THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions have a little week, at the rate of
week. Five Cents for Sunday numbers, payable to the
carrier.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $10
Country Paper, semi-weekly $5
To all whose subscribers may give one month's notice
to will be before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the
carrier, or otherwise, will be considered to be a subscriber
and should report, when discontinuation is given of the fact
to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 28, 1864.

Boston as Ancient To-day.

By McGowan & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their room, Masonic Hall, law books, office desks, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 Camp street, molasses, at 1 o'clock, at No. 30 Camp street, molasses.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at 76 Bayou street, groceries; at 10 o'clock at Nos. 81 and 81 Magazine street, potatoes.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Dr. Quitart and Esplanade streets, a grocery store.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bowel, Blood, Weakness, Ulcers, etc.—This mineral preparation combines in all its natural forms, wherever either for cause or moment to cure, by soothing the tortured nerves and relaxing the inflammation. The tone, pain and tightness can soon removed without leaving a blemish. Sold everywhere.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the trade to the several auction sales advertised by him for this morning. See advertisements.

By our advertisement of this day's sales at auction we see that Messrs. McGowan & Landry offer a large assortment of household furniture, also a quantity of law books, &c., at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 42 Canal street, 200 barrels choice molasses, and at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 30 Camp street, 100 bales cotton, of choice grades, the greater part ginned in this city, at the same time 19 bales (on island cotton).

SUPERIOR PARLOR COAL AND SMOKE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.—Elsewhere will be seen the gratifying announcement by Mr. Edmund M. Ivens, of the Fifth, at post 25, Second District, of a cargo of superior coal for parlor use, which will be delivered in any part of the city at $2 50 while the vessel is discharging. The advertiser has also a quantity of smoke coal, which he will sell cheap.

See advertisement.

NEW MUSIC.—We have been politely favored with a newly produced piece of music entitled:

Sheathe the Sword! A martial patriotic song by A. Cardeni; words by Mrs. C. Edmondson, New Orleans.

The sentiment of this song is in keeping with the theme, and the words exhibit taste and skill in metrical composition. We are informed that the authoress has adopted the questional writing as a vocation, and we trust that she will meet with fitting encouragement in her efforts.

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA.—The steamship Morning Star, J. H. Courtney, commander, is announced to leave for New York via Havana, on Saturday, the 6th proximo, at 8 o'clock A. M. The Morning Star is not only very swift, but she is remarkably commodious: and passengers with whom either time or comfort is a strong consideration can not possibly do better than to avail themselves of the superior facilities in those respects offered by this steamer, in common with the rest of the Iremen line. Through tickets for England and the Continent by this line may be had from the agents, Elliot & McKeever, 66 Gravier street.

The Food Question in the South—An English Writer's View Of It.

The London *Times* of the 1st January contains a letter from its special correspondent at Richmond. The following is an extract from this correspondence:

There is, I believe, in the Confederacy at this moment no man of thoughtfulness and reflection, who would not submit the passage through the insurgent States of any honorable Federal missionaries in whom the North would confide, and who would not abide by the report of these Commissioners as to the liability of the Southerners to maintain this struggle for ten years, and yet in the face of facts which are patent to all, with the entire absence of modesty and reserve which characterize the Yankee North is for the twentieth time stimulating its courage and reviving its drooping faith by the assertion of its journals that the South is starving, that we family has more than one pecuniary pedlam, that gaunt famine is glaring on Southern highways and threatening Southern households, and that resistance, protracted to the utmost stretch of endurance, is about to give way finally and forever.

I have now been quite long enough in the South to estimate and understand the amount of pressure which it is necessary for Confederate armies and Confederate people to endure, and I can safely say that, although they have been severely tried, their sufferings are light and trivial compared with what has been endured by many other peoples. I have been intimately acquainted with the condition of England, both in 1801 and in the south of France, both in 1813, when additional distress and fresh burdens, family and national perplexity and gloom deepened more obscurely the future.

What of food in such a degree as England experienced it in that year in question has never been dreamed of in the Confederacy. It is difficult to meet general assertions to the effect that five or six millions of people remote from an immense area are starving, otherwise than by assevérations that such is not the case. I will endeavor to consider the two or three facts which still strengthen and sustain my decision. In the first place the sight of men or women languishing in the streets is unknown, as in old days it was in the most generous states of the North.

Secondly, there is not a religious denomination in the city of which the ministers do not assert that never in their recollections were there so few applications to them for relief. It was mentioned to me last week by Dr. Hoge, who has recently returned from England) that the principal Presbyterian Minister of Richmond, Dr. Moore, announced last Sunday to his congregation that there were no poor to relish, and no application for relief, and that he would therefore devote the collection of that day's alms to the wives of a cavalry regiment.

Thirdly, the daily supply of food offered in the market bears neither signs nor very large. If it is true, as current rumor has declared, supposed to be worth 4s., they are very small, if the dollar represents its true value, which is between 3d and 4d. Eccasionally a Dryad has any plentiful enough, when there are 600 millions of them in circulation, will easily be believed.

Once for all, then, the assertion is undeniable that the pressure for food is neither general nor likely to be hereafter a serious or disturbing element; increased confidence in the currency, which Congress will probably shortly inspire, will draw ample supplies to Richmond that the privations of the Confederate armies in the field, about which the world has been said and written, are greatly exaggerated.

If any of our readers would be at the pains of reading a book which has recently appeared in Paris, entitled *Souvenirs Militaires de M. le Duc de Peschaux*, they would find fact and details about the sufferings of Napoleon's armies, sustained by them for ten years, which utterly throw any thing known on this continent into the shade. The fact is that, measured by the standard of Napoleon's armies, Confederate rations are beauty; measured by the standard of European armies, and especially by the Russian, Asiatic, or French standards, the comparison in the case of the most distinguished American officer would not be disadvantageous to the Confederate.

Fred. Douglas on the War.

The New York *Times* says the late lecture of Fred. Douglas at Cooper Institute on "the cause of the war," was delivered to a large and brilliant audience. The lecture was in behalf of the Women's Loyal League. Wendell Phillips was to have presided, but was called to the bed of a dying relative. The *World* of the 12th they report on the lecture:

Fred. Douglass delivered the other night a very admirable lecture so far as language and composition are concerned, and, which has the advantage of being delivered by a man of color, Republicans in Irankman and boldness. He boldly declares in favor of an abolition war.

An abolition war! Well, I thank the Democracy for teaching us this word. The charge in a compromising sense is short true, and it is not clear that it is true, but it would be a vast pity if it were not. Would that it were more true than it is. Had slavery been abolished in the border States at the very beginning of the war, as it ought to have been, and it been abolished in Missouri, as it should have been but for Presidential interference, there would now be no rebellion in the fourteen States for instead of having two millions of border States, as they have done, our armies would have marched over whistling Southern directly upon the rebels and overwhelmed them. I now hold that a sacred regard for truth, as well as sound policy, makes it our duty to open and arrow, before the country and the world, that this war is, and of right ought to be, an abolition war.

The cause of this war, according to Fred. Douglass, is expressed by him thus:

Long before this rude and terrible war began to tell us of a broken Constitution and a dead Union, the better portion of the loyal people had outlived and outgrown the pro-slavery ideas taught to believe were the requirements of the old Union.

The lecturer presented a picture of prejudice, open when, said he, "every loyal man should take his stand at this hour"—the last paragraph of the platform being as follows:

Fourthly—Believing that the white race has nothing to fear from fair competition with the black race, and that the Southern and slaveholding portion of our people are not to be reduced in any manner rightfully subversed by the dismemberment of society, we shall favor immediate and unconditional emancipation in all the States, and invest the black man everywhere with the right to vote and to be voted for, and remove all discrimination against his rights on account of his color, whether as a citizen or as a soldier.

In the *Times*'s report of the lectures occurs the following passage:

The speaker, in condemning the Democratic party, said there had been nobly men in it, but they were outdoors now! It is now a religious party, and says "Thou art the commandment," and yet, for the sake of escaping the division of blood at the South, they strike it at the North, till it vindicates its Heads at which a savage would blush. He said that, notwithstanding our political victories, we are yet in danger of being sent beneath the heels of slavery, and should not cease to pass resolutions to be sent on abolition peace, which declares free the whole colored race—[applause]—and which gives the freedmen of the South every civil and political right with their white brethren—[applause]—including the right to vote. [Great applause.] The drugs of the old tongue will yet finger after the war, and the Federal Government needs a friend in the blank gaze to still other tremors. To win his friendship he must be granted rights. A morning paper says

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,001.

we are renounced when we condemn ignorance and degradation into the lowly politics. I shout this sharper said the speaker, with scorn. If a negro knows enough to be hanged, he knows enough to vote! If he knows enough to fight for his country, if he knows as much sober as an Irishman when drunk, he knows enough to vote. If Yankees observing Fred. He had hoped that slavery and rebellion would find a common grave without further discussion, but found that the proclamation settled nothing permanently. It may be yet received by Congress, the Supreme Court, or by cannon. He denounced the loyalists. It says to rebels, we will take your slaves, but to loyal men, you may keep yours. It should have stricken slavery everywhere. The President was brought to it with reluctance, as may be found in his letter to Mr. Greeley. I have been to see the President—a man in a low condition, wearing a high one. Mot Greek, meeting Greek, exactly, but sallow complexion suggest. Perhaps you would like to know how I, a negro, was received at the White House by the President of the United States. Why, precisely as one gentleman would be received by another. [Applause.] He extended the cordial hand, not too warm or too soiled. He previously had been attended him for his kindness and vacillation. Without alluding especially to this speech, he defended himself against the charge of vacillation. Mr. Douglass, he understood me as Mr. Douglass," addressed the speaker laughingly,) when I take a position, I think no man can say I retreat from it." Like the rest of us, he has often been restrained by policy from doing what he felt to be a virtue, and that should be done.

Miscellaneous Items.

The New York *Evening Post* criticising General McClellan's letter, calls the author a "mock." This is a severe reflection—on the *Post*.

Somebody in Bangor, Me., has made an ice cake which presented it to the Mayor. The *Whig* says it is known of solid clear blue ice, and is embellished with adhesions fine pictures frozen in upon the cake.

There was nothing remarkable in this with the thermometer at zero. But in New Orleans there is no reason that can not enjoy "a n-ice cake," even with the mercury at 85.

(Clippings from Punch's Almanac.)

Street Morals.

Friend Cholera, Cash is down a lot,
My sentiments are very fine,
But 'tis not to be had unless you
When you are hurrying home to dine.

A COMMERCIAL TRUTH.—Money, like a boot when it is tight, is extremely trying.

SHORT SAYINGS.—"Grace before meat," as the young lady said when she kissed herself too sight to swallow.

"*Après vous le dîluge*," as the hard frost observed to the water-pipe.

"*Ca n'est que le premier pas que coute*," as the tight boot said to the hard corn.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.—Masters and mistresses are fond of saying that servants "the greatest plagues of life." We are extremely desirous to know what servants are in the habit of calling their masters and mistresses? Depend upon it, it is something startling.

FORTE AFTER UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Could a photographer take a portrait of a lawyer who went to bed with a *fiers facias*.

THE NEW RACEHORSE.—An express locomotive may be called the High Metall'd Racer.

A Ballad by a Bedlamite.

O come to the West, love;
Come, jump there with me;
Mad comedians drive, love,
How happy we'll be.

Bright thunder and lightning
Are what they entice,
And world quail very whitening,
And sprites of fire.

So clamber, my darling,
To the West let's away,
For the order of the starling
Is "Every man to his tether,
Up to the moon!"

The New London (Conn.) *Chronicle* says that in the town of Lyme Mr. and Mrs Bill, the ambitious parents of a boy, who was called to assist the mother, persuaded her to name the child—John Brown Wise.

The enrollment of Col. Shiras, assistant commissary general of subsistence, for the fiscal year to commence on the first of July next, will show what the probable strength of the Union army will be. Regular army, 46,309, volunteers, 891,397. Total, 937,706.

There is every reason to fear that Chief Justice Taney will never again resume his seat on the bench. He is so weak that he cannot rise up in bed, and there are signs that he will never recover from his debility.

The loss of life on the French railways is only one in seven millions of passengers.

The total number of colored troops now in the service of the United States is 60,000, with quite as many more under arms—the navy, the Quartermaster's, Commissaries and Engineer's Departments.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of the 7th inst., says: That a French steamer of war is bound to City Point for a cargo of tobacco, arrangements having been perfected with the Rebel and Federal Governments for the consummation of that end.

Nineteen vessels, in all, have been destroyed or captured off Wilmington since the 19th of July last.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Veyzard Presiding.—Four youngsters were tried as lesser rats for pilfering coffee, &c. John McCanon was sent to the House of Refuge the others were discharged.

Ann Michel, was tried for committing the sacrilege of stealing candlestick from father Hennessy's church, St. Dryden street. The property was recovered. The culprit, a repulsive looking creature, was sent down for six months.

Lacy, alias Ann Harvey, was up as a habitual drunkard, and Alice Ingram, who was charged with having stolen the Court by her own husband; charged not only with being a disorderly drunkard but as a bad stepmother, who turned her five children out of doors, and gave away their clothing to get rum. Both were committed to the Workhouse, on the merits of their respective cases, for sixty days.

Mark Dowling, who was drunk and fighting Ben Blanc, and then turned on the watchman, was fined $10 and ordered to give peace bonds. Bonds were filed $50 each.

The charge of Thomas Wilkerson showed his gratitude to his schoolmarm by stealing her breeches. He is also suspected of having stolen her wedding ring valuables. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Oh Brosch, who indulged in violent threats against his family and his family, was put under peace bonds.

Oh Bowen, who violated a city ordinance in the nuisance line, was fined $5, with the privilege of two days' grace to fill the fine.

The colored woman Emily, who played the vixen to her black husband, and tried to cut him with a knife, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lecomont Presiding.—Agnes Brazil, a negro woman, who most emphatically vanquished matrimony with a letter directed to another person, but signed the whole fellow establishments of the city as a wife and she could purchase at any time, was fined twenty-five dollars or to go to prison for thirty days.

Henry Greenwood and his friend Geo. Theen had no whisky on their trip down from Cairo. They are charged with having stolen a jug of whisky from the steamer Empress, and broken into the bonded store, and not into the saloon. The Recorder wavered them, and let them off.

Fourth Court—Judge Hoche Presiding.—Mary Ann Ford was charged with keeping a house, and thought she had a right to exercise the domicile of Capt. Rogers by force. He was arrested for disorderly conduct. Case. He was sent to Major Forse [illegible] with general orders.

Mitte Regan and Fanny Ford were arrested night before last, on suspicion that they had been concerned in the burglary committed on the corner of Bayonne and Lafayette streets. They had been walking about there as if looking for for prowers. Fogg is a ship carpenter, and had bought nails during the day, which he had left in the house which he attempted to find when he was arrested; the other was a soldier, and had friends in the company. The ageement were discharged.

The Homicide on Girod Street.—Some soldiers of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, among whom were Scully, Sullivan and Thompson, all "friends," were in a drunken state on the corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets. Scully was not armed with a bayonet as the others were, but had a sword, with which he severely struck over the head. Sullivan, evidently been hard on him, as appears from the evidence, and had Scully down in the gutter vowing that he would kill him. During the row Sullivan received a deadly wound which caused his death. Scully was held and tried yesterday for the killing. The evidence was so conclusive that he dealt the deadly blow. He was found guilty of having been in the drunken brawl, and sentenced him to have liberty for ninety days, as an example to the service.

A Wet Brother.—John J. Rock, of the Seventeenth New York regiment, was charged yesterday morning with aiding a bale into a wall which had just been whitewashed by the brickyard. He wanted to enjoy the prospect beyond the wall, and climbed for a ledge. Alcohol that he was engaged in the act interrupted. He was sentenced to two months' pay, and to be put in the guard house when not on duty as long as he stand in the city.

Highway Robbery.—Wm. Starr was convicted of being one of a party of negroes who robbed citizens and kicked up a riot in camp on Gentilly road. Starr was sent to Tortugas for 10 years, and Sam Bowers, for the riding, great to prison for 6 months.

All Right.—Mr. Dardine, who was tried on the charge that he had obtained a pass for a negro to go to Mississippi for the Freedmen Plantation, was acquitted yesterday. Mr. Mendenhall introduced the evidence of Rad Fassler, who stated that he had a verbal letter to that effect.

Dishonesty.—Dame rumor, for the sake of slanders, has two reiterate to speak about, whereof one is said to be of the pitiful amount of $800 in greenbacks from a boarding-house and the other of the more respectable amount of $65,000 in Legal Tender. The complainant, Jacobs, are supposed, of course, to resist the funds supposedly to the Treasury Department.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATER.—*Appreciating Benefit of Mr. Baker.*—To-night will be repeated the roaring burlesques of Lesh, the Forscot, preceded by the comedietta of A Leap of A Letter.

We notice with pleasure that Maddy evening is set apart for the benefit of Mr. Lewis Baker, the stage manager of the Varieties. If any one connected with that theatre deserves the encouragement and substantial rewards of a thorough benefit, it is emphatically Mr. Baker. The most complete artist, he is to the same time the hardest worker, to all appearances of the corps of Varieties actors. The friends of the theatre, the friends of distinguished though unpretentious artistic merit, can not willingly neglect the approaching opportunity for manifesting a fit appreciation of Mr. Baker.

MASTER ROBERT NICOLS.—It is announced that this admirable and so highly-admired boy performer of daring feats on the trapeze, will take his benefit at the Academy on to-morrow evening, which is to be, says the bill, his last appearance but one. Of course a rousing benefit may be expected.

THE GERMAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The *German Gazette*, of this city, gives its address to the candidacy of Hon. Michael Hahn for Governor, in the State election ordered by General Banks on the 22nd proximo. In doing so the *Gazette* says:

That he is the preferred candidate of the German electors, and that their votes will almost individually be given him, are facts admitting of little doubt, for although raised and educated here, they esteem him as one of them by birth and origin, and as ever their constant friend.

With the large and powerful influence which he enjoys as a candidate for the highest office in this State among the other citizens, and with the support he will receive from German votes, his election may be accepted as a fact.

Night near Bolivar—Negro Steamers Fired Into.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 15th, has the subjoined:

From passengers who arrived in this city yesterday morning, on the steamer Dr. Wilson Wallace, we have late and interesting news from below. The Confederates, to the number of four thousand, under Ross, have been committing depredations along the river, from Bolivar to Washington. At one time they were together at Greenville, but at present are scattered along the banks of the river for a long distance.

On the Arkansas side there are two thousand more under Rowie, who are in concert with the forces under Ross. Both banks are picketed by them, for the purpose of preventing cotton trading, and several cotton buyers have run serious risks of being shot by them. They declare it is their intention to burn all the cotton in the country, and have already burned thirty bales at Greenville.

In some instances their pickets have extended to within the distance of half a mile of places garrisoned by Union troops.

Ross has six pieces of artillery. His force had a fight on the 1st instant, near Bolivar, with the First Mississippi regiment (colored) under Colonel Osband. The firing was heard at Bolivar, but it is supposed that the Mississippi regiment came off second best, as they crossed the river to the Arkansas shore.

Several boats have been fired into recently. On the 6th instant, thirty shots were fired at the steamer Delta, three of them taking effect. One of the shots carried off the rudder, and one exploded in the cabin, wounding a negro, and doing considerable damage. The boat succeeded in making her gauge.

Several shots were fired at the ram Horner, near Gainsville, two of them taking effect. No one was injured.

On the 7th inst. the Kuma was fired into with musketry, by guerrillas at Greenville. No damage done. The Belle Creole was also fired into, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The river is so high at present that troops can easily keep out of range, and really there is little danger.

A flatboat loaded with arms was recently captured while crossing the river to the Arkansas side, and it is thought that the whole force of Ross were intending to cross for the purpose of making a rush on some place in Arkansas for the purpose of joining the Confederates under Price. They are busy conscripting wherever they go, and it seems to be the intention of the Confederate Government to carry out, to the very letter, the recent enactment of their Congress in regard to conscription.

Export of Gold from New York.

The New York *Evening Express* says that gold is sent from the country at the rate of a million a week to pay for an excess of importations.

The money writer of the *News* asserts that the most sagacious business houses have been for some time constantly watching the rates and the results they have arrived at are that the exports demand for the year will require 70 per cent. of all the available specie in the country including the California production and all the banks. In other words, that the export demand will average $2,000,000 per week throughout the year. The exports of the year from this port have been $44,485,653, of which $11,349,640 came from California and $1,409,312 from foreign countries.

The remainder, $31,726,079, was drawn from the available quantity in the Northern States, $4,100,000 from the stock in city. Since the new year commenced the exports have been $2,700,000, or rather over $2,000,000 per week, and with a greatly lessened demand for breadstuffs. This year this rate will continue until absolute dearth of gold stops imports and sends goods up to fabulous prices.

The Cost of the War.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the New York Express.]

The debates in the House show very important facts, viz., that what has been and is to be the direct army and navy expenditure of the war, is inconsiderable, in comparison with the other expenditures for property destroyed, for ages made, damages, etc

The Judiciary Committee introduced a bill to take from the Court of Claims all settlement of army done, wrongs, trespasses, &c., because they also becoming so frightful in claims and amount, that if that Court were permitted to enter upon the consideration of them, the bills and costs might be endless. The debate upon it showed millions in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and other States, to say nothing of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The bill did not pass, but has to go by a day unless. The House seems afraid to enter upon the settlement of any of this sort of bills.

THE STATE DEBTS.

The Ways and Means Committee have introduced a bill to pay Pennsylvania $700,000 for her militia, called out to protect Pennsylvania from Lee's invasion. Upon that followed a very long debate, disclosing very important facts. It appears that there are two classes of claims upon the Government from the States—one under the act of July 27, 1861, when the claims amount to.....$18,107,921
Paid on which.....2,330,360

Leaving due.....$15,107,921

The States which have been paid are—

Vermont	$613,766 19
Connecticut	1,765,753 12
New Jersey	826,167 47
Virginia	6,317,819 19
Illinois	3,304,547 88
Ohio	2,213 17
Wisconsin	556,249 99
Missouri	1,607,045 33
New Hampshire	249,553 75
Total	15,107,945 39

New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Kansas, and Indiana have the additional claim of $15,107,921 confirmed.

But besides the claims there are for militia:

Pennsylvania	$700,000
New York, (pending)	600,000
Ohio (Morgan raid)	300,000
Indiana	300,000
Kentucky, (pending)	300,000
Iowa, (pending)	200,000
Kansas	100,000

The Secretary of War is not to pay these claims without the consent of the Legislature of the State.

Hunt's Magazine on the National Bankruptcy.

Hunt's Magazine for January has a strong article against Mr. Chase's financial plan, and says:

It is no less than reversing with the sweep of the pen the decision of the American people in relation to paper money in general, and particularly in relation to Federal bank connected with the government and controlled by political influences. If any one question can be considered as fully and clearly settled by public opinion, after a long discussion of fifteen years, it is that practically the chartering of corporations in connection with banks.

The proposition of the Secretary is the more wonderful when it is remembered that during the long struggle with the National Bank and paper money interest, Mr. Chase was among the advocates of this "constitutional" specie currency and "divorce of bank and State."

The writer gives a brief history of the suspension, institutions and suspensions which the country has suffered by reason of a paper currency, and in the following table shows the improvement made in the circulation:

	Manufactures.	Agriculture.	Imports and exports.
1850.....	$ 600,176,395	$621,166,971	$189,226,426
1860.....	1,885,586,929	1,980,329,442	351,677,035
1860.....	1,900,000,000	1,910,000,000	700,000,000

	Population.	Bank notes.	Specie.
1850.....	23,191,876	155,196,924	59,486,277
1860.....	31,120,271	184,012,911	189,316,035
1863.....	31,000,000	238,000,000	270,000,000

The rapid circulation in 1860 was $18 per dollar per head of the population. It was sixty per cent. of the imports and exports, and this per cent. of the annual productions. It is 1860 the circulation was less than seven dollars per head of the population, thirty per cent. of the imports and exports, and only five per cent. of the annual productions. Had it borne to the latter the ratio paid in 1840, the amount would have been $500,000,000. The increase required by business has been made up, it appears, by specie. Thus the whole currency had become, in other words, paper money. Upon State and United States stocks, and this to an extent that was quite unknown, because the rule that the bank loses of cash those should be secured on the stocks of the States offered for greater security than if the were secured on any kind of stock.

"There is no 'permanency' and no 'sufficiency' in this currency. It is a mere irredeemable issue of bank notes, pulled and fostered by the Government, and, therefore, if the system had any permanency, it would be that of an immense political machine. The benefit Government has in specie receipts is really the most wonderful part of the plan. Chase tells us that it will secure a demand for United States securities as a basis for the banks. How strange it sounds to have such a reason as that urged, when we know that the plan contemplates the depositing of the bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, and the issuing on them, by the Government, of 90 per cent. in currency. That is Government pays specie 6 per cent. in gold on its bonds for the privilege of issuing to them this currency, when it might just as well have issued greenbacks without the intervention of banks or bond and without paying any interest. Such a basis as that is certainly marvelous! And yet this is urged as the great reason why the system should be supported, and that Government feels so very grateful for the privilege it! thus granted that it intends to deposit all its funds with those corporations without asking any security, and is to tax them very gently."

Commerce Better than War.

[From the New York Sun.]

A growing disposition is everywhere manifested to release the restrictions on trade with the inhabitants of the seceded States. Some of the Western papers have urged the policy of the West follow the lead of the *Sun* in advocating it. Probably it may be inexpedient just now to extend the commercial privilege in all its fullness, but the sale of this staple can hardly increase the military power of the rebels, while it may prove an excellent entering wedge for further relaxations that would diminish the coherent strength of the Confederacy. The purchase of the cotton for greenbacks would furnish a medium of exchange that would stop the drain of gold to foreign countries, and increase the value of our currency. The war has evidently arrived at a point where the cotton trade can be resumed with safety to our interests. We feel that the difficult work of pacification may be greatly promoted by a resumption of trade between the two sections.

It now looks as if the war was to be settled by the people, by the ballot and by reason, and settled too on better and surer foundations than the absurd theories of Northern and Southern fanaticism. The Northern people want cotton just as much as the Southern people want greenbacks, and it is to their mutual interest to make the exchange. Already the process is going on, in spite of all efforts to "repress it." The officials—civil and military—profit too much, find their profits in conniving at a traffic which they have prohibited to prevent. Trade is blasting bayonets and shells, and is the child from rifled cannon and revolvers. The rebel guerrillas are becoming mere cotton agents for detecting and preventing our communications. They should be encouraged in this, for in putting cotton into circulation they are putting cotton beyond the reach of burning. The natural laws are allowed to work in our favor. They are all on our side. The more we get the element of these in commerce, which, skillfully applied, may prove a most useful adjunct to our arms. The more the Southern people of either section trade with each other, and elsewhere, will their mutual hostility be disarmed, and it will be found that commerce will prove a more effective pacificator than the sword. Already the politicians who insist on a formal submission of the Southern people, not, perhaps, to the Union—for that, in a certain sense, is imposed[ble—but to the constitutional authority of the United States, and the enjoyment of their rights and privileges under it.

The Great Prize Fight.

THE EYE OF BEAUTY STIMULATING KING TO GREAT EXERTION—HEENAN'S FAULT IN TRAINING.

[London (Dec. 19) Correspondence of Belfast News Letter.]

It is said there never was a war great or small, since the siege of Troy, in which a woman was not the cause. The battle between Heenan and King is not an exception to the rule. Venus and Mars were both invoked by the combatants, but the fair goddess often lights goddess and the best of it on the occasion, and Mars, in the shape of the Yankee giant, was compelled to succumb to her influence. It now seems that King had, by some means before the fight, cast sheepish eyes on the daughter of a retired pugilist, who, like the more fortunate of the fraternity, had been enable to retire into private life and keep a public house. The young lady is fair to look upon, and King, being a handsome young fellow, with a good prospect of coming into a distant day, at the pugilistic paradise (a snug little public with a good "sporting connection" attached,) made overtures to the "retirement" for his hotpost. The, however, as the story goes, was made conditional upon the success of King in the battle at Wadhurst. The extraordinary prowess of the gladiator on that occasion was, no doubt, stimulated by the hope of obtaining the smiles of beauty in addition to the stake, and with these, it is to be hoped, he will be rewarded.

Heenan is a married man, but his wife is in America. Many of the ladies express dissatisfaction on the score that no remonstrances for paramours were sufficient to induce him to steadfast, while training, the free use of tobacco.

In all other matters he was most tractable but the "weed" had charms which he could not resist.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Registered Voters and the Proclamation Oath.—The *Times* this morning says:

The number of registered voters who had taken the oath up to last night was over five hundred. Between two and three hundred have taken it, we are informed, at the Custom-House. In the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, up to yesterday, 87 persons had received certificates that they have complied with this part of the proclamation of the Commanding General, and that their right to figure to be added to these items, but from the best information we can gather there are not more than one hundred persons fully qualified to participate in the election.

Mortuary Report.—Report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 18th of January, to the 24th of January, inclusive, 1864—138.

Ages—Under 1 year, 15; 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5 years, 7; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 15 years, 3; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 30 years, 25; 30 to 40 years, 14; 40 to 50 years, 14; 50 to 60 years, 13; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 7; 80 to 90 years, 9; 90 to 100 years, 1; 100 and upwards 2; unknown, 15. Total, 138.

Nativities—America 2; China 1; England 1; France 1; Germany 7; Ireland 10; Italy 1; Prussia 1; Switzerland 1; United States 48; New Orleans 1, not stated 63—Total 138. Whites 83; Blacks 55; Mulattoes 1; Asiatics 1—Total 138. Sexes—Males 88, females 50—Total 138.

A Negro Burglar.—Officer McCann learned last night that the grocery store at the corner of Bienville and Marais was the scene of a burglary entered from the rear of the premises. The owner awakened during the night from the noise in the store, and had a scuffle with the burglar in the dark, and he escaped. Only $20 was the amount of the booty carried off by the felon. Two men were arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the crime.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1864.

There was apparently a fair degree of activity in the market to-day, but operations, nevertheless, were on a moderate scale particularly in Exchange and Specie, the supply of the latter being quite equal to the demand, and prices were easier.

There seemed to be rather more disposition to invest in favorite securities, which in some cases were held firmly at advanced figures. Our leading staple was in good request and commanded full prices. The same remark applies to sugar and molasses.

The item in the statement of the "National Bank" of $63,112 in "bills of solvent local banks" has in some instances led to the erroneous impression that this institution is receiving a part of our city currency in deposit. The bank is perhaps at liberty to open currency accounts for the accommodation of its customers, but it will NOT receive on deposit the issues of the "Citizens' Bank," and of "Louisiana Bank," and of "Union Bank," and of "Bank of Commerce," and of "Bank of Louisiana," and of "Bank of Orleans," and of "Bank of Carrollton," and of "Bank of Jefferson," and of "Bank of Lafayette," and of "Bank of Bienville," and of "Bank of Tchoupitoulas," and of "Bank of Canal," and of "Bank of Improvement," and of "Bank of Levee," and of "Bank of Consolidation," and of "Bank of Exchange," and of "Bank of Mechanics