THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 4, 1864.

Sales at Auction, To-day.

By F. F. Trinchard, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store No. 42 Gravier street, wrapping paper, coal oil, butter cheese, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., on the Levee, opposite Canal street, sugar. At 10½ o'clock post 21, Second District, coal and lumber. At 1 o'clock, at 89 Camp street, 240 bales cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Magazine street, mess beef.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at their auction store, 9 bales cotton.

By the Sheriff, at 10 o'clock, at No. 4 Union street, sale continued.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism. Multitudes of rheumatic victims in constant agony with contracted joints are now limping to the grave—a still greater number are suffering the excruciating tortures of neuralgia, lumbago, and sciatica who could be promptly and safely cured by these remedies.

We have been obligingly furnished from the fine steamer Olive Branch, Captain Pegram, with the latest St. Louis and Memphis papers.

We are indebted to J. H. Oglesby, Clerk of the steamer Olive Branch for late Western papers.

Cotton.—R. T. Montgomery will sell at 1 o'clock, this day, at saleroom 89 and 91 Camp street, 240 bales cotton, mostly of superior classification and in excellent condition. See advertisement.

Mr. F. F. Trinchard, auctioneer, sells hams, lard, coffee, eggs, brandy, etc., this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 42 Gravier street. See advertisement.

Attention.—The sale of all the materials at the Cotton Press, 3d district, which has been postponed to Thursday, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, comprises a large lot of wagons, drays, carts, trucks, wheelbarrows, tarpaulins, harness, one steam engine, 20 to 25 horse power, blacksmith and foundry tools, lumber, scantlings, &c., which will be sold to the highest bidder by Wm. P. Vincent, auctioneer. See auction columns.

The Sheriff will sell at auction on this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 4 Union street, First District, harness buckles, rings, leather, bitts, tools writing desks, iron railings, &c., &c. See advertisement.

Flour and Sundries.—E. S. Keep, 63 Poydras street, advertises for sale 1000 barrels of medium and choice extra flour; also, 15 barrels of French chestnuts, just received, in fine order together with a large lot of assorted hams and sides and shoulders.

The sales of R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer, this day, are worthy the attention of purchasers and will take place as follows: At 10½ o'clock, ex brig Hydra, post 21, Second District, 150 tons coal and a lot of lumber. At 12 o'clock, at the Oppelousas Railroad landing, opposite Canal street, 42 hogsheads sugar. At 1 o'clock, at the saleroom, 89 Camp street, 240 bales cotton. See advertisements.

The Opening of "Old Drury."—The "Old Drury"—or, as theatrical critics used sometimes affectionately to call it, the "Old Dreary"—otherwise and less classically known as the St. Charles Theatre, was opened last night for a theatrical benefit in behalf of the New Orleans branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The programme comprised the Lady of Lyons and the Loan of a Lover, and among the performers were some professional names which afforded a reasonable guarantee that the performance would be something more than an improvised amateur effort. To many of our old inhabitants it would doubtless have been regarded as refreshing, under almost any circumstances, to see once more the inside of the venerable institution, but it may be presumed that the uppermost inducement with the crowd which braved the discouraging weather to attend the entertainment at the St. Charles last night was the philanthropic object for which the occasion was intended. For the same object this theatre will be opened for a few nights longer. The programme for to-night includes the Lady of Lyons, a dance, La Sylphide, by Mlle. Carolista, and a tight rope ascension, by the same artiste.

Three Days Later from the North.

[VIA THE RIVER.]

ARRIVAL OF THE OLIVE BRANCH.

The Siege of Charleston.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

DAMAGE TO THE MONITOR LEHIGH.

The War in Tennessee.

Forrest Threatening Paducah with 5000 Men.

Faulkner at Jackson with 15,000 Men.

The War in Virginia.

Longstreet Reported with Lee, and Crossing the Rappidan, while Meade Falls Back.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Northern Markets—Gold 152.

By the arrival of the steamer Olive Branch from St. Louis, we have St. Louis papers of the 25th, and Memphis papers of the 29th, from which we make a collection of late and interesting news:

From Charleston.

New York, December 26.—The steam transport Star of the South, from Hilton Head on the 21st, arrived last evening. The report of the frigate Ironsides and the Monitors being entangled in the obstructions in Charleston harbor, is untrue. The Monitor Lehigh, while on picket duty near Fort Johnson, got aground, and a rebel battery opened on her, doing her considerable damage, when the other two Ironsides went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off. The Lehigh was so badly damaged by the fire of the rebel battery that the Star of the South had to tow her to Hilton Head for repairs. No one on board was injured.

General Gillmore is shelling Charleston daily from his 200 pounders. Nothing of further importance had transpired.

Baltimore, December 24.—The report that the monitor Lehigh was badly damaged at Charleston is incorrect. She got aground and sprung a leak; she was not injured at all by rebel batteries.

MOVEMENTS OF FORREST AND FAULKNER IN TENNESSEE.

Cairo, December 24.—Last evening reports reached Paducah that the rebels under Forrest were within a few miles of that city, 4000 or 5000 strong. Citizens generally discredited the report, but the military prepared to receive them. Rumors have been current for a few days past that Foster had joined Faulkner near Jackson, Tennessee, and that their combined force numbers from 15,000 to 20,000.

It is said that guerrillas, under Murray and Payne, who have been committing depredations in West Tennessee, gathered all their forces together and crossed the big Hatchie last Saturday. Three hundred rebel cavalry are stationed in Cageville, Haywood county, subsisting on the county allowance of the inhabitants. Forrest is levying contributions of provisions and forage from all the farmers in the country.

MOVEMENTS OF MEADE AND LEE.

New York, Dec. 24.—A special dispatch, published in this city by the Independent telegraph line, says Longstreet has joined Lee, and that the latter has crossed the Rapidan, Meade falling back. There have been several skirmishes with Stuart's cavalry.

Various Washington News.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, December 23.—Information received here from London by the last European steamer states all the rebel rams in England have been offered to the English at a certain price, and Lord Clarence Page, on the part of the English Admiralty, had written to the builder stating no decisive answer could be given at present, but the project was before their Lordships for consideration.

Instructions have been sent by Secretary Welles to the commanding officers of the different navy yards, to have fleet vessels ready to take their positions at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other important ports, for the purpose of carrying out the new regulations relative to passports of vessels and passengers.

It was rumored to day at the War Department, that General Thomas Francis Meagher had been ordered to proceed to the quarters of the Corcoran Legion, and take command of it. On the other hand, it is stated most probably that what remains of the Corcoran Legion will be added to the Irish Brigade.

Charles H. Cornwall, head of the Redemption Bureau, in the Treasury Department, was to-day arrested for embezzling Government funds.

[Special to New York Times.]

Washington, Dec. 23.—The President has sent to the Senate the names of a lot of Major Generals made during the recess, and with them the name of Gen. Schofield, and he is understood to earnestly commend the latter to the Senators for the Middle Department, in place of Gen. Schenck.

There is a growing feeling in the Senate that no more Major or Brigadier Generals should be appointed, who are not actually for need of the army and interest of the country.

The Navy Department is going to build four casement steamships, to carry 40 inch guns, to be of wrought iron, 450 feet long, 58 feet beam, 288 feet grate surface, four cylinders, 90 inch stroke, 4 feet 2 inches propellers; draught, 19 feet; expected speed, 16 knots. They will cost $5,000,000 each.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Washington, Dec. 23.—It is expected Arkansas will be represented at an early day in Congress. Arrangements are progressing in that State for an election, and there is reason to believe the State government will be operating there shortly.

Congress having failed to amend the conscription act previous to adjournment for the holidays, the draft will probably be postponed till February 1st, to give Congress time to amend the law, which will probably undergo a thorough revision. Meantime, recruiting will be stimulated by bounties, &c.

Washington, December 24.—It has been ascertained that Cornwallis' depredations amount to over $100,000, $35,000 of which he invested in Government bonds. He has been sent to the Old Capitol, and will be handed over to the civil authorities. The Government will be a loser to nearly the full extent.

Wendell Phillips' attack on Mr. Chase at Cooper Institute on Tuesday night, is known to be premeditated, but prompted more by a high attachment to principles of liberty than a personal antipathy.

The War Department has decided to pay three hundred dollars bounty to men enlisting in new, as well as to those enlisting in old, regiments.

Governor Andy Johnson is expected here immediately to confer with the President respecting political affairs in that State, especially on the question of slavery.

Mr. Blow, of Missouri, will introduce at an early day a bill in the House providing for emancipation through the United States, and a systematic management of abandoned estates in the South.

Washington, December 24.—As the terms of the President's Emancipation and Amnesty proclamation do not in words include the Indian territory, efforts are being made by the Indian bureau to adjust the difficulties growing out of certain Indians having made common cause with the rebel government, and to base the settlement of the principles asserted in these proclamations.

Already the Creeks have negociated, by a treaty with the Government, providing for the abolition of slavery among them as a condition of their being reinstated in the enjoyments and the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty, and similar treaties are being contemplated with the Choctaws and Cherokees. The latter through their own council, have provided for freeing their slaves, but a stipulation to that end is refused in the new treaty.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Fort Smith, December 24.—The Choctaw chieftain, Jackson McCurtin, with other rebel Indian leaders, came into our lines to day, and surrendered themselves to General McNeil. They have abandoned the Confederate alliance, and profess a desire to avail themselves of the President's amnesty proclamation. Their example will have a powerful influence over all the rebel tribes.

Some apprehension is felt for the safety of the immense supply train on the way from Fort Scott, on account of the presence of Standwaite and Quantrell in that direction. The escort, however, is ample, and under the command of Col. Judson, a brave and experienced officer.

Cairo, December 24.—Recent news from Arkansas is as follows: The advance of General Fagan, commanding the State troops, was at or near Tulip, Dallas county. Parsons' brigade was at Fort Elba, on the Saline river, between Camden and Little Rock. Fagan, whose headquarters were at Camden, had ordered a concentration, doubtless with the view of a feint on Little Rock. Kirby Smith was reported at Washington, Hempstead county. These places are all on the Texas route, South-west of Little Rock.

It was reported, and generally believed, that General Polk was to be sent to supersede Holmes, who, it seems, is still in the state.

There seems to be a sufficient quantity of corn, beef and pork in the rebel lines, but clothing supplies are almost entirely exhausted. Many women have been compelled to cut up carpets for dresses for their children. The troops were armed with double-barreled shot guns. A few of them have Colt's repeaters, but no sabres.

GEN. THOMAS, THE COLORED TROOPS AND FREED NEGROES IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF BANKS AND GRANT.

Washington, December 24.—Gen. Thomas reports that he has furnished General Banks 17,000 well-armed colored soldiers. He has 51,000 men, women and children under his protection, the able bodied of whom he has hired to planters in the vicinity of his operations.

He has leased abandoned cotton and sugar plantations to farmers at the rate of four dollars per bale of cotton, one cent per pound for sugar, five cents per bushel for corn and potatoes, which proceeds are to go into the Treasury of the United States. Farmers pay a revenue tax in addition. Great success has attended his arrangements, which have proved satisfactory to all parties. General Thomas returns to his field of labor immediately. Thence he goes to Pennsylvania and New Orleans, arming the blacks everywhere. He has ten regiments of them ready to send to Grant.

ARRESTS ON BOARD THE STEAMER CROMWELL.

New York, December 24.—The *Post* says it is understood that five or six arrests have been made on board the steamer George Cromwell, bound from this port to New Orleans. Among the persons arrested was an individual of some prominence in the community. There have also been seizures of large quantities of arms, ammunition, etc. Details cannot now be made public, but a few days will develop some facts in relation to the recent order for searching vessels leaving this port.

New York Money Market.

New York, December 24th.—Money in active demand at 7c. Sterling quiet and firm at 166. Gold opened at 51¾ and closed very quiet at 51¾ to 51⅞—rallied to 152¼ this afternoon, under a bogus report that Lee was advancing on Washington, but closed dull at 152.

New York Wholesale Markets.

New York, December 24th.—Flour quiet and heavy—$6 65 to $6 75 for extra State, $7 40 to $7 70 for RHO, and $7 75 to $8 50 for trade brands. Whisky 93 to 99. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Pork firm and in demand—new mess for March and April sold at $22 25, and old mess for February at $20. Dressed hogs 7¾ to 8¾. Lard 12 to 13c.

The Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24.—Flour and Wheat unchanged, and but little done. Corn firmer; 80 to 81c in ear, and 93 to 95c. shelled, for new; old, $1 05. Oats active, at 80 to 81c. in bulk, and 90 to 91c. in sacks. Rye, $1 30 to $1 35. Whiskey, 85c. Hogs, $7 65 to $7 70 for 200 lb. averages. Provisions unchanged. Prime lard, 12¾c.; head and gut, 11¼. New mess pork, $19 25 to $19 40; old, $15 to $17.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Tobacco unchanged; factory lugs, $10 to $10 75; planters' do., $11 20 to $12 30; common and medium ship leaf, $15 20 to $24 25; medium manufactured leaf, $29. Flour higher; single extra, $6. Corn firm and higher; new mixed, $1 25; choice old white, $1 32 to $1 35. Oats firm; 95c. to $1. Whiskey stiff and higher, at 85 to 87c. Lard, 10¾ to 11¼c. Hogs firm, at 6¾ for 200 average; 5½ for 150. Hay—timothy, $1 50. Sugar cwt. Beans, common, $1 50; good and prime, $2 60 to $2 80. Dried fruit—apples, bushel, $1 40 a $1 45; peaches, $3 50.

Steamer Fired Into.—We read in a Cairo dispatch of the 25th Dec., that the Belle Memphis reports that the steamer Planet was fired into near Prest's Island, just below Memphis, on the 22 ultimo. The guerillas fired from the Arkansas shore four rounds of musketry, without killing any one.

River Items.—The last advices from St. Louis say that the underwriters of that city refuse to allow steamers to leave during the present stage of low water. Much indignation was caused by the order.

At Pittsburg on the 24th ult., the Ohio river was six feet scant by pier mark, and falling.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 25th December says:

The river here is rising very slowly, and is about two inches above low water mark of December, 1862.

There is four feet in the channel out to Cairo.

We have no report from any of the upper rivers. They are all closed by ice.

Nomination of General McClellan for President.—A Philadelphia dispatch of the 24th ultimo says that the National Conservative Union Committee, which was then in session in that city, had re-affirmed the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for President, and for Vice President nominated Ex Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee.

The Alarming Attitude of the Schleswig Holstein Affair.

The subjoined telegrams, taken from late English papers, may show the warlike complexion which the Danish and German dispute is assuming:

Copenhagen, Saturday, December 5.—The following proclamation of King Christian to the Holsteiners has been published to-day: "The order of succession of the Danish monarchy was intended to be a labor of peace, undertaken by us without personal ambition, in hope of saving the country. It has been accepted as public European law because the integrity of the Danish monarchy was recognized as being a necessity to European peace. Opposition, under the mask of founded hereditary claims, has, however, been raised against the measure, purporting the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. This opposition has gained ground in Holstein, calling forth excitement and doubt. The maintenance of the monarchy is one of our most important duties. As a ruler, we cannot suffer officials to foster opposition, and are resolved to put down insurrectionary movements with armed force. The endeavor of many years to bring about an understanding upon the constitutional relations of the monarchy have not been attended with success. While we intend to give to the territories belonging to the Confederacy an independent position in the kingdom which has already been accomplished with the remaining portions of the monarchy, we hope that when Holstein finds herself contented in constitutional freedom, and the pretext for foreign intervention is thus removed, she will voluntarily decline nearer connection with the remainder of the country."

A proclamation has also been issued by the Lauenbergers thanking them for not having been led away from their duty as subjects in spite of overtures from without.

Copenhagen, December 5.—The proclamation withdrawing the royal patent, of the 30th of March, has been officially published to day. The Dagbladet strongly censures the Government for having yielded on this point.

Hamburg, December 4.—A numerous assembly of delegates for Schleswig Holstein was held to-day. Resolutions were passed for general refusal to pay taxes, and for voluntary contributions, to meet the expenditure of the country.

Hamburg, December 5.—According to reliable information the attempt of several Schleswig-Holstein statesmen to bring about an understanding with the Dutch Ministry has entirely failed. Advices from Copenhagen state that it was resolved in the Council of State yesterday to regard any occupation of Holstein as a declaration of war.

Guerrillas at Work Opposite Memphis.—A dispatch *via* Cairo, from Memphis the 23d ult., says:

Yesterday morning, half after 8 o'clock, a flat that runs between this city and Arkansas shore in the capacity of a ferry, went over ten regular trips, and seeing no signs of life about the place of landing, landed. She had scarcely touched shore when a party of guerrillas, sixteen in number, rushed down to the landing and commenced firing upon her passengers and crew. The boat was immediately pushed off, and the crew and many of the passengers pulled out their revolvers and used them. It is not known, however, with what effect. Two bullets struck the commander of the flat, killing him instantly. His body was brought to this city for burial. A body of troops were instantly sent over, but the band of vagabonds had departed.

Last night a gunboat shelled the woods in the vicinity of the outrage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—Jacob Hirsh and Wm. Cann were charged with having seven mules in their possession, supposed to belong to the Government. The prosecution could not establish the claim; and the Judge ordered the mules to be restored to the accused.

Two soldiers on Sunday evening concluded to have some stewed oysters on the top of some fighting whisky. When they had stowed away the prepared bivalves, and the oysterman asked for his pay, they plainly told him to shut up and added insult to injury by defying him and all the police force in the city. Some representatives of the latter, aided by citizens, succeeded eventually in lodging them in the guard house. One of them had been severely handled, and bore the evidences of some hard knocks still on his head and complained about it. The judge said, the first policeman whom he could convict of ill treating a soldier with his club, should go to Tortugas for a certainty. In this case the court sent the accused to that retreat for a term of six months.

James Lynch of the Ninth Connecticut, who when on duty as sentinel on the Lafayette Square, had shot at and wounded a prowling comrade in the leg, was sent to his regiment as he had been ordered to shoot by his officers.

Frank Chapman, who evaded paying for oysters consumed by him, forfeits four months pay.

Two Cavalry men who tried to steal their Captain's horse, are on the docket for Tortugas for one year.

Thirty men of the Fourteenth Rhode Island negro regiment were brought before Judge Atocha on the charge of having been concerned in the riotous proceedings on Saturday evening, wherein a police officer and citizens were roughly handled. It appears that some of the soldiers were permitted to go out, and that others were employed in wheeling coal on board their transport, the steamer Cahawba. Some went into a coffee-house and demanded liquor, which was refused them, with the explanation of the military order on the subject. One of them was very abusive, and called the landlord a son of a ——. For this the white man struck the man and pushed them from the house. A number of his comrades, armed with whiskey bottles and other missiles, came to assist, and thus a row commenced, which required the services of an armed force to quell.

Those who had the whisky bottles had knocked a grocery-keeper down and then had the bottles filled. The Judge was of opinion that the officers of these men were to blame. His Honor sentenced one of them, who had been identified as having been conspicuous, to forfeit two months' pay. The others forfeit one month's pay for troubling the police and disturbing the peace of the city.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont, Esq., Presiding.—Mary O'Neil by her drunken conduct shocked the nerves of officers De Campo and Wagner, who contrived to get her caged for one month.

James Peters, Browers, and a number of other sailors, who disturbed the quiet of Burgundy street, and Jonny Stanley, who resisted the police, were fined $5 each.

Emily Murphy, with her frail friends, were up for improper conduct, and disposed of according to their merits.

A Great Nuisance.—The good people of the neighborhood of the intersection of Conti and Treme streets complain bitterly of a dance-house kept at the corner. The conduct of the persons congregating there, it is asserted, stamps that establishment as an intolerable nuisance, which requires to be abolished, or will compel the respectable inhabitants there to move to such quarters of the city as are yet free from such infliction on society. The proceedings of Friday night at this place were certainly intolerable.

Inquest.—A colored man, whose name was not ascertained, was found dead at the Jackson Railroad Depot. He had been accidentally run over by a railroad car, which caused his death, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was accidental death.

Not Arson.—An old, abject looking man, who keeps bachelors' hall, was brought before Judge Vennard on the charge of having set fire to a house. His defence was that the officer mistook his shanty for a house and that it caught fire when he prepared his coffee.

Of the thirty-three standing committees of the U. S. Senate, New England has more than one-half the chairmen.

A first-rate country for melancholy lovers to go to—The land of *Sigh-ak-ma's*.

Commodore Van Brunt, of the United States navy, died on the 18th at Dedham, Mass. The deceased had been forty years in the service.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

Foreign Residents.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

That portion of the President's message which calls the attention of Congress to the subject of the relations of foreign residents, not naturalized, to the Government under whose protection they live, is of great importance, and demands most careful consideration.

It has been a result of the growth of international law, that the citizen of one country may pass almost a lifetime within the boundaries of another, and not be called on to perform the duties which citizens are expected and required to perform. Jury duty, military duty, and various other obligations of citizenship are thus avoided. There is also reason to believe that the President is strictly correct in his statements with regard to the practice of some men in obtaining naturalization for the purpose of going back to their own, or other countries, there to enjoy the protection which especially belongs to the American citizen.

In the abstract it is very plain that citizenship of a foreign land ought not to exempt one who spends most or all of his life in this country, from his obligation to bear the burdens which result from sustaining our Government. On the other hand, the bearing of those burdens implies also a right to exercise the privileges of a citizen, and this right can only be conferred on one who by birth or by oath is bound to support and defend the Constitution.

When we attempt to impose duties on foreigners, we are in danger of making them citizens without compelling them to renounce their allegiance to all other Governments. But there is no need of going to one extreme or the other in this matter. It is plain to all that the evils of which the President speaks do exist, and it is therefore desirable that they be carefully examined and judiciously remedied.

We have several times directed attention to the peculiar state of affairs in all Turkish countries growing out of this same subject. The treaties with the Porte provide that no English man or American shall be subjected to trial or punishment by the Oriental law. The result is that the resident consul is made the protector of all the people of his own country who are residing within his district, and all these people are in fact lawless. They are not subject to Turkish law, and are therefore at liberty to act very much as they please. If arrested for crime, they are but handed over to the consul, and by him shipped out of the country. But the system extends far beyond this in its wrong, for the consuls make up lists of "protected persons," as they are called, and these lists include not only citizens of the country the consul represents, but all descendants of such citizens, through several generations may have been born within Turkish rule, and to these are usually added the servants of all such citizens, and all persons who can, in the remotest way claim the protection of the foreign flag. The result is that in Oriental cities where there are not ten legitimate English or American citizens, the consular lists show hundreds who receive protection, and are defended against any action of the Turkish law. It is of course unnecessary to attempt any exhibition of the extreme wrong thus done. The evils therefore are at home and abroad, and the law of citizenship needs a careful revision. Once a citizen always a citizen, was the old European law, but the opening of America to foreign immigration forbade that European governments should make any claim on the man who came here, cast off his old allegiance and became a citizen of the republic. Nevertheless, there is no reason why one who comes here and obtains the great privilege of American citizenship should be allowed to go back to Europe to use his privilege there for the remainder of his life. Brief visits to Europe are not of course to be restrained, but is it not reasonable to provide that, after a naturalized citizen has resided out of the country so many years as he resided in it before he could become a citizen, he should cease to claim a right to our protection? The question deserves consideration.

The more important aspect just now is in the requirement of military service from resident foreigners. This presents a very grave and important subject for legislation. The international question is here of paramount importance. It will not do to forget our own claims to protect our own citizens while temporarily in foreign countries, or to risk the immunity of an American citizen in Europe by imposing too heavy burdens on foreigners who happen to be among us. But that there can be an improvement on the present state of things is not to be doubted.

Important Historical Documents.

REMOVAL OF GEN. BRAGG—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JEFFERSON DAVIS AND JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

The following correspondence, called forth by a resolution of the House of Representatives at Richmond, is an interesting illustration of an important part of the history of the present war. We find it reproduced in the *Times*.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, Nov. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 275.

II. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A., is hereby assigned to the following geographical command, to wit:

Chattanooga, thence, by that road, to West Point, and down the west or right bank of the Chattahoochie river to the boundary of Alabama and Florida, following that boundary west to the Chattahoochie river, and down that river to Chelsea. Commencing with the Blue Ridge range of mountains, running through the western part of North Carolina, and following the line of said mountains through the northern part of Georgia to the railroad south from Hatchie Bay—including the waters of that bay to the Gulf of Mexico. All that portion of country west of said line to the Mississippi river is included in the above command. Gen. Johnston will, for the purpose of correspondence and reports, establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as in his judgment will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, and will repair in person to any part of said command whenever his presence may, for the time, be necessary or desirable.

By command of the Secretary of War,
JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.

His Excellency, the President,
Richmond, Virginia.

Also, the following extracts from the correspondence between the President and General Johnston, to show that in retaining General Bragg in command of the army he acted in accordance with the judgment of General Johnston, in preference to adopting that of gentlemen in civil life who clamored for his removal:

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Jackson, Miss., and Mobile, Ala.:

I wish you, with the least delay, to proceed to the headquarters of General Bragg's army, You will find explanatory letter at Chattanooga.
JEFF. DAVIS.

[Extract from copy of letter.]

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

As announced in my telegram, I address this letter to [explaining] the purpose for which I desire you to proceed promptly to the headquarters of General Bragg's army.

You will, I trust, be able by conversation with General Bragg and others of his command, to decide what the best interests of the service require, and to give me the advice which I need at this juncture. As that army is a part of your command, no order will be necessary to give you authority there, as, whether present or absent, you have a right to direct its operations and do whatever else belongs to the General commanding. Very truly and respectfully yours,
JEFF. DAVIS.

[Extract from letter of J. E. Johnston.]

Tullahoma, February 3d.—Mr. President: Your telegram ordering me to General Bragg's headquarters was received in Mobile, when I was on my way to them. Your letter of January 22 reached me here on the 30th.

My principal object has been to ascertain the feeling existing in the regiments, being confident that if the soldiers are not depressed we can have nothing to fear; for it is not to be supposed that the zeal of general officers can be impaired by any want of confidence in the General's skill. Incessant rain has permitted me to see but a fourth of the troops as yet. They are represented by their field officers to be in high spirits, and as ready as ever for a fight.

I am very glad to find that your confidence in General Bragg is unshaken. My own is confirmed by his recent operations, which, in my opinion, evinced great vigor and skill. It would be very unfortunate to remove him at this juncture, when he has just earned, if not won, the gratitude of the country.

After seeing all the troops, I shall write again. I respectfully suggest that should it then appear to you necessary to remove Gen. Bragg, no one in this army, or engaged in this investigation, ought to be his successor.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

His Excellency, the President.

[Extract from a letter of Gen. J. E. Johnston.]

Tullahoma, February 12.—Mr. President: Since writing to you on the 3d, I have seen the whole army. Its appearance is very encouraging, and gives positive assurance of General Bragg's capacity to command. It is well clothed, healthy and in fine spirits. The brigades engaged at Murfreesboro are now stronger than they were on the morning of the battle—mainly by the return of the absentees brought back by the General's vigorous system.

My object has been to ascertain if the confidence of the troops in the ability of the army to beat the enemy is at all impaired. I find no indications that it is less than when you were in its camps.

While this feeling exists, and you regard General Bragg as brave and skilful, the fact that some or all of the general officers of the army, and many of the subordinates believe that you might give them a commander with fewer defects, cannot, I think, greatly diminish his value. To me it seems that the operations of this army in Middle Tennessee have been conducted admirably. I can find no record of more effective fighting in modern battles than that of this army in December, evincing skill in the commander and courage in the troops, which fully entitle them to the thanks of the Government.

In the early part of January, the enemy north of Grenada being considered impracticable, I directed Major General Van Dorn to bring to General Bragg's aid the cavalry of the Mississippi army, except such as Lieutenant General Pemberton considered necessary to him.

I have been told by —— that they had advised you to remove General Bragg and place me in command of this army. I am sure you will agree with me that the part I have borne in this investigation, would render it inconsistent with my personal honor to occupy that position. I believe, however, that the interest of the service requires that General Bragg should not be removed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

Absentees from the Southern Army.

The following is going the rounds of the Southern press. We find it in the Richmond *Sentinel*, Jeff. Davis' organ:

AN APPEAL FROM MAJ. D. H. HILL.

More than half the men, officers and privates, on General Bragg's muster rolls, are absent from duty. They are wearing the uniform and receiving the pay, but are spending their time on railroads, at hotels, at the houses of sweethearts, and in the country, and taking pleasure walks and rides with thoughtless women.

This is the only reason why the battle of Chattanooga was lost. Everywhere I find officers floating about through the country. If they had been at their posts, Gen. Bragg could have been before Nashville this day.

Extreme men now govern the United States. They mean our subjugation and ruin. We must fight as long as those men are in power. When the people of the United States shall drive these men from power, and repudiate their extreme measures, and cease to invade and rob us, there will be an honorable door opened for discussion. But never before. Until that door is opened by our enemies let our people count no disaster as intolerable, and regard every interest as protected only by a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let every man of the army be in camp, and let every man not of the army produce something to enable those in camp.

To fight the extreme men and keep our ears open to the reasonable and just men of the United States is the only road to peace and honor.

In the mean time, we have no cause to be discouraged. If Grant shall follow Bragg into the interior, and the absentees will return promptly to duty, we convert an apparent disaster into the greatest victory of the war. The chain of the extreme men in the United States will then be broken, and the door I speak of will be opened.
D. H. HILL.

Macon, Nov 30, 1863.

The Monument to Robert Fulton.—The committee of the Fulton Monument Association have made some progress in their arrangements for bringing the subject more definitely before the public. A site has been selected in Trinity Churchyard, where the remains of Robert Fulton lie, immediately on Broadway, and a design for the monument has been made by the sculptor, Henry K. Brown, to whose genius we owe the noble equestrian statue of Washington in Union Park. The design is a magnificent one. A structure of Portland stone, resting on massive arches of a severe architecture, and supporting above the arches figures representing the American rivers and lakes, and above these, figures representing the four quarters of the globe, is crowned, at the height of forty feet, with a colossal statue of Fulton, in a sitting posture, holding in his hand the model of a steamboat, which he is supposed to have just completed and is presenting to the attention of the world. The work, executed according to this design, would be a most striking object, and in every respect one of the most remarkable ornaments of the city.—*New York Post.*

The question of a European Congress called forth the following vernacular squib from the new comic journal in London, the *Fun*:

THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.

"Will you come and take in Paris?" said the spider to the flies,
"'Tis the little point of issue that may happen to arise,
Pray come in simple confidence, and lay them to all fears,
To discuss, in perfect amity political ideas."

Said the flies, "We thank you kindly, you are really so polite,
But we fear you see some greatness in the region of our sight.
If you'll let us clean the spiders, higher still and yet more high,
Pray wait, we'll see [illegible] when the bloom is on the rye!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Doing Well.—Officer Hanley was severely injured while quelling a riot on the Levee, near Ferry Road, of some negro soldiers of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment. These troops had arrived in the steamer Cahawba and some of them got up the row, on the Levee, which gave cause to the most exaggerated rumors about town. Hanley was knocked down in the melee and battered on the head and chest with brickbats and paving-stones. He is doing well, we learn, but is still confined to his bed. The steamer, with the troops, anchored farther from the Levee, and the rioters are in prison to be tried in the Provost Court.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—Martin Burke and the colored men Jas. Johnson and Beverly Norton were provided for yesterday, for the term of six months, during which time the hospitable care of Captain Mitchel will be extended to them. The first was booked as a vagrant, Johnson as a dangerous character and the other as a pickpocket.

The darkies Allen Baldwin and John Sanders went to the Workhouse, for having a pistol and John Sanders for being a vagrant.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, Jan. 4, 1864.

A heavy rain storm and cloudy weather have added to the usual dullness at the commencement of the calendar week, and nothing has been done in the market of any moment, excepting in Specie which continued in active request at full rates.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed a moderate amount of New York Sight offered at ⅛ @ 1⅛ ⅌ cent. discount, but very little was passed within our observation. There were sales of good commercial bills predicated on shipments to New York, at 1¾ discount for one day and five day's Sight and 1¾ for thirty day's. The latter, however, cannot be quoted better than 1¾ @ 2¼. The Banks uniformly checked at par, but one of them would have sold round sums at ⅛ @ ¼ discount. Dealers drew at par @ ¼ discount for Sight and ⅛ @ ¼ discount for one day's Sight. There was extremely little counter demand and the outside market was almost equally dull.

In Foreign exchange we found but two Banks willing to draw Sterling bills. One of them was still ready to supply the demand at 1.70 for its own notes (equal to currency); the other sold to a trifling extent at 1.72 for Legal Tender Notes, but asked 1.75, predicating its enhanced pretensions on the value of Specie. Some private bills were sold at 1.67 @ 168. The market may still be quoted at the inside figures. Nothing transpired in Francs. The Banks draw at 3.35 @ 3.36. We heard of nothing to establish a rate for private bills.

The Specie market opened with an active demand for Gold and some round sums changed hands early in the day at 50½ @ 52 per cent premium, but the business subsequently ranged from 50 @ 50¼, a large portion of it being at 50 @ 50¼. Dealers paid 50 @ 50 per cent premium for the small lots offered at their counters and sold at 50, which appeared to be the general asking rate at the close. The accounts by the Olive Branch were pretty generally known at noon or 1 P. M., and did not seem to have any material influence. Trifling amounts of Doubloons sold at 24.00 for Mexican and 24.5 @ 24.75 for Spanish. Silver was in good request for shipment to New York at 45 @ 50 per cent premium, round sums readily commanding the outside rate. A small amount of Mexican dollars sold at 50 premium for currency. They are wanted at par, or even at 1 @ 2 per cent premium, if bright coin, and in sums of any magnitude, in exchange for Gold.

Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with other currency, but when wanted for special purposes occasionally command ⅛ @ ¼ cent premium. Citizens' Bank notes were in more request. Dealers paid 1 @ 1¼ ⅌ cent. premium for the small sums offered them, but round amounts would command 2 @ 2½. Dealers offered 1½ premium for Canal, but asked 2 and higher. The notes of these and other city banks are often wanted for the purchase of cotton up the river. Crescent City Bank notes rate at 60 @ 65 and 61c. ⅌ dollar, Bank of Louisiana at 50 @ 52 and 55, and Merchants' at 50 @ 51¼.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Stocks and Bonds. Gas Light is held at 180, with dividend, but there are no buyers unless at lower figures. The election for Directors of this Institution, to-day, resulted in the return of Messrs. G. Castle Duncan, J. G. Lingham, Thos. Gibbs, Albin Rochereau, J. M. Denman and R. J. Forstall, the two last being new members. At the election for Directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, the old Board were re-elected without opposition, with one exception, in which a vacancy was filled by Mr. L. F. Generes. City Railroad Stock is quoted at 12½, but we hear of no sales. Insurance Scrip is held at 32¼ @ 42½c. per dollar, according to the date and company. Nothing reported in Bank stock.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, January 4, 1864.

COTTON.—Dark and rainy weather combined with scant supplies and the expectation of later news to restrict the movement to-day, and the only sales reported were 18 bales Strict Low Middling at 71c., and 30 Strict Middling at 73c., both of which lots had been previously inspected by the buyers. The news by the Olive Branch was received towards the close.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Rainy weather has prevented operations on the landing to-day and we have only a sale to report by the regular trade. By auction, 65 hhds new Sugar sold at 9¼, and 10¼ for Good Fair and Fully Fair, 11 for Common, and 12 hhds Molasses, at 50c. for Ordinary and 56 for Good New and 44 for Inferior, and 44c. for Ordinary old crop.

FLOUR.—Notwithstanding rain has prevented outdoor operations, we notice sales of 100 bbls Good Superfine at $7 50, and 250 bbls Sup Extra at $7 75 ⅌ bbl.

PORK.—Of bbls full weight Mess sold, and to two lots, from first hands, at $22 50 ⅌ bbl, and 150 bbls in three lots, from second hands at $24 @ $24 50 and $25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—Last Saturday, not previously reported, 1500 sacks Western Yellow and 160 Louisiana Yellow sold at $1 45 ⅌ bushel.

SALT.—Several days since, not previously reported, 1500 sacks Coarse—a part of a cargo—sold at $3 ⅌ sack. Coarse is retailing from store at $3 @ $3 50, and Fine at $4 @ $4 50 ⅌ sack according to the condition of the sacks.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 4, 1864.

Arrived yesterday, 90 Beeves, 40 Veals. Among the Stock sold was 90 Beeves, 40 Hogs, 45 Veals, and 5 Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 10 Beeves, 100 Hogs, 200 Sheep, 70 Veals, and 15 Cows. We quote:

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark John Carver, Carver, for New York, G. A. F[illegible]
Bark L. S. Cameron, [illegible], for [illegible]
Steamer Mittie Stephens, [illegible], for Bayou Sara—Master
Steamer Jennie Rogers, McQuaid, for Baton Rouge—Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship America, Rosetta, from Horn Island, to master—Ballast.
Lugger Belle Creole, Pallas, from Pointe a la Hache to master—Sundries.
Sloop A. H. Isaacson, Kiernan, from Donaldsonville, to master—43 sundries.

STEAMBOATS.

Jennie Rogers, McQuaid, from Baton Rouge
Black Hawk, Ayres, from Port Hudson
Mittie Stephens, [illegible], from Bayou Sara
Olive Branch, Pegram, from Cairo
Belle Creole, Long, from Thibodaux
[illegible]
Nebraska, [illegible], from Thibodaux
Gertrude, Alnsee, from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

U S gunboat Queen, from Boston
Ship [illegible], from Bathe, Me.
Bark Warren Hallet, Mayo, from Boston
Bark St. James, Wayne, from Philadelphia
Bark Investigator, Carver, from New York
Bark M. W. Bonadio, Mitchell, from Philadelphia
Schr G. P. Kelly, Howes, from [illegible]
Schr J. W. Miner, Berry, from New York
Schr Jos. S. Burgin, [illegible], from Philadelphia
Schr Tacoma, Connor, from Havana
Schr Exchange (prize) from Vera Cruz

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark John Carver—417 hhds sugar, 430 bales cotton, [illegible]
BOSTON—Per bark L. S. Cameron—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—Sundry mdse.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—Ass'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

HORN ISLAND—Per ship America—[illegible]
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Belle Creole—[illegible]
DONALDSONVILLE—Per sloop A. H. Isaacson—[illegible]
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—[illegible]
PORT HUDSON—Per steamer Black Hawk—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible]
CAIRO—Per steamer Olive Branch—[illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—[illegible]
BAYOU LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Sciota—[illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Nebraska—[illegible]
COAST—Per steamer Gertrude—[illegible]
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

Important to Wood Merchants.

All wood merchants in the city are hereby invited to appear on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. at the Coliseum Hall, No. 9 Bienville street, about very important business.

Notice.

The Power of Attorney granted by me to Mr MANUEL HIDALGO, in the year 1863 is hereby revoked.
NICOLAS VALLORY.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

New Orleans, 4th January, 1864.

At an election by the stockholders of this institution on the 4th ult., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit: Geo. Jonas, J. H. Stauffer, W. Rabeck, C. T. Rodecke, D. McCord, R. S. Hart, and C. Schneider, And at a meeting of the Board held this day George Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Acting Cashier.

Lost.

STRAYED from my yard, on the corner of Casacalvo and Montegut streets, Third District, on the 30th ultimo, a young PONY, iron grey, about 12 hands high, branded on hip, white spot under the saddle. A reasonable reward will be paid for his recovery.
D. BARRY.

Coal!......Coal!......Coal!

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL

WILL be sold by the barrel, and delivered in any part of the city, at a very low price, during the next ten days, while the ship is discharging at Post 25, 2d district, foot of Ursulines street. Orders received at 38 St. Charles street.

SUNDRIES.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—
450 barrels Extra and Superfine Flour;
150 barrels Mess Pork, new;
50 tierces, 50 barrels, 65 firkins and 40 kegs Lard;
45 barrels No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do No. 2 do;
150 do large No. 3 Mackerel;
140 do Medium Mackerel;
40 hogsheads Sugar, various qualities;
50 barrels old Bourbon Whisky;
15 do Rye Whisky;
25 do Magnolia Whisky;
40 casks St. Julien Medoc;
40 casks St. Emilion;
50 boxes Western Cheese;
50 firkins Goshen Butter;
100 boxes [illegible] Candles, M. Wert & Co.;
15 do 14 ounce Candles, M. Wert & Co.;
50 do Sperm Candles, 4, 5, 6;
200 do Winchester Soap, 65 pounds;
100 do do do 40 pounds;
100 do do do J. Kirkman's, New York;
25 barrels Beef Tongues;
120 sacks Rio Coffee;
25 sacks Havana Coffee;
25 sacks Java Coffee;
400 kegs Assorted Nails;
50 barrels Pulverized Sugar, Lovering;
25 do Crushed do do;
75 do do do do;
200 dozen Brooms Nos. 7, 8 and 9;
10 barrels Port Wine; 10 barrels Madeira Wine;
10 boxes Rhum Punch;
50 boxes Vermouth Noilly, Prat & Co.;
100 baskets Sweet Oil, Piagnol, quarts and pints;
125 boxes Olive Oil, 16 ounces;
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
FREDERIC AVET & CO., 59 and 61 Old Levee street.

WINES—In store and for sale by Eugene Rochereau & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street:
10 casks Claret M. T. No. 1.
20 do do do No. 2.
20 do do do No. 3.
20 do do do No. 4.
20 do do do No. 5.
20 do do do No. 6.
50 casks White Wine, R. R. C.

HAMS............HAMS.

50 TIERCES plain sugar-cured new Hams;
20 do canvassed do;
30 do do St. Louis do;
SIDES—100 boxes extra heavy Middles.
SHOULDERS—50 casks good.
For sale by E. S. KEEP, 63 Poydras street.

1000 BBLS. medium and choice Extra St. Louis FLOUR for sale by E. S. KEEP, 63 Poydras street.

AUCTION SALES.

SUGAR....SUGAR....SUGAR.
42 hhds. Sugar at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Opelousas Railroad Landing, opposite Canal street:
42 hhds SUGAR.
Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Government Sale of 100 Horses and 30 Mules.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1864, at [illegible], at the Government Stables, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets, by order of Capt. [illegible], at 12 P. M.
100 HORSES and 30 MULES.
Most of the above stock will be sold on account of [illegible]
Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Hay and Oats at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, January 6th, at half-past [illegible] o'clock, on [illegible], Post 23, Second District—
1465 bushels OATS.
246 bales HAY.
Terms cash, in Treasury notes.

Buckwheat, Wrapping Paper, Coal Oil, Candles, and Beans, Cheese and Butter.

BY F. F. TRINCHARD.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction saleroom, No. 42 Gravier street—
30 boxes Buckwheat, 25 bbls Red Beans,
30 reams Wrapping Paper, 75 boxes Sperm Candles,
[illegible] bbls Coal Oil, [illegible] boxes Cheese,
[illegible] firkins Butter, [illegible] kegs Lard,
[illegible] half barrels Beef, [illegible]
Eggs, Soap, Mackerel, Blacking, Hams, Coffee, Cognac Brandy and Chocolate.

2828 Sacks Salt

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., in Fisk's Warehouse, corner of [illegible] and Fire streets, Fourth District—
2828 sacks SALT ex J. P. Whitney.
Terms cash.

Sale Postponed to THURSDAY, 7th instant, at 10½ o'clock, on account of the inclemency of the Weather.

Sale by Order of the Board of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third District.

BY WM. P. VINCENT, Auctioneer.
Office No. 16 Chartres street.

THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1864, at 10½ o'clock [illegible], at the Levee Steam Cotton Press, [illegible] corner of Cotton Press and Levee streets—ALL THE MATERIALS belonging to the said Press, consisting in part of [illegible] Carts, 14 Double Team Drays, [illegible] Team Drays, 7 Carts, 1 steam Engine, [illegible] horse power, 1 Fire Engine, 3 Trucks, [illegible] Wheelbarrows, 20 Tarpaulins, Dray Harness, [illegible], 1 Buggy, [illegible], Spades, Pick Axes, [illegible] Smith's Tools, Lead Pipes, Rosin, [illegible] Baling Rope.
[illegible] Wood, [illegible] for Drays and Carts, Hickory Lumber, [illegible] Lumber for Dray Tails, &c.

—ALSO—

1 Machine for making Tires, 1 Grinding Stone, Copper Pump, [illegible] Tools for making Horse Shoes, [illegible] Horse Shoes, etc.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes.
Can be examined [illegible] day.

A Pair of Carriage Horses and Barouche and a fine Buggy Horse at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, at 11 o'clock, on SATURDAY, January 9, at their mart, Masonic Hall—A pair of CARRIAGE HORSES and BAROUCHE. Also a fine BUGGY HORSE.
Terms cash.

Furniture............Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, January the 7th, at 11 o'clock, at our mart, Masonic Hall—
Their usual assortment of FURNITURE. Parlor Sets, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Safes, &c. &c.
Also—One TRUMPET, one HAUTBOY, and an [illegible], Books, &c.
Terms cash.

Sale of 300 head Young Cattle at Auction.

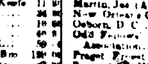
BY PHINNEY & AMORY.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold at public auction by order of W. R. [illegible], Capt. and [illegible], on THURSDAY, January 7th, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M. at the Carrollton Railroad Depot, in Carrollton—
300 head YOUNG CATTLE.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.

Grocery Store............Grocery Store.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

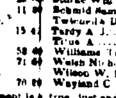
WILL be sold on MONDAY, 11th January, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the corner of Marais street and [illegible] Basin—
The stock in trade of a GROCERY STORE, well [illegible]
Terms cash.
P. S. Persons purchasing the fixtures of the store will have the preference [illegible] house.



John Smith vs A. Wareham

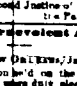
THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, No. 8118.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Edmund Meunier, third justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] street, between [illegible] and Dryades streets, 1 Shed, 2 Work Benches, 2 Step Ladders, 2 Window Frames and Sash, 1 lot of Blinds, 1 pair Door Clamps, 1 lot of Scantling, 1 lot of Lumber, 1 Ladder, Sundries, &c., &c.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms, cash on the spot.
JOS. G. BAUM, Constable.

Notice.



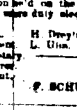
THE steamer BLACK HAWK having been unavoidably detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, will leave TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to W. G. BETTERTON, No. 56 Poydras street.

For Havre.



THE A 1 French ship STE. GENEVIEVE, Picard, master, 1200 tons burden, expected hourly, will sail for the above named ports shortly after her arrival.
Apply for freight and passage to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

For Bordeaux or Havre.



THE A 1 French bark GUANTANAMO, Chaigneau, master, 600 tons burden, expected hourly, will sail for one of the above ports shortly after her arrival.
Apply, for freight and passage, to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Chestnuts.

15 BBLS. French CHESNUTS just received, in fine order. For sale by E. S. KEEP, 63 Poydras street.

Brott & Davis,
23......Gravier Street......23
CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS

Thankful for the liberal patronage they have received from the city and country traders, would again call public attention to the immense stock of DRY GOODS received per last steamers.

Jobs of all kinds in FANCY DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, &c., &c., will be sold at very low rates.

Constantly on hand—
7-4 Standard BROWN SHEETINGS,
" " BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
" Second " "

The best assortment of TICKS, DENIMS, SHIRTING STRIPES, CHECKS, JEANS, CAMBRICS, KERSEYS, plain, printed Do., of all grades and colors CASIMIRS of all kinds.

A large and splendid assortment of PRINTS in purple blue, MADDERS, &c.

—ALSO—

The most choice MOURNING STUFF GOODS in the city. Prices to be very low.

Also—A special consignment of the most desirable Spring PRINTS and LAWNS. They will be sold only by the entire package.

A fine assortment of CLOTHING has been added to the stock, and will bear examination as to prices and styles.

BROTT & DAVIS,
23 Gravier, cor. Tchoupitoulas.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. BONEY,
ISAAC ISRAEL.

New Orleans, December 1, 1863.

Referring to the above, the undersigned announces that the business will in future be continued for his own account and under his own name.
M. BONEY, No. 177 Poydras st.

Private Lessons.

A YOUNG CREOLE LADY, who possesses many years experience in teaching, wishes to give lessons to children in private families. She teaches French, English, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. Prices moderate, and good city references given. Apply at the office of the Bee, or at No. [illegible] St. Bernard street, between Morales and Good Children streets.

Notice............Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Cigar Store from No. 4 Magazine street to 37 Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, such brands as Cabanas, Partagas, Intimidad, Meridiana, Rabajas, Imperial, Flor de la Habana, &c., &c.
JAYME MAGI, Importer.

Wines......Wines......Wines.

LANDING ex ships Henriette and Vorwaerts, from Bordeaux—
250 casks Claret.
160 do White Wine.
2500 boxes Claret and White Wine.
For sale by FIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
(St. Charles street.)

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1864.

Second Night of the Reopening of the "Old Drury,"

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The net Proceeds to be delivered to Dr. GEORGE A. BLAKE, Agent for this Department.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CAROLISTA, The eminent Danseuse and Tight-Rope Performer.

The Performance will commence with Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's much admired Play in five acts, entitled THE LADY OF LYONS, or LOVE AND PRIDE, with the following cast of characters:

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Lewis Morrison
Col. Damas	[illegible]
Beauseant	[illegible]
Glavis	Master Claudius
Monsieur Deschappelles	[illegible]
Gaspard	[illegible]
Le Mond	W. Williamson
Servant	[illegible]
Pauline	[illegible]
Mme. Deschappelles	Miss Cora De Wit
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. Kate Ward
Marian	Miss J. Anderson

DANCE, LA SYLPHIDE.... MLLE CAROLISTA

OVERTURE.................BY THE ORCHESTRA

The whole to conclude with the **Grand Tight Rope Ascension** BY MLLE. CAROLISTA.

The acknowledged female Blondin of the age, who will walk a single Rope stretched from the back of the stage to the top of the third tier of the Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $3 to $8. Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c. Family Circle 50c. [illegible] White Gallery, 25c. Quadroon Gallery, [illegible]. Colored Gallery, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in Second Tier 75c. per seat, or $5 per Box.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., where seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SPALDING & ROGERS..........PROPRIETORS

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1864.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT CIRCUS.

COOK'S Trained DOGS and MONKEYS.

In new features.

SAM LONG in New Songs.

The Circus Performers in their most brilliant acts.

For prices of admission see bills of the day.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given on WEDNESDAY (this inst.), FRIDAY (8th inst.) and SATURDAY (9th inst.), commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., where seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.

LEWIS BAKER..........STAGE MANAGER

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
January 4 and 5, 1864,

First performance of the Grand Spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

To conclude with the roaring Farce of

ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED

Dan Bennett..................as Mme Vandepeck

In preparation, the great Scotch Drama ROB ROY.

Monday Evening, January 11—Benefit of ALEXINA FISHER BAKER, when a bill of great novelty will be produced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $4 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Loges, 50c.; White Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Gallery, 50c. Colored Gallery 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in Second Tier [illegible] per box.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., where seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock. Horse Cars run from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets will continue, after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations.

Office of the Home Mutual Insurance Company,
New Orleans, December 31, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Charter of this Company and an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, No. 175, and approved 17th Mar. 1858, public notice is hereby given that the following Certificates of Profits of issue of 1859 remaining uncalled for, will be forfeited [illegible] within Thirty days of this notice, from its first publication, will be canceled and [illegible] thereof credited to the contingent account on the books of the Company, as directed by its Charter.

Bogue, J. A.	$11 20	Lichner, Jacob	$52 00
Beach, R. C.	52 [illegible]	Lauraine, A.	[illegible]
Benedict, W. T.	13 [illegible]	Metz, Louis	[illegible]
Benedict, R. D'Keefe	[illegible]	Martin, Jos. (Actors)	27 [illegible]
Betz, J.	[illegible]	New Orleans Club	[illegible]
Breton, M. J.	[illegible]	Osborn, D. C.	22 [illegible]
Brown, E. K.	[illegible]	Odd Fellows Hall Association	23 [illegible]
Castro, Thos. L.	[illegible]	Paget, [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Clarke, T. L. & Bro	[illegible]	Prewett, J. W.	[illegible]
Davis & Jackson	[illegible]	Pierce & Brennan	[illegible]
D'Aquin, A.	[illegible]	Putnam & Co.	[illegible]
Delavigne, W. E.	[illegible]	Peyton, J. H.	[illegible]
Eaton, H.	[illegible]	Price, John W.	[illegible]
Foster, T. & Co.	[illegible]	Rice & Hermany	[illegible]
Foster, Timothy	[illegible]	Reynes, E. J.	[illegible]
Gillespie, J. C.	[illegible]	Roberts, John J.	[illegible]
Gribble, J. B.	[illegible]	Rayne, R. W.	[illegible]
Harrison, J.	[illegible]	Robinson, Thad. G.	[illegible]
Hudson, Thomas	[illegible]	Roberts, Franklin	[illegible]
Hunter, Mrs. C.	[illegible]	Rice, M. T. & Co.	[illegible]
Jones, Mrs. Sarah	[illegible]	Starke, Wm. E.	[illegible]
Knox & Co.	[illegible]	Schmid, Samuel	[illegible]
Kurtz & McIntire, Agents	[illegible]	Townsend & Dufossat	[illegible]
Tarleton, Whiting & Tuttle	[illegible]	Tarry, A. J.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Trout, A.	[illegible]
Todd, John	[illegible]	Williams, Thomas	[illegible]
Ward, Saunders & Hunt	[illegible]	Welsh, Nicholas	[illegible]
		Wilson, W. B.	[illegible]
		Wayland, C. L.	[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of this company.
A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1864.
L. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Young Men's Benevolent Association

New Orleans, January 4th, 1864.

At the annual election held on the above date the following members were duly elected to serve in the ensuing year:
J. Dubain, President. H. Dreyfus, G. C.
J. Hoban, Vice President. L. Gius, I. G.
F. Schumacher, Secretary. O. G.
W. Reinbarth, Treasurer.
By order of the President,
A true copy,
F. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Auction Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for past favors, beg to announce to their numerous patrons and the public that, having leased the extensive buildings formerly occupied by Messrs. John D. Bien & Son, adjoining the Old Auction Mart, they will be prepared in a few days to receive consignments of Groceries, Liquors, and every description of merchandise, (including Carriages, Buggies, &c.) for sale at auction, and trust that their past efforts to give general satisfaction will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Liberal advances made on consignments when required, without extra charge.
MONTGOMERY & BROS.

Sundries......Sundries.

200 BARRELS PURE YELLOW PINKEYE POTATOES.
50 barrels Choice APPLES.
50 half barrels Watts' Family BEEF.
50 do do PIG PORK.
100 boxes Turner's GINGER WINE.
500 packages TEAS, Oolong, Imperial, Young Hyson and English Breakfast.
Landing ex barks Powhatan and Conqueror. For sale by EGAN & KING, 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 136 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

HAS removed to the above place, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, where he continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

DREZ'S FRENCH HAT STORE!
Corner of Canal and Chartres Streets.

This well-known house offers to its patrons and the public a full assortment of MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, just received by the George Washington. Men's and Children's Hats made to order.

BARGAINS! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
J. J. WECKERLING,

Corner Frenchmen and Moreau streets, Third District, previous to his removal to Esplanade Store, corner Esplanade and Victory streets, opposite Engine House No. 2.

Carpet Warehouse.

19..........Chartres Street..........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY.
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN.
VENETIAN and other stair CARPETING, &c.
WHITE, RED-CHECKED and Cocoa MATTING.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands; which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st.

Advances

ON consignments to our friends at Havre, Bordeaux and New York.
OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 17 St. Louis st.