THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
In 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Weekly Paper, one copy (weekly)..... 5

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice (writing) before they can be allowed to discontinue.

Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, furniture.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Magazine street, beef, pork, hams, cheese, butter, apples, potatoes, &c.

By T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the New Eagle Bonded Warehouse, floor, cider, lard and hay; at 10½ o'clock, opposite the Meat Market, apples.

THE VARIETIES.—There was a large and brilliant audience at the Varieties last night to witness the performance of that fine and sterling old English comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." The various actors who took part in this piece acquitted themselves with merit and success. Mr. Baker's Young Marlowe was at once natural and artistic; and Mrs. Baker as Miss Hardcastle threw in her delineation the naturalness and ingenuousness which the part peculiarly comports. Mr. Eyer's Hardcastle was given with the success which characterises all of this gentleman's performances. Mr. Rand's Hastings left nothing to be desired, whilst Mrs. Preston as Mrs. Hardcastle and Bowers as Tony Lumpkins, kept the house in a constant roar whenever they appeared. In the afterpiece, "The Married Rake," Mr. Baker, Mrs. Gladstane, and Mrs. Sefton contributed in bringing the evening's entertainment to a close which was as amusing as the beginning had been pleasing. To-night we are to have "Douglas," a historical tragic play, and the Forty Thieves.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Minstrels offer, this evening, a new and attractive programme. This company during the season have met great success, and have secured merited popularity. Whilst they have been zealous in their efforts to amuse our community, they have never failed to win applause for the tasteful selections of their musical performances and their superior personations of negro characters and facetiæ. We have no doubt that the frequenters of the Academy of Music would learn with pleasure of the intention of the Minstrels to remain with us during the season.

MUSEUM.—Commodore Foote and Colonel Small, our readers should remember, receive their visitors daily at the Museum, and those who fail visiting them, will miss seeing two of the greatest curiosities of the age.

R. T. Montgomery will have this day, (Tuesday) the 6th instant, several sales, which are important to dealers in flour, bacon, lard, hay, fruit, furniture and other merchandise. At 11 o'clock, there will be a very large and important sale at the New Eagle Bonded Warehouse, opposite post 42, Third District, of flour, bacon, lard and hay, all of which will be positively sold to close consignments. At 10½ o'clock, at schooner Ibis, opposite the Meat Market, 100 barrels apples. At 1 o'clock, schooner Henry Travis, post 33, Second District, plantains, bananas and lemons. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual large sale of furniture and other goods.

Tobacco and flour dealers and speculators' attention is called to the sale advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 80 Poydras street. For full details see catalogues.

By reference to advertisement in our columns, it will be seen that the old house of Pinkard, 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.

SCOTCH SPLINT COAL.—C. A. M'Stenberger, No. 57 Camp street, is now ready to deliver this coal at reduced rates. See his advertisement in another column.

CANAL BANK.—Messrs. George Jonas, J. H. Stauffer, Geo. W. Babcock, C. T. Buddecke, D. McCord, B. B. Hart, and C. Schneider, were elected directors on the 8th inst. Mr. George Jonas was unanimously elected president.

UNION BANK.—An election of nine directors for this bank will take place on the 12th instant, for the ensuing year.

CITIZENS' BANK.—An election for seven directors of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Monday, 2d February next.

R. Scott sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 54 Magazine street, beef, pork, hams, cheese, butter, &c., &c. See advertisement.

THE SUEZ MARITIME CANAL.—Under this heading the *Times* publishes the following, dated ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 21st:

Last Tuesday, Nov. 18th, there occurred the interesting ceremony of introducing the waters of the Mediterranean into Lake Tirinah. M de Lesseps, accompanied by the Sheik Islam, the Clemes and the Catholic Bishop of Alexandria, and all the employés of the Company who could afford to attend, and a large number of guests, assembled at the appointed place to participate in this important event. At ten o'clock, A. M., all being ready, M. de Lesseps advanced upon the left bank of the canal and uttered the following words:

"In the name of H. H. Said Pasha, I command that the waters of the Mediterranean be introduced into Lake Tirinah, by the grace of God!"

The dyke was then removed and the waters flowed into the lake. The Clemes then blessed the waters and a Te Deum was sung in the French Church of El Guisr. In the evening a municipal banquet was given to the guests and the employés, about 350 persons. It was particularly noticed that no French flag was displayed on the occasion.

The Greek Revolution — How the Greeks Regard It.

As English man in Athens, in a letter to the London *Times*, thus sketches the condition of the city immediately after the revolution had driven Otho from his throne:

"Knowing the excitable and demonstrative character of the Athenians, I expected to find that they had made the most of the occasion to celebrate with decorations, flags and flowers so auspicious an event. I remembered Milan, Naples and Palermo, and all the rest of Italy during those days of joy and festivity, never to be forgotten by any one who witnessed them—when men, women and children, houses and streets, seemed all to celebrate the great feast of redemption. I looked right and left as I entered the streets of Hermes, which leads straight towards the palace, but found nothing of the kind here. All was as usual in its every-day business garb—men, women, houses and streets—the people at work everywhere, and nowhere a trace that any thing rather uncommon had taken place during the last twenty—had taken place a week ago. But at the western entrance of Athens lies a poor part of the town. I thought let us ascend to see what we get to the so-called "Four Roads," where the street of Hermes is intersected by the long street which runs from the Temple of the Winds across the town, into the Patissia road. This is the most crowded and central point—the connecting artery between the new town, to the northwest, and the old town, which nestles at the foot of the Acropolis. There is the *cafe* of the *Orgia Hellas*, the headquarters of Young Greece, which, in ordinary times, is the rendezvous of the crowd eager for news. Well, the crowd there was a little larger than usual, and the addition consisted of country people who were gazing at a caricature rudely drawn and pasted up on the wall, representing the heroes of the late events dressing King Otho of his *panache*, and the rest of the Greek finery, while one Queen, in the corner, is wringing her hands in despair.

"Not much more fruitful in demonstrations was the rest of my drive to the hotel. The result of my search may be summed up in a number of pictures and photographs of Grivas—with well-gummed moustaches and imperial, reminding one rather of the Napoleonic legend—in broken gas lamps, and a large quantity of red and tri-color ribands in the button holes of the passers by, and posts of students doing duty as National Guards at the Bank and at the chief public buildings. The usual trio of diplomatists and the most petrified of conservatives could scarcely be frightened by the violence of the changes, and talk of anarchy and dangers to the foundations of society; while the believer in popular rights could not but hail this death as a sign that the Greek people are determined to show to the world that they could be safely intrusted with self government even under exceptional circumstances.

"I sauntered out again towards evening the crowd had considerably increased, but the holiday spirit was in these warm climates. The only thing unusual seemed to be the large proportion of the military in the crowd. They were as quiet and orderly as the rest, not a trace of excitement or drunkenness, but considering that there is little more than a thousand fifteen hundred troops of every kind in the town, they mustered strong in the streets. The explanation of this was to be found in the circumstance that it was their last holiday. The success of the revolution being in a great measure due to the spirit of their corps, it was difficult to tighten the bands of discipline all at once, especially as the infantry, above all, contains a large number of recruits. Nothing seems so hard to the young soldier as the constraint imposed upon him by the freedom of locomotion which he has been accustomed, and it was to be expected that he would make the most of the opportunity offered to him by the late events. To-day was appointed for the taking of the oath to the provisional government. [illegible]

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1863. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,578.

The *Picayune* published last night the following in shape of an extra:

Latest Through Southern Sources.

Fighting at Vicksburg—Latest From the North—Another Rumor of Mediation—A Battle Imminent Near Nashville—Casualties in the Washington Artillery—Gov. Seymour's Expected Position.

We have received the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal*, of Dec. 31, from which we take the following interesting intelligence:

Vicksburg, Dec. 30.—A courier has just arrived who states that the enemy attempted to storm our lines again this morning; but, after a severe conflict, they were repulsed with severe loss. We have no further particulars at present.

LATER.

Vicksburg, Dec. 30.—The loss of the enemy is said to be 300 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. Our loss about fifty killed and wounded.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE—THREATENING POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

Chattanooga, Dec. 29.—No fighting at Murfreesboro' up to noon to-day, but both armies are in line, within half a mile of each other, and a battle is momentarily expected. Our troops are confident of victory.

Murfreesboro', Dec. 29.—No general engagement to day, but skirmishing in front of our entire line has taken place. Wheeler's and Wharton's cavalry were warmly engaged all day.

The two lines are now in sight of each other. The enemy is advancing in splendid lines.

A battle will certainly be fought to-morrow. The Federals are in greater force than at first estimated, and are within three miles of Murfreesboro'. It is thought they will demand the surrender of the place in the morning.

Our army is confidently awaiting their approach.

Twenty-five prisoners were brought in this evening from the Fourth Ohio cavalry.

It is rumored that Morgan is at Russellville, Kentucky.

Late Northern Intelligence.

Richmond, December 30.—The New York *Herald* says Col. Forney's organ is busy whipping in weak-backed Republicans, who are already talking about the necessity of recognising the Southern Confederacy. In this list are found Republican members of Congress, who openly despair of the success of the Federal Government, and declare no more troops can be raised, even by draft, in the States they represent.

LINCOLN CONTINUES FIRM.

The Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln has resolved to stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the first of January, indicating the States and parts of States in which slavery is forever outlawed.

WESTERN VIRGINIA TO BE KEPT SUY.

The *Herald* states that Lincoln will return to Congress, with his objections, the bill for the erection of Western Virginia into a separate State.

ANOTHER BATTLE PROMISED.

The Baltimore *American* asserts that the army of the Potomac will not go into winter quarters until another great battle is fought, and the *Herald* intimates the opinion that James River is to be the new route to Richmond.

SEWARD TO REMAIN IN THE CABINET.

Both the *Herald* and the *American*—the latter of the 29th—say that Seward will remain in the Cabinet only upon condition that a conservative policy shall be adopted by the Administration. He is said to be violently opposed to Lincoln's negro policy and proclamations.

ANOTHER RUMOR OF MEDIATION.

The Baltimore *American* has news from Washington that in diplomatic circles the event is in importance to the Fredericksburg defeat is considered to be the certainty that the Emperor Napoleon will, at his New Year reception, inform Minister Dayton that the sufferings of France will no longer permit him to delay entreating the United States and Confederate States to terminate the wasteful war. The *American* adds that an appeal that will be popular and influential throughout Europe is expected from the Emperor.

MEXICO SLIGHTED.

The Federal Government has permitted a large shipment of railroad ties, &c., to Mexico, by the French, for a military railroad. The permit was given against the earnest remonstrance of the Mexican Minister at the Federal capital.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S EXPECTED POSITION.

Governor Seymour's message, it is said, will make a studied and vehement attack on the New England States, and perhaps intimate a willingness for her expulsion from the Union, as a necessary step to induce the South to return.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, December 31.—Burnside, in his deposition before the Congressional committee, confesses his army would not let him renew the fight at Fredericksburg.

[From the New York Herald.]

The New York *Herald* says Stanton and Halleck will go on in the old way, fighting around the edges of the rebellion, and it will not be disappointed if disheartening defeats should be the result of the winter's campaign in the Southwest, when the divisions of Grant and Sherman, under McClernand, and the naval expedition, under Porter, will operate against Vicksburg.

A DEFENSE FOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Richmond, December 30.—The Washington *Chronicle* is much amazed at President Davis's proclamation, and characterizes it as the most disgraceful paper yet issued by that greatest of Gascons, the President of the Southern Confederacy. It looks upon it simply as a notice of a concerted movement on the part of the enemies of the Government, North and South, to have one of the most efficient and able Generals removed from a position where he is doing perhaps more damage to the rebel cause, than any other connected with the Federal Government.

The *Chronicle* also abuses the New York *Herald* and *World* for their slanders of Butler, and considers the Butler proclamation only another instance of the desperation of the rebel cause.

FEDERAL LOSS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* admits a loss of 12,300 in the battle of Fredericksburg, of which 1000 were killed.

CASUALTIES IN THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

The following is a list of the casualties in the Battalion of Washington Artillery, from New Orleans. They are attached to Longstreet's corps, and were in close proximity to the enemy during the entire day at Fredericksburg, sustaining several charges:

First Company—Killed: F. D. Ruggles, R. McK. Spearing, C. A. Falconer. Wounded: A. F. Coste, severely; C. A. Everett, slightly, in the head; W. R. Falconer, slight, head; W. P. Perry, slight; John E. Rodd, slight, arm; Sergeant W. Hardie, slight, arm; J. Rossier, slight, hand; H. O. Janin, slight, hand. Drivers wounded: Kennedy, Charlesworth, Rush and Kenney.

Third Company—Wounded: H. Tully, slight; arm. A. Grimmer, face and shoulder; H. Phelps, arm.

Fourth Company—Wounded: Sergeant John Wood, severely.

The Second Company was not actively engaged.

Total—Three killed—eighteen wounded.

The Late Missouri Election—How the Thing was Done.

[From the St. Louis Republican, December 17.]

The official votes for Congressmen in the nine Congressional Districts of the State foot up 86,000, against a little short of 170,000 given at the Presidential election in 1860. Oh, what a falling off is there! And this after the multiplication of votes in various ways by the military from other States voting, as in the Osterhaus division, by boys under twenty one doing the same thing wherever there was a military vote, and by the duplication and even tripication of votes in various wards and precincts of this city and Helena county, where military reign was supreme, shown a falling off even on the two periods of 667, and Gasconade county, where the raid was recently committed upon the jail and the negroes of loyal owners, confined there by legal warrant, shows an *increase* of 122!

Noell, his radical Abolition friends claim, is elected by seven votes. But how was it done? Companies of the Twelfth Regiment Missouri Enrolled Volunteers voted *several days* after the election above referred to, on Sundays, in Gasconade county, and aliens were permitted to vote, and all counts added, filled from Perry county. Noell had the benefit of them all. In other cases, neither judges nor clerks were sworn. In Wayne county, the military held their election on the 5th of November—"they were only mustered out and did not return until the night of the 4th," and votes thus given for Noell on the 5th were counted and certified by the clerk to Jefferson City. If Gen. Noell has no better chance of getting to heaven than he had of keeping his seat in the House after the facts of this election are developed, his chance is a bad one indeed!

SILVER CURRENCY IN CANADA.—The plethora of silver in Canada is spoken of there as causing serious embarrassments to trade. On this side of the boundary line it is difficult to imagine such a condition of things. The Toronto *Leader* says:

A very important question is now in the mouth of every person engaged in business—the large amount of American silver which is in circulation, causing embarrassment to traders, merchants and others, and withdrawing to a very serious extent the bank circulation of the country—and yet the Board of trade makes no signs of life. Can any one account for this? Is the Toronto Board of Trade a myth? or has it an existence and a local habitation?

We are led to ask these questions from seeing that the London Board of Trade has been fully alive to the importance of the subject. A meeting of that body was held on Friday last, at which the subject was fully discussed, and a resolution come to, which, if generally adopted, is what is required to meet the difficulty.

The final resolution of the Board was to recommend the mercantile and business community to receive American silver at a discount of not less than five per cent. Perhaps this measure

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 17.]

Political Disclosures.

The editors of the *Tribune* and Albany *Evening Journal* are involved in an editorial squabble of the most reckless description, and, as usual in such cases, the parties are made throwing much light on the character and proceedings of political managers. The *Tribune* prints certain statements of Mr. Greele, concerning "craving for jobs and commissions," which suddenly acquired through "open air in the lobby," &c., the *Evening Journal* contradicts as follows:

"We shall be surprised, then, annoyed, to remark that the *Tribune* has been represented in the 'lobby' at Albany for many years by an assistant editor who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Greeley. That assistant, now an officeholder under the Federal Government, is understood to have had a finger in all the pies baked in the Albany 'lobby.' One or more of its assistant editors are understood to be equally diligent and successful in gun contracts and other 'jobs' in Washington; while half a dozen other assistant editors of the *Tribune* rejoice in foreign appointments. An ex State Senator, whose inside operations where largely rewarded, though at first denounced in the *Tribune* by name, became Mr. Greeley's 'next friend' in his canvass for United States Senator. A member of Assembly from Westchester county, prominent as shameless in all *sorts* of legislative and other jobbing—his seat a large *Tribune* stockholder—has the use of that journal, together with 'H. G.'s' name, for all the plunder schemes which his fertile genius generates. On one occasion, when that individual desired a large clothing contract, and applied to a member of the military board, urging as a reason in his favor that Mr. Greeley desired it, was informed that Mr. G. had no claim on him, having opposed his appointment as paymaster's clerk. 'Wait a few minutes,' the individual (Mr. Camp) said, 'I will make that right.' And greatly to the surprise of the member of the military board, Mr. Camp soon returned to the Astor House with a letter from Mr. Greeley to the Secretary of the Treasury urging his recommendation of the Hon. Hiram Barnett for naval officer, and urging the appointment of the gentleman who had the job of dispensing army contracts. Mr. Barnett had earned Mr. Greeley's recommendation for naval officer by carrying the Chenango delegation, in the Assembly, for Mr. Greeley as United States Senator. But Mr. Camp, who wanted a contract, canceled the obligation. Nothing short of ocular demonstration would have convinced us that Mr. Greeley was capable of such stultification. We saw and read his letter.

"We mean exceedingly well upon personal infirmities, and only when personally assailed, as we are so constantly in the *Tribune* and its imitating organs. One of these assailants, whose ribaldry, in his city, was never replied to, and who, by some strange hallucination was appointed a colonel of cavalry, has been committed to prison in Washington for swindling the Government. Other assailants, here and elsewhere, equally meritorious will get what they deserve, if not what they seek. The recent election disposed, summarily, of a whole den of hissing reptiles."

These revelations come from a quarter supposed to be well informed on the subject, as both parties enjoy the best possible facilities for taking observations in the sphere of politics and fat jobs. Therefore they possess more interest than would attach to a mere personal controversy. Mr. Greeley attempted another severe blow when he charged that the editor of the *Journal* has connected so much with pro-slavery Democrats of late," &c. but the *Journal* now strikes back with much spirit, as follows:

"Since the working out of the rebellion the editor of this journal has 'consorted' with the friends of the Union and of the Government who devote themselves to the preservation of both. *He has found Democrats by thousands giving their treasure*, their services, and their blood, freely, to efforts to crush rebellion. He has not, however, discovered that *ultra Abolitionists* are and all have been either of these aspects. That class of patriots, after contributing efficiently to excite rebellion, remain at home denouncing the Administration, dividing the North, uniting the South, and embarrassing the army.

"The record of the *Tribune*, when finally made up, will be a curious one. It first invited the cotton States to secede, proving, to its own satisfaction, that they had the right to do so, and that we had no right to restrain them. It then insisted that the border States should go with them, vehemently denouncing all efforts to keep Tennessee, North Carolina, &c., in the Union. And now, while rivers of blood are flowing, while tens of thousands of our youth are languishing in hospitals, while our streets swarm with the wounded and maimed, 'sharp of nose and keen of scent,' the *Tribune* smells out and denounces every intimation or possibility of PEACE."

The *Delta* published last evening the following important news:

Important from Texas.

About two o'clock on New Year's morning, after the moon had set, and aided by the darkness, four rebel gunboats came down out of Buffalo Bayou, into Galveston Bay, and running alongside the Harriet Lane, one on each side, the Texas sharpshooters commenced an assault upon that vessel, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners, and Capt. Wainwright, her commander—when they boarded her, and after a desperate struggle captured the vessel. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton, after the manner of the boats built in this city, known as the Montgomery fleet, and most of which were captured by our gunboats at Memphis.

The Westerfield, in charge of Com Renshaw, was then assailed with attack, but her gallant commander determined not to be taken, and, after consulting his officers and men, who all agreed to it, he blew his boat up, with all on board, including himself. Only some eight or ten, we understand, saved themselves.

The balance of the fleet, with a transport, escaped outside.

Two small coalboats at the wharf were captured by the Texans, together with two companies of the Forty second Massachusetts regiment, which had landed to do garrison duty.

A vessel of war was outside of the bar, keeping watch over the Harriet Lane, now in the hands of the rebels, to prevent her getting out to sea.

The Triumph of the Tribune.

Hoarse as the voice of John Hook bawling "beef, beef," through a camp of famished and frozen heroes at Valley Forge, the dissonant chuckle of the *Tribune* yesterday morning rang out upon this nation's wail for its murdered soldiers and its heart sick dead in blood upon its backward march. In all the horror of that blind and senseless butchery before Fredericksburg, the chief organ of the mad and selfish faction who brought it upon the land found only "much cause for public satisfaction." "After a year of inaction, except when forced to give battle, the Army of the Potomac has taken the offensive."

The single thing the *Tribune* sees, in all that heart sickening story of useless valor, of wasted devotion, of brave men idly slaughtered, of loving hearts widowed at once of private and of public hope. It is not the Moloch of its prayers that smoking pile of human victims, the army of the nation has been chief in the useless massacre. Conforming the "offensive" in war with the "heading up" and sinking the rush of the maniac for the delirious and wary onset of the warrior, it first heads a year of brave and patient fighting in the field, blasphemes the dead who rest upon their arms from Williamsburg to Antietam, and then, exulting in its deadly triumph, rejoices more over this shocking disaster which attests its own influence than in all the victories which whether a generalship has ever established for us from our foreign foes, despite the palsying machinations of itself and of its tribe. To charge such fiendish insensibility, such brutal joy as this to conscious, cool, deliberate wickedness, were to assign those who have "kept history" in a place in the world's worst types of human ferocity—with the Neros and the Robespierres. It is common charity to impute it to the case, as some psychologists have sought to do in the case of the Neros and the Robespierres, to genuine insanity, to the madness born of a weak and festering and fretting into fever all the tissues of a dull and narrow brain.

A Blow at the Bonelles.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have summoned before them a number of witnesses to appear on the 19th inst., against Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for violation of the laws of New York in the arbitrary and illegal arrest and imprisonment of citizens of this State, and from all that we can learn, the fairly probable indictment will be found against him. The Grand Jury, it is understood, found their action upon the charge of Recorder Hoffman, who expounded the law by showing that the removal of any person from this State into any other State or Territory to answer to charges of having committed an offence against the laws of either the United States or the State is in violation of the statute, and equally to violate it is an arrest with a view to secret confinement in this State, nor will it remove any legal defense to plead upon trial that the arrest, confinement or removal was by order of the President or any member of his Cabinet, or other officer of the Government. This will doubtless the law of the State, and is part of the Constitution of the United States, and the President of the U. S. had better look out. If he imagines he should be found against him, as there is every reason to believe there will be, Governor Seymour, after his inauguration on the first of the ensuing month, will issue a requisition demanding the surrender of Mr. Stanton, to be tried on the charge against him. As the President has sworn to obey the Constitution, which requires the surrender of alleged criminals, he will, as Mr. Lincoln is Governor of the District of Columbia, he will, of course, feel bound to deliver Mr. Stanton to the officers of this State, to be dealt with according to law. This is a good time coming. If there is no other way of getting rid of so incompetent a Secretary of War, this would be an excellent opening for the President; but we hope he will do his duty.

[New York Herald, 28th Dec.

[From the Detroit Free Press, December 25.]

The Oil Excitement.

An attempt has been made by speculators to create the impression that the advance in the price of coal oil was caused by the short supply; and it has been stated in company of the Pennsylvania wells have ceased to flow, and that now sixty barrels per day is the entire yield of the whole oil region. Upon this measure

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 6, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Cephus Sterrett, Gregory, for New York, Master
Brig Lamrastia, Smith, for Boston, G W Hynson
Brig J W Spencer, Spenser, for New York, Master
Schr W E Alexander, Tucker, for Havana, Joseph Kelly

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wild Cat, Morse, from Liverpool, 23d November to master—4th inst, 47
Bark Whistling Wind, Havelin, 15 days from New York, to G W Hynson—3d inst 37
Bark Hanson Gregory, Sylvester, 18 days from Philadelphia, to master
Brig Edwin, Daggett, — days from Boston, to master—Point
Schr Galveo, from Coast, to master—24 dist
Schr Fleur d'Italie, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Invincible, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Tiger, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Gabriel Aiken, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Mary Amos, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Tempest, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Lugger Flying Dutchman, from the Coast—2d dist
Lugger Espinola, from Coast, to master—2d dist

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Gen Williams, Walker, from Coast
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast
H D Hopper, Ure, from Coast
Belle Robinson, Dillon, from Donaldsonville

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Ticonderoga, from Vera Cruz.
Brig Minnie Schiffer, from Matamoros, to master

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Minnie Schiffer, from Matamoros—6 passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Cephus—4 bales cotton 711 hhds sugar 66 bbls pitch 9 bbls and 200 hf bbls mo asses 61 pkgs mdse

BOSTON—Per brig Lamrastia—61 hhds sugar 12 hhds tobacco 347 bbls molasses 998 bbls and 278 bbls 38 pkgs rope 21 bales hops 6,3,604 horse 2600 staves 2 bbls sugar 341 pkgs mdse

HAVANA—Per schr W E Alexander—3861 feet lumber 28 bales moss 163 bales tobacco 25 bbls tar 3 pkgs wine

NEW YORK—Per brig J W Spencer—20 bales moss 364 cds old iron 1500 empty bbls 3 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Wild Cat—10 pkgs mdse J G Lougham & co—81 do F Marks & co—12 do C A Bourlere & ro—18 do F Billing—165 cds soda ash Ralli, Brasnhi & co—35 bbls Cassis mdse 2280 empty ses. to 2.7 tons salt to order

NEW YORK—Per bark Whistling Wind—72 half bbls beef Gifell, Byrnes & co—17 coils leather C Waschauer—12 pkgs mdse Dunlea & co—7 bale cider T Kewer & Son—2 casks oil 106 kegs lard W T Converse—85 pkgs mdse Blake & Tower—3 do F Bauer—1 do Wolff & Bro—25 bbls oil B J Dane—2 pkgs mdse A Jaunet & co 48 bbls potatoes C Burke—20 pkgs mdse Uhler & co—50 bbls oil Jacob Barker—25 bbls oil J Magnable—45 bbls molasses 100 boxes buckwheat 2000 cwans paper 10 bbls pickles 10 bbls potatoes 10 bbls pitch 10 bbls mdse 10 pkgs mdse Phelps & Dunning—2 bbls A D Gill & co—230 bbls potatoes 25 bbls soap 9 cases tea 8 bbls coffee 25 bbls candles 5 hf bbls beef 15 bbls vinegar 274 bbls apples 375 bbls potatoes 50 bbls onions 9 bbls beans 340 pkgs mdse to H N Sentner

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Belle Robinson No cargo

COAST—Per steamer Gen Williams—139 hhds sugar 421 bbls molasses C A Weed—20 do 76 hf do W Hubbard 17 hhds sugar 1 bbl molasses Order 8 bbls molasses Order 1 F Wallace—27 do do P Canonge—8 do do 44 bales moss to order

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—51 hhds sugar 47 bbls molasses Warnken & co—10 hhds sugar A Mingo—1 bale cotton R Brugier—9 bbls potatoes and sundries to order

COAST—Per steamer H D Kepper—17 bales cotton 144 hhds sugar 246 bbls molasses 1500 bbls corn to order

COAST—Per schr Quitman—4 bales cotton Order

COAST—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—91 sacks rice to F Martin

COAST—Per lugger Espinola—160 sacks rice to F Martin

COAST—Per schr Fleur d'Italie—42 16 hhds sugar 20 bbls molasses Order

COAST—Per schr Tiger—10 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Invincible—12 hhds sugar 115 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aiken—18 hhds sugar to order

COAST—Per schr Mary Amos—53 hhds sugar to order

COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—56 bbls molasses 100 half do to order

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—18 bales cotton 232 hhds sugar 2 bbls molasses to order

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Parishes St Charles St John and St James,
EDWARD PAGE, JR., Provost Marshal.
NOTICE.

All negroes within the above Parishes, found outside of camp or plantation limits, without proper pass from their employers, or authority from the undersigned, will be immediately arrested and employed upon Government works.

No passes will be granted at this office for persons to visit the city.

EDWARD PAGE, JR.
Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Parishes St Charles, St John and St James,
EDWARD PAGE, JR., Provost Marshal.
BONNET CARRE, January 3, 1863.

All peddlers desiring to trade upon the coast must obtain this office an recommendation, signed by their respective parishes, or they will be treated as contrabands. Any person detected selling goods without a license will have his property seized and held to account of Government.

EDWARD PAGE, JR., Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
BONNET CARRE, Jan. 5, 1863.

Not a safe bridge safe to the parishes of St Charles, St John and St James, will be at once put in good or remedied immediately, and if pointers ing setting to other this order will be punished by their parish laws, and required to pay to the Government the necessary expense for repairing the same.

EDWARD PAGE, JR., Provost Marshal.

N. O. Canal and Banking Co.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5, 1863.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution, on the 5th inst., the following named individuals were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

GEO JONAS. C T BUDDECKE,
J H STAUFFER. B B HARD.
GEO. W. BABCOCK. B. R. HART.
C SCHNEIDER.

And at a meeting of the Board, this day GEORGE JONAS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

CHS JUMONVILLE,
Acting Cashier.

jan6 1m

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1st, 1863.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, 26 February next, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

B. ROUSSEAU,
Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1863.

A Election of NINE DIRECTORS will take place on MONDAY, the 19th January, next, at the banking House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GEO A FRERET, Cashier.

Regular U. S. Mail for Havana and New York.

To leave on Saturday, Jan 17, at 4 P. M.

THE fine and new steamship COLUMBIA, Lafitte, commanding, will leave as above, touching at Havana to land passengers and the United States mails. For freight or passage apply to WM. J. REID,
33 Magazine st.

jan6

Scotch Splint Coal.

NOW delivering in Second and Third Districts, a limited quantity of this superior COAL. Parties using this coal, in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced rates.

Families desiring supplies would do well to send in their orders immediately, either at store of Mr. Gentzer, Thurner, No 19 Lower Front Levee; store of Mr. John Draper, No. 7 Lower Front Levee.

C. A. MILTENBERGER.

jan6 6t Coal Commission Merchant, 57 Camp st.

For Thibodeaux and all intermediate landings.

To leave on January 9th, at 2 P. M.

THE fine steamer KEPPER, Ure, commanding, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, to the Captain, or to

S. F. GRIFFIN, Agent,
17 Tchoupitoulas st.

jan 6 1t

For Sale.

350 BBLS. MESS PORK.
200 kegs BEAT LARD, 5 and 10lbs.
100 boxes STEARM CANDLES.
20 do Winchester SOAP.
41 tierces Prime Leaf LARD.
VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND,
61 Magazine st.

jan6 6t

For Rent.

A HOUSE and Lot, on the corner of French-man and Esplanade streets, suitable for a wood or coal yard. For particulars, inquire at 126 CHARTRES STREET.

jan6 2t

Office of the N. O., Opelousas, and G. W. Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 20, 1862.

IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of this Company, an Election by Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

CHAS. J. DARON, Secretary.

dec20 1d

Union Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1862.

THIS Bank will be closed on CHRISTMAS, 25th inst., and 1st and 8th January, 1863.

C. A. FERRET, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 22d December, 1862.

THIS BANK will be closed on Christmas and on the 1st and 8th January next.

The Board will meet on the 24th and 31st instant, and 7th January next.

AUGUST MORTREUIL, Cashier.

dec 23

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22, 1862.

THIS BANK will be closed on the 25th inst., 1st and 8th of January next.

L. BERNARD,
Cashier.

dec24

Cooking Stoves.

JUST received and will be sold at a low price, wholesale and retail—200 SMALL SIZE COOKING STOVES. We have the largest and best assortment of Stoves in the city.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers.
56 Fulton st.

Licenses.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 1, 1863.

THE Tax on Professions, Trades, &c., and on Carriages, Drays and other vehicles, are due, and payable at this office.

Come and get out your Licenses.

JOHN S. WALTON,
City Treasurer.

For Sale.

100 A No. 1 MULES. Also large quantities of all sizes of old Omnibus AXLES and SPRINGS. Also new and second hand OMNIBUSES, in good condition, on accommodating terms.

More Provisions and Groceries.

THE GOOD REPUTATION OF THE OLD HOUSE OF

PINCHARD, STEELE & CO.,

TO BE SUSTAINED.

THE present occupants have filled the old house to overflowing with the substantials of life, for they are selling in lots to suit purchasers at greatly reduced prices. Their stock consists in part of CORN, FLOUR, SEED TORKS, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS, BACON SIDES, MACKEREL, DRIED APPLES, GOSHEN BUTTER, CHEESE, COFFEE, hogsheads and tierces 200 boxes choice new HERRINGS, OATS, BATH HAY and BRAN.

Also, 500 bbls superior State of Maine POTATOES and APPLES, hard and handsome, and will keep well.

Great variety of other Goods.

Remember the place—house of PINCHARD, STEELE & CO., corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

jn6 12t

Office of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

Pursuant with the requirements of the first and second sections of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act relative to certain duties of all incorporated companies in the State of Louisiana, recently chartered or authorized to do business on profits," approved 17th March, 1859, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in obedience therewith, makes the following statement of its liabilities for scrip and interest unclaimed and uncalled for, of three years standing:

W. G. Bonner & Co.....$7.00 | Dr Phil Brown.....$6 00
Clark, Richardson & Co.....7 00 | W. T. Blunt.....4 00
Daniel Dunivan.....1 00 | T. Darling & Co.....10 00
G. G. Duchez & Co..... 6 00 | Jas. Dunlap.....1 00
J Fernandez & Co..... 8 00 | J. A. Dunbar & Co..... 1 20
Mrs. C. A. Fulton..... 5 00 | Annette Fortier.....2 00
Peter Grady..... 5 00 | E F. Tonte.....1 00
Mrs. Mary Gaulin..... 1 00 | Gabriel Hammer..... 6 00
James Hall..... 1 00 | Cristian Hoffman..... 6 00
W. H. Norton..... 6 00 | O H. Kemp..... 1 00
Est. W. M. Lambeth..46 00 | Moses Levy..... 1 00
N. W. Lee..... 6 00 |