THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 19, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, M., at No 89 Camp street, coal oil, brandy, gin, etc. At 1 o'clock, at same place, cotton. At 4 o'clock, at the head of New Basin, schooner Marion.

We call attention to a variety of advertising matter on our second page, auction and sheriff's sales, bank notices, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA—The best remedy ever known for coughs, colds, asthma and affections of the chest. One or two doses will give immediate relief and a continuance, a permanent cure by giving freedom to the respiratory organs. Sold everywhere.

COTTON.—The sale of 198 bales cotton at 1 o'clock this day, by R. T. Montgomery, at his salesroom, 89 Camp street, should not be overlooked by dealers, a large portion being of fine grades and newly ginned.

The sales of R. T. Montgomery, this day, comprise the following: At salesroom, 89 Camp street, at 10½ o'clock, coal oil, navy pitch, brandy, gin, flour, &c. At 1 o'clock, 198 bales cotton. At the head of the New Basin, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the staunch built schooner Marion, 32 tons burden, with all her tackle and apparel. See advertisements.

Mr. F. F. Tinchard sells this day, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 42 Gravier street, whisky, mess beef, olive oil, brandy, etc.; at 11 o'clock, at the Hope Warehouse, Fulton street, apples; at 12 o'clock, M., on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, lemons. See advertisement.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT.—It will be seen Messrs. D. M. Hildreth & Co. have hit upon the happy idea of converting the large basement room of the St. Charles Hotel into a first class and miscellaneous restaurant. The simple announcement of the fact is prophetic of the success of the undertaking. The demand for such a convenience was obvious, and in the experience of those who have established it the public may have an assurance of satisfaction. We refer to the advertisement of the new restaurant elsewhere.

Ex Gov Hicks, of Maryland, was elected on the 8th, by the Legislature of that State, to fill the unexpired term, in the U. S. Senate, of Senator Pierce, to which he had been appointed by the Governor.

Dr Jeptha Fowlkes, an old resident of Memphis, for many years editor and publisher of various papers in that city, and extensively known before the war as the active manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad project, died in Memphis on the 1st inst. He was a man of remarkable energy and versatility, and an enthusiast in all his undertakings, but in spite of his talents, perseverance and ardor, he almost uniformly failed.

The Levees.

Western papers speak of the fall of a great quantity of snow in the valley of the Mississippi, and in the mountain regions which feed its annual floods. It is to be presumed that, before the expiration of the present winter, the exceptional intensity of which has been so keenly felt even here in Louisiana, snow will be accumulated to such an extent as to justify the fear that the numerous tributaries of the Mississippi will, next spring, precipitate a vast body of water which it will be impossible for its channel, natural or artificial, to carry down to the sea. It becomes important, then, to consider in advance the injuries which may result in that case to the rural portion of the State exposed to inundation, and even to the city, which can not claim absolute immunity from the terrors of a general overflow. To the prudent and energetic to be forewarned regarding such a contingency is to be forearmed. Let us not invite calamity by negligence.

According to all accounts, the condition of the levees, in upper as well as lower Louisiana, is anything but satisfactory. It can hardly be doubted that, at the first melting of the snow, the rise in the Mississippi would cause many crevasses which would deluge the alluvial parishes, and perhaps a large part of the city itself.

It was formerly the custom when a crevasse occurred, an accident which was purely local, for the planters in the neighborhood to collect all their available hands and proceed at once to close the breach or to arrest the torrent by constructing an interior levee. Owing to the vigilance of State engineer and the local levee inspectors these occurrences were unfrequent; care was taken to have the levees always in good condition, and to have done in time the work rendered necessary by the changing currents of the river.

But all this is changed. A great many plantations have been temporarily abandoned, and the new occupants, from ignorance, [illegible] the dangers to which they [illegible] not made [illegible] only [illegible] for the old planters, [illegible] part by their black laborers, and deprived of their usual resources, they find it impossible, with but few exceptions, to do anything for the repair or reconstruction of the levees. The reasons are thus obvious for apprehending a number of crevasses upon the first considerable rise in the river, which may occur as soon as March next.

In a situation so full of peril there is an evident necessity for a general inspection of the banks of the Mississippi. It is only men having special experience and knowledge in such matters who would be capable of saying what works must be undertaken in order to provide against the evil before it is too late. It will not do to leave the initiative to the planters or to depend upon their isolated efforts. The small number of hands at their disposal and their reduced resources will not permit them to undertake the costly works which we believe indispensable to prevent an overflow which will destroy the prospect of a crop in 1864, and entail fearful difficulties upon the agriculture of the most fertile districts of the State in the future.

The levees from Memphis to Red river are probably in as precarious a condition as those from that river to the forts. This circumstance might possibly save us from the immediate effects of a sudden rise. The surplus water above, finding numerous outlets, the rise in lower Louisiana would lose much of its volume and impetuosity. But this is a hypothesis upon which we must not confidently repose; for, if the levees above were repaired in time, the whole weight of the high water would fall with terrible force upon our levees which would inevitably yield to the pressure.

The situation demands that the work of levee protection should be complete and systematic. It will be useless if only partially executed. But how is the execution of the work in a complete and systematic manner to be secured? As we have seen, it is out of the question for the planters to do it. In the peculiar circumstances, it is only through Government agencies that a work so extensive and so costly can be accomplished. If it is a work of necessity, the necessity appeals directly to the Government for prompt action. The levee question is one of vital interest to the whole of this portion of Louisiana, and one that can hardly fail to elicit attention from the military authorities. We trust that our contemporaries will give it consideration, and assist towards the adoption of some practical policy for averting the calamities of a general overflow.

ICE IN THE RIVER AT NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Courier of the 15th instant says:

One of the best evidences of a season of bitter cold weather at the West is the immense quantity of floating ice at present passing Natchez, in the Mississippi river. For several days past we could have been seen at almost any hour on the river. Many of the lumps looked solid and firm enough to reach the tropical atmosphere of the Gulf of Mexico.

The river opposite this city continues to rise slowly, with fair prospect for a big river this season.

General McClellan's Views Regarding a War Policy.

The New York Journal of Commerce pronounces the following letter to be "one of the most remarkable documents of the war," and one that "places General McClellan at once in the highest position as a statesman as well as a soldier:"

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va.,
Monday, July 7, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes, all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggles shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation, and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist. In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a commander-in-chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior. I may be on the brink of eternity, and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Late Gubernatorial Messages.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The message of Governor Curtin was sent to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 7th.

The Governor, after alluding to the moral and material blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us during the last year, proceeds to the consideration of the financial condition of the State. The whole indebtedness amounts to thirty-nine and a half millions. Hitherto the State has paid its interest in coin or its equivalent. But the Governor recommends the careful and immediate consideration by the Legislature of the subject, and expresses the opinion that the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of interest in the currency of the Government. He deems the policy of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, as wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle. Among other financial recommendations is a tax on the gross receipts of all railroads, canal and mining companies.

Alluding to the recent invasion of the State, the Governor returns thanks to New York and New Jersey for their prompt assistance. He invites the attention of the Legislature to the deplorable condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee. He renews his recommendation for the revision of the militia law, and trusts that a reasonable time will be allowed for the State's quota to be filled with volunteers. The State has already sent 278,409 men to the field for general and special service.

In his concluding remarks Governor Curtin says:

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed we lie all under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be supported; and I rely heartily on your co-operation.

MAINE.—Governor Cony (Rep.) of Maine, in his message, endorses the Emancipation Proclamation; urges that soldiers in the field may have the right to vote; states that the reciprocity treaty with our Northern neighbors is a failure, and wishes fresh legislation on the subject; recommends railroad communication to be made to the Eastern frontier near Calais, for defensive purposes; would make it imperative for the executive to issue death warrants on the expiration of the year of grace after sentence for murder, as deaths by violence are increasing.

MARYLAND.—Governor Bradford of Maryland, in his message, represents the State finances as flourishing; urges pensions for soldiers, to aid the families of volunteers or drafted men; recommends a revision of the Militia laws, and favors emancipation by some speedy yet humane process. He reiterates his complaints against the mode of enlisting slaves in the State, and animadverts upon the military interference with elections.

With reference to emancipation, he says: "I believe to-day, as I have done for years, that if we had long ago provided for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the State, we should now be in advance of our present position. The products of our State, and its material resources, are not such as are adapted to or can be developed by slave labor. When the conspiring leaders at the South lifted their hands against the Union, they struck a blow at the very vitals of slavery in every border State, which must inevitably result in its ultimate destruction. It becomes us, therefore, to whom the whole question rightfully belongs, to take immediate measures for its removal."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor Andrew's annual message to the Massachusetts Legislature sets forth that the receipts last year amounted to $7,229,823; expenses, $6,728,597, showing a surplus of $500,000. The State furnished 75,608 men for the year previous to October last. The message closes as follows: "The edict of Nantes, maintaining the religious liberty of the Huguenots gave lustre to the name of Henry the Great, whose name will gild the pages of philosophic history after mankind may have forgotten the martial prowess and the white plume of Navarre. The great proclamation of liberty will lift the ruler who uttered it, our nation and our age above all vulgar destiny. The bell which rang out the Declaration of Independence has found at last a voice articulate to proclaim throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof. It has been heard across oceans, and has modified the sentiments of cabinets and kings. The people of the old world heard it, and their hearts stop to catch the last whisper of its echo. The poor slave has heard it, and with bounding joy, tempered by the mystery of religion, he worships and adores. The waiting continent has heard it, and already foresees the fulfilled prophecy where she will sit, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation."

The Funeral of Archbishop Hughes.

The funeral of Archbishop Hughes took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, on the 7th instant in the forenoon. The body of the Archbishop, says the New York Sun, lay in his coffin, clothed in the insignia of his sacred office—his mitre on his head; in his pallium (given to him by the Pope in 1850); chasuble; dalmatic; tunicella; pectoral cross; alb; cincture and purple soutan; on his left arm, the maniple; the feet covered with purple shoes and purple stockings; the hands covered with purple gloves, upon his finger the same ring in which he was consecrated, exactly 26 years ago yesterday, by Bishop Dubois, assisted by Bishops Kenrick and Fenwick. The archiepiscopal cross still lay at the right of the coffin, and the crozier on its left. Three lighted tapers stood at the head, and the same number at the feet. The archiepiscopal coat of arms ornamented the foot of the catafalque, viz, the keys of St. Peter, surmounted by the mitre and a cross—crosslet.

The Journal of Commerce says:

Never was so vast a crowd seen in and about that edifice. The throng commenced gathering at 6 A. M., and from that hour to 10 the time of the funeral it was with great difficulty that the holders of tickets (no others were admitted to the cathedral) could force their way through. The interior of the church in all its parts was hung with crape, relieved with white festoons and wreaths of camelias and other flowers. The whole effect was magnificently sombre. Of the military and civic dignitaries and distinguished citizens who were invited by the trustees to be present, a large number made their appearance. Among them were Mayor Gunther, Major General Sickles, Provost Marshal Hayes, General Meagher and Colonel Egan, of the Mozart regiment. The bishops in attendance were Bishops Timon, McClosky, Bacon and Laughlin. Catholic clergymen were also there from all parts of this diocese, and several of the adjacent States. The number of priests present was about 100. The Sisters of Mercy and the relatives of the archbishop occupied seats near the sanctuary. The clerical procession, consisting of the bishops and priests, was formed at 10 o'clock and marched to the altar, where the solemn office for the dead was chanted with fine effect. After this came Mozart's sublime requiem mass, sung by a choir selected from all the Catholic churches in the city. The execution of the mass, both instrumental and vocal, was very finished and effective. Rev Bishop McClosky then delivered the funeral oration from the familiar text, "I have fought a good fight," &c. It was an eloquent discourse, chiefly eulogistic of the archbishop's religious character and history. The other ceremonies usual at Catholic funerals followed, and the body was finally placed in the vault of the building, where it will probably remain until its removal to the new cathedral.

Flags throughout the city were displayed at half mast in token of sorrow for the event.

THE NEW WAR IN BRITISH INDIA.—The Bombay mails have arrived with advices to November 29, and from Calcutta to November 20. The war on the Punjaub frontier has assumed serious proportions. There had been more fighting, and the British sustained heavy losses. Severe encounters took place on the 30th October, 6th, 11th, 13th and 19th November, and another is reported by telegram from Lahore, under date 24th November. The British lost in these engagements 11 officers killed and 12 wounded, and in killed and wounded nearly 500 men. The Boonagees have replied to Col Taylor's (the Commissioner of Peshawar) proposals that the British must leave their country or they will make them. Matters looked so serious that His Excellency Sir Hugo Rose, at latest dates, was on his way to the seat of war, and was expected to assume command of the expedition. The Lahore camp of exercise had been broken up too, and the regiments and batteries which were to have formed it are proceeding by double marches to the Northwest frontier.

The Bombay Gazette says that "we are no longer engaged with a few fanatics in an insignificant raid, but in a war with numerous tribes whose numerical strength, in an almost inaccessible country, it is difficult to calculate."

The Times of India says "the enemy has been found far more powerful than was expected. About six weeks have expired since our force entered the Umbeyleh Pass, and we have obtained no decided victory. It is clear to all that our position there is a critical one, and the most decisive measures must be now adopted to save our force from annihilation."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—A. A. Atocha, Judge.—Mary Kelly was arrested with three bottles of whiskey in the garrison of Major Reed's command, in her basket. She said the basket had been given into her charge by another woman. She had been in jail for two days and the judge believed her story with the order that she must not go about the soldiers again.

A. Y. Campbell, of the Eleventh Missouri, who refused to pay for refreshments, was tried. He said that he intended to pay, although he had not the money at the time, and depended on a young man present, who had the money, but got intoxicated and was asleep when the man demanded the money. He was ordered to pay up.

Geo. McLean, who appeared as a deserter of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York, with a parole as a prisoner was sent to Capt. Pickering.

A. Lee, a private of the Eleventh Indiana, who wore a Lieutenant's uniform, and carried brass knuckles, was sent to duty with the forfeit of two months pay.

P. J. Isaacs and John Sandrick, who disturbed the theatre, forfeited one month's pay.

Basil Green, with a hospital pass, was arrested for carrying a pistol and a bowie knife. He was sent back to the hospital, and loses the weapons.

Wm. Darmat, an incorrigible drunkard, had been released from a four months term, but was sent back to prison for six months.

Frank Kelly was up for refusing to obey his lieutenant, and levelling his carbine on the corporal and officer, to resist his arrest. On account of his previous good character, he got off with a sentence of five years at Tortugas.

John Dennis, alias Carter, was arrested as a deserter. He said he never passed a surgeon and never joined the army, but drives a team for Capt. Scott. He was discharged.

Ch. Francis, a young man who had confessed to pillaging near Franklin, Louisiana, and drawing a pistol on a woman, was sent to Tortugas for two years.

F. P. Hendricks eat supper with officer Petit, of the Poydras Market, on Christmas Eve. He then was a proper soldier of the Ninth Connecticut regiment; since that he deserted, and passed himself as coming from Dixie. This brought him before Major Porter, where the officer recognized him. He was sent to Tortugas for twenty years. Besides that he is to be tried before a court-martial on charges preferred against him.

Mary Coulter says she was beat by a soldier, and called a policeman to arrest him. She spoke and cursed about Yankees and Yankee soldiers, wishing them hung on the lamp posts, and bragging of having a husband in the Confederate army fighting for southern rights. She was fined $10.

The colored man E. Charles was arrested in a ball room on St Louis street on the charge of having drawn a revolver, which he had concealed about him. Fined $30, or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

H. Chambers had considerable fun in the house of Mrs. Schneidder, where he knocked out the windows, and broke the lamps and looking glass. He was sent to prison for 30 days.

Ch. Martin of the Twelfth Connecticut, acted drunk to the annoyance of the police. He forfeited a half month's pay.

Th. Hickey, F. Lambert and W. A. Talbert, of the Eleventh Indiana, got at loggerheads with Capt. Rooden, of the Corps D'Afrique, about a song, which was denounced by them as disloyal, and struck at him, and, as the Captain said, followed him up with stones in their hands. For the latter part of the broil they forfeited one month's pay.

Th. Williams, arrested as a deserter, was sent to his regiment.

Edward Howes was found on the premises of Mr. Marcedes, where he had entered by jumping the fence. James McCormick was found, under the same circumstances, on the premises of Sebastian Farmer. They were sent to Capt. Pickering.

First District Court, Judge Hiestand.—F. Hahnewinkle, the confidential clerk, who holds the power of attorney of the house of Warneken & Kirchoff, was put on his trial yesterday on a charge of embezzling twenty city bonds of $1000 each. It was asserted that he owed and used funds of the firm for his own purposes. A considerable amount of the money had been returned, he having even given up the jewels worn by his wife. He was defended with considerable zeal by Mr Bright. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, but the prisoner was remanded upon the motion of the Attorney General to answer to some other charge to be preferred against him.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—In addition to the Matanzas, announced to leave on the 9th for New Orleans direct, the Yazoo is advertised to leave New Orleans direct on the 13th; the Columbia, via Havana, on the 16th; and the iron steamship Havana, via Havana, on the 20th.

A card appears in this morning's Times, signed by a number of gentlemen of this city, calling upon Judge J. S. Whitaker to become a candidate for Governor of Louisiana.

A Washington dispatch of the 7th says a bill will soon be introduced in Congress repealing that provision of the Confiscation act which limits the possession of property sold to the natural life of the former owner.

From Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the weather there has been stinging cold for the last three days.

Two soldiers were frozen to death at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 30th ult.

The soldiers are re-enlisting.

The rebel lines are 35 miles from Chattanooga.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, January 8.—Boats continue to arrive from the Cumberland now, but none from the Ohio, above Smithland.

No boats have arrived from Memphis or points below for two days, and only one has cleared for the South.

Ice continues to run heavily out of the Ohio. A large number of boats are laid up here and at points on the Ohio.

The weather continues cold. There are six or eight inches of snow on the ground.

The Seventh New York, and Thirty eighth Ohio, veteran recruits, are here, homeward bound, on furlough of thirty days.

Of 300 recruits from Springfield, on their way here on the night of the 6th, a large number were rendered insensible by drugged liquor, prepared by three men, who enlisted for the purpose of robbing them. They succeeded in taking away nearly $1000 in money, besides watches and other valuables. One recruit died from the effects of the poison. The robbers left the cars between Centralia and Cairo.

The rebel Colonel Trusten Polk is here in charge of an officer, who will conduct him outside our lines.

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, January 6.—As means for protecting commerce and to render the navigation of that river safe, it is in contemplation by the government to establish a line of signal stations from Cairo south along the Mississippi River, in order to give information that may prevent depredations by guerillas.

By order of the Secretary of War, careful explorations have already been made between here and Memphis. These stations will each have a small garrison for defense, and signal each other and the gunboats in case of danger.

From parties just from Texas we learn that the Union feeling is rapidly gaining strength throughout the State and Arkansas. In that portion which my informant passed through provisions were quite abundant, consisting largely of corn, however.

Gen. Kirby Smith had superseded General Holmes, who had been ordered to report at Richmond.

Gen. K. Smith commands the entire rebel force west of the Mississippi river, with his headquarters at Camden. His forces, which consist of about 15,000 rebels, are represented as being very active in raising and equipping the men, with the object of attacking Little Rock, which they felt confident they could attack in force before its garrison was reinforced.

Generals Marmaduke and Price have six to seven thousand men, mostly cavalry, and were located between Arkadelphia and Little Rock.

The notorious Quantrell and Capers had about 300 men each, and were encamped on Bayou Bartholomew, back of Lake Providence. Gen. Harrison is at Monroe on Washita river, with 1500 effective men, who were mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana, and if they failed to hold Monroe he would disband his forces.

Schleswig-Holstein Mass Meeting.

COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED—THE GERMANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

One of the largest German meetings ever convened in this city was held last evening in the Cooper Institute. It had for its object a public expression of sympathy for the struggling people of Schleswig Holstein.

At an early hour several delegations, including the Turners' National Club and the Schleswig-Holstein sympathizers, assembled in front of the hall, carrying banners and transparencies, on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes, indicative of the feelings of the immense throng that surrounded them. At 7½ o'clock the doors were opened, and the crowd rushed in, completely filling every available space in the hall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. Aufermann, who nominated Leopold Bierwith as Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Among the Vice Presidents elected were Gen. Fremont, James T Brady, W. C Bryant, George Bancroft, Hon. George Opdyke, Judge Daly, and Mayor Gunther. The first speaker introduced was Dr. H. Bolger, who delivered a glowing eulogy on the character of the people of Holstein. He also gave a historical sketch of the difficulty between them and the Danes, and concluded by saying the Germans of America would never forget their love for their mother country.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted. Among the latter, the following were the most important:

Resolved, That to the inhabitants of both the Duchies are due our undivided admiration and heartfelt sympathy for the self sacrificing perseverance and heroism by which they, principally for the last twenty years, have proved themselves one of the noblest German tribes, in their fight against unscrupulous overpowering forces.

Resolved, That the impudent attempt to make Danish provinces out of the German Duchies, has filled the Germans of New York with abhorrence; that it must arouse similar sentiments with all the Germans of America, and that we hereby earnestly call on our countrymen in the United States to declare everywhere, and publicly, their just indignation at that abominable outrage.

Resolved, That the hereditary title of the Duke Frederic on the succession in Schleswig Holstein, is less a question of princely legitimacy, or dynastic politics, than in far more in first line, the title of the German nation on one of their finest places of threatened German territory, the defense of which is a matter of national honor, as to sacrifice Schleswig-Holstein would be nothing else than to open to the country's enemy the path to the heart of Germany.

Resolved, That the London Protocol of 8th March, 1852, executed without participation of the Duchies Schleswig Holstein, and merely in the interest of foreign Powers, is null and void, because to no power of the world belong the right to dispose of German territory, and that such violation of the interests and rights of Germany ought, if necessary, to be repelled by force of arms.

Resolved, That it would be a proof of want of self respect if the German people did not forget, in the Schleswig-Holstein question, all other political party differences, and did not exert their united power in order to secure to Schleswig-Holstein the independence which, in 1850, was prostrated by a treason unparalleled in history.

Message from the Danish King on the Close of the Rigsraad.

Copenhagen, December 21.—The Danish Rigsraad was closed to-day.

The Minister-President read the message from the King.

His Majesty says:

"At the time when this assembly met in 1855 it was hoped that the constitutional relations of the monarchy were settled. Such would have been the case had the Federal Diet confined itself to its competency. The constitution of the 18th November rested upon the same basis as that of the present constitution for the whole monarchy. That constitution also separated the common affairs of the monarchy from those appertaining specially to the respective provinces composing it. It conferred no competence upon the Rigsraad to interfere in matters hitherto concerning the provinces alone."

The message then states that his Majesty intended to give to the Federal provinces the same freedom and independence, thus rendering their connection with the monarchy possible.

"The new constitution was no obstacle to this end. It would therefore be a misunderstanding on the part of the powers not to recognize the treaties on that account."

The King then proceeds to say:

"A desire to dismember the Danish monarchy has arisen in Germany. We hope, however, that Europe will nevertheless maintain our right to the hereditary succession. We have fulfilled every resolution of the Federal Diet concerning the Federal provinces; German troops have occupied Holstein and Lauenburg, although the latter has recently testified its satisfaction and loyalty to Denmark."

"Although we do not recognize the execution on the part of the German Confederation as justifiable, we withdraw our troops to this side of the Eider in order to avoid a collision."

The Fædrelandet of this evening says:

"The ambassadors of France and Sweden have abstained from exercising any pressure upon the Danish Government. The Swedish ambassador has even received orders to support Denmark."

REPLY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE SENATE.—The Emperor made the following reply to the address of the Senate, presented by the deputation on the 21st ultimo:

"Good is the sole motive of my actions, both at home and abroad. I desire the appeasing of passions with concord and union. I direct all my wishes to the moment when the great questions which divide governments and peoples will be pacifically solved by European arbitrament. This wish was that of Napoleon when he wrote from St. Helena that 'to fight in Europe is to make civil war.' May not this great thought—an Utopia in the past—shortly become a reality? It is always an honor to proclaim a principle tending to remove the prejudices of another age. Let us unite our efforts for this noble end, and let us only study obstacles to vanquish them, and incredulity to confound it."

OHIO STATE AFFAIRS.—Cincinnati, January 5.—The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday. J. R. Hubbell was elected Speaker of the House and William E. Davis Clerk of the Senate.

Governor Tod's message is very brief. The financial affairs of the State were never in better condition. The public debt has been reduced $676,000. The militia system adopted by the Legislature last winter has proved a success. He recommends that the banking corporations now existing under State authority be given all reasonable facilities for closing their business. He attributes the escape of John Morgan to negligence arising from a misunderstanding between the military and civil authorities of the penitentiary of their respective duties. He calls attention to the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field, and says: "Although the wicked rebellion still continues, we can justly claim for Ohio the full performance of duty in the effort to crush it." The number of troops raised from the beginning of the war is two hundred thousand six hundred and seventy one.

The Wreck of an Emigrant Ship and Loss of Three Hundred Lives.

It has been briefly announced that an emigrant vessel which left Hamburg for Australia a short time since, with between 300 and 400 persons on board, was lost on the coast of Holland during the recent storms, and that nearly every soul on board perished. One of the few survivors has furnished the following narrative of the wreck:

"The vessel was driven about in a terrible manner by the winds and the waves, and at last she could no longer be steered. About one o'clock the captain gave orders to sound with the lead. We did so, and, to our horror, found only seventeen feet of water. We saw that we were lost, and in a few minutes the ship struck forward, and with a terrible shock she afterwards struck aft. The rudder then gave way. We immediately proceeded to cut away the masts, but they broke off like sticks, and their wreck beat great holes in the deck, through which the water poured and filled the 'tween decks. Another fearful crash was heard, and the ship broke in two amidships. All who were in the fore part of the vessel and 'tween decks were drowned, as the one sank with all who were there, and the other was full of water. Thus 250 lives were sacrificed to the waves in the space of a few minutes. It was a fearful sight. Yet we could do nothing. The after portion of the vessel also sank in a few minutes, but was not entirely covered with water. The lower portion held together, but was imbedded in the sandy bottom. Now, however, one sea after another, rushed over the deck, tore away the bulwarks, and carried off all who could not hold on firmly. We all jumped into the largest boat, which was firmly jammed in between the mass of wreck and water vessels. Behind and before me lay dead and wounded, and among these was the captain. Thus cowering together in the boat, exposed to every sea which swept the vessel, sometimes lying on the dead, at other times packed between corpses, I awaited the dawn of day.

Of the 300 passengers only 24 men and one woman are saved, and, with the remnant of the crew, are reduced to a state of utter destitution."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—FIVE SOLDIERS DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF COLD AND EXPOSURE.—The remains of five soldiers, belonging to the fifty second Indiana regiment of volunteers, who had perished near Columbus, Kentucky, from exposure to the cold, were brought to this city yesterday, to be sent by express to their friends in Indiana. We learn that the men were crossing the river in a skiff, and getting surrounded by the heavy floating ice, were unable to extricate themselves, and thus floated for several hours in the river, exposed to the terrible cold. Whether there were any more than five men in the skiff, we did not learn, nor could we ascertain how the five succeeded in reaching the shore. Our informant had learned that the men by some means had got ashore, and afterwards died from the severe exposure they had undergone while on the river. The names of the unfortunate men were Lieut Alexander, George Wilson, Wm Tyler, D. W. Jean and L. W. Malecbury, all of the Fifty-second Indiana.—*Cairo Democrat, 7th.*

CAPTURE BY A PRIVATEER.—*Portland*, Saturday, January 9.—The ship Tonquin, Captain Dupont, bound to Havre, was captured October 26th, by a rebel sailing vessel and burnt. The capture occurred in latitude 10 south, longitude 32 west.

Rear Admiral Bailey, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports that by a series of gunboat expeditions he had destroyed about 200 salt boiling establishments for supplying the Confederacy on the West and St. Andrew's Bays, valued at $3,000,000, and that the town of St. Andrew, which was occupied by a rebel force, was shelled and burned to ashes.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation directing that where loyal citizens are taken off by guerrillas, at least five rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of the outrage shall be arrested.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, Jan. 18 1864.

We have again to notice but little movement in any department of the money market. The supply of Exchange was light, and, although a fair amount was sold by one of the banks, there was but little demand on the street. Specie was dull and drooping. Our leading staple evinced less activity and at the commencement appeared to be rather weaker, but closed without any apparent change. The First National Bank of New Orleans opened its doors for business this morning in the banking house, 37 Camp street. The clerks were kept quite busy in opening accounts, and at the time we made our inquiries the deposits already reached $600,000, including $1,000,000 Government funds. As we presume is generally known, it receives on deposit and pays out only U. S. Legal Tender notes. In a few weeks, that is, as soon as the demand from the banking institutions which have preceded it has been supplied, it will receive its quota of notes for circulation. There were two bank elections for Directors this morning. At the Union Bank the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Alfred Penn, B Bisso, F. Parmele, N Williamson, E F Laviliebeuvre, K H Thornton, A Baldwin, Samuel McConnell, and F G Barriere. At the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank the Board elected comprised: Messrs. W. G. Robinson, W. H. Viedenburg, John Hall, C. Hastings, A. Harris, H. Richards, J. H. Niven, W. H. Dudley, and J. W. Stone.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed only a limited amount of business on the street, without any quotable change of rates, first class sight ruling at ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount, one day's sight at 1@1¼, 10 to 15 days' sight at 1¼@1½, and 30 days at 1½@2, but we heard of some passed at higher rates than our inside figures. One of the banks checked to a comparatively large amount at par; others were willing to sell to a certain extent at ½ discount. Dealers drew at par to ½ discount for sight, and ⅜@½ discount for one day's sight. There is some demand for bank checks, in small sums, for the purchase of Cotton in the interior. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of a round sum of Sterling, by one of the banks, at 172½. There were other sales at the same. We heard of nothing done in private bills, which may still be quoted at 167½@170. The banks hold Francs at 330@325, the latter being an extreme rate for small sums. The outside market may be quoted at 340@330.

We remarked in our last report that the specie market was dull and rather unsettled. We noticed no improvement to-day. If anything, the advantage was still more on the side of buyers. One round lot of Gold was sold at 60 per cent premium, but subsequently there were sales at 57½@58. Throughout the day it was freely offered at 56½@58 and in some cases at 56. The advices by the Evening Star from New York appeared to have little or no effect, but the views of both buyers and sellers may have been influenced by reports of a large sum having been brought out by that vessel, which, however, we could not authenticate. Dealers paid 56 per cent premium for the small sums offered at the counter and sold at 58. Silver ruled at 45@48 ⅌ cent. premium, dealers paying 45 up to 46 for small sums, and selling at 48. There was more inquiry for Mexican dollars, but we heard of no sales of any moment. Dealers give gold in exchange for these at par.

Dealers offered 2@2½ ⅌ cent. premium for Citizens' Bank notes, but Outside buyers have to pay more, say 2¾. The former voluntarily gave 2½@3 premium for Canal, but the latter have been compelled to pay 4@5. Bank of Louisiana notes ranged from 51@50 ⅌ dollar; Crescent City were in good request, and commanded as high as 60@65c., while some holders asked 70; Merchants' were dull at 35@37. Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with our general currency, but when wanted to buy Cotton, or Exchange, or for other special purposes, they command a premium.

In Stocks we heard of a sale of 10 shares Citizens Bank at 52 50. Gas Light is held at 127, and City Railroad at 120@121. We heard of small sales of future scrip within the range of 34@40c, according to the date and company. City Consolidated Bonds are held at 84@86, and City Bonds, endorsed by the Jackson Railroad have been sold at 88½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, January 18, 1864.

COTTON—With a limited supply offering, the attention of the trade appeared to be mainly directed to-day to the public sale, and the only transactions reported at private sale were [illegible] and in Strict Low Middling at 74c. [illegible] Ordinary [illegible] Middling [illegible] Good Ordinary [illegible] Middling at 71@73c. [illegible] buyers. At the above [illegible] but it was understood that they were held [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The supply in first hands on sale is light and the market is quiet and steady, at previous prices. [illegible] for Western Bottoms, [illegible] for Fair, and [illegible] for Prime, new crop, and [illegible] Sugar [illegible] bbls Molasses at [illegible].

FLOUR—A lot of 800 bbls Extra was purchased on speculation on private terms.

BACON—Shoulders and Sides were scarce and in demand. A lot of 3 casks Shoulders sold at [illegible].

EGGS—Eggs sell on the landing at [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens sell on the landing at $9, and Turkeys at $17 ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—[illegible]

HOOP POLES—[illegible] held on the landing at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—We quote the rates by steamships for New York [illegible] ⅌ bale for Cotton [illegible] and [illegible] ⅌ bbl for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sales of auction to-day [illegible] [illegible] Damaged Potatoes at [illegible].

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 18, 1864.

Number arrived to-day: [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Veals [illegible] remaining on hand [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, 314 Sheep, 189 Veals. We quote:

Western Beeves, extra quality	⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 1st quality	⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality	⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality	⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 19, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, for New York, via Key West. Master
Ship [illegible] J W Seward, for New York. O'A Fosdick
Brig Umpire, Saunders, for New York. Schneider & Zuberbier
Steamer Mittie Stephens, Godell, for Bayou Sara. Master
Steamer Lafourche, Sharp, for Thibodaux. Master
Steamer Belle Creole, Legg, for Thibodaux. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

U S transport steamship Kan[illegible], from Brazos Santiago, to U S Quartermaster [illegible]
Steamship Eliza Hancox, [illegible], from New York, via Key West, to master [illegible]
Bark P C Alexander, Merriman, [illegible] days from Philadelphia, to O A Fosdick [illegible]
Brig Prestissimo, James, 13 days from Baltimore, to A Fosdick [illegible]
Brig J M Sawyer, Bowen, 8 days from Philadelphia, to master [illegible]
Schr Ellicott, Dunn, 13 days from Rockland (Me), to A Fosdick [illegible]
Schr Ripley, [illegible], 14 days from New York, to G W Hynson [illegible]
Schr Pania, [illegible], from Port Royal, to U S Quartermaster—prize
Schr Nancy Mills, Smith, 14 days from Boston, to [illegible]
Schr Hiawatha, Dearing, [illegible] days from Philadelphia, to O A Fosdick [illegible]
Schr Haines, Hall, 25 days from Boston, to master [illegible]
Schr Jennie Swain, Duvant, from Coast
Schr Fair Play, Barraben, from Bayou St Vincent
Schr Columbe, from Coast
Schr Elodie, Nunez, from Coast
Schr Confidence, Prot, from Mandeville—Basin
Schr Gustavus, [illegible], from Bayou Lacombe—Basin
Schr Morning Star, [illegible], from Coast
Schr Experiment, [illegible], from Pearl River—Basin
Schr Mary Magdalene, [illegible], from Bonfouca—Basin
Schr Aleiope, [illegible], from Coast
Sloop Milneburg, [illegible], from Coast
Steam barge Clara, [illegible], from Coast

STEAMBOATS

Mittie Stephens, Godell, from Bayou Sara
Belle Creole, Legg, from Thibodaux
Jennie Rogers, [illegible], from Baton Rouge
Ida May, Platt, from Natchez
Gertrude, [illegible], from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP

Ship C C Duncan, Berry, from Boston
Ship Antelope, Pickett, from Baltimore
Ship Harmony
Brig A. Mary, Smith, from New York
Brig [illegible], Washburne, from Philadelphia
Brig [illegible], from Philadelphia
Brig Eagle, Whitney, from Philadelphia
Brig [illegible], from Philadelphia
Schr Robert Mills, Smith, from Boston
Schr Luther Childs, Lippert, from Boston, to O'A Fosdick
Schr Exchange, (prize) from Vera Cruz

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per ship [illegible]—9 bales cotton [illegible] hhds sugar 171 bbls molasses [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per brig Umpire—[illegible] tons marble
THIBODAUX—Steamer Lafourche—200 empty bbls

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—[illegible]
[illegible]—Per ship Eliza Southard—[illegible] bales hay [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark P C Alexander—[illegible]
BALTIMORE—Per brig Prestissimo—350 tons coal U S Quartermaster
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig J M Sawyer—516 tons coal U S Quartermaster
ROCKLAND—Per brig Ellicott—2,500 bbls lime [illegible]
BOSTON—Per schr Haines—181 bxs cheese [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per schr Ripley—100 bxs starch [illegible]
BOSTON—Per schr Nancy Mills—40,000 feet lumber to order
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Hiawatha—180 tons coal U S Quartermaster

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—34 bales cotton Friedlander & Gerson—7 do Schroeder & [illegible]—15 do H W Taylor—55 do do [illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible] bbls molasses [illegible]
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—[illegible]
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Ida May—29 bales cotton [illegible]
COAST—Per steamer Gertrude—27 hhds sugar 66 bbls molasses Stott & Davis
COAST—Per schr Jennie Swain—3 hhds sugar [illegible]
BAYOU ST VINCENT—Per schr Fair Play—20 cords wood to master
COAST—Per schr Colombe—24 hhds sugar Bower & Garner
COAST—Per schr Elodie—51 bbls molasses P Casenave—25 do do 18 hhds sugar 4 bbls do Soulle
MANDEVILLE—Per schr Confidence—930 bbls charcoal 10 cords wood to master
BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Gustavus—27 cords wood to master
COAST—Per schr Morning Star—19 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses P Maspero
PEARL RIVER—Per schr Experiment—25 cords wood 5,000 feet lumber to order
BONFOUCA—Per schr Mary Magdalene—80 cords wood to order
COAST—Per schr Aleiope—30 hhds sugar 3 bbls do P Maspero
COAST—Per sloop Milneburg—34 bbls potatoes 138 sks corn to master
COAST—Per barge Clara—19 bales hay 2 bbls sugar 136 bbls corn to master
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—274 hides W H H Witherell—156 do E A Witters—5 bales cotton 116 bbls molasses 63 hhds sugar 3 bbls do to order—11 bbls molasses lot cattle Silliman, Martindale & Dig—9 bbls tallow 8 hides lot cattle C A Weed—13 hhds sugar 25 bbls molasses C P Buddecke & co—30 do Stott & Davis—4 do J Ferran—4 bbls sugar A Miltenberger—14 bags cotton E C Moore—29 rolls leather M Adler—sheep skins 135 hides Col Beckwith—35 do J Greene

Wood........Wood.

225 CORDS Seasoned Ash, Maple and Gum, suitable for city use. Also, 75 cords Seasoned Cypress, suitable for Bakers or steam purposes. All of, and will be delivered on bank of the river, in any part of the city. For sale by C McPHELIN, Corner Lafayette and Commerce sts. ja19 3

Wanted.

A COMPETENT LADY, speaking English and French, to attend sale. The best references required. Apply at Mrs Desanche's, 110 Canal street. ja13 1f

Furnished Rooms.

BACHELORS' Furnished Rooms to rent at No. 194 Gravier street. jan18 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Coal Oil, Pitch, Spices, Brandy, Gin, &c., at Auction

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Tuesday, 19th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 89 Camp street, for account of whom it may concern—
142 boxes COAL OIL
5 bbls NAVY PITCH
15 cases BRANDY and GIN
Flour, [illegible] Spices, &c.
Terms cash. jan19

Furniture........Furniture

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

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY (next regular) [illegible] January 21, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall—A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoires, Washstands, Sideboards, Chairs, Rockers, Carpets, Sofas, Mattresses, &c., &c.
Terms cash. jan19

Estate of Charles Vigey, No. 20,151.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 20th February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, to wit, [illegible]
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, Suburb Tremé, in square bounded by Prieur, St Philip, Rocheblave and [illegible] streets [illegible]
Terms cash.
Act before A. Drouet, Notary Public. ja19

Wm Simpson [illegible] vs Mme [illegible]
THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias [illegible]
A LOT OF GROUND of an irregular form situated in the Third District [illegible] Esplanade [illegible]
Terms cash [illegible]
JOS. O. BAUM, Constable.

A CARD.

New Orleans January 16, 1864.

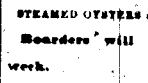
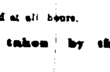
To Hon. J. S. Whitaker:

Sir—The undersigned, citizens of the State of Louisiana, reposing confidence in your patriotism, ability and integrity, and [illegible], believing you to be fully acquainted with the needs and interests of the State, and appreciating your [illegible] political position, beg to express their profound conviction that you are the proper person to be our next Governor, and respectfully request that you will [illegible] whether it would be acceptable to you to receive our support in the approaching election.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servants,

Thos P May, F Zimmerman, James [illegible], M M [illegible], J R Hamilton, James R M Keever, A C Graham, W H Bee, C A Weed, A P Field, Geo H Wilder, Wm H Higgins, A D [illegible], C E Spencer, [illegible], W L Read, [illegible], J D Crawford, [illegible], A W Smyth M D, [illegible], Richardson Hawley, and many others. jan19 3t

St. Charles Hotel Restaurant.


The large basement room of

the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, formerly used as a bar-room, will be opened this day as a RESTAURANT, where can be had whatever in the line the market affords.

STEAMED OYSTERS served at all hours.

Boarders will be taken by the week.

jan19 7t D M HILDRETH

WILLIAM H. BUNNELL, AUCTIONEER, 16 Gravier street.

Mr. Bunnell

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton, and all the Merchandise in store and on the Levee. He will attend to the [illegible] and general management of any Real Estate that may be entrusted to his care.

In soliciting a share of the public patronage, he hopes that his long career in this city [illegible] New Orleans, January [illegible]

Seed Potatoes.

300 BARRELS prime PINK EYE POTATOES, landing [illegible] lots to suit purchasers by EGAN & KING, 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street. jan19 3t

Notice.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that by an act passed before M. Roques, notary at Vic-Bigorre, arrondissement of Tarbes, Hautes Pyrenées, France, on the 13th of December, 1862, his power of attorney held by Mr. BERTRAND CENTIA, Jr., a merchant in New Orleans, and Mr. Joseph Cot [illegible] for the purpose of settling the succession of the late Jean Lherété, who died in New Orleans, have been revoked, and that the power of attorney given to Mr. Cot has already been revoked by another act. jan19 3t

CHILBLAIN.

A SURE REMEDY

FOR CHILBLAINS and all other woes caused by cold. For sale by GAUDIN, Druggist, Corner Bourbon and Orleans. jan16 1m

Wanted.

IN a wholesale Grocery House a SALESMAN, to whom a very liberal inducement will be offered. Also a young man as collector. Apply to Box 1396 Post Office. jan16 3t

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurances Mutuelles de la Louisiane.

CONFORMÉMENT aux conditions de la Charte de la Compagnie d'Assurances Mutuelles de la Louisiane, et à un acte de la Législature de l'État de la Louisiane, (No. 176, approuvé le 17 Mars 1859,) avis public est donné par la présente, que les certificats suivants de Scrip pour l'année 1859 et les intérêts qu'ils donnent, ont été réclamés au bureau de la Compagnie et qu'ils seront payés à leurs propriétaires légaux dans l'espace de trente jours qui suivent cette date, sinon les intérêts seront portés au crédit du fonds contingent dans les livres de la Compagnie, comme il est dit dans la Charte.

Abel Acarus $20; James Auger & [illegible] 10; Edward Adler 30; [illegible] W. Briggs 10; Mme H. P. Boyd 10; Edward A. Bridge 10; Thos Brione 10; Mme Caroline Balb[illegible] 10; Byrne, Shields & Cie 50; Jno. Burgess 10; P. K. Baru & Cie 10; J. Brousse & Cie 70; J. F. A. Byle 10; Charles Choisy 30; Hyppolite Casse 20; F W Cosier 20; Patrick Clarke 10; Michael Claughey 20; Gabriel M Couvet [illegible]; Cody, Brown & Cie 60; J. Cuttilliu 10; W. Cannon 70; C H Chase 10; Donnelly, Bennies & Co [illegible]; Dubois & [illegible]; W S Doubson 10; Jos Domingo [illegible]; F L Dunlap 10; Elizabeth Donnelly 10; G W Dunbar 10; The Exchange Co 60; Eaton & Henderson 70; Firemen's Charitable Association 30; Dennis Fairey 20; M'me A. Fournier 10; M'me E. Fortier [illegible]; M'me Isabella Foy 10; [illegible] 20; M'me Rosalie Fortier 10; N. C. Folger 20; S. R. Feli & Cie 10; J. N. Galloin 10; A. Gallopp 20; Geo Arnold Holt 10; James Harrison & Cie 10; D. Harper & Cie 10; W. A. Hyde & Mackey 100; Michael Haus 10; Hitchcock & Letting 10; M'me Lucy Ann [illegible] 10; Charles Hoffman & Cie 10; M'me M A Ingersoll 10; W. A. James 10.

Washington Jackson & Cie; Ramon Livran; Mme Henry Lineman; Mme J. Luke; Mme C Leibemeyer; A. Miltenberger & Cie 170; David McLeod; Simon Metry; Mme E. L. Meridier; Mme E P McDonald; Mme M A Megget; Aug Manouvrier; J E Matthews & Cie; Geo Mertzweiler; Samuel McCutchon; William Mure; Martin, Coub & Cie; Manus Mums; Norris, Maull & Cie; O'Dowd & Sullivan; Jno. Olls; Mme Elizabeth Ogden; Renaud Petitbien; Mme M. A Purcel; S Pillot & Son; G M Pinckard & Cie; Rice & Hatchaway; Jno. Reed; Riley & Stevens; Thos. Robinson; Fred. Rocr; F. Roberts; Jean Rolge; Schmidt & Cie; F. Sarradet & Gosain; M'me C E Sands; Stickles & Cie; Todd & Cie; A. M. Turpin & Co; D. Tamboutini; P. L. Taylor; Lowell T. Taylor; Aug Thierry; M'me Mary Jane Tallant; The Union Bank of La; Voss & West; G. Von Hele; Francis Wood & Cie; E. S. Wheeler & Cie; A F Weber; S J Watson; Eugene H. Levy; Judson & Cie. [amounts illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

État de la Louisiane, Paroisse d'Orléans, cité de la Nouvelle-Orléans—Assermenté et signé sous serment, par devant moi, ce deuxième jour de Janvier, 1864. P. H. O'NEAL, Deuxième Jug. de Paix. 6janv—30f

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

LANDING ex ships Henriette and Verwarts, from Bordeaux—
200 cases Claret.
100 do White Wine.
2500 boxes Claret and White Wine.
For sale by PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee st. dec15

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. GRAVIER STREET

LEWIS BAKER .... STAGE MANAGER.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1864.

Revival for one night only of Shakespeare's Comedy of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, Or Falstaff in Love.

In preparation—The new Burlesque of LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $5 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle 50c; [illegible]; White Gallery, 25c; Colored Gallery, 50c; Colored Boxes, 75c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second Tier 25 per cent [illegible].

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

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

Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets will remain after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. jan19

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1864.

From the numerous requests for the repetition of the two [illegible] TRAPEZE ACT by Stoppers and Whitney [illegible] together with all the [illegible] ACROBATIC DISPLAY by the Equestrian Company. Also a [illegible] DOGS AND MONKEYS.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M. [illegible] Children and Servants will be admitted for [illegible].

[illegible] jan19

I. O. O. F.

Regalia and Dress Ball.

A REGALIA and Dress Ball will be given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1864, at the NEW OPERA HOUSE, corner Bourbon and Toulouse streets, for the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' General Relief Fund.

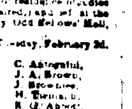
Applications for Ladies' Invitation Tickets must be made in writing [illegible] Secretary Odd Fellows' Hall [illegible].

No Invitations issued after Tuesday, February 2d.

COMMITTEE: [illegible] C. Astognini, J. A. Brown, J. Brownlee, H. Tierney, [illegible], J. L. Henry, Jona Meyer, N. W. Wolverton, C H P W L Williams, A. Egan, [illegible], G. W. Roper, [illegible] O'Conner, A. W. Hunter. jan16 14

For Bayou Sara.

Leaves on FRIDAY 22d inst., at 5 P. M.



FOR Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings—The new and fine passenger steamer MATTIE STEPHENS, A. C. Goodell, master, will leave as above [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. BRITTON, No. 8 Front street.

Passengers and shippers must provide themselves with the proper passports and permits before shipping on board.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

4 janvier 1864.

CONFORMÉMENT aux conditions de la Charte de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane et à un acte de la Législature de l'État de la Louisiane (No. 176, approuvé le 17 mars 1859)—Avis public est donné par la présente, que les certificats suivants de Scrip pour l'année 1859 et les intérêts qu'ils donnent, ont été réclamés au bureau de la Compagnie et qu'ils seront payés à leurs propriétaires légaux dans l'espace de trente jours qui suivent cette date, sinon les intérêts seront portés au crédit du fonds contingent dans les livres de la Compagnie, comme il est dit dans la Charte.

Mrs E. Robert; Edward Adler; Robert Abbot; Byrne, Shields & Co; Smith & Jennison; Judson & Co; Speake & McCreary; J & J Tardos; John A Turner & Co; Aug Toulry; Vannini & Co; Thomas Williams; E B Wood & Co; J B Watson; C. Tibier; E. Aspinall; Edward Ames; J Armand; W Bernard; E A Briggs; R W Boyle; A F Cochran & Hall; Chas Colby; F W Cosier; Association Charitable des Pompiers; Compagnie de Navigation et Canal Carondelet; Delia Fairey; Église Protestante Episcopale; Mme Rosalie Fortier; J. N. Galloin; A. Gallopp; Washington, Jackson & Co; James Harrison & Co; D Harper & Co; N Lacoste & Co; Jos N. Maxwell; Mme Julie Jones; Mrs Hy Lineman; Mrs F. M. Donald; David McLeod; J. E. Matthews & Co; W. J. Nash; N. O. Opera House Co; Riley & Stevens; O'Dowd & Sullivan; Edward O'Brien; Richard F. Rice; Peel, Simms & Co; J. C. Shannon; A. Pepin & Co; R. Pratt & Co; Patton Smith & Putnam; Thos. Robinson; [remainder of list and amounts illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE, PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS, Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce quatrième jour de janvier 1864. P. H. O'NEAL, Juge de paix de la Deuxième Cour de justice pour la Paroisse d'Orléans. 6janv—30f

AVIS.

Bureau de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Nlle-Orléans et des Opelousas,

Nlle-Orléans, 18 décembre 1863.

Conformément à la 8e section de la charte de cette Compagnie, une élection, par les actionnaires, de 12 directeurs pour l'année commençant le 1er lundi de février, aura lieu dans les bureaux MERCREDI, 20 janvier prochain, de 9 heures A. M. au 3 heures P. M.
18déc W. H. McLEAN, secrétaire par int.

AVIS.

PAR ordre de Son Excellence, Geo. F. Shepley, gouverneur militaire de la Louisiane, et avec l'approbation du Brigadier Général James Bowen, M. P. Général, le capitaine Lawrence O'Brien est nommé Annotateur de votes dans et pour la Paroisse St. Jacques, Louisiane.

(Signé) THOMAS J. DURANT, Avocat Général et Commissaire d'Enregistrement.

Ayant été nommé annotateur de votes dans et pour la Paroisse St. Jacques, Louisiane, je donne AVIS que tous les CITOYENS LOYAUX, demeurant dans la Paroisse St. Jacques et désirant s'enregistrer comme VOTANTS, peuvent le faire à la maison de Cour de la Paroisse St. Jacques, de 9 heures du matin à 4 heures de l'après-midi, jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

(Signé) L. O'BRIEN, Capitaine et Maréchal Prévôt, Paroisse St. Jacques, La. 1er janv.

FOUGERA'S Dragees and Syrup of Iron.
(PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.)

This preparation, approved by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PARIS, is daily prescribed by Eminent Physicians, as a safe and efficacious remedy for Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Phthisis, Chorea, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Palpitation of the Heart, Inquietude of Mind, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, and Nervous Prostration.

Price $1 a bottle, and 50 cents a half bottle.

Agent, E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist.
oc15 2tw 3m

FOUGERA'S COMPOUND IODINISED COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, by the addition of Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus, chemically combined with the best New Foundland Oil, is medicinally FIVE TIMES STRONGER than simple Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore far preferable to any other oil, and is economical, as it saves TIME, MONEY, SUFFERING and LIFE. In diseases of the Lungs (Consumption &c.), Scrofulous Rheumatism, Swelling of the Glands, Rachitic Affections, and General Debility of the System, it is certain the most effective remedy known.

Price $1 a bottle.

Agent, E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist.

Ricord's Injection.

The only preparation used by DR. RICORD whenever the disease is recent. Cures in [illegible] days. For sale by [illegible] E. GAUDIN, [illegible] corner Conti [illegible] streets.