New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1863

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Front Levee street, potatoes; at 1 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, cigars; at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries

By E. M. Jacobs, at ½ o'clock, at the Auctioneers' Exchange, the lease of a property.

By T. Keelar & Son, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, dry goods.

☞ Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell some rich furniture at their mart this day, at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see their advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, for account of the succession of Geo. F. Witte, at half-past 10 o'clock, this day, at store No. 12 Front Levee, 97 barrels potatoes. See advertisement.

E. T. Montgomery, auctioneer, will sell this day, at one o'clock, at the salesroom, 93 Camp street, 100 bales cotton, amongst which 8 bales of Sea Island of superior quality. Dealers will please take notice.

ASSORTED STATIONERY.—It will be seen elsewhere that the old and well approved establishment of Corson & Armstrong, No. 59 Camp street, are in receipt by recent arrivals, of a complete assortment of blank books and all other stationery suitable for counting-houses and public offices. Bookbinding, printing and ruling are also neatly and promptly dispatched a the same house.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Schiller's play of the Robbers, always popular with a large class of theatre-goers, will be given here tonight. Barrett will appear as Charles de Moor, Baker as Count de Moor, and Viola Barrett as Amelia. Satchell will also appear. Kingsland will represent the wicked brother. We expect him to be happy in the delineation. He has shown himself capable of making an excellent stage villain. On Sunday the Romance of A Poor Young Man will be given.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An entire change of programme is announced for the entertainments to-day at noon as well as to-night at the Academy by the mammoth circus. On Monday, the brilliant equestrienne, Mlle Lehman, will make her first appearance in the circle of the Academy.

THE MORNING STAR.—Passengers intending to go on the Morning Star are advised that she will leave at an early hour on Sunday morning, and they should be on board Saturday night.

Herts & Co's. Amalgamated Pens.

Among the petty annoyances which attend civilized avocations and whose persistent irritation wears away life, corrodes the temper, and produces premature wrinkles and gray hairs, none, perhaps, contribute more powerfully to such results than those connected with the use of defective instruments of chirography. The whole civilized community would have reason to acknowledge as a benefactor the man who should invent a pen possessing both facility and durability, and which could always be depended on for transferring the thoughts to paper without those intolerable jolts and hitches inflicted by execrable implements which, by their lame, halt, scratchy and altogether diabolical manner of execution, destroy mental serenity and continuity and discompose the entire moral and physical nature of the penman. If such a boon has not yet been conferred, we may at least rejoice in a very close approximation to it afforded by an invention entitled Hert's & Co.'s amalgamated, aluminum, nice and platina pens, a sample of which has been submitted to us by Corson & Armstrong, sole agents for New Orleans, 59 Camp street. We have tried No. 508 "medium points," and find their execution really exquisite. It is a luxury to write with them. They have the softness of the quill and the flexibility and precision of the best steel pen. They are said to be anti corrosive and durable. If so they will constitute a lasting benefaction to the chirographic world.

DISTURBANCE AT FORT JACKSON.—In an extra issued yesterday evening by the *Times*, that journal is pleased to have it in its power to set the public mind at rest regarding certain rumors of a sanguinary mutiny at Fort Jackson. We read in this extra:

"Upon inquiry at Headquarters, we have received the following authentic information:

Some excitement occurred at Fort Jackson on the evening of the 9th instant, in the course of an altercation between one of the officers and some of the men.

Fortunately the disturbance was soon quieted, and order was restored in the garrison without bloodshed.

Extracts from Late Southern Papers.

MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS.

Governor Clark has sent a message to the Mississippi Legislature in favor of the organization of an efficient State force. He says:

It is not to be expected that the Confederate troops will be so disposed as to give protection to all portions of this State. They will occupy certain lines and move for the defense of certain points as exigency may require.

The people look to the protection of the State.

I earnestly recommend such changes in our military laws and such appropriation of money as may be necessary to enable me to bring into the field and maintain a force of cavalry and artillery of three hundred men, and also so reorganize the militia that they may be called out without delay. It is not expected that the latter will be often needed, but they should be ready as a supporting force. The very fact that they are held in a state of readiness will of itself add strength to our movements. Other States, better guarded by the Confederacy than ours, keep their separate armies in the field. Georgia has now an army of about 8000 men, and her patriotic Governor recommends that it be increased. The Legislature of South Carolina has been convened to provide for State defense. Other States have their forces. There is no one that needs them more than Mississippi.

GEORGIA AND THE REFUGEES.

We regret to learn, says the *Mississippian*, of a bill before the Georgia Senate to prevent persons who have fled to that State for refuge from Yankee spoilers, from hiring out their slaves. We have not learned whether the bill has met with any favor in the Legislature, but presume it has not. The measure certainly cannot give countenance to a bill, the passage of which would disgrace them and their State. We are glad to see that the Georgia press are denouncing it in strong terms, and hope that the feeling there against refugees is not so bad as otherwise represented. A story comes from Athens, Georgia, however, which does no credit to the patriotism and generosity of some of the ladies of that place. We have it from a reliable source that some ladies recently held a meeting at which they adopted resolutions breathing a very unkind spirit towards ladies from other States who have sought refuge in their midst. Would they have their sisters live under Yankee rule? Some girl the indignities that heathens could heap upon them. They forget that Georgia has been protected by other States. To the very sufferings of those at whom they turn up their pretty noses they are indebted for the quiet possession of their own homes.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT.

What does the Confederate Government do with all of its whisky? asks the Lexington (Va.) *Gazette?* Rockbridge is manufacturing it at the rate of nearly 200,000 gallons per year. Augusta county about 300,000 gallons, giving a total amount for two counties of 500,000. Suppose two counties to make one-tenth of all that is made in the State (which is probably a low estimate,) and we have *five millions* (5,000,000) *of gallons* as Virginia's contribution to this fine of supplies. Now, if all the other States together furnish as much more, we have no less than *ten millions* (10,000,000) *of gallons*. This is enough to deluge all the hospitals in the Confederacy with all the patients they contain.

SALT SUPPLY.

We had yesterday, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, a conversation with Mr. McGehee, the State Salt Commissioner. He informs us that he has finished the Sixth Works, and is making salt with seven large furnaces and five small ones, over 300 bushels daily. He has drawn from the State $140,000, and has turned over salt enough to the Quartermaster, General Duff C. Green, of Mobile, when sold at $8 per bushel, to amount to $80,000, leaving $60,000 yet to pay up the whole amount, and that he has stock on hand to pay that amount and a great deal over. Mr. McGehee says the salt famine is over for the present season, and salt has fallen ten dollars a bushel in the last few weeks. It is now offering in this city at $22 50, which is a most favorable indication, as the pork season is just commencing. He says that there is now being made on the Gulf Shore over 2000 bushels, and on the coast 600 bushels, and that the amount of salt made this year is the largest made since the war. He needed by our own citizens, a large amount being shipped to Mississippi and Georgia. Mr. McGehee thinks if a supply of peas could be obtained, something like one million of bushels will be turned out in the State next year.

THE THIRTIETH LOUISIANA REGIMENT.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 27th ult. says:

The Thirtieth Louisiana regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Shields, was in our city yesterday, *en route* for Bragg's army. It is a portion of the heroic garrison of Fort Hudson, and have but recently been exchanged, and are now on their way to join their brethren. Their Colonel, Breaux, is not with them, being in the trans-Mississippi Department, and it is his object to join them as soon as he can make the transit.

They were accompanied by their band, composed of splendid musicians, who enlivened our session with strains of as fine music as it has been our pleasure to hear in some time.

TEXAS AND THE INDIANS.

Castillo, the head Chief of the Tonkaways, recently arrived at Brainard from Camp Arbuckle, informed Lieutenant-Colonel Sherry that Commanche, who formerly lived in friendship with the wild tribes, told him that as soon as the people put their corn in better, there would be an expedition of 4000 Southern Indians against the Texas frontier.

The Tonkaways, who were in the Confederate service, have arrived at Bellknap. They say they were released from the service by General Cooper, to come and assist the people of Texas. They seem very anxious to settle down, and show all the indications of a civilized life. They have already been on several planets. They have no other ways than their bows and arrows, and the greatest good they can do is acting as guides, scouts and trackers, in which capacity their services would be invaluable.

Extracts from Late Northern Papers.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Brownlow, Maynard and Baxter are said to have left Knoxville for Cumberland Gap, on Tuesday last. Burnside having issued an order advising all non-combatants to leave the city. The *Confederate* mentions a rumor that the Texas Rangers had captured all of Brownlow's presses, types, and other materials.

The State of Missouri and Foreign Emigration.

The *Westliche Post* (German) of St. Louis, thus refers to a bill recently introduced into the Missouri Legislature, for the promotion of foreign emigration to that State:

The simple substance of the bill is, that two "agencies" are to be established, one for Great Britain and Ireland, and one for Germany and Switzerland, the object of which shall be to demonstrate to the citizens of those countries the great advantages our State offers to emigrants. And this is to be accomplished, not by traveling through those countries, but by literary efforts; and each agent is to have $750 for his labors.

We must confess that we do not expect much from such literary efforts, paid for by the State, and if the $1,500 are appropriated, we shall consider them thrown away. What the report urges very justly against traveling agents, applies equally to these literary agents; i. e., the people misconstrue their intentions, because they are paid agents, and hence their advices and statements are received with suspicion.

There are some things of public interest which cannot be purchased by gold, but must be furnished voluntarily if they are to be successful. Should a second emigration paper in Germany make it known that the articles in the Bremen journal are paid for by the Missouri Legislature, in order to induce the poor Germans to emigrate to this "by war depopulated" State, no man will pay any more attention to these articles, on the contrary, a positive distrust of Missouri will be the result. Besides, if the Legislature wants to spend money for this purpose, what can such a petty amount do? You could scarcely buy a long article in the *Times* for it. We will not deny that something might be accomplished if very *large* amounts were raised for this purpose, though we should not like to sanction the means. But with $750 (in paper,) nothing can be done either in England or Germany. The money would be thrown away. Besides finishing our little war in Missouri, our best means of drawing immigration here, are the complete and everlasting abolition of slavery; the speedy completion of our railroads, and especially of the Pacific railroad; good laws for the promotion of intercourse, and the speedy and sure attainment of justice before our courts, and finally the repeal of those petty annoyances for emigrants—the temperance and Sunday laws, as well as several other police, State and city regulations. If the Legislature assists in this way, immigration will come without the assistance of the State; for Missouri has evidently extraordinary resources, which need only the removal of all obstacles, and the benefits of modern industry, to be speedily and properly developed. If the *immigrated* feel more comfortably here than in other States, the *immigrants* will come soon enough, for the former send many thousands of letters and papers to Germany, in which confidence is put; in the letters, because the writers are known and trusted, in the newspapers, because they are written without particular reference to emigration, and describe matters as they are here.

Old and New Tobacco Regions.

A writer in the *Missouri Republican* of the 2d instant, makes the following note-worthy observations:

The remarks of your correspondent "Observer," seem to have called forth some inquiry as to what constitutes the old and new tobacco regions, and the ability of the new to supply the deficiency of production in the old. The old region seems to be bounded on the east and west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, on the south by the line of the 36 degree of north latitude, or the Nashville district, extending to the Ohio River, a distance in breadth of about one hundred miles.

The Missouri crop is the only exception to this general view. Tobacco may, and has long been successfully cultivated in all of the Northern States, to a limited extent only, on account of the average low range of prices. The culture of Tobacco, the present season, has taken so wide a range that the usual crop inspection will not be obtained until it is thrown in bulk, when it will probably be shown that the crop of 1863, grown in the Old and New Regions, is the largest ever produced on this continent. The Kentucky crop is estimated at fifty millions of pounds over any former year. It must be conceded that the present prices of Tobacco are based on Exchange. As like causes produce like effects, it may be useful at this time to refer to the effect produced on the Tobacco market by the general bank suspension of 1837, which established as now, a heavy rate of Exchange against this country. Tobacco then, as now, became the favorite medium of Exchange between this country and England. Prices ran up to about present rates, which so far stimulated production that they suddenly declined to one dollar per hundred and kept there for years, and three cents for good tobacco. So great was the accumulation of stock that the market remained prostrate from 1840 to 1847—a fact familiar to thousands of operators. If by any act of Congress or from other causes, Exchange became equalized between this country and England, a similar revulsion in prices would immediately follow, as prices in England would be compelled to sympathize with prices on this side. Perhaps the most alarming feature is the American ship, per a the heavy advance by the Bank of England in her rate of interest, which will doubtless be further advanced; and if found inadequate to check the export of gold from England, a suspension of specie payments in Europe will follow, equalizing exchange of itself, for there could be no premium on exchange drawn against currency.

ENQUIRER.

American Questions Before The European Congress.

A recent letter from the New York *Tribune's* "occasional correspondent" at Washington—a writer usually well informed regarding diplomatic facts and probabilities—thus refers to the proposed Congress of European sovereigns:

The sky is on the other side of the Atlantic, as bright and serene as we may wish. We might, then, as regards our relations abroad, live with the assurance that nothing contrary to the policy we pursue could be adopted against us, that not the European Congress—convened by the Emperor of the French, to settle European difficulties—revived the drooping spirit of the rebels, and gave rise to a certain feeling of uneasiness among the friends of the North.

To fully appreciate this, it is necessary, perhaps, that you should be enlightened upon the influence which men of high standing say will govern the Imperial Congress. The idea of the Emperor, it seems, is to call before that tribunal all questions which threaten or interest the peace and prosperity of Europe and of the world. In the estimation of his friends, this Congress, in its capacity of representative of all the great national and international questions, will attempt to come to an understanding upon a point of policy relating to the interests of all parties concerned, and to arrive at a settlement of all difficulties, either by means of joint diplomatic action or by some energetic remedies.

The Imperial Congress, it is said, will be simply a meeting of sovereigns, convened with the special and only design of unraveling the entangled skein of the Polish question—of wresting from Prussia concessions calculated to gratify the Polish people, by granting them certain rights of representation and of civil government, such as Hungary enjoys. It will be a meeting, as I have said, in which all the questions interesting Europe and America will be review and adjudicated.

In the greatness and extent of the subjects upon which this Congress is called to pronounce, as well as in the fancied importance they attach to their identity with the European system, the rebels have placed a confidence which they do not disguise. They loudly proclaim that the pacification of North America is, in a sense, as essential to the world as the settlement of any other question; they bring Southern statistics to the support of their opinion—in a word, they do all they can to conciliate the commercial and industrial interests of Europe, especially those of Germany, who are thought perhaps more than others from our civil strife. They are now getting up, to be introduced before the European Congress, a petition in which the history of their struggle against the North, the heroism of the Southerners, the resources of the South, the political necessity of a division of powers, and of an equilibrium of governments in the New World, will be set forth with all the force and eloquence the desperate representatives of a desperate cause can muster. You will probably hear of it more in detail before the opening of the Congress of Sovereigns, which it is supposed, will take place in the month of January next.

Another class of people, belonging also to the new regime, are now conciliated by hopes no less intense than those of the rebels—hopes which they expect the Congress will realize. It is the Mexicans and the partisans of Prince Maximilian. They propose to avail themselves of the fortunate circumstance to place the integrity of Mexico beyond any chance of disturbance, and the crown of Maximilian upon the solid foundation of the consent, acknowledgment and moral support of the sovereigns composing the aforesaid Congress. In this way, and without troubling themselves much in demanding recognition from the different courts of Europe, they expect to secure the advantage of a collective assent in which all Europe would at once participate.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquests.—The Coroner, yesterday, was called on to hold an inquest on the body of J. Beckley, the brave freeman who was killed in the discharge of his duty, by the falling ruins of the buildings destroyed yesterday morning by the disastrous fire, mentioned elsewhere.

A mulatto child, only two days old, died at No. 54 Enterpe street, of "Trismus Nascentium."

Rebecca Brown died at No. 95 Robin street, of Pleurisy. Deceased was a free colored native of Louisiana, and 35 years of age.

Accident.—A mulatto woman named Pauline had the misfortune that a piece of a gallery of the old Court-house building on St. Ann street, fell on her head, when passing there. She was taken to the hospital in a state of unconsciousness.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of Mary E. Shiff vs. Ezra Davis, it was proved by Mr. Rosalies for plaintiff, that the inventory of defendants sugar plantation be sold to satisfy the claims of his client, amounting to $45,775 80.

First District Court.—Judge Mestand.—Wm. McLaughlin was sued yesterday before a jury on a demand of having committed an assault and battery on Mr. Hetzer, a tailor. Accused acted as Deputy to the State Tax Collector of the First District, and called Hetzer by the tenant, when the latter refused to pay him, he stated that he would pay at the proper office of the Tax Collector. Accused had been fined by the Recorder, but the case was appealed in this Court, which claims the final jurisdiction in the case, and quashes the former sentence of plaintiff. The jury found accused "not guilty."

Provisional Court—Judge Hecks presiding.—St. Clair, a private of the Corps d'Afrique, was tried yesterday on the charge of having assaulted a lady in the Tonkin country, during the late occupation of the Teche country, during the first assault, came upon that brigade, and after a few minutes fighting were repulsed and pushed into their works. Gen. Sherman sent Colonel Walcot word to intrench himself, and thus ended the assaults by Gen. Sherman.

THE ATTACK BY THE CENTER.

In massing on the right to oppose Sherman the enemy had been compelled to make the error of the day, and which was ruin to them. General Grant, standing on Bald Knob, plainly saw their movements to the right, and felt that the moment to strike had come, anticipating as a result of Sherman's persistent efforts, the unseating of Bragg's forces on his right. Grant had formed in the valley on either side of Bald Knob two strong storming parties. The right one was under the immediate command of Gen. Palmer, and consisted of the division of General Sheridan and the two brigades of Gen. Johnston, not hitherto engaged. On the left the storming party consisted of Generals Baird and Wood's divisions, under the immediate command of Major-General Gordon Granger. These had been lying for some hours awaiting the word of attack. It was three o'clock when General Grant pronounced that word, and in five minutes after, the two columns moved gradually to the attack. They were ordered to strike the mountain at points about a mile apart, and to make the ascent as rapidly as was consistent with good order. Immediately on reaching the summit, the two forts were to be taken possession of and held.

The enemy was encountered in considerable force in his rifle-pits at the foot of the mountain, but after a weak resistance, the rebels turned and fled, endeavoring to reach the summit of the hills. In this few were successful. Many laid down in the trenches and surrendered, while many others were shot down as they ran up the hill. Our men pushed on, without halting, through the deserted rebel camps, and began the steep and difficult ascent of the ridge.

It was now that the weakness of the rebels in the center displayed itself. The line of musketry fire was not heavy; and it was soon seen that they had but few supports for their artillery. General Grant soon saw that this was composed of numerous pieces, for from every point along the ridge they belched forth grape and canister at the heavy columns, now so rapidly advancing. But this did not serve to stay the fresh, eager troops, who had Chickamauga to avenge. Upon the hill there stood the fifty guns they had lost at Chickamauga, and interest on them of twelve pieces more. As if inspired with new strength and vigor, the men pushed on, each strived with the other as to who should reach the summit first. This rivalry extended to regiments, brigades, divisions. It has become a question which will never be settled. It is enough that they reached the summit and that they secured sixty two iron and brass and steel proofs of that fact.

General Turchin's brigade, of Baird's division, on reaching the summit immediately proceeded to occupy the centre fort, while none of General Palmer's divisions secured the one on the rebel left. General Turchin had not yet gotten his entire brigade into the work, before he was attacked most furiously by the enemy. He hastily pushed forward the rear of his regiments to the support of those engaged with an overwhelming force, for the enemy, finding us in possession of the ridge, made a desperate effort to recover from his disaster, and charged Turchin with all the force he had to spare from Sherman's front. But no sooner had the reinforcements of Turchin gotten into position than the rebels, recognizing that all was lost, turned and fled down the mountain, seeking safety in Chattanooga. The battle was over, and at 3 P. M., on Wednesday night, the Army of the Cumberland was victorious.

Financial Relations Between the United States and Foreign Countries.

[From the New York World.]

In the *World* of Tuesday we published an approximation to the actual state of the trade between the United States and foreign countries. This statement showed that we have shipped to Europe about $13,000,000 more than we appear to owe to Europe. Since the publication of that statement we have been informed by a leading banker that Germany and Holland have taken at least $20,000,000 of 5-20 bonds. If these figures are correct, then the apparent excess of exports in gold valuation would be about $26,000,000, instead of $13,000,000, as stated by the *World*. Two counterbalancing estimate, we have received a communication which states that "Europe holds for investment in American bonds, railroad stocks, &c., not less than $100,000,000, the annual interest on which, at six per cent, would be $24,000,000; or, calculating gold at 150, would make the sum equal to $16,000,000 per annum in gold." These two statements leave our estimate without a change affecting the general argument, which was simply this: That the United States has remitted to Europe more than they owe Europe," and the fact that the rate for foreign bills for Europe is about one and a half per cent below the specie real par proves indisputably the correctness of Tun World's statements. The case stands thus in regard to the amount of the excess: If Europe has bought $20,000,000 of twenty five bonds, then the apparent excess sent, beyond what we owe to Europe, is about $36,000,000 in gold. The apparent excess of $26,000,000 in gold must press upon the exchanges and gold markets by an excess of interest $24,000,000 in gold, and $36,000,000 in currency pressing on the foreign exchange market until January 1, when the dividends began to mature. On and after January 1, the semi-annual dividends begin to mature on the estimated $100,000,000 held by Europe. These interests are estimated by our correspondent at $16,000,000 in gold per annum, which would make the amount of remittances for the semi annual interest to be remitted in January $8,000,000 in gold. This estimate would reduce the apparent exports in gold to $18,000,000, after, but not before January 1, 1864. The *World* estimates the January remittances for dividends at nine to ten millions of dollars, instead of $8,000,000, as suggested by our correspondent.

The dullness and heaviness in the foreign exchange market have evidenced for some time past an excessive supply of bills pressing on the market for sale beyond the demand. Speculators placed by the money lenders, have compelled to sell at a sacrifice. The decline in the rates of exchange reacts on the price of gold. The heaviness and downward tendency in the price of gold are also accounted for to some extent by the large amount of specie flowing to Southern and Western States by farmers and others. The amount of legal tender notes thus hoarded is estimated at not less than twenty millions of dollars, and the effect of the withdrawal of $100,000,000 or more, legal tender currency from circulation and deposits in the banks operates, for the time being, like the destruction of that amount of paper money, and brings our currency just so much nearer to a specie basis, thereby tending to depress and keep down the price of gold. It is, in fact, a practical decrease of our paper money to the extent of at least $100,000,000. If this hoarding of legal tender notes continues for a time, then the price of every security and property in the country will decline naturally in the proper ratio to such decrease in the amount of paper currency afloat in the channels of trade.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Destructive Fire—Loss of Valuable Lives and Property.—Near five o'clock, this morning, the hardware store of F. F. Folger & Co., on Tchoupitoulas near Natchez Alley, fronting also on New Levee street, was found in flames, which rapidly spread over the entire building and adjoining houses in the block between Gravier and Natchez streets, comprising three stores on Tchoupitoulas street and two on New Levee street. The heroic exertions of the Fire Department, under the direction of Chief Engeff, Byrne & Co., Nos. 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas, and destruction extended to the liquor stores of Jonas Pickles, Nos 30 and 32 New Levee, and an empty store, owned by Smith & Zeagler, which rapidly spread over the entire building and adjoining houses in the block between Gravier and Natchez streets, comprising three stores on Tchoupitoulas street and two on New Levee street. The heroic exertions of the Fire Department, under the direction of Chief Engeff, Byrne & Co., Nos. 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas, and destruction extended to the liquor stores of Jonas Pickles, Nos 30 and 32 New Levee, and an empty store, owned by Smith & Zeagler. Two persons were burned to death, a fate too destructive also of human life. Michael Buckley, 2d Assistant Foreman of Fire Co. No. 21, was instantly killed, and Adolphe Nevette was severely bruised by the falling ruins. The loss of property is estimated at $250,000.

There was a rumor that some persons were buried under the ruins, but there appears no good ground for the supposition.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge Venard.—Mrs. Feeney was again drunk and noisy and therefore was sent to the Workhouse for 60 days. Julia McClellan has the choice to go with her or to pay a fine of $10.

Jane Harbison paid a fine of $10 because he ruined last night to pay his restaurant bill.

Mich. Christal, recommended by officer Mayfield, was sent to the Workhouse for 60 days. James Gibbons goes down for 30 days, unless he pays $2, and P. Coyle, for a spree, paid $5 into the treasury.

Officer Slydecker had a domestic scene in court, by bringing up his wife on the charge of insulting his dignity. It is a sly case and to be examined on the 15th inst.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863. }

The principal features of our market to-day are a continued demand for Gold at yesterday's rates, unusual dullness in Exchange and a more active demand for our leading staple but little checked by more stringent pressure on the part of holders. Some indeed confiding in light receipts and a further improvement in New York sal figure so much above their value that it can hardly be regarded as in the market. The departure of the steamship Morning Star has been deferred until Sunday morning. The mail by her will consequently continue open until to-morrow evening. This may have had some effect in checking the demand for Exchange, but the fact was not generally known until noon. We have rarely seen Domestic Exchange so dull on the regular "packet day." There appeared to be only a slight realizmoe demand whether at the counters of the Banks or dealers. At the same time there was very little offering. Several parties, whose signatures are uniformly in request, either refused to sell or asked a ⅛ cent. discount for New York Sight. The Banks checked at par but had few applicants. Dealers asked par@¼ discount for Sight, and ⅛@¼ discount for one day's sight. All complained of the limited demand. But while the leading drawers were thus firm in their positions, the few sales on the street indicated a still weaker market, while a few sales were made at 1 ⅛ cent. discount, other were made at 2 forjoced bills. This, however, seemed to be an exceptional rate, for 10 days' sight was sold at ⅛, and 30 days' sight at 1⅛@½. Nothing was reported in Foreign Exchange. The Banks continue to hold Sterling at 160 @170 for payment of their own notes, which nominally rate at par, to 1¼ and 2 per cent. Private Bills, still stand still be quoted at 160@164. The Banks held Francs at 5 25@5 23, while the outside market is nominal at 5 26@5 24.

In the Specie market we noticed a steady demand for Gold at 35¼ and 35 ⅝ cent. premium, while some of any magnitude could not have been obtained at 35¾. The demand for Silver, though, the tendency is still upward, and the larger holders stand aloof. Dealers pay 41@42 ⅝ cent. premium for Silver, and 42@43 cent. premium over Gold.

Legal Tender notes consequently command ¼ ⅝ cent. premium, but continually are received and paid out at par. Dealers offer only 1¼@¼ cent. premium for Coast Bank notes, but not 3. Citizens' Bank notes rate at 1⅝ ¼ premium. The dealers pay 99@99½ ⅝ dollar for Crescent City, 99@99 for Bank of Louisiana, and 95@96 for Merchants'.

We have heard of no further sales of Stocks since the Cotton Exchange reported yesterday. Our Light is held at 126. City Consolidated Bonds are quoted at 82@84.—The last sales of Insurance Scrip reported were at 6⅝ ⅝ dollar, the depreciation being 10@20c. according to the Company. The entire loss by the fire on Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets this morning, is estimated at $250,000, of which probably less than $170,000 was covered by insurance in this city. We understand that this is divided among our Insurance Companies generally, only one upstream company, but that none of them will suffer to an extent exceeding $10,000.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Tempest, Hinckley, for New York, Master
Steamer Billie Stephens, Godden, for Port Hudson, Master
Steamer Belle Creole, Whitmore, for Baton Rouge, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Charter Oak, Crook, 11 days from New York, to master—English Turn
Bark Edwin, Lanier, 17 days from New York, to D Morris—2d district, 2d
Bark Alinda, Swan, 10 days from New York, to G W Hyman & co—2d district, 2d
Bark Kingswood Eldridge, 14 days from New York, to master—2d district, 2d
Bark Victoria, (Prussian) Albanus, from Bordeaux, 180 Oct, to Chas Cavaro—2d district, 2d
Bark Martha's Vineyard, Lowe, 19 days from New York, to J A Fosdick—1st district, 4d
Brig T D Wagner, Bergman, 18 days from New York, to G W Hyman & co—3d district, 3d
Schr Magnolia, Case, from Bradford, to master—Bastic
Schr Victoria, Hendrey, from Donaldsonville, to master—2d district
Schr Marie Antoinette, Eglessia, from Belfoure, to master—Bastic
Schr Rosamond, Cousin, from Bayou Lacombe, to master
Schr Star, Gaston, from Plaquemine, to master
Schr Matilda, Windhorst, from Canet, to master
Schr Ellen, Hardwick, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Olivet, Lagrange, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop John Page, Hughes, from Bonnet Carré—2d dist
Lafitte's barge, from the Coast

STEAMBOATS.

Gertrude, Alsatie, from Baton Rouge
Teneille, Alphonse, from Point a la Hache
New Orleans, May, from Baton Rouge
Grantmore, Lyons, from Grand Prairie
Amy Crow, Taylor, from Red Island
Belle Creole, Whitmore, from Plaquemine

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Illinois, Wheaon, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 8th instant, bark Rosamond—brought up barks Edwin, Alinda, Kingswood and Victoria.

The towboat G L Tyler, M-Cay, from the Passes—Towed down to the bar ship Charter Oak—brought up bark Martha's Vineyard and brig T D Wagner.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Jerald, (British) from Liverpool, to master
Bark Conquest, Hawes, for Boston
Bark H Brockman, Gleason, from New York
Bark Henry Ward, (British) from Vera Cruz
Bark Isabel, from Matanzas

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Tempest—44 bales cotton, 383 bbls molasses 223 half do do 36 kegs sugar
PORT HUDSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—77 pkgs sundries
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Belle Creole—19 bbls flour and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Charter Oak—Ass'd mdse
BORDEAUX—Per bark Victoria—1000 bbls wine 244 cases do C Cavaro & co—2 bbls do 156 cases do 15 bbls vinegar 25 cases do 60 sardines Justine & co—100 bbls brandy 100 bbls do Cognac, W H Stewart & co—10 bbls do brandy—3 do indse J Gaucho—4 cases wine 221 bbls do 7 baskets champ Capt Albano—220 cases do 50 bbls do 1 half bbls do Hegin & Vicars, jr—50 cases sardines 40 bbls wine 190 baskets champagne Eugene Kuchmann & co—50 bbls do 20 do do Jas Lanata—50 do sardines 146 do wine 70 bbls do A Courtier—1 case mdse L Duflilo & co—87 pkgs mdse 20 bbls wine to order

NEW YORK—Per bark Martha's Vineyard—340 tons coal G E Dapuisson—246 bales hay Wm Vaughn—100 bbls flour Washington Ins Co—2 do do Jas Sharp—50 bbls rosin O C Campbell—165 pkgs mdse Beauvoisier & Zoller—1 do do D Ford—1 do do Chas Rice & co—130 bbls flour A Moulton—125 pkgs mdse 100 bbls apples 100 do potatoes C Hunn—65 pkgs mdse Henning & Campbell—6 do 12 Wetzel—100 bbls flour R W Hogg—100 bbls pork 150 do rosin Stillman Martindale & Dix—50 bbls flour 50 bbls potatoes G Noack—100 do F Rickert—258 bales hay Wm Vaughn—1 do do—1 bale supplies 100 bbls potatoes order

NEW YORK—Per bark Alinda—90 bbls potatoes 14 bbls flour 19 bales hay L Hutzmann—4 bbls flour 10 bbls rosin Loeffler—5 do do 20 bbls pressed tobacco Campbell—90 bbls potatoes Gray Bros—197 do do J Ahlers—1 do do Thompson & Barbour—38 sacks coffee 12 do Beard—25 half bbls beef R W Sharp—27 bbls pork to Stern & Marlenson—120 pkgs cider G A Fosdick—10 tcs sperition 9 pkgs mdse 10 Grifa & co—1 bale mdse 3 pkgs mdse G H Morrison—30 cases oil J Hearn—75 do Fish Co Leslie—20 bbls potatoes do do Isaac H S Havens & co—125 bbls do Reid, Benschi & co—200 kegs white lead 15 bbls do 4 pkgs paint B M Todd & co—5 bbls flour 5 bbls potatoes J Hollander—56 kegs nails Jas Lanata 7 Hacker—125 cases oil Marsden & Bradford—100 bbls potatoes F Rickert—30 bags candies 7 do oil R F Lanman—1 case mdse Jas Lanata—1 do do Jas Sharp—1 case oil Newton & Gregory—500 kegs nails 50 bales cotton Wm Vaughn—1 do do 10 bbls potatoes 1 half bbls do 1 do 5 bbls do half bbls beef 30 kegs candies 187 pkgs mdse A Mark—235 tons coal 21 bbls do 50 rolls matting 20 bales cotton 5 bbls potatoes H Hoffman—1 case mdse Thrall & Co—1 do assorted mdse to T Fitzwilliam—Sampson & Kent—1 do G J Hart & co—2 Kaufman & co—1 Dreyfus—2 Hilliard—1 Hoffman—1 Lyons—1 Kennedy—1 order

NEW YORK—Per brig T D Wagner—160 bags malt 4 bales hides 3 half do do 2 bbls do 1 half do 1 case mdse 100 do bran 24 bbls flour 100 bbls potatoes J Dempsey—217 bbls pork 25 tierces hams 25 firkins lard 8 Havana 1 do Sampson & Kent—2 bbls potatoes 250 barrels potatoes 30 chests tea Eagan & King—64 bbls oil 29 kegs sauce Orbell, Byrnes & co—110 bbls rosin C Hoffman—50 kegs lard 5 bbls bark wheat 20 half bbls beef 20 kgs beef 10 bbls pork 125 bags raisins 21 pkgs mdse Prudhomme & co—25 firkins butter 6 barrels beans H Miller—1 case peachers oil J Ahlers—100 barrels potatoes G A Fosdick—115 sacks wheat 1 do Delhomme—1320 pkgs mdse L G McIlquem—1 do Keating—60 bbls hoop poles J E Dunn—120 firkins and 10 kegs lard 700 bags candies 30 bbls flour 20 do vinegar 1 case mdse 1 do Wm Vaughn—50 bbls pressed tobacco Davis—382 pkgs oil order—and 2 mdse manifests R Kemps—1 do Hoeck—1 do Sampson & Kent—2 Hilliard—2 Leigler—1 Newton & Gregory—1 Keelar & Son—1 Gaucho—1 Hoin—Marsden & Bradford—Lazard & Michel—11 Kennedy—and order

NEW YORK—Per bark Ellingswood—750 bags corn 7-8 bbls potatoes 81 bbls buckwheat 15 bbls pipe feet 1 case 100 bbls pipe tongues 100 bbls pipe staves 1 case 300 bbls mdse 1 half bbl do 1 case 1 do 1 half do 1 half bbl cheese 100 reams and 120 bales paper 52 boxes tobacco 15 cases sardines 15 tierces hams 200 half bbls beef 120 bbls onions 63 pkgs merchandise Schoedel & Zoberbier—75 bbls rosin T Ball, Hopkins & co—50 bbls potatoes 25 bbls beans 5 bbls pork G W Porch—70 bbls potatoes F Rickert—50 bbls potatoes S B Evans 1 do do 1 half do do 1 half do do 1 half do do 1 half do potatoes J Dempsey—200 bbls potatoes 100 bbls flour 50 bbls apples Eagan & King—31 bbls potatoes 2 pkgs L G McIlquem—120 tons coal C K Kemp—assorted merchandise J Gaucho—L Gastain—Gray Bros—R H Dunn—Blake & Tower

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per schr Victoria—14 hhds cotton 167 bbls sirup J Barker
COAST—Per schr Courier—2 hhds sugar M Macon—50 do do 50 bbls molasses J Schlegenmeyer
COAST—Per schr Olivet—10 hhds sugar F Avet—15 do do 30 bbls molasses A Tibbs—18 do E Bugler
PLAQUEMINE—Per schr Star—40 hhds cotton 55 do sugar E B Bliss & co
COAST—Per schr Matilda—5000 hoop-poles to master
BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Honsuse—15 cords wood to master
BONFOUCA—Per schr James Stockton—52 cords wood D Negrotto
BONFOUCA—Per schr Magnolia—23 cords wood to master
BONNET CARRE—Per sloop John Page—40 barrels corn to order
HAVEY'S CANAL—Per LeBart's barge—100 bbls molasses Eza Rochesson & co
BAYON ROUGE—Per steamer New Orleans—10 hhds sugar 11 bales cotton Bower & Garner—10 do do Friedlander & Gerson—50 bbls molasses C A Weed—4 half do sugar H Carter—2 do A LeBlanc—15 bags cotton G A White—7 bales cotton Bolic