THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1864 — Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,922.

Office 73 Chartres street.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 8, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—Attention is called to a variety of advertising matter on our second page, including auction and sheriff's sales, and a number of miscellaneous advertisements.

OBSERVING THE ERA.—Returning to the events of an earlier period in the history of this city, when the memorable and eventful 8th of January was generally observed as a popular and patriotic holiday, the Bee, in common with other city journals, will participate in general observance of the present anniversary, and accordingly will issue no edition this evening or on Saturday morning, but will appear as usual on Saturday evening.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Restoration Multitudes of incurable victims in almost every city and country have now flocking to the universal remedy, and are ordering the extraordinary powers of Holloway, and solicit on who could be promptly and safely cured by these remedies.

CUTTER.—E. T. Montgomery will sell on Saturday, 9th instant, 319 bales notes of choice grading, a large portion being newly ginned in this city. See advertisement.

Another lot of thirteen driving can purchase a span of horses and harness and buggy horse at auction; at Mr. Stevens & Landry's sale-room at 12 o'clock, See their advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, all the furniture and moveable effects contained in the house situated on Apollo street, between Chilton ope street and Triton Walk, First District. And at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a three story brick dwelling house, slate-roofed, No. 12 Magazine street, Third District. See advertisements.

VALUABLE DRUG AND APOTHECARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—It will be observed by an advertisement elsewhere that the fixtures and assorted stock of the old, well-known, and judiciously stocked drug and apothecary establishment of Dr. Eli. Kennedy, corner of Chartres and Esplanade streets, are offered by the proprietor at private sale until the 17th instant, on which day, if not (before) disposed of they will be sold in lots at auction by Messrs. McCarren & Landry.

THE PARISIAN THEATRE.—So prolonged and intense a spell of mild weather as the present is proving, was not, perhaps, before experienced in this city during the month of January. Rain freezing as it fell, icicles hanging like pendant jewels from eves and awning throughout the day, trees literally robed in ice, swinging their bare branches and mocking in the cold splendor of their enamelled drapery—these are sights for which the experience of many preceding years had not prepared us. Indeed, wisher in its harsh and rugged aspects had almost ceased to be thought of as a possibility of our climate. It was regarded as merely a mild and agreeable compromise, or at least as a palatable transition from autumn to spring. But all this is changed. From that, as from many another phase of existence, the city is awakened with a shock. We now fear that we shall have to abandon the hope expressed a few days ago that the orange trees would survive the present winter. It is doubtful whether any tropical or semi-tropical plant could successfully undergo the blighting chastener of the weather which has prevailed for the last week.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A grand festival performance is announced for to night, in the shape of the first pro duction this season of the musical drama of Rob Roy, or Auld Lang Syne. On Saturday night Leah the Forsaken, it is announced, will be performed for the last time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The 8th is to be celebrated here by two performances—one at noon and one in the evening—in which the whole triple circle and its various addenda will be brought into display. The famous Professor Nicolo and his pupil having arrived by the last steamer from Havana, will appear in the participate act of this Flying Trapeze.

INDIA AND 1864.—It seems that the new Governor, General Lawrence, will not vouch India a bit too soon, as his military experience is at once called for by the existing disturbances in the North, and, moreover, a fanatical belief is spreading in the Southern provinces that a native king is to arise in 1864 and deliver India from the dominion of the invaders.

Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley on President Lincoln's Message and the President.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address recently at Cooper's Institute, in New York city, on the late message and proclamation of President Lincol. His remarks are thus reported in the New York Sun:

He opened by saying that four years ago he had the honor of giving the body of John Brown to the keeping of the hills he loved. Subsequently which called itself conservatism, and an life was a failure; and some of his friends accused him on the ground that he was a lunatic. Since then South Carolina took up arms in defense of her system. Four years afterwards the victorious President of the nation offered the rebellious States permission to return to the Union, on terms which John Brown would gladly have accepted after twenty years hard fighting. It was in this light to think that he came to criticise the proclamation and message of the President. If the President were a leader he should go to him, but he was not a leader, he only represented the public opinion. In this sense Mr. Lincoln entered his present position and his message and proclamation were the best documents that could be issued. He didn't censure Mr. Lincoln, for he had served himself of the same as right in the world's history that he could afford to have all his hands tied. (Applause.) There were two evidences, the sagacity and the honesty of the people. Some would say, "Why address the message? Slavery was dead and gone, and none could revive it. Well, he heard that several times. After his last reconstruction, the South was so, but at that moment the devil stepped into Carolina with a handful of cotton seed and it grew up all it rolled from New York and Massachusetts. No, he never would believe slavery was dead until a man dragged out of sight for ever (Applause.) With the government now on its side he never would give up until the Stars and Stripes were an unquestioned emblem of free dom. (Applause.) Because was displeased in England, but Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and Port Hudson were trying to make Europe sicken. (Applause.) Europe was trying an experiment of throne. Let her. If Europe left Napoleonism to America, well, but if she interfered, then we should interfere and guarantee republics of Europe to protect the throne. (Applause.) Should Europe fear the South, Jefferson Davis had left audience he would do. (Applause.) Only be reserved, he would not sit down to dog. (Applause and laughter.) The South would have to go back to the Gulf States, for as the food would not flow to them, they would have to go to the Gulf. Five years ago, he said beneath the same roof, that the South was no forward, and they laughed at him. Now, they saw he was right, and the last point of the South would be a fight. The war was not ended yet, but its end was certain, and the Union would be consecrated with a consent it never would imagine at one moment. All civil wars were ended by compromise, as would ours, and the only question was on what the would compromise on. The Rebs was in our hands, and we might immortalize us all but one thing, and that was that the very root of slavery should be cut. (Applause.) He then proceeded to speak of the camp of the Great England had, with her great ships, $2,000,000,000 of this navy, and would enable to the reconstruction Congress saying that was not worth five cents on the dollar, but they would give them that, if by their vote their wealth give them the other $60,000,000, and this would be done, for there was never a Congress which could not be bought for $30,000,000. Referring to the President's message of 1st January, 1863, he said for Edmund give had left it in the hands of the Supreme Court, and it had to pass the ordeal of a bench of judges, who understood that a negro had no right. When a white man was found to do it, it had to take a man who had his body in Richmond, and the rest, if he had one, in England. (Applause.) God knew that he knew that if he had to descend to Hell to carry for the freedom of the slave, Horace H. Greeley was like a tortoise at will, who had had a bad adhesive, but because he was going out in a wagon, he would not touch it. When he warned from Mr. Lincoln was an expression of the Constitution, which might be passed in 60 days, and which would say that thereafter no man the slaves, nor in voluntary servitude on American soil. Mr. Seward would, those States stops ables filled in the Senate. He did be, but they should be so hot that not a slaveholder could sit on them. He concluded that we could do as we liked, and make Lincoln and his dictate hereditary if we liked. Now, Lincoln thought he could reconstruct the Union without touching slavery, but he was mistaken. Again, Mr. Lincoln set aside the Confiscation Act. If the South was conquered and its land divided between the blacks and the rebels who won it, then we were safe. Every Union man at the South says, give them the power and they will come back; but, in the other hive, and they must be king. Now, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation takes this land power away. He alluded at some length to the condition of the blacks in Jamaica after the act of emancipation, which made a "temporary arrangement" of the land, as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation did. Give him the negro on his own soil, and he would treble the cotton crop in two years. (Applause.) Why, this Government did not know what democracy was! Mr. Lincoln had one rival; he, was to the treasury. If he loaned up in Pentonville (immense applause), he took such men to him as he pleased, he held them with a power to him himself or to his children, can give rest to his eyelids or silence to his lips.

At the conclusion of Mr. Phillips's address, Mr. Horace Greeley was called upon and made a brief speech, the substance of which was as follows, as we find it reported in the Times:

Loud calls were made for Horace Greeley, who finally rose. He said it was hardly time to make Presidents, and he had not quite decided that we were to have another. Laughter.] He wished to say, for one, that he thought the largest mass in this Government was the gentleman who had been addressing them to-night—that was Governor Chase. He thought about the firmest and clearest man, in spite of what he had heard to-night, was this same statesman who had been fighting with the hard set command, and whose battles had all been victories so far. Perhaps he may be—perhaps he may not be—good candidate for the Presidency. Certainly the duties of the White House, or of the position of either of the Secretaries, would not be buried. He had the confidence of the people, which he had not always enjoyed, for he sometimes had been to bed, not knowing whether he should wake up in the Union or in the Seceders Confederacy. We have seen the time, within two years, when two votes in one would have been given in this city for Jeff. Davis.

Gold and Silver Specie and Coinage in the United states.

A recent Washington correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

So long a time has elapsed since the people of the country have had the pleasure of handling, or even seeing, any gold or silver, perhaps a few particulars respecting those metals, obtained from official sources, may revive agreeable memories. The amount of gold deposited at the Philadelphia Mint during the last fiscal year, was $3,401 374; at the branch mint at San Francisco, $17,938 014 and at the Assay Office in New York, $1,812 196; making a total of $23,149 484. The silver deposits at the several places amounted to $1,674,605, of which $982 879 were deposited at San Francisco. The total coinage for the year amounted to $24,688,477; and the number of pieces made during the year reached 47,845,100, which is the largest number ever coined in one year. The value of the gold coins that have been deposited at the Philadelphia Mint, for exchange for coins of the new issue, from 1857 to the present year, was $287,536. The coinage of gold from the first foundation of the Government to the present year, a period of seventy and a half years, amounted to $889,635,267. Now, as the expenditures of the Government for the last year amounted to $714,709 705, it appears that after paying this sum in gold and silver, it would take within $174,925,562 of all we have coined to pay over this fraction of our national debt.

ELEVEN MONTHS' IMMIGRATION.—The number joined enormous, from an official source, gives the number of persons who arrived in the United States from foreign ports during the first eleven months of the past year:

From Ireland	56,991
From Germany	72,350
From England	19,951
From Denmark	1,42
From Switzerland	1,06
From France	1,95
From Wales	1,66
From Scotland	1,561
From Sweden	1,8
From Italy	61
From Holland	1,0
From Belgium	42
From West Indies	1,0
From Spain	1,0
Various others	1,0
Total	165,018

GENERAL WEITZEL AND GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—The New York *Express* of the 26th December says:

Brigadier-General Godfrey Weitzel, whom we allude to in our summary of New Orleans affairs as having just returned from the Department of the Gulf, probably to remain at himself as the command of General Butler, has never been off duty a moment since the General's landing on Ship Island in the winter of 1861–62. He was then on Butler's staff, with the rank and done the duty of First Lieutenant of Engineers. His rapidly-executed sentences in Texas in the siege of Fort Jackson—it being a memorable and curious fact that Weitzel and Beauregard were the engineers under whose direction that work was completed. During General Butler's administration, Weitzel (who is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point, and is now about thirty years of age) filled, at different times, various civil positions in New Orleans, in all of which he displayed good judgment and uniform courtesy and politeness. In July or August, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in place of General Williams, who fell at Baton Rouge, and reassigned to the command of the Reserve Brigade. His services in the field have been only partially recorded in the papers, as he has usually taken a prominent part in struggle in the important movements, that could not properly be alluded to until after they were accomplished facts. During a greater portion of this year he has performed the duties of a Major-General.

How the Rebels Manufacture Munitions of War.

[From the Southern Correspondent of the London Times.]

A long conversation with Colonel Rains, the superintendent of the Government Powder Mills in Augusta, and also the chief officer in the Arsenal of Construction and of the ammunitionary in this city, has taught me more than ever to admire the ingenuity and energy which the Confederates have brought to bear upon their struggle. Starting without any powder mill in the Southern States, except a small one at Nashville, which soon passed out of their hands—without any large establishments for casting machinery, and without a single trip to Europe between the Confederate States and the Grande—deficient in iron, lead, copper, tin, saltpetre, cannon, small arms, everything save food, they have taught the world a lesson in regard to the impossibility of subjugating a brave people, which will point a historical moral for ages to come. There are two men whose names are seldom heard in connection with the history of the war, but who have probably contributed more to the Confederate success than any other persons with the exception of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. I mean Colonel Rains and Captain Brooke. Both of them modest and unobtrusive men, absorbed in scientific researches, the one in the fertility of their resources, indefatigable in energy, they have remained during the last thirty months a reward for the study of their countrymen which will appropriately be read with pride whenever the history of this great revolution is fairly told. I have seldom had the advantage of encountering any men whose conversation was so instructive and interesting as that of Col. Rains. The complications of the difficulties which he had to encounter, of the deficiencies, which he made every day to supplement and surmount by ingenuity, and the results of his great; an evidence by his contributions to the Confederate armies, is one so as to awaken amazement.

In a former letter, written some months ago from this town, I gave a short sketch of the Augusta gunpowder mill. From that time up to the present hour its efficiency has been constantly on the increase, and as evidence of its wealth, working, I may mention that since its opening on the 27th of April, 1862, Colonel Rains has sent a million and a half pounds of powder to Richmond alone, exclusive of his contributions to Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and the armies of General Bragg and Johnston. From his Arsenal of Construction he has sent out 6,000,000 cartridges for small arms and 50,000 round shot and shell, to say nothing of caps, hand grenades and torpedoes. From his cannon foundry he has personally assisted in casting 10-pounder Napoleons, 12-pounder Parrotts and 64-pounder; but the wreck of artillery already possessed by the Confederates is such that he has ordered to produce Napoleon guns with the rapidity which at one time characterized his proceedings, his rate of production having been one Napoleon gun per diem. The daily yield of the powder mill now at the rate of 2,400 lbs. a day, which might, if occasion required, be indefinitely increased. But, with every important session in the Confederacy already established with powder, with large supplies in the hands of Generals Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, and at Mobile and Wilmington, (General Lee, of course, drawing his supplies from Richmond) and with two other powder-mills in active operation, 60 of little importance that even the rate of production should be maintained. The ordinary consumption of powder in the Confederacy is rated at 2,000 lbs. a day; but is, of course, greatly increased by such sieges as those of Vicksburg and Charleston, which bring up the average to 10,000 lbs. a day, counterbalanced by the large demands of the heavy artillery employed. It is a singular commentary upon this war, that a nation which, two years ago, produced not a pound of powder should now think nothing of a daily consumption of 10,000 lbs., produced entirely from their own resources.

The Methodist Church North and South.

Under the head of "a sign of the times," the Washington *Chronicle* (Forney's paper) of the 24 h December, says:

It was mentioned in our columns a short time ago that the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church had appropriated thirty five thousand dollars for extending missionary operations into the far South. It is now stated, upon good authority, that Bishop Ames, the senior bishop in point of service, would start on a tour down the Mississippi, to reconquer the ground in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that he would then visit Tennessee and Kentucky. A popular minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now laboring in New York, has been designated for the city of New Orleans. The Secretary of War has issued an order authorizing the occupation of deserted churches within our military lines for religious services, the question of ownership or possession not to be raised until the State returns to its allegiance. It has generally been supposed that the division of the church in 1844 had a marked influence upon the tendency to secession in the South, and it may, perhaps, be now regarded as a good omen that a question of peace is about to be settled by a voluntary disposition on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lemmon, presiding.—Wm. Francis, a colored individual, who asserted his privileges to drink like a white man, was fined $10 and costs, and that the Recorder ordered him to pay a fine of $10. Sandy Scott of Neptune, who had imbibed freely, and other individuals in the same predicament, were let off with a fine of $2 50 each.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ship JESSIE, LEE.—Capt. Mason of the ship Geo. Herbert, arrived this morning, reports that he was boarded on the 23d of December by the lighthouse keeper at Gun Key, who reported that the ship Jessie Lee ashore and hulked on Riding Rocks. The keeper took from her cargo, consisting of sweet potatoes, hay and nearly all being taken out and sent to Nassau. The vessel is a total loss. Most of the cargo saved is in good condition. The captain had left the wreck and gone to Nassau.

A STEAM FAVORITE.—We are glad to observe that Mr. Geo. Hyatt, the well-last season a favorite on the Varieties Theatre in this city, is meeting with most favorable appreciation in Rochester, New York, where he has played in company with Miss Mary Provost in a variety of successful delineations. On the occasion of a recent benefit for Mr. Eyer at the Metropolitan Theatre in Rochester, the *Advertiser* thus refers to his theatrical history:

He is an old favorite of the public of his vicinity, having occupied the position of stage-manager and leading actor in both Buffalo and this city for two seasons some twelve years ago, since which time he has been peculiarly connected in his profession throughout California, where, as a manager, he fulfilled engagements wherein he presented Miss Mary Provost, Maryann of John Drew, Mrs. Hamblin Herron, Julia Dean, Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Hackett, and other well known "stars" to the public of that country. He has lately appeared in the principal Theatres of the East and West, and has ripened into one of the best actors on the American stage.

Extracts from Richmond Papers.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT ARMORY.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 31.]

The Confederate States armory, located at this place nearly two and a half years since, and which had grown to be a very large concern, has been removed to Columbia, South Carolina. The principal reasons inducing the removal were, as we have been informed, the difficulty of transportation, and scarcity of provisions—two very weighty arguments, it must be conceded.

GEN. PILLOW'S SUCCESS AT CONSCRIPTION.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 28.]

Gen. Pillow has returned to the service, for the months of September and October, from Alabama and Mississippi, twenty-six thousand men in infantry and cavalry. Of the whole of the Confederacy could be placed under an administration of conscription distinguished by the vigilance, secrecy and thoroughness which seem to govern the district of Alabama and Mississippi, we should have no occasion to fear for the strength of our armies in the field or the success of our cause.

SOUTHERN PRIESTESS IN THE FIELD.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 28.]

In nearly every paper we pick up we see editorial notices for prisoners, and yet there were, before the war, eight papers printed in the State of Georgia that are now published in the Confederate States. The reason of this is that at least seventy-five per cent. of the fraternity have been, and are now, in the army. Many of them command brigades, regiments and companies, and are upon different generals' staffs, while hundreds of them have met death upon the field of glory. We venture that there is not an office in the South that has not a representative in the field, and many papers were suspended at the commencement of the struggle, in order that the proprietor, editor, printers and all might enlist. They are generally men of intelligence and always of superior intelligence, and therefore fully understand the principles we are fighting for, and the hardships, dangers and hosts incident to the life of a soldier. It is not to be presumed that they were actuated by mere mercenary motives in their decision. A captain of the United States army, lately returned from Richmond, brings this story.

Agents for the Richmond Government in England.

A London correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes, on the 12th December:

The rebel agents who purchased and fitted out the Georgia was Mr Thomas Bold, of Birkenhead and Liverpool. He is also, in defiance of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, bought the frigate Victor of her Majesty's government, equipped her for the Japan trade, and cleared her over to the rebels.

As we have seen, she was stopped by the French Government. Bold is also in France, completing his naval job, along with Lieutenant H. F. Maury, late of the Washington Observatory, under whose direction Bold's hull and by whom he is paid. This Bold—familiarly known in Liverpool as "Tom Bold"—is well known as the prime mover in all the work projected by John Laird, where the latter, as a member of Parliament, does not wish to be seen.

A nephew of W. S. Lindsay has just arrived here from Richmond, bringing with him immense orders for his uncle's houses and the joint stock concern that Bringer's name are supposed to be in the same sentence. How much these "orders" from Richmond will be worth after being so spoken of by endorsed by Grant, Thomas and Sherman, remains to be seen.

A GOOD THING FROM CONGRESS.—The two Houses of Congress have adjourned from to the 5th of January. Thankful for small favors, we accept this as a measure of some relief to the people. We think, indeed, that if our national law makers could be induced to adopt the policy of the opening of steamship republicans to catch each other on the war question, the peace question, the slavery question and the Presidential question, they would do well to adjourn over till April or May next, when probably they may realize the necessity of some practical measures of legislation.—*N Y Herald.*

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.—Speaking of Hon. Horace Maynard's recent letter advising an election for senators and town officers on the first Saturday of March next, the New York Times says:

The old Constitution and the laws as they stood in May, 1861, will be the guide, all such subsequent acts, being the work of rebels, and therefore void. There will be no test oath. The old Constitution required that every voter should be a "citizen of the United States;" of course he must be now. Many thousands of their slaves have been stolen by the enemy, and have gone to the United States; and will take an oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws of Congress. The State constitution already requires that every person elected to office shall take that oath before entering upon its duties. This will be no important step to the people of Tennessee, but it will be a security to Tennessee, and if properly guarded, cannot be astounded by any but good results.

LACK OF MACHINISTS AND SEAMEN FOR THE U. S. NAVY.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The effort of the strikes of machinists on the completion of our vessels at this port, will soon be felt in different parts of the country. Contracts too long list of double engines that we printed the other day are only very slowly progressing. Of the engines being manufactured to vessels of the Delaware, Manhattan, Mahopac and Minnetonka, the navy will receive Shubrick, Saugus, Peorin and Nyack, besides several others which must be delayed for weeks, and probably months, longer than was anticipated, in consequence of the refusal of the men to go to work. The lack of seamen, and those strictly have, for the present, almost paralyzed the efforts of the Navy Department to keep the cruising navy properly maintained. Several obstructions have been removed, have made large headway alone to the workmen, some of them having given 15 per cent. over what they were paying before. But, as intimated, this has only latterly caused a few to go to work.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 26th day of December to the 2d of January, 1864:

Ages—Under 1 year, 18; 1 to 2 years, 6; 2 to 5 years, 5; 5 to 10 years, 3; 10 to 15 years, 2; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 25 years, 3; 25 to 30 years, 7; 30 to 40 years, 12; 40 to 50 years, 6; 50 to 60 years, 7; 60 to 70 years, 5; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100 years, 0; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 23. Total, 121.

Nativities—Austria, 1; British America, 1; England, 2; Germany, 5; Ireland, 2; Italy, 2; Spain, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 100; West Indies, 1; unstated, 42. Total, 121.

Whites, 80; blacks, 37; mulattoes, 14. Total, 121.

First District Recorder's Court—H. J. Venard, *Presiding*.—A numerous crowd of cab drivers were brought before the Recorder, who had been arrested on the charge of driving their public vehicles without having complied with an ordinance which requires them to keep the tariff of the prices of fare, established for their guidance, hung up in a conspicuous place in the public carriages, and otherwise conspicuously exposed. After a lecture, in which they were informed that the Recorder, for the first time only, would be lenient, they were fined $10 each, with the privilege of commutation of the fine to thirty days' imprisonment.

Ann Burns, for a violation of ordinance No. 1702, which prohibits a certain class of persons from drinking in public houses, was fined $10, or to go to the Workhouse for four months.

Officer Golding, who had arrested Ann Burns, prevailed on the Recorder, by his pronunciation to pass the same sentence on Mary Coates, for being of the same status as the first one.

Thos. Tarbert, aged 70 years, vessel, was up for an assault and battery on a sailor. He had the sum portioned, to prove that prosecutor was the aggressor. The latter, who was also a deserter from the craft, was arrested under arrest.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1864.

With the exception of a slight improvement in specie of 1@@ per cent. on last Thursday's quotations, we have but few changes to notice in the money market during the past week. The supply of Exchange has been moderate and Domestic has shown but few variations, while Foreign has slightly improved. The poor holidays and protracted inclement weather of extended range, or perhaps underestimated severity in this climate, has materially interfered with the movement, but our leading staples notwithstanding the late degree of severity, considering the limited supply on sale, and commanded full prices, the closing rates showing a slight advance on last week's quotations. The receipts continue limited, and the stock in market reduced. We learn that the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, having fulfilled its mission to Washington in connection with the requirements of the law to enable the institution to commence business, is expected to return by the next steamer. It is thus anticipated, however, that no active will bring back with him the notes for its circulation, in the delivery of which there may be some further delay.

In Domestic Exchange, to-day, we noticed a fair amount of business at ½ @ ¾ per cent. discount for sight. We have not noticed a change in Foreign since our last report. The supply of Sterling is moderate, and the demand fairly active, at 109½ @ 110 for prime bills. The few Banks which are willing to draw ask 109 @ 110, payment in Legal Tender notes. We also noted sales of *Francs* at 5.60 @ 5.55 for prime bills, the latter for strictly 5 *d sight*. The Banks ask 5.45@5.40, and 5.35, and have sold at those rates, for payment in Legal Tender notes, or thereabouts of the same value.

The Specie market was nearly as firm as yesterday. There were, however, sales of gold to a fair amount, for small sums, at 39½ and 39¾ @ 40 per premium, and smaller amounts at 39¾, but these were also intended for Paper currency, and for small sums. Silver was in demand at 39 @ 39½ per premium, and Exchange sold at 40. One of the banks is willing to sell, to a certain amount, at 40. Dealers are now quoted at 39½ @ 40 for Gold, and 39½@39¾ @ 40 for Silver, for small sums, but holders of more than usual amounts are willing to sell at rates ranging from 40@40 @ 40½ per cent. premium, dealers paying 39 @40. Merchant Bullion are wanted in exchange for gold on par, but bright coin, not likely to be realized. Wall street is "unprecedentedly" quiet, and the market for Gold and Stocks is dull and heavy.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST.—Per steam tug G W Cox—20 bales sugar Brown & Schmidt.

LAFOURCHE.—Per bugeye Hamilton.—117 bbls corn J Cooper.

COAST.—Per steamer Independence.—26 bbls sugar 2 bbls do 23 bbls molasses H Darrigo.

THIBODAUX.—Per steamer Lafourche.—60 bbls molasses; 2 P Smith.—125 do do 1 bbl sugar Order.

P J L Steamer.—Per steamer Victoria.—24 bales cotton J W Zacher.—1 do G A Fosdick.—17 do H W Tebo.—100 do Ordeman, Hodges & Co.—1 do Read & Dowty.—27 do J T Moore & co.—14 do do Fleming & co.—Per bal, 500 bales cotton.

ATCHAFALAYA.—Per steamer Nebraska.—50 bbls sugar 20 bbls molasses; 2 B Barnes & co.—16 do do 2 bbls do do; 2 bbls do do Order.

BATON ROUGE.—Per steamer Jennie Rogers.—12 bbls sugar; 17 bbls molasses A Talbot.—7 bales cotton 14 do Order & Mooney.

MOWER C AMT.—Per steamer Time and Tide.—17 bbls sugar 42 bbls molasses 11 do clotted sugar C A Weeks.—100 bbls molasses W Agee.—50 do S W Bowman.

ROBERT CARRE.—Per steamer Gertrude.—11 bales cotton; D Sevrer & co.—50 bbls sugar 20 bbls molasses Read & Peoria.

PAN NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—47 bales cotton R C Stone.—96 bbls molasses 5 bbls sugar 11 bags do Graham, Hodge & Co.—1 bbl sugar 17 bbls molasses J M Jamison.—20 do J P Sturges.—30 do E Durand.—30 do Scott & Davis.—2 do do 2 bbls sugar A Mitzenberger.—50 do Stillman, Mar inder & Co.—70 do L W Gregory.—20 do V Fauria.—4 do Cent Commercial.—8 do A P Stebbins.—1 do L Bays.—5 do S Fleischaeker.—2 do do 14 bales cotton A S Mansfield.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1864.

COTTON.—The weather continued dark and rainy to-day but there was again a very fair demand, and while 214 bales were sold or sanction, no changed hands at private sale, at full prices, as will be seen from the following particulars. At private sale, 1 bale Mixed at —; 4 bales Low Middling at 67; 3 do Middling at 73; 2 do Low Middling at 67; 1 do Middling at 73; 1 do Low Middling at 67; 1 do Middling at 73; 1 do Low Middling at 67; 2 do Middling at 73; 1 do Low Middling at 67; 1 do Middling at 73; 1 do Low Middling at 67; 1 do Middling at 73; 1 do Low Middling at 67; 1