THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,903.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 18, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. S. Croast, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his auction store No. No. 96 Royal street, furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, cotton cards; at 12 o'clock, M., on the Levee, at Post 37, Third District, potatoes; also, at 10 o'clock, at Delta Warehouse 212 barrels flour.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11½ o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, eggs; also, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Elliott's yard, on Perdido, between Baronne and Philippa streets, 40 head fine mules; also at 11½ o'clock, at Home Warehouse, on Fulton near Poydras street, 2880 gallons coal oil.

No one should leave the city until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small pox fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

We are requested to call the attention of grocers and dealers in flour to the auction sale advertised by D. E. Morphy for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street.

Dealers in cotton and cotton brokers should attend R T Montgomery's sale of 250 bales this day, (Friday) the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, at saleroom, 93 Camp street. The above lot consists of desirable grades. Samples for examination at sale.

NEW HAMS, CHAMPAGNE.—E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, has just received 50 tierces new hams of a choice description. The same house advertises 50 baskets of Le Legard & Co's champagne, in quart and pint bottles

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The various sales by R T. Montgomery this day, Friday, the 18th instant, should be attended by the different trades at 10½ o'clock, at Doctor Elliott's yard, on Perdido, between Baronne and Philippa streets, 40 head fine young mules just arrived from Missouri. At 11½ o'clock, at the Home Warehouse on Fulton near Poydras streets, 2880 gallons coal oil. Also, at 11½ o'clock, at Delta Warehouse, 21 barrels eggs At 1 o'clock, at saleroom, 93 Camp street, 250 bales cotton

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OLD COPPER, BRASS, IRON, &c.—See Mr. Mark Charles' card in another column.

Death of Manuel White.

It will be seen by an obituary announcement elsewhere, that this old and esteemed citizen died, in this city yesterday, in the eightieth year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but had resided in Louisiana for the period of eixty-three years. He was for many years one of the leading and most successful merchants of New Orleans. Of late he had lived in retirement from mercantile business, making his principal residence on Deer Range Plantation, in the parish of Plaquemines.

At one time Mr White occupied a conspicuous and influential position in relation to political affairs. The political history of Louisiana is illustrated by his agency in events which were productive of important consequences—His connection, while a member of the Louisiana Senate, with the United States Senatorial election which resulted in the defeat of Duncan F. Kenner, the Whig candidate, and of John Slidell, the Democratic candidate, and the choice of Pierre Soulé, is well known, and this is not the place to minutely recall its circumstances. Yet never, perhaps, did any one participate in politics and leave a record which friends might have less cause for guarding from criticism, or enemies less reason for exposing to the public gaze. In public, as in private life, Mr. White was distinguished for integrity and fair dealing. His social virtues, his goodness of heart, were on all hands gratefully attested. It is meet that, after living so long, honestly and usefully, he should die honored and lamented.

The Moral Element of Finance.

Writers on financial subjects are constantly falling into mistakes by omitting the moral element from their calculations. They are too apt to regard such subjects as belonging exclusively to mathematics, and to consider that they have completed a demonstration in presenting certain statistical facts and mathematical ratios. Such a theory is no doubt very tempting to men of positive intellectual tendencies. It may be conceived with what delight, a delight akin to poetical ecstacy, those positivists might contemplate the beautiful simplicity of a vision of political economy standing, like a statue of Minerva, upon a basis of mathematical truth. Were this vision realized an end would be put to debate and speculation on all questions of finance. Those questions would have none of their present complexity. The simple statement of a financial proposition, in the presence of admitted material data, would be no more open to dispute than the enunciation of a proposition in Euclid. But in practical affairs connected with finance, this pleasant exactness is soon disarrayed and obscured by the intrusion of the moral element, with its demand for the recognition of a class of facts, subtle, evasive, often capricious, and always protesting against exact measurement.

In documentary as well as private disquisitions, both North and South, regarding paper money, we meet with arguments resting on the assumption that prices and currency are in a fixed proportion to each other. This treatment of the subject ignores an essential basis of every species of circulating credite, namely, public confidence. confidence must go along with circulation. Indeed circulating paper in this case is only circulating confidence. But this confidence is a very complex thing, the thorough analysis of which may be reckoned an impossibility. It is far from being solely the result of a calculation of immediate or ultimate financial value. It is liable to infinite modifications by the influence of political opinion, of national sentiment, of prejudice, of fanaticism, of hope, fear, love, antipathy. How irresistibly all these moral affections may operate to affect the relations between a Government currency and prices, especially in a period of conflict when minds are unusually excited and prone at once to extreme credulity and extreme skepticism, may readily be conceived.

But feelings of a more ordinary character will frequently disturb that arithmetical proportion which is supposed by some to exist between prices and currency. When currency is rapidly increased, prices are generally found to increase yet more rapidly. Holders are confident of enhancing prices, and are willing to wait and avail themselves of the highest market; buyers are fearful of rates going higher, and are anxious to purchase at once. On the other hand, if there is a contraction of the currency, a similar apprehension urges the holder to sell before the lowest market is reached; and thus again the arithmetical equilibrium between prices and currency may be disturbed.

Before dropping the subject, it may not be amiss to note an interesting question which has been raised regarding a redundant circulation It has been asked if there is such a thing as redundancy in this connection. It does not matter, it is argued, what material is employed for measuring value. A strip of paper may ascertain a yard of cloth as well as a wand of gold. Enlarge the measure, and you enlarge the value that it measures. Inflate the currency, and a larger amount is required for the exchange of commodities; that is all. This theory would, perhaps, be not only plausible but valid, if domestic finances were in nowise affected by foreign trade, and if a national currency were securely sheltered from the storms of war and political agitation. The only country that ever enjoyed, for a considerable period, this sort of tranquillity and seclusion, was the Chinese Empire. There the Imperial paper currency is said to have flourished in gorgeous luxuriance, until its basis was shaken in the present century by the irruption of foreign commerce and the shock of foreign arms. It would seem, then, that a national paper currency, as a permanent institution, can hardly be conceived without the conditions of a Chinese wall and a perpetual embargo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—Jas. Andrew, who keeps a military store here, was tried yesterday for contravening military orders. He admitted that he had received nine pair of Colt's revolvers of different sizes, which were shipped to him with a Customhouse permit, by his brother-in-law, from a Western city. The weapons were confiscated and accused discharged.

John Gallagher got drunk and signed the articles to make himself a soldier, in a recruiting office. He was not fit for a soldier and would not go down to the barracks. He was dismissed.

Fred. Hauter, a grocer, charged a soldier named Bennet with having bought from him a quantity of groceries, etc, for a supper which he intended to give to some non-commissioned officers in camp near by, and with swindling him out of the pay. The accused was evidently an educated and talented man, who puts his talent to a bad use. He tried in convicting himself to convict the grocer of having sold him and another soldier liquor. Bennet was sent to Tortugas at hard labor for one year. The bill contracted with the grocer amounted to $97, and several witnesses said that they saw accused have several hundred dollars in cash about the time of the operation.

Sergeant Kiphart, on recruiting service, for furnishing citizens' clothes to two soldiers of the 167th New York regiment and causing them to be enlisted in the 2d Louisiana cavalry, was sent to Ship Island for one year. The soldiers were sent to their regiment to forfeit 5 months' pay.

First District Court.—Judge Hiestand.—The case of Lorenzo Saliba, charged with the murder of Corona, came up again. Accused was on trial a few days ago, but the jury could not agree. Messrs. Abel and Mendiverri moved to have the next trial postponed until next month when a new set of jurors would be drawn. Mr. Mendiverri figured up to the Court, that of the jurors for this month there would not be enough left to make up a jury, after deducting those who had served on the last jury or were or could be challenged. The case was continued.

Edward Sewell, a youth, who was charged with having cut another youth in the neck, endangering his life. Some lengthy talk was had that the party who was cut had himself registered as an enemy. The affair occurred on October 5th, 1863. The name of the wounded youth is Th Brode After hearing the evidence the Judge discharged the accused.

Jacob Neff, was charged with having embezzled $20 collected as cabhire when a driver for Mr. Moreau. The defense was, that accused did not keep any money belonging to Mr. Moreau, that he only kept such sums as he extorted from passengers above the rates allowed by law. The court held that if the jury found from the evidence such to be the fact, they must acquit accused. The verdict was "not guilty."

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont.—Anna Peters, Louisa Johnson, Mary Josephine and Mary Smith were sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each, for disturbing the peace of Burgundy street.

Joseph Portugaere, for disturbing the butchers in the market, was fined $10.

A number of cases of little import were disposed of and the court adjourned.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

Dramatic.

We have seen much worse representations of the Merry Wives than was given here last night. Yet it would be arrant nonsense, transcending the bounds of decent flattery, to say that it was not attended by many and grave shortcomings.

Dan Setchell's Falstaff was, in many respects a clever imitation of Hackett's. His "make up" was artistic and in due keeping with stage traditions. He disguised and merged his personality into the character with more than usual success. He seemed to balk occasionally in the reading and missed now and then the true Falstaffian emphasis which Hackett knows how to give with such telling effect. But on the whole the personation was creditable, and showed more comedy talent of a higher order, perhaps, than Setchell has yet exhibited. He may yet, possibly, become one of our few successful delineators of Falstaff.

Lawrence Barrett's Ford was remarkable for its independence. He managed to depict the extravagances of a perplexed and jealous husband without divesting the character of all dignity. This, though according to the play, is a delicate task which few accomplish.

Mr. Baker's Doctor Caius was artistic and discreet, as his personations usually are.

The Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page of Mrs. Baker and Viola Barrett were not wanting in spirit and general cleverness. But Miss Sefton's Anne Page was far short of the piquancy properly belonging to the part.

Mr. Campbell's Slender was by no means bad. He showed no small discrimination in making the part amuse without being low and clownish.

The play would doubtless bear repetition.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the noon entertainment of yesterday by the circus drew a crowded attendance, and every performance gives proof of the enduring popularity of the amusements of the circle as combined and presented at the Academy.

FROM MEXICO.—A Mexican gentleman, just arrived by way of the Rio Grande, from the interior cities of Mexico, informs the *Picayune* that on the 13th of November General Comonfort, being on the road between San Luis and Queretaro, at a place called Chamaquero, between Celaya and San Miguel de Allende, with his staff and a small escort, was attacked by 300 of the Imperialist party, and in the affair the General and two of his aids were killed. Gen. Uraga has been appointed his successor.

Prison Reports.

Received at the Custom House December 15, Howard DeWitt, Twenty fourth Texas Battalion, from Hospital; A A. Coslit, John C. Bennett, First Texas Cavalry, from Hospital; Wm. McNab, Ninth Louisiana, from Hospital.

Released unconditionally at Baronne street Prison, B. B. Troop, Surgeon Twenty-fourth Texas Battalion; John Hunt, an enlisted man of the Twenty-fourth Texas Battalion, acting as hospital steward at the time of his capture at Mustang Island.

This release is made, says the New Orleans *Times*, in pursuance of the cartel by which surgeons and hospital stewards are not to be held as prisoners of war.

Trade and Supply Districts of Louisiana.

The Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department, for the Fifth Special Agency, Mr. Benj. F. Flanders, officially announces the following limits of the Trade and Supply Districts in Louisiana:

TRADE DISTRICTS.

Parishes Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne and Lafourche.

SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

Parishes St. Mary, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupée.

In connection with this announcement, the Special Agent calls attention to the subjoined extracts from the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 11th September, 1863:

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE OR ESTABLISH TRADE STORES—TO WHOM AND HOW MADE.

As aforesaid, persons of well-ascertained loyalty, desiring to continue or establish trade stores therein, may make application in writing to the proper Supervising Special Agent, or to such Assistant Special Agent as he shall designate for that purpose, setting forth the locality of the proposed trade store, and will make and attach to such application an affidavit that he is in all respects true to the Government of the United States; that he will faithfully conform to the Proclamations and orders of the President of the United States and of the Military Governors and Generals exercising authority under him, and to Departmental Regulations authorized by law, and that he will at times, by his conduct and conversation, and by every other means he can properly use, aid in suppressing the rebellion and restoring obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Supervising Special Agent, or the officer designated by him, will inquire into the character of the applicant and circumstances of the locality, and if deemed expedient, will authorise him to sell at said trade store an amount of goods per month specified in the Authority. * * * *

Every trader, before receiving his authority shall be required to execute a bond to the United States in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the agent granting the authority, conditioned that he will not transport goods to any place other than to said trade store, or engage directly or indirectly in any prohibited trade; and that no part of the goods transported by him shall, with his knowledge or assent, or by his connivance, be so used or disposed of as to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents: and also conditioned that no military, naval, or civil officer, or person prohibited by law or by order of the President, or of military or naval commanders having proper authority, from being interested in the property purchased or sold by him, shall be so interested therein.

PRODUCTS MAY BE PURCHASED UNDER PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS

All proper and loyal persons may apply in the prescribed form to the proper Supervising Special Agent, or an Assistant Special Agent designated by him, for authority to purchase, for money other than gold or silver, any of the produce of the country within the lines of National military occupation in his agency, except when prohibited by order of the General Commanding Department or other special military order, and to transport the same to market; and—on making and filing with such agent an affidavit, in the prescribed form, and executing a bond with penalty and sureties to be approved by said agent, and conditioned that he will pay or secure all fees required by regulations, that he will not purchase products at any place other than that named by the authority, or engage directly or indirectly in prohibited trade, and that no military, naval, or civil officer, or person prohibited by law or by order of the President, or of military or naval commanders having proper authority, from being interested in the property purchased, shall be so interested therein—the Supervising Special Agent, or Assistant Special Agent designated by him, if he deems it expedient, may authorize the proper officer to permit, on payment or security of the prescribed fees, the purchase and transportation of products as applied for, except articles prohibited. Upon presentation of such Authority to any officer named in Regulation VI, he may issue a permit for the purchase, transportation and sale of produce specified, in pursuance of the terms of the Authority; but before delivering it, he will require the prescribed fees to be paid, or a bond therefor to be executed to the United States with penalty, and sureties approved by him, conditioned that the fees for each shipment made under the permit shall be paid to him or some other proper officer at the time or within ten days after such shipment shall be made; and that immediately after the making of any shipment by land or water under the permit, notice of such shipment shall be forthwith given to the officer issuing the permit, which notice shall specify the date and place of shipment, and contain or be accompanied by a description of the property and the marks thereon, and a statement of its destination and the route thereto, and that upon its arrival at any port where there is an officer of customs, a similar report shall be forthwith made to him. If any person obtaining a permit, and paying the fees therefor, shall purchase or transport no merchandise under the same or less quantity than is permitted, the fees paid, or the proper proportion thereof, shall be refunded on application and due showing, to the proper Supervising Special Agent.

Any neglect on the part of the person permitted to purchase and transport, or of any one acting for him, to comply with Regulations and Local Rules, or with the conditions of the bond to the permit officer, shall work immediate forfeiture of all rights under the authority or permit, and any property purchased or transported under the same after such neglect shall be forfeited to the United States.

The Warlike Preparations of Russia.

[From the N. Y. Herald]

Russia is getting ready for war. Her preparations for such an event are immense The promotions of officers in the armies have been very great in order to supply by advancement a full complement of officers of an inferior grade All leaves of absence are refused, all absent officers recalled An immense army is fully equipped and put on a war footing in the Caucasus. Another large army is encamped in Finland, while the regular or "active" army is being immensely reinforced. The whole machinery of the Russian Government is brought to bear to aid the War and Navy Departments of that empire. On all sides may be seen evidence that Russia expects war in the spring, and also that she is determined to subdue the Poles. By an overwhelming display of force the Czar perhaps imagines that he may terrify his enemies; but it must be noticed that France is quite ready to attack Russia the moment the season shall have arrived. France is always on a war footing, and the preparations of the Czar will not cause Napoleon to abandon any idea of attack he may have conceived. If Russia has numbers of iron-clad gunboats, France has a greater number of more formidable vessels; in fact, it is not any display of force on the part of Russia which will avert a war if Napoleon decides upon one.

There is every probability that in case of a conflict Prussia would side with Russia, while Austria, as the participator in the robbery of Poland, would have to side with those Powers France would not attack them unaided. She would have Italy and Spain at her side, and, with her own immense forces, her chances for victory would be very great. All these considerations may cause the Czar at the last moment to adopt a peaceful method of solving the Polish question; but we fear there is little hope of this, and are inclined to look upon a war as inevitable

Attempted Elopement of an Old Man of Fifty with a School Girl.

A man fifty years age, the proprietor of a rag shop, attempted on Thursday, (Thanksgiving day) to elope with a young miss of thirteen years, the daughter of a wealthy resident of Chicago. He called at the house and took her out to ride. The carriage drove leisurely round two or three squares, and finally stopped in front of the Catholic Church. A brother of the young lady, a young man, was on their track, intent upon protecting his beloved sister from any snare. By the time the old man of fifty and the innocent little girl of thirteen had alighted upon the sidewalk, preparatory to their appearance before the hymenal altar, the whole affair flashed across the young man's mind—he could now understand many acts of his sister, that had before been as an enigma to him. Now he had a realizing sense of the old man's intentions, which were nothing less than that of marrying his sister.

The brother stepped in front of the old deceiver, as he was approaching the church door, and presenting a revolver, told him that if he did not return his sister to her home, at once, he would blow him through—that he would sooner follow his sister to her grave than see her married to him The old man began to argue the case—the little Miss cried from a sense of fear or exposure, or both, and as the old fellow still stealthily pursued his steps towards the door, he was stopped by the young man, who insisted that he could not take another step, except it be at the peril of his life.

The organ was playing in vain, and in vain was the altar lighted up. The trio got into the carriage together, the brother and sister upon the back seat, the disappointed lover sitting alone. Scarcely a word was spoken on the way from the church to the house. The old man looked morose and sullen; the girl wept bitterly when she realized the fatal error which she was about voluntarily falling into, and the young man apparently enjoyed the satisfaction of having saved his sister from the clutches of one whom he despised. After the party alighted from the carriage, the old man took from his anticipated bride some of the articles of dress which he had presented to her, and made tracks for his rag shop.

ADVANTAGES OF BAD WRITING. — Among recent English literary gossip is the following:

At the harvest home at Slaugham, Sussex, the chairman said Dean Hook had preached them a magnificent sermon. Before the dean went home he asked leave to print it, telling him he thought they could sell a hundred, and offered to copy out the sermon plain for the printers. The dean made answer and said that would never do, he would write it out badly himself. Upon his asking the dean why, he explained that if the copy was plain it would be put into the hands of the worst compositors; whereas if it was written badly the best hands would get it, and the work would be better done. In confirmation of this, we add that, once upon a time, conversing with Robert Sothey, the poet, we alluded to his particularly neat and legible handwriting, saying, that, of course, he must have little trouble in correcting his 'proofs.' His reply was, 'On the contrary, I write so well that my copy is given, as equal to, print, among the apprentices, who are careless and incompetent, and make scores of blunders when they set it up.' Lord Brougham, on the other hand, writes almost illegibly, and his manuscript goes to the best compositors, who have brains and skill to make out its meaning, and are paid one third extra for deciphering it.

The manifestos of the Rationalistic party in the Church of England, in particular the Essays and Reviews, and the works of Bishop Colenso, have given a great impulse to the literary activity of the English clergy. Soon after the appearance of the Essays and Reviews, both the High and the Low Church parties opposed to that famous volume a collection of seven treatises on the same subject, prepared by the ablest men Another collective work against the Rationalistic tendencies is now announced, which is to be the joint product of the best Biblical scholars of all parties. It is a new Bible work, intended to be a kind of authoritative interpretation of the Scriptures for the members of the Church of England.

Count Walewski, who is believed to be the son of Napoleon I. by a Polish lady whose name he bears, does not now hold any official situation in France, and is employing his enforced leisure in writing a very anti-Russian "History of Poland." He is said to have a large quantity of hitherto unknown documents and papers. The Count, who has been Foreign Minister to England, was born in 1810, and has written several politico-historical pamphlets and several successful dramas.

Sir Bulwer Lytton is reported to be engaged on a new drama for Mr. Fechter. If the author of "Richelieu" writes as good a play as that, or as successful a one (to say nothing of its merits) as "The Lady of Lyons," there will be another valuable acquisition to the dramatic literature of our time, evoked by the enterprize of Mr. Fechter.

"Fine feathers make fine birds"—except when applied with tar.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T Vennard Presiding.—Mary Conway, a well well dressed, good-looking, but saucy young woman, was brought up yesterday on the charge of having disturbed the peace and dignity of this State, and city of New Orleans, by insulting the majesty of a police officer in the discharge of his duty, and applying unseemly epithets to Mrs. Ross, who appeared as a prosecuting witness. The Recorder has a fatal memory, and recognized in the accused the same person who had been arrested and brought before him on the charge of having insulted a lady in the City Railroad Cars.

At that time she tried to make it appear that politics had something to do with the charge, and that she was a patriotic martyr for the Union cause. She then promised the Recorder to bring vouchers for her respectability and good character. His Honor reminded accused of her failure to comply with her promise, and under the instigation of evidence of the new charge, sent her for four months to the Workhouse, "as a vagrant."

The colored boy James Jefferson, who was shivering in the wet and cold last night, and suffering from the pangs of hunger, was provided with a home in the House of Refuge.

James Reynolds was fined $10 for settling his charge of assault and battery against John Hagan. The case was then sent to the Criminal Court. Bail $500.

The colored man, Ned Greenwall, a vagrant and thief, who was shot yesterday by officer Gernon, when trying to escape, was sent to the workhouse for six months

Alexander A Boyd was required to give $6000 bail to answer the charge of embezzlement to the amount of $5000, intrusted to him as G. P Phinney alledged, on the 9th of October 1863 The case is fixed for December, 23d instant.

A Winter Thought.

Like the depths of the wood when October is cold,
By the sleep of the frost turned to purple and gold,
Are the virtues of heart, mind and tender, that owe
All their beauty and brightness to sorrow and woe.

Like the pine on the mountain unchanged by the frost,
When the bough is true and maple their verdure have lost,
In the heart of a friend that is steadfast and true
We see the tears of misfortune our pathway bedew

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863.

The week closes to-day with a quiet money market Exchange ruling at about last evening's quotations, and Specie at a somewhat higher range, at least for Gold. Our cotton market closes at figures showing an improvement on last Thursday's prices of about 2c ⅌ lb in Middling, and 1@2c in the lower grades; this may, in a great degree, be attributed to light receipts, this week's arrivals, deducting the amount that came to hand on the 16th, but was not then included in the tables, amounting to only 1886 bales, 222 of which were from Matamoros The remaining 1664 bales by the river in the 6 days, or 277 bales per day, on an average. Another large army is encamped in Finland, while the regular or "active" army is being immensely reinforced. The whole machinery of the Russian Government is brought to bear to aid the War and Navy Departments of that empire. On all sides may be seen evidence that Russia expects war in the spring, and also that she is determined to subdue the Poles. By an overwhelming display of force the Czar perhaps imagines that he may terrify his enemies; but it must be noticed that France is quite ready to attack Russia the moment the season shall have arrived. France is always on a war footing, and the preparations of the Czar will not cause Napoleon to abandon any idea of attack he may have conceived. If Russia has numbers of iron-clad gunboats, France has a greater number of more formidable vessels; in fact, it is not any display of force on the part of Russia which will avert a war if Napoleon decides upon one.

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The manifestos of the Rationalistic party in the Church of England, in particular the Essays and Reviews, and the works of Bishop Colenso, have given a great impulse to the literary activity of the English clergy. Soon after the appearance of the Essays and Reviews, both the High and the Low Church parties opposed to that famous volume a collection of seven treatises on the same subject, prepared by the ablest men Another collective work against the Rationalistic tendencies is now announced, which is to be the joint product of the best Biblical scholars of all parties. It is a new Bible work, intended to be a kind of authoritative interpretation of the Scriptures for the members of the Church of England.

Count Walewski, who is believed to be the son of Napoleon I. by a Polish lady whose name he bears, does not now hold any official situation in France, and is employing his enforced leisure in writing a very anti-Russian "History of Poland." He is said to have a large quantity of hitherto unknown documents and papers. The Count, who has been Foreign Minister to England, was born in 1810, and has written several politico-historical pamphlets and several successful dramas.

Sir Bulwer Lytton is reported to be engaged on a new drama for Mr. Fechter. If the author of "Richelieu" writes as good a play as that, or as successful a one (to say nothing of its merits) as "The Lady of Lyons," there will be another valuable acquisition to the dramatic literature of our time, evoked by the enterprize of Mr. Fechter.

"Fine feathers make fine birds"—except when applied with tar.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship Mississippi, Talbot, for New York.
Bark Pawnee, Johnston, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr Alba, Stacey, for New York, G A Fosdick
Schr L'Eclair, Fiaoria, for Ship Island, in ballast, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship John & Albert, Gorham, 18 days from Boston, to master—1st district, 18
Bark Sachem, Atkins, 18 days from Boston, to master—1st district, 24
Schr Ursulines, Grimaldi, from Coast, to master
Schr Désiré, Blanchi, from St James Parish, to master
Sloop Julia Dean, Kelley, from Plaquemine, to master—2d district
Sloop Tonnerre, Vennoris, from St James Parish, to A Sarcia
Steam barge Great Eastern, Evans, from Lafourche

STEAMBOATS.

Belle Creole, Whitmore, from Lafourche
Mittie Stephens, Godden, from Fort Hudson
Ida May, Pratt, from Natchez
Jennie Rogers, McCloud, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Leviathan, Crowell, from the Passes—Brought up ship John & Albert and bark Sachem

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Jemidi, (British) from Liverpool, to master
Bark Investigator, Carver, from New York, 3d inst
Bark Brookman, from Matamoros
Bark Old Hickory
Brig Biebal
Brig Ariel, from Philadelphia
Schr Mary Campbell, from Brazos Santiago
Schr Henry Ward, (British) from Vera Cruz
Schr Eleanor, from Brazos Santiago
Schr Chas Heubervouth, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—851 bales cotton 248 bbls sugar 1 bbl tallow
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Pawnee—4 bales cotton 4 do rags 344 hhds sugar 377 bbls molasses
NEW YORK—Per schr Alba—5 bales cotton 152 bbls molasses 712 hhds sugar 115 bbls do 3 bales hides

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship John & Albert—11,000 shs cots to U S Quartermaster
BOSTON—Per bark Sachem—516 bbls pork 1564 bbls flour 100 ice hams 390 bbls onions 100 bbls whisky 720 bbls beans 150 do hominy 50 do vinegar 245 kegs candles 300 kegs soap 550 bags bread 156 bbls do to U S Quartermaster

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST JAMES PARISH—Per schr Désiré—400 shs corn to H Tebaut 2 hhds sugar 37 bbls molasses Olivier & Duplantier—100 do do 6 hhds sugar P Maspero—2 bbls pecans P Plaisant
COAST—Per schr Ursulines—450 bbls corn 300 pkgs sugar to order
ST JAMES PARISH—Per sloop Tonnerre—19 hhds sugar 2 bbls molasses to E L Skiff & co—2 hhds sugar R Hunter
PLAQUEMINE—Per sloop Julia Dean—36 bbls molasses to J Kelley
LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Belle Creole—34 hhds sugar to C Kock—66 do Capt Cuggers—8 do do 2 bbl molasses R C Moore—34 half do do 3 hhds cotton J Barker—1 bale do F Gantt—5 hhds sugar 37 bbls molasses O Meier—40 cords to order
FORT HUDSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—55 bales cotton 181 shs cotton in seed to Fibs & Jones—1 bale cotton F J Dalton—7 hhds sugar F Maspero—1 half bbls molasses F A Girard & co—sundries to order
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Ida May—946 bales cotton to J Urquhart—36 do J Deynoodt—23 do H W Taylor—45 do F H Rose—79 do J N Jackson—25 do Meyer & Deutch—87 shs cotton in seed Graham, Hodges & co—1 do do 31 bales cotton A S Mansfield—Total cotton, 641 bales
LAFOURCHE—Per barge Great Eastern—15 bbls molasses to J Barker—158 do corn 33 do potatoes to order
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—167 hhds sugar 377 bbls molasses to McNeal Value & co—11 do do 3 hhds sugar D Bouligny—100 shs corn and sundries to order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.

19 hhds sugar 3 bbls molasses to A Laforeat—36 hhds sugar J C Rees—74 do 30 bbls molasses 18 bags cotton seed J G E Tyler—2 do Lapene & Ferre—45 bbls molasses L Bujac—2 do W Douglas—73 hhds sugar M H Stoinberg—6 do Brott & Davis—2 do W H Attel—17 do T J Dize—24 do do 84 bbls molasses 21 bags cotton seed 35 hides to order

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LEWIS BAKER.....STAGE MANAGER.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 18, 1863
Second and last night of Shakespeare's renowned Comedy
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
Or, FALSTAFF IN LOVE.

☞ To-morrow Evening — First night of the entirely new Play, which has been obtained at great expense from the author, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, written by Augustin Daly, and produced in New York and London by Miss Bateman, and pronounced "The Great Success of Two Continents." It will be mounted with appropriate Scenories, Costumes and Accessories, together with the large staff of auxiliary talent. dec18

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPALDING & ROGERS.....PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 18, 1863.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
Great Success of MLLE LOLA LEHMAN
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WONDERS.

☞ Great preparations are being made for the HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.
☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.
☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M. Doors open at 8½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M dec18

New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, 19th inst, at 8 A. M.
FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship U.S.Q. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, carrying the United States mails, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
dec14 A. MOULTON, Agent, No. 31 Natchez street

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, C. L. Sellsbury, master, L. Bourchereau, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
J. M. HALL,
dec 1 1m Corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL PACKET Company's Steamer BEN. FRANKLIN, Capt. Henry Conant, will leave hereafter every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate Coast Landings.
Returning will leave Baton Rouge THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and MONDAY, at 12 M., punctually coming down the Coast in daylight.
Passengers and shippers will please provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board.
J. M. Reif will be on the landing at the foot of Bienville street, daily, to receive and receipt for freight.
JOHN A. STEVENSON, Agent,
3dec 1m No. 63 Front Levee street.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
NEW ORLEANS, December 17, 1863.
[Extract]
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 515.

7. The importation into this Department of powder, small shot (for sporting purposes) and percussion caps is prohibited, except in cases where permits may be given from these Headquarters, and all imports of such articles must be consigned to the chief ordnance officer of the Department.
The sale of such articles, within the limits of the Department, may take place only with the permission of the Provost Marshal General of the Department, who will fix the price at which such sales shall be made.
By command of Major-General BANKS
G. NORMAN LIEBER,
dec18 A. A. Adjutant General.

MARK CHARLES,
DEALER IN
Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Rags, Wool and Pelts,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 164 and 166 Magazine street, New Orleans.
dec18 1m

New Hams.

50 tierces New Uncanvassed Sugar-cured Hams, strictly choice.
Just received and for sale by
E. S. KEEP,
dec18 2t 62 Poydras street.

FOUGERA'S
Dragees and Syrup of Iron.
(PYROPHOS