THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED) A

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries and sheet iron; also, at 11½ o'clock, on the Levee, First District, opposite Post No 25, apples.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Magazine street, sundries.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Magazine street, hams, shoulders, pork, sugar, coffee, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at Post 46, Third District, apples and potatoes.

By R. W. Montgomery, at 11½ o'clock, on the Levee, Post 42 Third District, hard coal; at 11 o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, choice apples; at 12 o'clock, at No. 19 Camp street, groceries; at 9¾ o'clock, at Plonyana Tier, potatoes and apples.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, schooner Black Bird; also, at the same time and place, a lot of ground on Elmira street.

By the Sheriff, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, bank stock.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—"The Midnight Watch," a drama which owes its interest entirely to the *denouement*, the scene being laid in the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution was presented at the Varieties last night. Mrs. Gladstone as the *Countess de Marville*, Mr. Ryer as *Pierre de la Roche*, the veteran, and Messrs. Rand and Bowers as *Duval* and *Coro* filled the chief rôles.

The interest of the evening, however, was centered in Brougham's "Pocahontas," a music al extravaganza of great wit. The absence of vocal talent in the company militates, however, against its more perfect rendition. The horn-pipe dance by Miss Sefton drew down loud applause. The march of the female Zouaves to "Dixie land" was well received by the audience. To-night will be given the tragic drama "La Tour de Neele, or the Chamber of Death," to conclude with "The Loan of a Lover."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An attractive and entertaining bill is offered at the Academy of Music to night, and the neon performance cannot but attract a large audience of all the little people of the town. The specimens of the inhabitants of Lilliput and Blefuscu, Col. Small and the other diminutive gent, who is so small as to suggest a *Foote*, are also attracting admiring and wondering spectators daily at the Museum.

C. ROUYER.—Persons wishing to get rid of their surplus old gold and old silver, should remember that C. Rouyer, of 135 Chartres street, pays a good price for both. Besides the superior workmanship with which he turns out articles in the gilding line, he also gives his attention to the manufacture and repairing of jewelry. Mr. Rouyer has also on hand a large assortment of spectacles, eye glasses and cylindrical lenses.

CITIZENS' BANK AND BANK OF AMERICA STOCKS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff, of ten shares Citizens' Bank, and forty shares Bank of America stock.

DEATH OF GEN. J. K. DUNCAN.—It is stated that Gen. J. K. Duncan, who was in command of the Forts below the river, at the battle of last April, has lately died at Murfreesboro' of disease.

R. T. Montgomery will make some important sales this day, as follows: at 9½ o'clock, at the Plonyane Tier, potatoes and apples. At 10½ o'clock, at Post 42, Third District, 209 tons coal. At 11 o'clock, ex bark Quincy, Post 25, Second District, 1930 barrels choice apples. Also, at same hour, at 87 Camp street, large sale of furniture. At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, an extensive assortment of sundry groceries, whiskies, &c.

R. Scott sells at auction this day, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Magazine street, hams, lard, pork, sugar, coffee, &c. At 11 o'clock, P. M., at Post 46, Third District, apples and potatoes. See advertisements.

By reference to advertisement in our columns it will be seen that the old house of Pinckard, Steele & Co., corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, is now stored with meats, provisions, corn, flour, potatoes, mackerel, apples, and all such goods, and that its former reputation for low prices is to be sustained.

News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published yesterday morning the following summary of news, gleaned from the Mississippi papers of the 2d, 3d and 4th:

The Natchez *Courier* of December 27 says the Mississippi river at that point was then rising at the rate of two or three feet a day.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 23 inst., after passing the militia bill.

Gen. Pemberton has advised in a general order that the women and children should leave Vicksburg, on the ground that the enemy might make a demonstration on the city at almost any hour.

Gen. Buckner, now charged with the defense of Mobile, calls upon the citizens to fill up their companies, that the companies already organized, and to form new companies, which at the moment of danger can be employed in defending the city.

LOUISIANIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR VICKSBURG.

The following is a list of casualties in the Twenty-sixth Louisiana Regiment, in the engagements near Vicksburg, on the 29th ult.:

Company A—Killed, Adolphus Martin, Dupleson Dugas and Oscar Sonier. Wounded, Napoleon Melancon and George Campbell, slightly.

Company B—Wounded, Austin Sanders, mortally.

Company C—Killed, E. Bergeron. One wounded.

Company D—Wounded, Pierre Lizette.

Company F—Killed, Evariste Thibodaux. One wounded.

Company G—Killed, J. J. Rhodes. Wounded, Mitchell and R. Afford.

Company I—Killed, Capt. C. J. Tucker. Wounded, Lieut. L. A. Leblanc, slightly.

GEN. LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

The Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* says:

The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 25th had information up to the previous evening of an important movement then being made by a part of Gen. Lee's army. Of course no details could be made, but the opinion is expressed that the results will be of a highly satisfactory character.

From Fredericksburg, at the same date, the word was "all quiet."

The enemy had nearly abandoned the Stafford Heights, retaining only a small force there to watch the movements of our army, and to conceal their town. The winter campaign in Virginia, on the part of the Federals, is finished. Unless our forces seek them on the Potomac, it is absolutely certain there will be no more fighting until the spring opens.

THE FEDERAL RAID TO DELHI.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 1st inst. says:

We saw a young man from Delhi yesterday, who contradicts the report of the Federals having burned that place. Some fifty of them crossed the Macon at Miller's Ferry and went to Delhi, where they burned the railroad depot and a car loaded with Lowells for the Government. The bridges over bayous Macon and Tensas were also burned, together with some small bridges and the depot at Dallas. We had eight hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery over there, but we have not yet heard of their doing anything to check the enemy during this raid.

THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AT OKALONA.

The *Mississippian* says:

It will be remembered that great blame was attached to our cavalry command around Okalona, at the time the Federals made a dash into that place some two weeks ago. It was even asserted that they were in sight of the enemy at the time, in greater force, yet attempted no resistance, nor even a phantom as the enemy fell back. A letter to the Mobile *Register* states that "the cavalry did not retreat lower than Egypt, and then only for orders from higher authority. That the enemy was enabled to dash into Okolona and get out with impunity, was no fault of the commander of the Confederate cavalry. The enemy was followed immediately and pressed to Pontotoc. I say with confidence that the commander of the cavalry at Okolona is a brave and discreet officer, and under the circumstances, not only did as he was ordered, but the best that could be done with the force at hand."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET.

The Richmond *Enquirer* obtains from the Washington *Chronicle*, of Tuesday, December 23, the following intelligence:

On Saturday afternoon, after mature deliberation, the President sent a joint note to Seward and Chase, to the effect that, in his best judgment, the Government could not dispense with their services, and asking them to resume the duties of their respective departments. This they have both to day done, and the Cabinet crisis is over.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The *Enquirer* has also the following:

Burnside has written Halleck a letter, in which he gives as his reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, and of Halleck, and for crossing at a point different from the one suggested by Halleck and the President, that he, Burnside, thought he discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, weakening, as he supposed, his own defense in front. He also thought that our army did not anticipate that he, Burnside, would cross his whole force at Fredericksburg, and he hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, one forces, and, he says, but for the fog and delay in building bridges, which gave us twenty-four hours to concentrate our forces in strong positions, he would certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been more decisive than if he had crossed at the other point.

He says he came very near success, and that after waiting two days for us to come out and fight him, he recrossed without loss of men or material, and adds, "to the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure of the attack I am responsible." He compliments his soldiers' fighting, offers sympathies for the dead and his prayers for the wounded, and says he is more responsible for the disaster, as he moved on this line from Warrenton rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and Halleck. He also says he moved earlier that was expected, and that Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck told him to be in no haste. He gave, in his losses, eleven hundred and fifty two killed and about nine thousand wounded, of which, he says, a large number are very slightly so, and his prisoners at seven hundred. He says the army is in good condition, and thinks the Government for its support and confidence.

THE SECOND SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 1st inst. says:

Yesterday everything was pretty quiet along the Yazoo lines. The enemy made no demonstration and an occasional shell was all that broke the calm that pervaded the valley. The enemy sent up a flag of truce in the morning to bury their remaining dead. The enemy's silence is ominous. He is evidently making extensive preparations for an advance. Bridges are no doubt being erected across the lagoons and lakes, and batteries planted in the woods. Kaufman, in his diary, spoken of elsewhere, makes mention of their having a "Fort Morgan" in the woods. Though silent they are not idle, and in a few days the bad-ended contest will be resumed with renewed vigor.

THE TRANSPORTS, RAMS AND GUNBOATS.

The same paper copies from the diary of Lieut. Kaufman, Fifty eighth Ohio Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Monday, the following list of transports, rams and gunboats in the expedition.

The transports are, the Tecumseh, War Eagle, Von Phul, Conway, D. G. Taylor, Thomas Tutt, Decatur, Empress, Die Vernon, Forest Queen, Fanny Bullitt, Crescent City, Des Moines, Cincinnati, Lady Jackson, Spread Eagle, Rocket, Belle Peairis, Louisiana, Chancellor, Sioux City, Gladiator, Northeger, Westmoreland, Sam Gaty, Continental, Emma, Ella, Isabella, Sucker State, Dacotah, Meteor, Warner, Kennett, Adriatic, Fanny Ogden, Polar Star, Nebraska, City Belle, John Roe, Perna, J. K. Bell, Van Katy, Elizabeth, Tuscosa, J. C. Swon, Eliza, Peoria, Gen. Jackson, Storm, Key West, Champion, Ed. Walsh, Iowa, Ohio Belle, Citizen, Mahon, Sunny South, Horizon, Dickey, Post Boy, Commodore Perry, Anderson, Cincinnati, Sam, Planet, City of Memphis, Omaha, U. S. Q. M. D., Champion No. 3, Ntionia, Desark, Metropolitan, J. R. Jr., Universe, Esperingle, Arabia, City of Alton, Sovereign, Luzerne, Robert Allen and Henry Williams. The rams are, Spitfire, Lioness, Monarch, Lancaster, Switzerland and Gen. Bragg. The gunboats, Carondelet, Benton, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Conestogo.

THE OPERATIONS THUS FAR.

We find in the *Mississippian* of the 4th inst., the following *resume* of the operations about Vicksburg, from the first appearance of the present Federal expedition to the 30 instant:

Since the arrival, about fifteen days ago, of a patriotic gentleman, whose name we will not give, but which is synonymous with that of the most successful general who ever trod the soil of Kentucky and Tennessee, our commanders have acted vigorously on the information he brought, and, exploring the country, and combined forces of the enemy on the Yazoo, every effort possible to be made with our resources was resorted to. As was foretold, in a few days, the fleet of some thirty four gunboats and rams and about eighty transports appeared at the mouth of the Yazoo in sight of the "City of the Hills." The following day at 1 o'clock the gunboats of the enemy had cautiously felt their way to the raft at Snyder's Bluff, about ten miles from the mouth of the Yazoo. There they found a battery, which opened fire, admonishing them that their further progress would be contested with vigor. The enemy threw a few shells and retired. In the meantime the enemy had landed about 5000 troops on the Louisiana shore, who proceeded down to the railroad opposite the city and destroyed the bridges and otherwise rendered the road unavailable, cutting off our communication in that channel with the salt mines of Lake Bistenoin, which were at that time supplying about 5000 bushels of salt daily to the C. S. Government.

Failing to reach any considerable force in their operations last Thursday week, they landed a large body of troops, estimated at 50,000, on the Yazoo, at the plantations of Mrs. Lake, Captain Johnson and Colonel Shaw. These forces proceeded through the trees to the hills which extended along the southern border of the swamp from the point at Snyder's, to a distance of two or three miles below Vicksburg, varying in distance from the Yazoo river from one to two miles, in the meandering of the stream may direct its course. The bluffs are generally quite regular, running from northeast to southwest, affording a beautiful view of the bottom, which is interspersed with lakes, and the smoke ascending through the tree tops from the enemy's camp fires.

Four days in succession the enemy having advanced to the outskirts of the woods, kept up a continual fire on our lines under the bluffs, embracing most of the distance from Snyder's to the Indian mound, only four and a half miles above Vicksburg, and on Monday last it was evident they had thrown a large force near the centre, with view of forming a flank movement in the rear of Vicksburg.

When Gen. Lee discovered their supposed intention, he ordered the light artillery to be in readiness, and withdrew the infantry from the advance line of rifle pits to others at the foot of the bluffs. This had the desired effect of drawing out the enemy from the cover of the woods. Most admirably did the Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky troops, 8000 strong, advance upon our small force. Our brave troops were admonished to hold their fire until the enemy was in short musket range, but their ardor was such—remembering the insults and sufferings endured in their prisons—that patience seemed no longer a virtue, and when within a hundred feet our rifles opened, the Third and Thirtieth Tennessee, directed a deadly fire on the foe. The artillery then shared in the engagement on both sides. The enemy advanced valiantly to within fifty yards of our rifle pits, when the well directed fire of our artillery became so rapid, in connection with our infantry, that the lines were broken, and the enemy began a precipitate retreat for the woods. The pits could contain our infantry no longer, and they rushed upon the enemy, killing and capturing, as they advanced, until they were lost in the woods, where the fight ended, our men bringing out prisoners even there. Thus closed the fight at Chickasaw Bluffs, at Snyder's Bluff, on Monday last, the enemy being completely routed, many prisoners captured, and some 1,000 killed, wounded and missing.

An informal flag of truce was sent by the enemy on Monday evening, and our sharpshooters fired upon the troops, who were ostensibly upon the ground to take off the dead and wounded, but who undertook first to obey an order to secure their artillery and small arms previous to caring for their own sufferers. It was while they were thus engaged in pillaging the field of our rightful inheritance—the spoils of war—that we fired on the unprincipled foe. Our humane troops then advanced to care for their wounded, and they were in turn fired upon by their sharpshooters, when they withdrew with the few wounded they had collected. The wounded Federals brought off by us express the belief that we were justified in firing on them, as they had no right to interfere with anything on the field.

The prisoners captured are good specimens of Western troops, and will compare favorably with our own as soldierly qualities. The greater portion are youthful in appearance.

The enemy moved from the Indian Mound on Monday night, to the vicinity of the old race track, thus extending their lines to the Mississippi, a mile and a half further south. Early Tuesday morning a force appeared in the fallen timber in front of the old race track, in the bend above the city. Our artillery on the hills above opened on them, as the infantry stationed on the flat along the edge of the timber that has been cut down to obstruct their passage. The enemy were, after a couple of hours skirmishing, forced to retire into the wood. Our ordnance on the hills above favored them with occasional shells all day.

Additional News from Southern Sources.

The *Evening Picayune* published the following additional news yesterday:

We glean the following interesting summary from late Southern papers received at this office:

The Vicksburg *Whig* states that it was Captain Bowie's company, not that of Captain Harper, which captured the Lady City, a short time since, at Carson's Landing.

President Lincoln has issued an address to Burnside's army, in which he says the result at Fredericksburg was not an error or a failure, but only an accident.

A woman, through the Louisville *Journal*, protests against the proposition to put night caps on the negroes who surrendered at Harrisville, as a disgrace to her sex.

The Secretary of War has dropped five officers belonging to the Fifty-ninth North Carolina regiment, for "prolonged and unnecessary absence from duty, and they are ordered to report as conscripts.

LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. GREGG.

On the evening of the great battle at Fredericksburg, after he had received his mortal wound, General Gregg dictated the following dispatch:

"To His Excellency Governor Pickens:

"I am severely wounded, but the troops under my command have acted as they always have done, and I hope we have gained a glorious victory. If I am to die now, I give my life cheerfully for the independence of South Carolina, and I trust you will live to see our cause triumph completely. "MAJOR GREGG."

To this Governor Pickens replied the following reply:

"To General Maxcy Gregg, Yearly House, near Fredericksburg:

"I trust God will spare you; but if you die, your glorious name will be loved throughout all time. Every South Carolina heart beats for you and your heroic men. "F. W. PICKENS."

ABOUT FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* says:

The Richmond *Examiner* takes decided ground against continuing to permit foreign consuls to exercise their functions in the Confederate States, while their own Governments flatly refuse to recognize our national independence, or even to admit our representatives within the precincts of their courts.

To which the *Mississippian* replies:

The foreign consuls have never, during our revolution, done the Confederacy any harm. Unless they interfere against us, we say, let them alone. We have yet to learn that any foreign consul has taken ground against the Southern Confederacy. If any of them ever attempt interference, hailing from whatever power they may, we have the utmost confidence that President Davis will notice the infraction. Until then, we say, let the foreign consuls alone. We have good reason to believe that more of them are for us than against us.

ATTACK UPON FEDERAL GUNBOATS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of the 23d ult., has the following:

Capt. J. N. Whitford's company pitched into the Federal gunboats on their return from Kinston to Newbern, with telling effect. Expecting the enemy to return, Capt. Whitford posted his men immediately on the bank of the river, north side, about twelve miles from Newbern, and the first boat to make its appearance was a common side wheel steam-boat, while three gunboats were a short distance in the rear. The side-wheel boat carried one gun and a number of officers and men on board. When sufficiently near the order was given to fire, and though two of the gunboats just rounded a bend in the river close by opened on Captain Whitford's small band with grape and canister, they continued to load and fire until the first boat had not men enough left to work the guns on deck, and she killed and wounded a large number of the enemy must have been killed, while not a man was hurt on our side.

Captain Whitford retired, and the boats, with their dead and wounded, proceeded on to Newbern.

The Hinds County (Miss.) *Gazette* says:

It may prove a matter of some interest to our readers to know that President Jefferson Davis, and his brother, Col Joe E. Davis, have recently purchased plantations in this county, and removed their slaves to them. Col Joe E. Davis has purchased the plantation owned and occupied for many years by Dr. Hill Catchings, the latter gentleman having removed to his place in Sunflower county. President Davis has secured a place adjoining his brother's, being the same owned and occupied for some twelve years past by James P. Smith. These plantations are between two and three miles from Bolton's Depot, on the Southern Railroad, and nearly half way between Vicksburg and Jackson. As both gentlemen own very superior plantations on the river below Vicksburg, we presume the lands just purchased are designed merely as places of refuge for negro property until the close of the war.

EXPLOITS OF HAMPTON'S CAVALRY.

The Richmond *Whig* of December 24 says:

The fact that the splendid body of cavalry under Gen. Hampton lately made another successful incursion in the enemy's lines, was briefly noticed yesterday. We are indebted to Capt. Lumpkin, who has just arrived from the scene of the exploit, for additional particulars of the exploit. On Friday last, Gen. Hampton took a detachment of five hundred from his brigade, and proceeded to Occoquan, in Prince William county, Va., and succeeded in capturing a picket post of forty men, commanded by a Federal lieutenant, and in the night detachment took enough more stray Federals to make the number of his prisoners one hundred and seventy-two. The best part of it, however, was the capture of a number of sutler's wagons, on their way to the Federal army, with about one million valuable stores for the Christmas holidays. They found almost every conceivable luxury, such as the best of liquors and cigars, sugar and coffee, and, it is barely necessary to say that they supplied the men very liberally. Every private had a pair of excellent buckskin gauntlets, and twenty hundred pair of substantial cavalry boots were also secured. Some eight or ten horses and 200 small arms are not among the least valuable of the captures. It was necessary to destroy a considerable amount of stores, owing to a want of transportation, but shortly afterward, our cavalry came upon a wagon train, consisting of thirty-two vehicles, of superior manufacture, with six fine mules attached to each, which were quickly transferred to the teams of the Confederates. These wagons were empty, and on their way to the army near Fredericksburg. Some of the cases of liquor taken from the sutlers were marked "A Christmas present for Gen. Burnside."

An important capture was made in Prince William, in the person of a notorious Federal spy by the name of Underwood. A detachment was sent to his mother's home, and search was made for him, for a time without success. The officer in command then suggested to the proprietor of opening the old lady's wardrobe, but she interposed the most vehement objections. Orders, however, must be obeyed, and with as much politeness as possible the dame was put aside, the wardrobe opened, and there stood Underwood. He was taken into custody, and sent with the other prisoners to General Hampton's camp at Stevensburg, and thence to Gordonsville.

We have some further intelligence from an officer who participated in the affair.

Hampton's command crossed the Rappahannock and went within eight miles of Manassas Junction, where they halted for the night, guarding the turnpike leading from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, some two miles above Dumfries, and cutting the telegraph wire, then proceeded toward Alexandria, capturing several picket posts between Occoquan and Occoquan. At the latter place they met the train of wagons also alluded to, which Sigel had telegraphed for. General Hampton got there just in time to ferry them over. The sutler's wagons, as already stated, were loaded with fine liquors and Christmas "fixings" for the army near Fredericksburg. A good deal of valuable property was brought off.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMY AT GRENADA BY PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The correspondent of the Mobile *News* sends the following:

Grenada, (Christmas,) 1862.—On yesterday occurred one of the grandest reviews that has ever taken place in the West. The whole army, under the immediate command of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, was placed upon review for inspection by the President and Gen. Johnston. At noon the command was marched into the entrenchments, and battle array, prepared to defend, or position, remained so until two o'clock, when the entire body moved to the spacious review ground, one mile south of town. Here the vast body was placed in four grand columns, each column extending from right to left fully a mile. At the head of each brigade was the General commanding it, accompanied by his staff, and at the end of each division, the division commander and staff; then the commanders of corps—Major Gen. Loring and Major Gen. Price—and fronting, and in the usual position, the President and his staff. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and his staff, and Lieut. Gen. Pemberton and staff, whilst floating over each regiment banners with various devices fluttered—banners old and new—tattered and torn; others untorn and unsullied. Such was the impelling and impressive scene presented to the eye when the troops were drawn up and arranged for review.

Then the President, mounted on a beautiful jet black Morgan horse, (presented to General Price,) General Johnston and Lieutenant General Pemberton, with their staffs, inaugurated the review, galloping along each column, one after another. The command then commenced marching past the President, who repeatedly removed his hat as banner after banner passed in rapid succession, as flag after flag, shattered by the shocks of war and pierced by many a bullet; the President continued uncovered longer than usual, in acknowledgment of the valor of the brave men who had supported it. It was a grand gala day, the soldiers, many of whom had marched twelve and fifteen miles, and then undergone the fatiguing review, manifesting a cheerfulness and no inconsiderable enjoyment at the presence of the Chief Executive and the distinguished soldier who reviewed them.

Great attention was attracted by Price's command, who were acknowledged by all to be the best disciplined on the field. The old General, with pride beaming in his open, manly features, turned to Gen. Johnston and asked: "General, what do you think of my men?" The chieftain replied: "What men, Gen. Price?" "Why, these boys you see passing before you. They have been called by some Generals an armed mob, and that is the popular impression by those who have never seen them." "Why," said Johnston, "for my honor, Gen. Price, I never saw better discipline, or men march more regularly." "Nor I," said Gen. Bowen, "even in the old service." As these passed the President the welkin rang with cheer after cheer, given with a cordiality that showed the Executive was held dear to the hearts of the Missouri troops. The column was passing the President for three hours, when the earthin of evening shut out the light of the day, and President Davis left the field with one half of the command still upon it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thieving Slave and Accomplices.—Mary Young, Ellen Stuart, Ann Hodges and Sarah A. Kettel were arrested on Josephine street on Thursday night, on the charge of having enticed away Mr. Frazer's slave girl Rosanna, and concealing furniture belonging to him, which the girl had stolen from him. Rosanna was herself arrested for the robbery.

Interference with an Officer.—James Quinn, f. m. c., is in custody, on the charge of interfering with officer Crane in the discharge of his duty, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning on Camp street.

Seditious.—John Collins and Charles Chalmers were arrested in the Third District on Thursday, on the charge of making use of seditious language, and assaulting the surgeon of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. The accusation is preferred against them by Col. Thorpe.

Supposed to be Stolen.—James McDonnell was arrested on the charge of having in his possession a black silk umbrella and a thick cloth cloak, supposed to have been stolen.

Stolen Property.—John Bertrand, f. m. c., was arrested on Gaiquet street, on Thursday night, on the charge of having in his possession stolen property, identified by Mr. John Henderson as his.

Feminine Cupidity.—Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Godfrey were arrested on Thursday at the corner of Religious and St. Mary streets, on the charge of robbing Edward Jouse of $100. Benjamin Brinkman was arrested on Jackson street, on the charge of being an accessory to their speculation.

Supposed Stolen Money.—Officer Rayne, of the Third District police, reports that he found a $20 bill in the possession of an idiotic girl, who did not know its value, and that he therefore took it from her and lodged it at the station, where it may be identified and claimed by the owner.

Attempt at Incendiarism.—Alice and Oscar, two slaves belonging to Mr. Audler, who resides on Broad street, in the Third District, were arrested between 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, on the charge of endeavoring to burn his house down. The fire was discovered by officers Whitley and Bynum, before any damage of consequence had occurred.

Property Found.—Officer Callahan reports having found on the levee, opposite Julia street, concealed in a water-pipe, five candles and twenty seven saddle-girths. They were deposited at the First District police station.

The Knife.—Wm. A. Sanders, f. m. c., was arrested on Thursday on the schooner Argus, lying opposite the Second District, charged by Capt. Towissey with having drawn a knife on the mate of the ship.

Concealed Weapons.—S. Benjamin was arrested on Barracks street on Thursday night, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. He had a revolver and a bowie-knife.

Marital Rigor.—Officer Landgraun of the First District police, on Thursday night, arrested Mrs. Landgraun, who is understood to be his wife, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and supplying liquor to soldiers.

Suspicious.—Peter Cook, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteers, was arrested on Terpsichore street, on Thursday night, on the charge of having been found in Mr. Frank Seymour's yard, under suspicious circumstances.

Provost Court.—Judge Peabody has announced that he will in future very rigidly punish every instance of neglect to appear in his Court to prosecute or give testimony. Witnesses, prosecutors, and witnesses, particularly all officers, are required to be present by a quarter before 8 o'clock every morning.

Unlawful Assemblage.—Sergeant Ingraham, of the First District police, reports that there was an unlawful assemblage at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, at the hotel opposite the Jackson Railroad depot.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—F. Bandanall was discharged, as it was proved that he was merely carrying the cigars as a favor from one of the officers of the vessel to the presentee. A revolver and a knife found on him were confiscated. Oscar and Alice were discharged, and it seems that the real incendiary is Oscar's grandmother, who had run away some time since. S. Benjamin was fined $25, and his arms were confiscated.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Philippa street, was fined $250 for harboring a fugitive from justice, and keeping a house of intimate reputation.

Eliza Flannigan was fined $5 for keeping a disorderly house on Gaiennie street, and procuring liquor for soldiers.

H. Long was fined $20 for resisting an officer who had come to arrest his son.

Wm. Clark was fined $10 for attempting to steal some shoes and getting into a fight about them.

Octavia Lemars was fined $5 for intemperance in act and word, especially towards conservators of the peace.

Sent to the Hospital.—A man named Nelson de Gallemore was yesterday found in a house on Dauphin street, in the Second District, in a sick and apparently dying condition, and destitute. Officer Ives had him sent to the Charity Hospital.

COMMERCIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Jan. 9, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day eight and a half dollars ($8 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., as follows, until further notice:

55 ounces of bread for ..... 20 cents.
28 " " ..... 10 cents.
14 " " ..... 5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at our police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vols and Acting Mayor.
THOS. HY. MURPHY, Secretary.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1863.

ORDERS.

In stating accounts, on forms 12 and 15, (vouchers for purchases,) the date, place of receipt, and the price of chase will be given, from which the application made, or be made, of the property as used in the signal service by such Bureau, Regiment, Battery, etc. Also, the receipts or rolls billed in, and receipts for property taken or seized under military orders, for example. One horse valued at ——, for such company of Cavalry or Artillery, or U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Thus every voucher or receipt should contain an intelligent history of such transaction, as to future ownership, place and time of application of the property, distinguishing the arms of service, Regiments or Corps, and the Departments, as Quartermaster's, Commissary, Quartermaster, etc., to which used, in order that the proper accounting officers may be enabled to apply at all claims and accounts.

Rolls of property taken or seized will be regarded through the proper Brigade Staff Officers, at posts through the Post Quartermaster, and by troops detached, direct on form 15 Rec.

Clothing will be drawn according to regulations, except in a special case, when the cause of its early worn out will be stated in the requisition. The Brigade Quartermasters will consolidate their requisitions and make them in the usual deposit form, including those of Cavalry Regiments, which will be valued by the Quartermaster's stores Requisitions for Ordnance, Cavalry saddles, Battery supplies, except horses, are sent to the Ordnance Office.

All requisitions should be approved by the commanding officer of the troops for whom the supplies are intended.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1863.

ORDERS.

To General Order No. 117, dated at these Headquarters, the following officers of the Quartermaster's Department are detailed to receive, take charge of, collectate, capitulate, stray or abandon horses, mules, wagons, carriages, parts, supplies and material, and to take charge of, and distribute water, now in the possession of officers, soldiers, and other agents of the Government, and to properly account for by such officers, and all property, viz:

First Lieutenant H. Hewins, Second Artillery, A. A. Q. M., Francesville, Ind., Fort Jackson.
First Lieutenant Aaron Kline, A. A. Q. M., Ship Island.
First Lieutenant Fred'k Rice, A. A. Q. M., Fort Pike.
Second Lieutenant M. C. Lipphit, A. A. Q. M., Fort McComb.
First Lieutenant F. A. Batt, A. A. Q. M., Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip.
Major B. A. Carpenter, A. A. Q. M., Thibodaux, and Western Railroad.
Lieutenant Colonel L. Colburn, A. A. G. M., Jackson Railroad and adjacent country.
Lieutenant J. J. Leonard, Assistant Quartermaster, Vicksburg and vicinity.
Captain E. A. Morse, A. Q. M., Baton Rouge.
Captain Hodge, A. Q. M., Carrollton.
Captain T. B. Dibnee, A. Q. M., Staff of Major General Commanding Division.
Major A. C. M. Pennoyer, A. Q. M., Staff of Major General Commanding Department.
Lieut. A. C. M. Shipley, A. A. Q. M., New Orleans and vicinity.

Officers who wish to purchase Government horses can draw after twenty five days about, by an order on order on their Payrolls for the amount, with a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, from the officer receiving horses. Mules or other means of transportation under this order, will report at the end of the month, and description of cases of property, to the Quartermaster. The officers named are authorized to use the usual order for transportation, upon their commanding officers, Quarts and Provost Marshals General, to execute this order.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Col. A. Q. M. C. Chief Quarte master.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on the 15th, to furnish one thousand cords of Wood for the use of the Quarter Guards.

Each proposal will state clearly the quantity and quality of the wood it is proposed to furnish, and if what point the party will deliver it. The envelopes will be marked on the outside "Proposals for Wood," and may be sent in at any hour up to the time fixed above.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 2, 1863.

All Confederate Prisoners of War on Parole in this city or vicinity will immediately report to Captain Jno. Clark, Provost Marshal, 137 Carondelet street, to be registered for exchange.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and A. D. C.,
Provost Marshal General Dept. of Gulf.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, Jan 8 1863.

All Confederate Prisoners of War on parole in this city or vicinity will immediately report to Captain Jno. Clark, Provost Marshal, 137 Canal street, to be registered for exchange.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and A. D. C.,
Provost Marshal General Dept. of Gulf.

LICENSES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, January 9th, 1863.

THE TAX on Professions, Trades, &c., and on Carts, Drays and other vehicles, is now due, and payable at this office.

All persons who neglect to get Licenses during this month will be liable to a penalty.

JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.

Mackerel—Just Received.

125 KITS Extra No. 1 Mackerel, 1862, put up to order, for sale by

J. S. VALENTINE & CO.,
41 Common st.

Cotton.

TWENTY-EIGHT BALES just received per steamer Iberville. For sale by

BOWER & GARNER,
Nos. 7 and 9 Poydras street.

Louisiana Bank,

New Orleans, January 7, 1863.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House on MONDAY, 26th inst., from 11 o'clock to 1 P. M.

JAS. E. MONTEUCIL, Cashier.

Received and for Sale

BY

JAMES GONEGAL,

(Successor to Woodman & Bement,)

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER COMMON AND MAGAZINE STS.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark A C Adams, Hemminway, for New York, G A Fosdick & Co.
Bark Robert, Carty, for Cadiz, G A Fosdick.
Bark Dorothia, Deverraux, for New York, G W Wyman & co.
Brig C F O'Brien, Wiley, for New York, G A Fosdick.
Brig D Maloney, Steelman, for Philadelphia, G A Fosdick.
Schr Harriet Wood, Duncan, for Matamoros, Master.
Schr Sarah B James, Halsey, for New York, Master.

ARRIVED YESTER. Y.

Schr Sarah Bladen, from the Coast—1d diet.
Schr Flora, from Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr Helen, from the Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr Mackerel, from the Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr Pearl d'Italie, from the Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr Star, from the Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr Burgis, from Coast, to master—2d diet.
Schr Aviador, from Coast, to master—2d diet.
Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—2d diet.
Lugger Telegraph, from Coast, to master—2d diet.
Lugger Endeavor, from Coast, to master—2d diet.

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge.
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast.
Morning Light, McQuoid, from Donaldsonville.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Ticonderoga, Pike, from Vera Cruz.
Brig Maonie Scudder, from Matamoros, to master.

EXPORTS