New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,926.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUY. 13, 1864.

Sales at 3 o'clock To-day.

By B. S. Hinchey, at 10 o'clock, at the Montgomery warehouse, Gravier street, corn, whisky, hominy.

By Bellamy & Amory, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Common streets, flour, whisky, hominy.

Commissioner Sale of Houses and Mules. The sale of 150 horses and mules, by E. T. Hungerford, commissioner, for the Government stables, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Josephine streets, will take place at 10½ this morning. A large portion of this stock is said to consist of failing short standard size. See advertisement.

Sheriff Phillips' sale of Negroes and Mules advertised for this day, at 10 o'clock, at their celebrated corner Camp and Common streets, an assortment of four, three, whisky, sheep, &c.

The Academy of Music.—Crowds continue to flock to the varied entertainments given at this highly popular establishment. A peculiar merit of its performances is that they invariably contain the promises of the bills, and frequently surpass the most lively expectation. This is notably true of the remarkable feats on the trapeze, and especially of the new trapeze performance by Robert Hicks, which is fearfully daring and exciting.

To-day at noon, as usual, a special entertainment will be given for the accommodation of ladies and children.

Mr. Cobden and the London Times.

The English papers have been liberally spiced recently with a sharp controversy between Mr. Cobden and the London Times. The immediate occasion of the quarrel was the nomination put by the Times on Mr. Bright's remarks in a late speech relative to English land reform. After a formal review of those remarks, the Times concluded that Mr. Bright's logic would condemn him to the agrarian platform of the Gracchi. The correction was forwarded localitatively rejected, whereupon Mr. Cobden, who had expressed the same views as Mr. Bright, makes the latter's quarrel his own, and addresses a characteristic letter to the editor of the Times, which called forth that enemy's sons individual in the person of Mr. John Delane. The letter abounds with charges of calumny, falsehood, malicious perversion of the true intent and meaning of language. It is not further, and intimates that the hostility to Mr. Bright displayed by the Tymes is inspired by selfish and sordid motives on the part of those who controlled its editorial columns.

Mr. Delane, in his concise reply, says no attention to Mr. Cobden's personal insinuations, abstains from just personal recrimination, and simply defends the dialectic fairness of the Times in the interpretation which it gave of Mr. Bright's theory regarding land reforms.

In pushing this quarrel to so violent an extension, Mr. Cobden affords a melancholy illustration of the difficulty of carrying on a political controversy calmly upon the merits of the question in dispute. The fairest member of public men are desirable in discussion of rising superior to personalities. They want to see and know all about an adversary. If anything is lacking in their own arguments, they want to show also the deficiency with a due personal weakness of the opposite opponent. They cannot bear to be alone in the dark with impersonal thought. No weapon is so baleful to them, though it blaze in the sunlight of patent reason, as that which is wielded by an invisible hand. The anonymity of the press, legitimately employed, is such a weapon, and it is no marvel that men, accustomed to mingle personal considerations with their controversies on all subjects, should shrink from its presence, or endeavor to drag the unseen champion from the circle of pure dialectics into the tumultuous arena of public contention.

Whether the Times was right or wrong in its analysis of Mr. Bright's remarks, is not the question. If its deductions were unfair and sophistical, if its logic was weak and absurd, it was quite possible to prove the fact, and remedy any harm done to Mr. Bright's reputation as a public man, without resorting to personal invective. If, on the other hand, the Times drew a reasonable inference from Mr. Bright's language, Mr. Cobden can no more destroy the logical validity of that inference by calling it a "lie," than he could destroy the mathematical properties of a circle by calling it a triangle.

We are well aware of the frequent journalistic obliquity of the Times. We are not its defenders. Like Lord Macaulay, it believes in strong sensations, and is not very scrupulous about their corruptions. Its logical soundness, if it have any, never seems to trouble it when plausible sophistry and audacious statement will answer the momentary purpose. But it is not evident that an angry exposure to the public gaze of Mr. Delane, the editor who does not write a line, to the utmost means of refuting its sophisms or correcting its misstatements. Moreover, the theory of personal involvement in Mr. Cobden's onslaught upon the editor of the Tymes is impracticable. There is, as end to discussion, the moment that a fallacious argument is to be regarded as a crime, or an untenable proposition, received as a personal outrage. It is in the very nature of a controversy that each party subjects the other to deal in falsey and false assertion. It is no doubt very hard for advocate of the pen or of the tongue to conscientiously abuse their skill in the dissemination of error. But who is qualified to unerringly detect this conscious abuse? What is to distinguish with certainty between the unscrupulous sophist who sins against the light, and the honest zealot who is deluded by his own sophistry? The task would be fruitless and endless.

If Mr. Cobden's idea of holding men personally uncchantable for unfair reasoning and unjustifiable deductions were generally noted upon, the voice of argument and criticism, and perhaps all of literature except the purely fictitious, would soon be heard no more amid an unintelligible clamor of mutual accusation. What statesman, what Parliamentary orator, in England, would long wear his head, if absolute fairness in argument were required under penalty of decapitation? Doubtless many editorial heads would fall, but among the tortuous trimmers and drotten gentlers who adorn English politics, what head would rest passably upon its shoulders?

Yet there is but too much reason to believe that a disposition lurks in human nature to impute criminality to all who oppose a favorite dogma. Sincere tolerance would seem to be an inspired virtue, for rare, indeed, are the instances in which men, having the power to punish difference of opinion, have abstained, from exercising it. In the respect the despotism of the mob and the theocracy of an autocrat usually bear a striking resemblance. A persecutor of philosophers may be as intolerant as a tyrant of colonies, and a politician, a party moral arrest towards its adversaries than a crowned despot towards his revolted subjects. Mr. Delane said his corps of writers on the Times would fare less poorly, perhaps, if the opinions of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were unpressed in English; or if a mob, drawing, even though illogically, inspiration and guidance from their sagacity, should lead its wild away for a season in the same subject.

Negro Equality in the South.

[From the New York Times of the 30th Dec.]

We mention, by our latest intelligence from Hilton Head, that a Convention of Negroes had recently been held in Louisiana, at which a delegation of colored men were admitted to speak. What such this Confession, and who its delegates is, we are not aware; nor have we any distinct statement of the precise object of its deliberations.

We infer from this brief statement of their action in connection, that they regard colored men as on a footing of equality, in all respects, with the whites, and that they intend to make the practical recognition of this equality the corner-stone of that new social edifice which they aim to erect in the Southern States.

We do not believe they will succeed; and we generally fear that, like many other extravagant, they will seriously injure the cause they profess to serve. They will certainly throw great obstacles in the path of the Government, and jeopardize, if not wholly destroy, the chance of peace and the restoration of the Union. President Lincoln's Proclamation, which gives to the Negroes of the South their freedom, and invites them to enlist in the armies of the Union, has already done much to alienate the sympathies of the North from the cause of the Rebellion. Many who were willing to fight for the Union, and to see the Rebellion crushed, are unwilling to fight for the Negro. They have a right to a voice in the matter, and to the free and full expression of their own opinions. And if they can bring a majority of the Southern people to share their views on this subject and to ask secession, we shall most heartily rejoice. But we protest against pushing the question in such shape as to lead Southern men, or Northern men either, to believe that they cannot be Unionists, loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States, unless they are also friends and supporters of negro equality. It is not true, in the first place, and it would be fatal to the Union if it were. Support of the Federal Constitution has nothing whatever to do with the rights or relative position of the colored race. That is a separate and distinct question—to be settled on other grounds and by other tests—and to be settled after the Union is reasoned, and not as a condition of its restoration.

The Bank of England and the Rebel Gold.

The causes of the sudden large advance of interest at the Bank of England are said, both in private letters and in the London papers, to be ascribed to the speculations going on in the cotton market, both in the stock now in Liverpool and in orders sent out to Egypt and the further East for new importations. It is some what remarkable that nearly all the discoveries and the money is not scarce, either in London or Paris, in ordinary trade and finance. This sounds very strange in view of the following from the London *Shopping Gazette* on the condition of the Bank:

The Bank of England returns for the week ended Wednesday last are very unfavorable, and such as to fully justify, under existing circumstances, the Directors adopting the very retrictive policy of raising the rate 1 percent. in two consecutive days—a measure, of course, of rare and exceptional occurrence. The pressure upon the bank is shown to have been extremely severe, and it is a great and distinctive feature that, of the heavy sacrifice taken out, that scarcely any has gone into the bank again, thereby showing that the money was absolutely required for "remittance purposes. The bullion shows a diminution of £319,357, reducing the total stock to £13,048,475; while the reserve of notes gives a decrease of £788,320, making the amount in hand only £6,061,765. It is to the latter item that attention must, and naturally will, be now chiefly directed for some time to come, as an index of the position and power of the Bank to meet the heavy pressure upon it. But to the tenth of the 30-odd millions, also, will considerable interest be attached. The other securities held by the Bank, being bills discounted, loans or advances on stock, have risen to £31,71,559, being an increase of no less than £1,150,623. Of the sum £122,136 has gone to the credit of the other, or Private Deposits, while the Public, or Government Deposits, have only increased £194,366. Notwithstanding the very heavy drain upon the Bank, it has not deemed it necessary to sell any portion of its Government securities for the purpose of thereby calling in its notes. The issues issued show a decrease of £224,855, arising from the reduction in the stock of bullion; while the active circulation, or notes employed in the hands of the people, exhibit an increase of £537,415. Since this return was made up there has been a further withdrawal of gold to the extent of $163,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Present Court—Judge Abecke presiding.—Michael Rost, of the 19th Army Corps, attempted to let off his military ardor on people who peacefully passed his corner. He thrashed one citizen, and thought he could whip all the city. He was sent down for thirty days to cool off.

Mrs. Lee, of thoughtful-looking appearance, was found guilty of having attempted to smuggle powder and other ammunition into the Confederacy, and of having an absurd permit regarding some calico to be taken out. She denied all knowledge of the contraband. The jury, however, found against her. She was fined $10, and may in her residence. Whether going or not, for a term of thirty days. She expressed a hope that she would get something to eat, as she was sick and depending on her earnings.

H. Cushman, a dark-complexioned youth, was found guilty of having struck a negro soldier through the head with a musket. The accused had picked up the musket of a comrade and fired it off without aim and without having been ordered to do so by being loaded. The ball hit deceased above the nose and passed through the head. Mr. Mandivert urged that there was no malice, as it was plainly an accident resulting from a careless handling of the weapon. The judge said had accused stayed sober the homicide would not have occurred, and sent accused to Parkerson for five years.

J. A. Hoebting, a native of Germany, had taken a pass to go to Matamoros, and had embarked on a schooner which cleared for that port. The vessel was captured before she reached Matamoros, in a river within the Confederate limits, where she had been discharging cargo and loading cotton. The accused and the crew of the vessel were brought to New Orleans as prisoners, but the schooner was burned by the captors, who were too much annoyed by the guerrilla firing at them, and desperately tried to get her out to sea. The crew was discharged, and Hoebting was fined $300, and had to furnish a bond for good behavior.

Four negro soldiers, of the Louisiana Artillery, were tried on the charge of ill-treating and robbing a white man. Miller, white, they were on picket duty near Pass Christian. He had $40 in gold and silver and some paper money, which they took. After giving him quite a lively they advised him to go back to Dixie. They commenced to dig a grave for him, and appeared earnest in the threat to kill him, if he did not get back. He had to strike for the river to get to New Orleans. They decided over having seen the man. The judge sent them to Tortugas for four years.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lafranchise presiding.—Ann Antoine had got drunk and did not pay attention to the calls of civilized communities. She had to pay a fine of $20, with the alternative to go to prison for ninety days.

Margaret McDonald, who disturbed the peace through the influence of liquor, was fined $15, or sixty days to the Workhouse.

John Cassiere and Alexis Fournier had been breaking numbers in Baptist Hermans house, when they had drunk enough. They were let off with a fine of $14 each.

Pascho Blanco was convicted of having stolen a number of desks. Sentence fifteen days to Parish Prison.

Several smaller cases of drunkenness were disposed of with easy fines.

U. S. Court.—The U. S. Circuit Court was in session yesterday. To-day the cases of the United States vs Clark's Foundry and the United States vs Fenno are to be tried, as fixed in the docket.

First District Court, Judge Hunsted.—E. H. Rahnewinckle, accused of having defrauded the heirs of Worcester & Kirchoff, his employers, to the amount of $20,000 was arraigned yesterday and entered his plea of "not guilty." Pat. G. Wall is accused of having defrauded his employers lately to the amount of $120, and pleads not guilty. Daniel Dempsey and James Crosby are held for trial on the charge of having robbed a grocery store. They deny the charge.

Mr. Rosts made motion in court that the Attorney General furnish a copy of the proclamation of the President, by virtue of which it is sought to make the practical recognition of the equality the corner-stone of that new social edifice which they aim to erect in the Southern States.

We do not believe they will succeed; and we generally fear that, like many other extravagant, they will seriously injure the cause they profess to serve. They will certainly throw great obstacles in the path of the Government, and jeopardize, if not wholly destroy, the chance of peace and the restoration of the Union. President Lincoln's Proclamation, which gives to the Negroes of the South their freedom, and invites them to enlist in the armies of the Union, has already done much to alienate the sympathies of the North from the cause of the Rebellion. Many who were willing to fight for the Union, and to see the Rebellion crushed, are unwilling to fight for the Negro. They have a right to a voice in the matter, and to the free and full expression of their own opinions. And if they can bring a majority of the Southern people to share their views on this subject and to ask secession, we shall most heartily rejoice. But we protest against pushing the question in such shape as to lead Southern men, or Northern men either, to believe that they cannot be Unionists, loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States, unless they are also friends and supporters of negro equality. It is not true, in the first place, and it would be fatal to the Union if it were. Support of the Federal Constitution has nothing whatever to do with the rights or relative position of the colored race. That is a separate and distinct question—to be settled on other grounds and by other tests—and to be settled after the Union is reasoned, and not as a condition of its restoration.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Varieties Theatre.—The benefit of Mr. Sebastian last night was the occasion of a large and fashionable attendance which was highly complimentary and a substantial testimony to the talents and diligent efforts of the beneficiary.

To-night Rosedale, which was so decided a success earlier in the season, will again be put on the Varieties. Lawrence Barrett and Lewis Baker appear with fine effect in the play.

The "Union Loyal Leaguers."

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Springfield, Illinois, gives an account of the ritual adopted by the "National Convention of the Union Leagues of America," held at Cleveland, May 31, 1863. The ritual is in pamphlet form, three by four inches, containing twenty pages. The officers of the Council of the Union Leagues are, a President, Vice-President, Assistant Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Marshal, Herald, Sentinel and Chaplain. The emblems and implements are: Altar, Holy Bible, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, Flag of the Union, Censer of Incense, Sword, Gavel, and Ballot Box. The initiatory service is intensely "loyal," as will be seen by the following from the obligation which all have to take:

"I will do all in my power to elect true and reliable Union men and supporters of the Government, both in time of peace and war, to all offices, in all offices of profit or trust, from the lowest to the highest, in ward, town, county, State and federal Government. And should I ever be called to fill any office, I will faithfully carry out the objects and principles of the League. And, further, that I will protect, aid and defend all worthy members of the Union League."

After the obligation comes the singing of a "patriotic ode," of which the following stanza forms a part:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigured you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

It will be seen that in the above the name of God is put in the place of that of John Brown.

Newspaper Changes in New York.—The old proprietors of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Francis Hall & Co., took leave of their readers on the 1st of January. Reviewing the history of the paper, through several changes of name and proprietorship, to 1793, when it was called the Minerva and was edited by the lexicographer Noah Webster. It has been said of that under the new control it will be made an organ for the support of General McClellan as Presidential candidate. Heretofore it has supported President Lincoln's war policy:

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 29.]
Arrest of a British Officer and "Post" supposed to be a Rebel Agent.

Yesterday morning Marshal Murray arrested Lieutenant Rooke, of the British army, who was about to sail for Richmond in the steamer Anglesea. A large number of incriminating letters, several pieces of inflammatory poetry were found in his possession and forwarded to Secretary Seward, all pertaining to this city, who ordered the marshal to detain Mr. Rooke in the county jail until this morning, then to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rooke was previously captured, with others, on board the rebel vessel Robert E. Lee, for endeavoring to run the blockade, but was discharged by a British magistrate, and by proof of his intention to interfere in the war having been given.

A quantity of printed poetry was also found in his valise, of which the following verse from "Maryland in chains" is a specimen:

Are we free? Go ask the question,
In the hovels of the poor;
Ask it of your chain-girt brothers
Sold within the city's door;
Ask it of the silent myriads
Crushed beneath the tyrant's hand;
Ask it of the stately armies
Marshaled on your groaning land:
We, the free, the Union people,
Friends and brothers, are we free?
The prisoner writes that he will now have a fine opportunity to cultivate rainbows and speculate on the color of Lafayette.

The New Italian Iron Clad Armore.—*New York City*, December 29.—The Italian iron clad frigate Re d'Italia, which left this port on the 26th inst. for Genoa, had not been long at sea when she encountered a heavy gale, and it is rumored that she has returned to port. This is not the case, and thought he could whip all the city. He was sent down for thirty days to cool off.

Mrs. Lee, of thoughtful-looking appearance, was found guilty of having attempted to smuggle powder and other ammunition into the Confederacy, and of having an absurd permit regarding some calico to be taken out. She denied all knowledge of the contraband. The jury, however, found against her. She was fined $10, and may in her residence. Whether going or not, for a term of thirty days. She expressed a hope that she would get something to eat, as she was sick and depending on her earnings.

H. Cushman, a dark-complexioned youth, was found guilty of having struck a negro soldier through the head with a musket. The accused had picked up the musket of a comrade and fired it off without aim and without having been ordered to do so by being loaded. The ball hit deceased above the nose and passed through the head. Mr. Mandivert urged that there was no malice, as it was plainly an accident resulting from a careless handling of the weapon. The judge said had accused stayed sober the homicide would not have occurred, and sent accused to Parkerson for five years.

J. A. Hoebting, a native of Germany, had taken a pass to go to Matamoros, and had embarked on a schooner which cleared for that port. The vessel was captured before she reached Matamoros, in a river within the Confederate limits, where she had been discharging cargo and loading cotton. The accused and the crew of the vessel were brought to New Orleans as prisoners, but the schooner was burned by the captors, who were too much annoyed by the guerrilla firing at them, and desperately tried to get her out to sea. The crew was discharged, and Hoebting was fined $300, and had to furnish a bond for good behavior.

Four negro soldiers, of the Louisiana Artillery, were tried on the charge of ill-treating and robbing a white man. Miller, white, they were on picket duty near Pass Christian. He had $40 in gold and silver and some paper money, which they took. After giving him quite a lively they advised him to go back to Dixie. They commenced to dig a grave for him, and appeared earnest in the threat to kill him, if he did not get back. He had to strike for the river to get to New Orleans. They decided over having seen the man. The judge sent them to Tortugas for four years.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lafranchise presiding.—Ann Antoine had got drunk and did not pay attention to the calls of civilized communities. She had to pay a fine of $20, with the alternative to go to prison for ninety days.

Margaret McDonald, who disturbed the peace through the influence of liquor, was fined $15, or sixty days to the Workhouse.

John Cassiere and Alexis Fournier had been breaking numbers in Baptist Hermans house, when they had drunk enough. They were let off with a fine of $14 each.

Pascho Blanco was convicted of having stolen a number of desks. Sentence fifteen days to Parish Prison.

Several smaller cases of drunkenness were disposed of with easy fines.

U. S. Court.—The U. S. Circuit Court was in session yesterday. To-day the cases of the United States vs Clark's Foundry and the United States vs Fenno are to be tried, as fixed in the docket.

First District Court, Judge Hunsted.—E. H. Rahnewinckle, accused of having defrauded the heirs of Worcester & Kirchoff, his employers, to the amount of $20,000 was arraigned yesterday and entered his plea of "not guilty." Pat. G. Wall is accused of having defrauded his employers lately to the amount of $120, and pleads not guilty. Daniel Dempsey and James Crosby are held for trial on the charge of having robbed a grocery store. They deny the charge.

Mr. Rosts made motion in court that the Attorney General furnish a copy of the proclamation of the President, by virtue of which it is sought to make the practical recognition of the equality

Yesterday morning Marshal Murray arrested Lieutenant Rooke, of the British army, who was about to sail for Richmond in the steamer Anglesea. A large number of incriminating letters, several pieces of inflammatory poetry were found in his possession and forwarded to Secretary Seward, all pertaining to this city, who ordered the marshal to detain Mr. Rooke in the county jail until this morning, then to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rooke was previously captured, with others, on board the rebel vessel Robert E. Lee, for endeavoring to run the blockade, but was discharged by a British magistrate, and by proof of his intention to interfere in the war having been given.

A quantity of printed poetry was also found in his valise, of which the following verse from "Maryland in chains" is a specimen:

Are we free? Go ask the question,
In the hovels of the poor;
Ask it of your chain-girt brothers
Sold within the city's door;
Ask it of the silent myriads
Crushed beneath the tyrant's hand;
Ask it of the stately armies
Marshaled on your groaning land:
We, the free, the Union people,
Friends and brothers, are we free?

The prisoner writes that he will now have a fine opportunity to cultivate rainbows and speculate on the color of Lafayette.

The New Italian Iron Clad Armore.—*New York City*, December 29.—The Italian iron clad frigate Re d'Italia, which left this port on the 26th inst. for Genoa, had not been long at sea when she encountered a heavy gale, and it is rumored that she has returned to port. This is not the case, and thought he could whip all the city. He was sent down for thirty days to cool off.

Mrs. Lee, of thoughtful-looking appearance, was found guilty of having attempted to smuggle powder and other ammunition into the Confederacy, and of having an absurd permit regarding some calico to be taken out. She denied all knowledge of the contraband. The jury, however, found against her. She was fined $10, and may in her residence. Whether going or not, for a term of thirty days. She expressed a hope that she would get something to eat, as she was sick and depending on her earnings.

H. Cushman, a dark-complexioned youth, was found guilty of having struck a negro soldier through the head with a musket. The accused had picked up the musket of a comrade and fired it off without aim and without having been ordered to do so by being loaded. The ball hit deceased above the nose and passed through the head. Mr. Mandivert urged that there was no malice, as it was plainly an accident resulting from a careless handling of the weapon. The judge said had accused stayed sober the homicide would not have occurred, and sent accused to Parkerson for five years.

J. A. Hoebting, a native of Germany, had taken a pass to go to Matamoros, and had embarked on a schooner which cleared for that port. The vessel was captured before she reached Matamoros, in a river within the Confederate limits, where she had been discharging cargo and loading cotton. The accused and the crew of the vessel were brought to New Orleans as prisoners, but the schooner was burned by the captors, who were too much annoyed by the guerrilla firing at them, and desperately tried to get her out to sea. The crew was discharged, and Hoebting was fined $300, and had to furnish a bond for good behavior.

Four negro soldiers, of the Louisiana Artillery, were tried on the charge of ill-treating and robbing a white man. Miller, white, they were on picket duty near Pass Christian. He had $40 in gold and silver and some paper money, which they took. After giving him quite a lively they advised him to go back to Dixie. They commenced to dig a grave for him, and appeared earnest in the threat to kill him, if he did not get back. He had to strike for the river to get to New Orleans. They decided over having seen the man. The judge sent them to Tortugas for four years.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lafranchise presiding.—Ann Antoine had got drunk and did not pay attention to the calls of civilized communities. She had to pay a fine of $20, with the alternative to go to prison for ninety days.

Margaret McDonald, who disturbed the peace through the influence of liquor, was fined $15, or sixty days to the Workhouse.

John Cassiere and Alexis Fournier had been breaking numbers in Baptist Hermans house, when they had drunk enough. They were let off with a fine of $14 each.

Pascho Blanco was convicted of having stolen a number of desks. Sentence fifteen days to Parish Prison.

Several smaller cases of drunkenness were disposed of with easy fines.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Present Court—Judge Abecke presiding.—Michael Rost, of the 19th Army Corps, attempted to let off his military ardor on people who peacefully passed his corner. He thrashed one citizen, and thought he could whip all the city. He was sent down for thirty days to cool off.

Mrs. Lee, of thoughtful-looking appearance, was found guilty of having attempted to smuggle powder and other ammunition into the Confederacy, and of having an absurd permit regarding some calico to be taken out. She denied all knowledge of the contraband. The jury, however, found against her. She was fined $10, and may in her residence. Whether going or not, for a term of thirty days. She expressed a hope that she would get something to eat, as she was sick and depending on her earnings.

H. Cushman, a dark-complexioned youth, was found guilty of having struck a negro soldier through the head with a musket. The accused had picked up the musket of a comrade and fired it off without aim and without having been ordered to do so by being loaded. The ball hit deceased above the nose and passed through the head. Mr. Mandivert urged that there was no malice, as it was plainly an accident resulting from a careless handling of the weapon. The judge said had accused stayed sober the homicide would not have occurred, and sent accused to Parkerson for five years.

J. A. Hoebting, a native of Germany, had taken a pass to go to Matamoros, and had embarked on a schooner which cleared for that port. The vessel was captured before she reached Matamoros, in a river within the Confederate limits, where she had been discharging cargo and loading cotton. The accused and the crew of the vessel were brought to New Orleans as prisoners, but the schooner was burned by the captors, who were too much annoyed by the guerrilla firing at them, and desperately tried to get her out to sea. The crew was discharged, and Hoebting was fined $300, and had to furnish a bond for good behavior.

Four negro soldiers, of the Louisiana Artillery, were tried on the charge of ill-treating and robbing a white man. Miller, white, they were on picket duty near Pass Christian. He had $40 in gold and silver and some paper money, which they took. After giving him quite a lively they advised him to go back to Dixie. They commenced to dig a grave for him, and appeared earnest in the threat to kill him, if he did not get back. He had to strike for the river to get to New Orleans. They decided over having seen the man. The judge sent them to Tortugas for four years.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Office, Thursday Evening, Jan. 12, 1864.

With a continuance of unfavorable weather the usual quietude has continued but little activity to-day, and the river, shipping continued a season, particularly in cotton, which is piled in large quantities on the levee awaiting chance of transportation, which cannot be obtained at full rates. The Exchange opened somewhat earlier, but with the limited supply of offering, there was no active settlement in their proceedings. We opened sales of first bills of exchange on New York at ½ per cent. discount, but others asked ¾ @ ¾ discount for sight of the same character. We quote sight on New York at ½ per cent. discount, but there is little demand. Sterling is unchanged, and we continue to quote 60 days' bills at 9 per cent. premium, and sight at 10 per cent. premium. Francs are unchanged, and we quote 60 days' bills at 5.20 @ 5.15, and sight at 5.10 @ 5.05. Gold is steady and unchanged, and we quote 9 per cent. premium for buying, and 10 per cent. premium for selling. Silver is in good demand, and we quote 7 per cent. premium for buying, and 8 per cent. premium for selling. Very few Mexicans made their appearance to-day. They are ready to buy at par for Gold, and are likely to be reported in Wall street as "non-commissioned." Brokers' Board is unchanged, and we quote 2 per cent. premium for both Gold and Silver. Exchange on the North is unchanged, and we quote buying at ½ per cent. discount, and selling at ½ per cent. premium. Exchange on Europe is unchanged, and we quote 60 days' bills at 9 per cent. premium, and sight at 10 per cent. premium.

Bankers' Clearing House exhibits the following transactions for the week ending to-day:

Monday	$1,000,000
Tuesday	1,000,000
Wednesday	1,000,000
Thursday	1,000,000
Friday	1,000,000
Saturday	1,000,000
Total	$6,000,000

Gold has been sold in small lots at 2 per cent. premium, and Silver at 7 per cent. premium for buying, and 8 per cent. premium for selling.

Exchange on New York is quoted at ½ per cent. discount for sight, and ½ per cent. premium for 60 days' bills.

Exchange on Europe is quoted at 9 per cent. premium for 60 days' bills, and 10 per cent. premium for sight.

Exchange on the North is quoted at ½ per cent. discount for buying, and ½ per cent. premium for selling.

Gold is quoted at 2 per cent. premium for buying, and 3 per cent. premium for selling.

Silver is quoted at 7 per cent. premium for buying, and 8 per cent. premium for selling.

Sterling is quoted at 9 per cent. premium for 60 days' bills, and 10 per cent. premium for sight.

Francs are quoted at 5.20 @ 5.15 for 60 days' bills, and 5.10 @ 5.05 for sight.

Bankers' Clearing House exhibits the following transactions for the week ending to-day:

Monday	$1,000,000
Tuesday	1,000,000
Wednesday	1,000,000
Thursday	1,000,000
Friday	1,000,000
Saturday	1,000,000
Total	$6,000,000

Gold has been sold in small lots at 2 per cent. premium, and Silver at 7 per cent. premium for buying, and 8 per cent. premium for selling.

Exchange on New York is quoted at ½ per cent. discount for sight, and ½ per cent. premium for 60 days' bills.

Exchange on Europe is quoted at 9 per cent. premium for 60 days' bills, and 10 per cent. premium for sight.

Exchange on the North is quoted at ½ per cent. discount for buying, and ½ per cent. premium for selling.

Gold is quoted at 2 per cent. premium for buying, and 3 per cent. premium for selling.

Silver is quoted at 7 per cent. premium for buying, and 8 per cent. premium for selling.

Sterling is quoted at 9 per cent. premium for 60 days' bills, and 10 per cent. premium for sight.

Francs are quoted at 5.20 @ 5.15 for 60 days' bills, and 5.10 @ 5.05 for sight.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee, Thursday Evening, January 12, 1864.

Cotton.—Market yesterday continued dull and unfavorable, and there was little or no disposition to operate, offering to-day the sentiment is very much the same, and sales are limited to 200 bales, as follows: 2 @ 3c private; 100, middling, 80 bales Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 70½ @ 71c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 71½c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 72c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 73c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 74c; 20 bales Good Ordinary at 75c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 76c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 77c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 78c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 79c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 80c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 81c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 82c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 83c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 84c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 85c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 86c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 87c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 88c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 89c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 90c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 91c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 92c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 93c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 94c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 95c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 96c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 97c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 98c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 99c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 100c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 101c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 102c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 103c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 104c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 105c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 106c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 107c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 108c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 109c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 110c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 111c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 112c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 113c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 114c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 115c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 116c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 117c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 118c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 119c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 120c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 121c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 122c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 123c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 124c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 125c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 126c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 127c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 128c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 129c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 130c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 131c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 132c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 133c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 134c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 135c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 136c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 137c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 138c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 139c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 140c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 141c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 142c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 143c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 144c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 145c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 146c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 147c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 148c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 149c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 150c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 151c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 152c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 153c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 154c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 155c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 156c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 157c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 158c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 159c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 160c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 161c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 162c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 163c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 164c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 165c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 166c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 167c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 168c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 169c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 170c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 171c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 172c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 173c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 174c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 175c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 176c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 177c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 178c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 179c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 180c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 181c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 182c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 183c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 184c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 185c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 186c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 187c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 188c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 189c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 190c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 191c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 192c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 193c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 194c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 195c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 196c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 197c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 198c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 199c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 200c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 201c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 202c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 203c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Low Middling at 204c; 20 Middling, 20 bales Good Ordinary at 205c; 20 Middling, 20