..... The gorge extends from the upper end of Cairo to Cape Girardeau, fifty-five miles, and eyewitnesses think it is from fifteen to thirty feet in thickness. A week ago the whole mass is said to have moved a distance of one mile.

The *Olive Branch* was advertised to leave Cairo for New Orleans on the 10th P. M.

Chemistry of Petroleum.

A Correspondent of the New York *Observer* says the name Petroleum means rock oil, and thus indicates its place in the earth. True, it flows from the earth, sometimes into ponds or lakes, oozing out in springs, is found in some rocks, and is distilled from bituminous coal. It used to be collected on Seneca Lake, and was called Seneca oil. The writer has some which was taken from that lake more than fifty years ago, and is precisely like that from the oil regions of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States. Yet it is not a new thing—for it was known and used on the Eastern Continent before the Christian era. It has excited new interest from its abundance and from its new and extensive uses. Its exportation from our country is prodigious, a real era in the trade. Petroleum is a real chemical compound, formed of carbon and hydrogen, or a true hydro-carbon. Several compounds of these two elements exist together in it. Its conversion by heat into illuminating gas is well known. This is a gaseous hydro-carbon, petroleum is a liquid hydro-carbon, as is naphtha, and bitumen the solid hydro-carbon. Such vast quantities flow from the oil wells that people do not but inquire, How is it produced? Though chemists and geologists of high character for knowledge believe this oil results from chemical action upon either vegetable or animal matter buried in the earth, or upon both, they have not shown us its production, what is the matter acted on, and how the action is carried on. All agree that it seems to be connected with coal fields, where were imbedded immense quantities of vegetable substances. A late paper contains a professed answer, and gives, as it supposes, the complete chemical process in the formation of this oil. Omitting the great mistake in the chemistry, let us look at the process. The paper states that limestone, carbonate of lime, lies below, and sandstone above, the oil rock, that water filters from the surface through the sandstone into the limestone, and that there the hydrogen of the water combines with the carbon in the limestone to form the oil, while the other elements pass off; and hence the production of oil must be unlimited, as the substances, water and lime, in the rocks, are without limit. This is a beautiful theory, and seems scientific in language. Yet chemists have never been able to [illegible] or effect the union of carbon and hydrogen from water and limestone, or to detect any such [illegible] or force which would lead to such a result. The solution is [illegible]

Colonel Seaton, Late of the National Intelligencer.

The withdrawal of Colonel Seaton from the *National Intelligencer* has already been announced. This is a notable event in the history of American journalism. Colonel Seaton was born in Virginia, in 1785, and for over sixty years was an editor. His mother was a cousin of Patrick Henry. At the age of eighteen he became assistant editor of a Richmond paper. He next took charge of the Petersburg *Republican*, but soon purchased the North Carolina *Journal* at Halifax, the former capital of North Carolina, which he again removed to Raleigh, the new State capital, and became connected with the *Register*, an influential journal edited by Joseph Gales, senior, whose daughter he subsequently married.

In 1812 he removed to Washington, and became partner with his brother-in-law, Joseph Gales, junior, in founding the *National Intelligencer*, which they conducted conjointly until the death of Mr. Gales in July, 1860, since which Mr. Seaton has been sole editor. From 1812 to 1820 Gales and Seaton were the exclusive reporters as well as editors of that journal, the one devoting himself to the Senate, and the other to the House of Representatives, where they had seats assigned them directly by the side of the presiding officers. Their "Register of Debates" is one of the standard sources of American history, and the *Intelligencer*, in ability, candor, fairness and courtesy, has ever been conspicuous among American newspapers. For twelve consecutive years, beginning with 1840, Mr. Seaton was elected Mayor of Washington city.

An Important Expedition.—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th says:

Our Nashville letter speaks of an important expedition in progress — the advance of the force from Vicksburg, following the line of the railroad to Meridian, after the manner of Sherman, destroying the track as it goes. It will proceed to Catawba and Selma, and cut the communications in that region. It is sufficiently strong for that purpose. [illegible] to meet Hood's entire army, in an open field, and defeat it, even if that rebel commander should succeed in getting across the Tennessee. It is the policy of the Government to make two more water bases, one on the Tennessee and one at Montgomery, and to accomplish the latter the Alabama river must be opened, and that involves the capture of Mobile.

Adulterated Tobacco.—A gentleman exhibited to us on Saturday a sample of army tobacco, brought from soldiers at the front, one third proportion of which proves to be [illegible]. This article is worth about $60 a box. A like quantity of tobacco would cost some hundreds of dollars. The same is dried, and afterwards saturated in a strong decoction of waste tobacco. It is then incorporated into the genuine article, and in that shape is furnished to soldiers. The cause of complaint is less on account of the cheat than on account of the deleterious effects of the adulteration. The same produces ulceration of the mouth in all cases, not unfrequently terminating in cancer. To detect the adulterated article is almost impossible. The same can be so mingled with [illegible] tobacco that it cannot be separated or even distinguished from it.—*Northern Paper.*

New Zealand.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The British continue to have trouble in New Zealand, and it is difficult to imagine worse trouble to such a country than they actually have. The reports received some time ago of the entire suppression of the rebellion, were premature. It will not stay suppressed, and the latest news is very singular. About two hundred rebels had been held as prisoners on a small island, having been captured in the war. They had no weapons but spades, and spades seem to have proved trumps, and swords also, for they first seized boats, and using the spades as paddles, reached shore. They took to the mountains, and there made their spades useful in throwing up earthworks and intrenchments. Here the two hundred established themselves, and actually defy the British Governor with twenty thousand soldiers, and the latter make no shame of declaring that they are afraid to attack this little band of Maoris in the mountains. Here is a complication which, of course, creates great surprise in England. There is grave apprehension that these men will put into execution their threat of rousing the whole district, which has for some time been very quiet. British acquisitions in Polynesia have been of great cost of blood, and it is worth considering whether they have not also been at great cost of the high character which civilized nations should maintain in dealing with barbarians.

Miscellaneous.

Better late than never is in many cases a good maxim, but in marriage better never than late.

A magistrate asked a prisoner if he were married. "No," replied the man. "Then, it's a good thing for your wife."

Another economical fashion, closely following on the heels of the "no card" movement, has been invented. Thus, a gentleman wishing to invite a friend to dinner, sends a note written in this shape:

"Mr. Ollapod presents his compliments to Mr. Bosby, and begs the honor of his company at dinner, on Thursday next, at nine o'clock in the afternoon. No champagne."

Paper Filled Mattresses—Paper filled mattresses, when well made, serve as admirable beddings. They should be made thus: The paper must be torn up into a basket which will not tip over. It must first of all be folded, and then torn to pieces, and in the seams, into strips—each strip should be torn into bits no longer than half a postage stamp. The paper should never be torn double, and each bit must drop separately into the basket. This kind of stuffing is further said to be healthy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—Corporal Nussbacher reports that at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the corner of Galvez and Esplanade streets, destroying the house of Mr. Ross. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE.
Saturday Evening, January 14, 1865.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of activity today, [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, January 14, 1865.

COTTON.—The movement was continued today with some spirit and 500 bales changed hands at rather stiffer prices without showing a decided advance, [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts this morning of 17 hhds Sugar and 300 bbls Molasses, [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE.—A steamer arrived from the West last night, with 1300 bbls Flour and other produce. About half of the Flour is for forwarding to the North. [illegible]

Salt is in demand and firmly held. [illegible]

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 14, 1865.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, from New York, 7th inst, to J M Courtenay.
Bark Mary & Louisa, [illegible] from Philadelphia, to master.
Schr Walter Raleigh, Dickerson, [illegible] from New York.
Schr Trinidad, [illegible] from Matamoros.
Schr Sawyer, [illegible] from Boston.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamer Crescent City, Bass, from Cincinnati.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, from New York, 7th inst.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Schr Wm Hunter, Eldridge, from Philadelphia, with coal to U S Navy.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Trinidad, from Matamoros—Three passengers.

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Crescent City—[illegible] to U S Government.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

MARRIED,

At Baton Rouge, La., on the 4th of January, 1865, by Rev. Father L. Gergaud, Mr. PHILIP CASTRAL, of Spain, to Miss CORALIE BLANCHARD, of West Baton Rouge.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. P. WRIGHT,

Graduate of New York College of Dental Surgery, [illegible]

REMOVAL.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
Has transferred his domicil to No. 168 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart. [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.
By Dr. O. ANFOUX.
[illegible]

To Rent.
The Confectionary Store corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets, under the St. Louis Hotel, from February 1st. Apply to C. E. HALL, at the St. Charles Hotel.

For Rent.
Plantation to rent in the Parish of Plaquemines, [illegible] below New Orleans. [illegible]

NOTICE.
New Orleans, December 31, 1864.
The firm of WARNEKEN & CO. is dissolved [illegible]
HENRY A. WARNEKEN,
ED. F. STOCKMEYER.

New Orleans, January 1, 1865.
I shall continue the Commission business for my own account [illegible]
ED. F. STOCKMEYER.
Office — 47 Union street.

NOTICE.
Neither the captain nor the consignee of the Mexican schooner ANITA [illegible]
New Orleans, January 11th, 1865. L. GUIZARRAN.

THE LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY have removed [illegible]
[illegible]
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice-President.
A. P. ROUX—Secretary.

Notice.
All persons indebted to N. MACERA, deceased, [illegible]
Widow N. MACERA.
New Orleans, January 9th 1865.

Notice.
[illegible]
JOSEPH DECOTT.

Shoe Store for Sale.
[illegible]
N. H. LARONA.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, will be for sale on and after February 1st, by
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
130 Canal street, Touro Buildings, N. O.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, for sale by
J. STRELL & CO.,
No. 132 Canal street, New Orleans.

Vaccination.
Mrs. Widow FERARI, Midwife, informs her customers and the public that she will vaccinate every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY from to-day, from 12 M. to 1 P.M., [illegible] between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

O. PETITPAIN,
SHIP-BROKER,
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT
At Matamoras.

Notice.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CHAFFRAIX & GANDY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
JOHN GANDY.
L. A. CHAFFRAIX.
New Orleans 31st December 1864.

SUNDRIES.
500 barrels Plant's extra Oriental FLOUR, [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late [illegible]
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

Contents of a Millinery Store.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Valuable Property on Bayou Road.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Store Fixtures.
BY ALFRED HOLLIGY, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Coffee-House.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company.
New Orleans, December 16th, 1864.
THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY January 16th 1865 [illegible]
LOUIS GAUTIER, Secretary.

New Orleans Mut. Ins. Company,
New Orleans, 16th December, 1864.
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office No. 81 Canal street, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1865, at noon, [illegible]
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 5th, 1865.
An election of seven Directors of this Bank for the year [illegible] will be held at this Banking House on MONDAY, 6th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Office of New Orleans and Texas R. R. Company,
No. 15 Carondelet street,
January 9th, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the Office on MONDAY, 6th February next.
J. J. HANNA, Vice President.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.
Office, No. 129 Camp street,
New Orleans, December 31st, 1864.
[illegible]
A. LORETTO, Secretary.

NOTICE.
[illegible]
E. LAPLACE, Druggist, Opposite the Pontchartrain Rail Road Depot, Third District.
New Orleans, December 27, 1864.

LUMBER.....LUMBER.
50,000 FEET [illegible] CYPRESS BOARDS
[illegible]
E. B. SANABENS.

NOTICE.
Office of the N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 15th, 1864.
[illegible]
W. H. McLEAN.

NOTICE.
Office of the N. O. Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 16th, 1864.
[illegible]
W. H. McLEAN.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,
New Orleans, January 9, 1865.
[illegible]
GEORGE JONAS, [illegible]

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company,
New Orleans, January 12th, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office corner of Carondelet and Common streets on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1865, at noon, for the purpose of amending the Charter.
L. W. SAQUIN, Secretary.

Office of the Pontchartrain Railroad Co.
New Orleans, January 10, 1865.
At the annual election by the stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
J. M. LAPEYRE,
ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER,
EDWARD BRIGGS,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
F. H. FOLEY,
PABLO DELPI,
JOHN WATT.
[illegible]
WM. S. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.
[illegible]
JOHN I. ADAMS,
VICTOR PESSOU.

Carpet Warehouse.
19............Chartres street............19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, such as
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WILTON, THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS,
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETINGS, &c.
WHITE, RED, CHECKED and FANCY MATTING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH [illegible]
[illegible]

TO RENT.
A SPLENDID dwelling [illegible]
[illegible]

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Bonds, Stocks, Coin, and Uncurrent Notes.
Office on Camp Street,
between Canal and Common streets,
In building known as the "Old City Bank," [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS,
Military Division of West Mississippi,
New Orleans, January 9th, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.
A draft of one in seven, based upon the enrollment directed in General Orders, No. 70, of 1864, will be made in the Department of Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf, on the 15th of February. [illegible]
2. The Commanders of the Departments named will fix the quotas for the several districts within the limits of their commands, and take the necessary measures for the prompt execution of this order.
3. The draft and enlistment of volunteers will be conducted in strict accordance with the Regulations established by the War Department.
4. Volunteers that may be raised under this Order will be assigned to organizations already in the service of the United States, and no new organizations will be commenced until after there have been filled, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of War.
5. The troops to be raised under this Order will not be credited to the quota of any State included in the President's proclamation of December 19th, 1864.
6. All persons who have, or may hereafter come into the Departments above named from the states or districts included in the President's proclamation, will be added to the enrollment, and included in the draft, unless they furnish satisfactory evidence that they have fulfilled their obligations in relation to the draft in the district of their permanent residence.
7. Deserters from the enemy will not be drafted, and if enlisted, will not be [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.
Monday Evening, January 16, 1865.
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Gowan Smith.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's
Line of Sidewheel
Steamers to
NEW YORK—DIRECT.
[illegible]
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
[illegible]
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do.
CITY OF NEW YORK......do.
[illegible]

New Orleans Mail Packet Co.
Steamer BEN FRANKLIN.
H. CONANT, Master. JOHN KEELEY, Clerk.
Daylight Packet.
LEAVES New Orleans at 8 A. M.
For Baton Rouge and all intermediate Coast Landings—
Tuesdays and Fridays.
LOUIS C. D'HOMERGUE, Supt.
Office of Manhattan & Pacific Ins. Co., Cor. Camp and Common streets.

For Matamoros—Passage Only.
British schooner ROBERT ANDERSON.
[illegible]

For Matamoros.
[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

For Sale.
THIRD DISTRICT PROPERTY.
[illegible]

Bootmakers Shop for Sale.
[illegible]

Wines, Brandies, Cordials, &c.
[illegible]
100 BOXES [illegible] WINE [illegible]
[illegible]
99 BBLS. WHITE WINE VINEGAR, [illegible]

MILLINERY.
Mrs. WIDOW BEAUVALET.
HAVING returned from Paris, informs the ladies that she has opened a new store at No. 150 CANAL STREET, up stairs.
[illegible]

PARISIAN STYLE.
Victor Dubois'
HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON.
— Also —
Special Hair and Beard Dying Saloon
No. [illegible] ROYAL STREET.
[illegible]

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 5th, 1865.
THE Annual Election of Directors of this Institution [illegible]
H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

New Orleans Ale and Lager Beer BREWERY.
Corner Toulouse and Villeré streets.
[illegible]
M. MERZ.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.
[illegible]
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company
[illegible]
H. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
[illegible]

Bureau de la Compagnie
D'ASSURANCE MUTUELLE
De la Nlle Orléans.
[illegible]

BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE
d'Assurance Mutuelle du Home.
[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES CITOYENS.
[illegible]
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
[illegible]

Compagnie de paquebots de la malle de la Nouvelle Orléans.
Bateau à vapeur
BEN FRANKLIN,
CONANT, Capitaine, JOHN KEELEY, Commis.
Paquebot de jour
[illegible]

[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.
[illegible]
DEPARTURE OF CARS.
[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.
THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant [illegible]