THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 1?,596.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, sundries.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 59, sundries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Front Levee and Poydras streets, cotton and dry hides; at 11 o'clock, on the Landing of the Opelousas Railroad Ferry, cotton; at 12 o'clock, at 93 Camp street, fancy groceries and sundries.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at No. 96 Royal street, furniture and billiards.

The Varieties Theatre.—Buckstone's "Agnes De Vere," a melo-drama of thrilling interest was given at the Varieties last night. But for a *fiasco* in the Masked Ball scene, in which the pistol in the hands of *Agnes De Vere* failed to explode, the interest would have been continuous to the end. As it was, the acting was excellent. Mrs. Gladstane's *Agnes* was a fine rendition throughout, and her personation of the wronged wife bent on revenge was fearfully natural. Miss Sefton as *Lydia*, and Mrs. Chippendale as *Mrs. Dobbs* were not wanting in interest. The male characters by Ryer, Baker, Rand and Bowers were well rendered. We see that this play has been lately revived at the Adelphi in London, by Bourcicault, after an interregnum of twenty years. We hope that it will be repeated at the Varieties, when we can more fully judge of its merits on a second representation.

In the after piece, "Marthon," Mrs Baker sustained the character of *Marthon* with much success.

To-night will be given Bulwer's master-piece of comedy, "Money," to be followed by "My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella," in which Bowers appears as *Gregory Grizzle*.

Academy of Music.—Let it be remembered that to-night the Minstrels and the little men Com. Foote and Col. Small, give their last performance prior to their departure for Havana. Let them have a rousing house, especially as the Commodore and Colonel take their benefit on the occasion.

The United States mail steamship George Washington, Capt. Gager, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and six passengers.

R. T. Montgomery will make several important sales this day, (Tuesday) the 27th instant, and are worthy the attendance of dealers and those wishing to make sure and profitable investments. At half past 10 o'clock, corner Poydras and Front Levee streets, will be sold, cotton and hides; at 11 o'clock, at the Opelousas Ferry Landing, 23 bales cotton; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, a large assortment of groceries and liquors, as per advertisements; at 11 o'clock, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture and other goods.

Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published yesterday evening copious extracts from the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* of the 22d, from which we copy the following:

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond dispatches of January 21 give the following:

The building of the railroad bridges by the Federals, toward King George Courthouse, and a corduroy road across the swamp, protecting the same by a strong redoubt, would indicate that a movement on the Rappahannock was designed to be made in earnest, while operations in North Carolina were designed as a feint to draw troops from Lee.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends a tax upon property and gross incomes, sufficient to yield a revenue of at least forty eight millions, and shows that the amount may be increased to sixty millions, which would seem sufficient to pay the interest of the public debt and provide a sinking fund.

ANOTHER FEDERAL REPULSE.

Two hundred Federals attacked a scouting party of Confederates near Windsor, on Black water, and were repulsed and driven into the river.

MOVEMENTS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The Baltimore *American* of the 14th says reliable information has been received from scouts that efforts are being made by the rebels to cut Rosecrans's army off from supplies, and then crush it. Rosecrans will not move upon Longstreet until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a railroad and capture Forrest.

REVOLUTION IMMINENT IN INDIANA.

Under this heading a dispatch dated Richmond, January 21st, mentions the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* in which it is said that Indiana is rife for a revolution in her borders. We publish the whole correspondence in another column. We have already referred to the remarks of Mr. Vallandigham upon an armistice, and published yesterday the particulars of the Imperial reception on the 1st instant.

CAPTURE OF FORT ARKANSAS POST.

The *Appeal* says:

If the report from the Federals be true, of the fall of Arkansas Post, we have sustained a serious loss in the trans Mississippi department, which may temporarily endanger the safety of Little Rock. We are, however, inclined to doubt the report, as intelligence of an event of such great importance could certainly have been received in our lines by this time. The Arkansas river has been in good boating condition for some time, and it may be possible the Federal fleet has been operating as stated, but we doubt the report.

From a paragraph in the *Tribune*, of the 17th, the published particulars of this affair would seem to lack confirmation. The paragraph will be found elsewhere.

The *Appeal* has also the following:

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Our latest is from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 16th. Gen. Wharton, who was in front of Bragg with his cavalry, sent back word that the advance of the enemy from Murfreesboro' was an assured fact. They had marched out in force, and were encamped ten miles in front of the town on the night of the 14th. It was not believed that Rosecrans had sent away any of his troops, as reported, but on the contrary that he had been reinforced, and was busily engaged reconstructing the railroad and rebuilding bridges between Nashville and Murfreesboro'.

The *Rebel*, referring to the enemy's advance, says: "We are not altogether prepared to believe this movement is anything more than a feint on the part of Rosecrans, although it may prove a positive advance. If so, he will find no sort of difficulty in getting a fight out of our boys."

By a special to the *Crisis*, we learn that five more prisoners, captured off transports opposite White river, arrived at Grenada on the 19th. They confirm the disaffection of the Western troops, and state that the separation of Illinois and Indiana from the Union is freely canvassed and favored by Western troops.

FROM NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.

We find the following communication in the *Daily Progress* of the 12th:

I am just from below, and I assure you that the Union force at Newbern is now thirty five thousand men, and expecting fifteen thousand more in a few days, which will make fifty thousand. They anticipate making a simultaneous attack on Weldon, Goldsboro and Wilmington, and thereby think to annoy us that we cannot reinforce at either place.

From what I can gather they are done with Richmond for the present, and now intend to make inroads from our coast to our railroads, burn our bridges, &c., and thereby prevent us from having communication from the South to Richmond. I have no doubt but for the loss of the Monitor and the damage to the Passaic, Wilmington would have been attacked before now.

They have two iron clads now in Beaufort harbor, and one, the Passaic, is leaking very badly. The water was two feet in her when my informant saw her. They are getting ready, and we may look out for them soon. No news from below to day as yet. They had about 15,000 at Morehead City on Wednesday last, and expected 8000 more in a few days. I sent you a bundle of papers which I brought up yesterday. I hope you have got them before this.

We bring up a prisoner every now and then. The captain sent up three a day or two ago. They were deserters and said that the enemy intended to reinforce largely in Eastern Carolina for some purpose.

LINCOLN RETALIATING.

Mobile, Jan. 22.—The *Advertiser and Register* has a dispatch dated Charleston, Jan. 2[illegible], which says:

Lincoln has issued a retaliatory order, remanding to solitary confinement all Confederate officers now prisoners in the North, until President Davis shall revoke his Butler proclamation. A number of Confederate officers who had reached Fortress Monroe on their way to be exchanged were accordingly sent back.

Washington Items.

Speaking of the debate in the House of Representatives on the 14th, the *Herald's* correspondent says:

The speech of Mr. Vallandigham, in the House to-day, produced a profound sensation. It was bold and able. That of Mr. Bingham was also very eloquent, and Mr. Wright's was received with great favor by both sides of the House. More copies of the latter have been ordered by both Republicans, Union men, and War Democrats, than have been ordered of any speech delivered in Congress for a long time.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back the Missouri Emancipation Aid bill, recommending amendments to make the remuneration twenty instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear but five per cent. interest; the maximum allowance for each slave $300, and the limit for the entire extinction of slavery July 4, 1876, with a proviso that the act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature and the exclusion of slavery forever thereafter from said State.

NON-ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The correspondent of the *Herald* writes under this heading as follows:

The Attorney General, in reply to the resolution of the House asking why the Confiscation act has not been enforced in the District of Columbia, encloses a letter from Mr. Carrington, United States District Attorney, stating that, in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to him by the military authorities with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of such. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the law as it stands are so serious as to cause grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be attained in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it.

The Attorney General, in his direct reply to the resolution, states that there has not been any judgment of condemnation rendered in the courts under either of the Confiscation acts passed by Congress, but that no unnecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands. He states that the law requires that the facts constituting guilt and consequent forfeiture shall be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District Attorney to avoid hasty and improvident seizures, while he has urged upon them all vigilance in enforcing the law. He further says the President charged him with the execution of the law only last November, and since then he has been arranging with the District Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, so as to avoid conflict with the State laws and practice, and has just completed his arrangements. Gen. Martindale has turned over all property seized by him in the District to the civil authorities, and the cases will proceed as soon as the necessary testimony can be obtained.

The Attorney General concludes by stating that he encloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law, prepared by the District Attorney, the adoption of which, however, he does not urge. The proposed amendments provides that the United States District Attorney of any district may institute proceedings *in rem* by petition, praying the condemnation of the property seized, and after reasonable public notice, if the party interested fail to appear, the court shall proceed to adjudicate the case as though the facts set forth in the petition had been proved. Should the party appear the proceedings shall concur with the practice in admiralty cases. The second section provides that the property of persons who have left any of the loyal States for the seceded States, and have not returned, shall be condemned on the presumption that they have been engaged in armed rebellion against the United States.

Says the *Herald's* correspondent, writing under date of the 16th:

ROBERT J. WALKER ON THE FINANCES.

Hon Robert J. Walker, in conversation this evening, asserted that the rebellion could only be put down by the maintenance of the Government credit and finances; that it was evident the immoderate issue of paper currency has advanced gold to forty per cent premium, and the issue of several hundred millions more would nearly cause it to disappear as a commodity, as well as a commercial medium. Mr Walker cordially approves the views of Secretary Chase, and believes the financial policy suggested by him to be indispensable to the success of the Government.

The War in Tennessee.

The New York *Herald*, of the 14th, publishes the following:

Nashville, January 13, 1863.—The rebels destroyed the steamer Charter, sixteen miles down the river, loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores, and captured sixteen men.

Five hundred of Wheeler's rebel cavalry are on the Hardin pike, twelve miles from Nashville. Gen Mitchell has ordered Gen. Stanley to pursue them.

There has been skirmishing all day. The enemy are retreating toward Harpeth Shoals.

Nashville, Tenn., January 13, 1863.—Gens Cheatham and McCown's rebel divisions are at Shelbyville, expecting to be reinforced by Longstreet's corps—30,000 men—from Virginia. Gens. Forrest, Wheeler and Stearne, with 4,000 men and two full batteries, are marching toward Charlotte, forty miles west, their object being to destroy our transports with provisions for Gen. Rosecrans's army.

One boat was destroyed last night, sixteen miles down the river, laden with commissary and quartermaster's stores. Twenty men were captured and paroled. The boat and freight were burned.

Eight regiments—four cavalry and four infantry—have been sent after Forrest, General Stanley commanding.

Morgan, with 3,000 men, is again in Kentucky, and further damage to the railroad is apprehended.

Capture of Important Dispatches.

The New York *Post* of the 14th contains a telegram from Washington announcing the following:

Washington, January 14.—Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important dispatches from Jeff Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe.

These dispatches give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost.

These dispatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. But our sailors were too quick.

The Government is strongly urged to make public these captured dispatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of.

[From the Post, 17th.]

THE CAPTURED DISPATCHES—INTRIGUES OF LOUIS NAPOLEON DENOUNCED—PRIVATE DESPAIR AND CRY FOR HELP.

Washington, January 17.—The *Intelligencer* of this morning contains a part of the rebel correspondence between Secretary Benjamin and Mason and Slidell, intercepted recently. Benjamin gives a glowing account of rebel success in the Eastern battles, but admits disaster and sore disappointment in the West. He estimates the Federal losses so far in men at 310,000; in material captured by the rebels, many millions of dollars.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury suggests a plan by using British subjects [consuls?] and British national vessels, for transferring specie from rebeldom to England. In one of the dispatches a list of firms in Great Britain who will supply war material to the Confederacy is given. Other letters to bankers and merchants reveal the sources of aid and comfort in Europe to the rebellion.

But, perhaps, the most interesting dispatch is that of Secretary Benjamin to Slidell, which exposes an intrigue, or a suspected intrigue, of Louis Napoleon's, to make Texas an independent State, as she was before annexation. The Secretary evidently believes in it, and his denunciation of the French Government is unqualifiedly severe.

Other private letters, not yet published, do not give as rosy-colored views as those of the officials. One of them, it is understood, after describing the straits to which Government and people are alike reduced, cries out that "unless Europe helps us immediately, we shall perish."

The Missouri Legislature.—The New York *Tribune* of the 17th contains the following dispatch:

Jefferson City, Thursday, January 15, 1863.

Mr. Burrill's resolution sustaining the President's emancipation proclamation, offered yesterday, and Mr. Allen's substitute, were to-day referred to a select committee of seven.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted that a select committee on emancipation be requested to report what amount of money should be appropriated by Congress to compensate for slaves, provided they shall all be emancipated by an act of the Legislature. The resolution passed with a view to facilitate Congressional action on the subject.

Startling Developments in Indiana.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 17th publishes the following correspondence:

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Indianapolis, January 9, 1863.—When I say that Indiana is ripe for a revolution within her own borders, I expect the statement to be received with a good deal of incredulity by those who are not familiar with certain facts which are patent to all observing men in the State. The loyal people of Ohio will be slow to believe that there was a plot laid by the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and intended to be carried into execution less than ten days ago, for the seizure of the State Arsenal and the distribution of its contents among men who are pledged to the disruption of the Government. Nothing but the vigilance of Gov. Morgan, Col Carrington, and a few others, prevented the accomplishment of the villainous scheme.

Since my arrival here I have heard men say, alluding to the subject, that if they had once got the arsenal, it would have taken all the Abolitionists in the country to have taken it from them; that they had 93,000 men in Indiana to fight against the Yankees, and they intended to bring them out before long. I have it on the best authority that the design of the conspirators was, after having made the seizure, to get the Republican members into the Senate and House of Representatives, crowd the lobbies so as to prevent a bolt, elect Bright and Hendricks as United States Senators, and pass a bill, or a series of resolutions, denouncing the Federal Government, and favoring the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. Gov. Morton was apprised of their intentions in time, and if they had attempted any act of violence they would have paid for it with their lives.

The Northwestern scheme is boldly advocated by the Democratic leaders of this State. Hendricks, Bright, Turpee and others have been preaching for months that it is impossible to restore the Union of the South with the North, and that in the event of a dissolution of the Union, it will be the utter ruin of the North West to remain under one government with the New England States. The policy of the present Legislature of Indiana—which is nothing but a tool in the hands of such men as Bright and Hendricks—will be to paralyze the General Government as far as possible, by refusing to appropriate money for the maintenance and equipment of Indiana troops in the field, and thus to render as much assistance as possible to the Confederate arms, knowing that upon the success of Jeff. Davis's revolution depend the chances for the establishment of their Utopia. They assert that the South, once an independent nation, will intervene in their behalf in the event of a collision between the East and West.

The political rascals are watching the course pursued by Kentucky with great interest. Secessionists and traitors at heart they are opposed to the actual secession of Kentucky, believing they can make more capital and sympathy by her remaining in the Union, and calling upon the minions of slavery in the North to assert and defend her rights for her. They do not want Kentucky to enter the Southern Confederacy, but expect her to form one of the glorious constellation of States under the guidance of such demagogues as Bright and Hendricks.

It is well known that among the Knights of the Golden Circle, the assassination of Governor Morton—who is at present the only obstacle in the way of the revolutionists—has been frequently talked of. A private conversation was overheard a few days ago in which one of the K. G. C.'s said: "We can easily dispose of him (Morton) when the time comes. It will be an irrepressible assassination—that's all. With him once out of the way, we have everything in our own hands, and then let the Abolitionists come on if they want to."

Senatorial Nominations.

In Illinois, Richardson, Dem., was elected against Gov. Yates to the United States Senate, by a majority of 29.

In Pennsylvania, Charles R. Buckalew, Dem., was appointed in place of Hon. David Wilmot, by two majority.

In New Jersey, Col James W. Wall, Dem., was chosen to serve out the term of Hon. John R. Thomson, deceased.

In Maine, Lot M. Morrill, formerly Governor of the State, has been elected.

The Indiana Legislature, in joint convention elected T. A. Hendricks and Turpee U. S. Senators, the latter for the short term.

In Massachusetts, Sumner has been re-elected.

Gov. Ramsey was returned by the Minnesota Legislature.

The Emancipation.

Gen. Milroy's Proclamation Carrying Out Mr Lincoln's Emancipation Edict—The First Military Order of the Kind Published Since January 1.—Under this head the New York *Herald*, of the 15th, publishes the following order:

Headquarters, Winchester, Va., January 5, 1863.—Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the first day of the present month, issue his proclamation declaring "that all persons held as slaves in certain designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free," and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and whereas, the county of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the proclamation of the President, in which the slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said county, of said proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same.

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by acts, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government, and dealt with accordingly.

All persons liberated by said proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence and immediately betake themselves to useful occupation.

The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation, and to yield their ready co-operation in its enforcement.

R. H. Milroy,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Letter from Cornell Jewett to Jefferson Davis.

The New York *World* publishes the following document:

To Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederate Government:

My independent national visit to Europe for international action upon American differences, North and South, resulted in the friendly "mediation" move of Napoleon. I am here to advocate the same as a means of peace. Denied communication through the usual channels, I do so thus to inform you. I am assured by leading Republicans, upon your manifesting a desire to leave to a just tribunal, selected by European powers, the differences between the North and South, a powerful influence will be directed to secure the favor of the Administration. With your serious consideration and prompt action, I ask a review of the past. Behold the solemn assembled wisdom of the constitutional basis of our form of government. The figure of Washington in all the majesty and power of an Almighty trust, the united voice of Virginia's statesmen, the solemn appeals of Jackson, the statesmanship and eloquence of Webster in defence of the Constitution and the Union, with the immortal Clay exclaiming, "I shall stand erect with a spirit unconquered whilst life endures, ready to second the exertions of the people in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity"—all of which I charge you, by all that is sacred, to heed, with the noble, patriotic, Union-loving sentiments so often expressed by you during your Senatorial and public career. It cannot be, you, who have so often appealed to the Almighty, can, now that Europe, through Napoleon, appeals, refuse the "olive branch" of concession. If you cannot yield to your own judgment, do so to the claims of humanity, the interest, the prosperity, the welfare of nations—through which secure to the South the justice you seek.

Wm Cornell Jewett.

New York, January 11.

The Affair of Fort Arkansas Post.—Noticing the report of the surrender of this fort, the New York *Tribune*, of the 17th, says:

Gen. McClernand, who took the repulsed Vicksburg expedition off up the Mississippi, has been heard from in Arkansas. Sailing up the river of that name, he found a rebel stronghold at the village of Arkansas Post, sixty or seventy miles from the Mississippi. The place was captured, with all its guns and stores, and report says from 5000 to 7000 prisoners. We should like to have a confirmation before we pass these numbers to the balance-sheet. Our loss is said to have been 200; that of the rebels 550, beside prisoners.

The Ohio United States Senatorship.—The New York *Tribune*, of the 17th, publishes the following dispatch:

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

Columbus, Ohio, Friday, January 16, 1863.—At the second Union Senatorial caucus, which was held this evening, Benjamin F. Wade was nominated for United States Senator on the first ballot. Total votes cast, 65—Mr. Wade receiving 56, Gen. Schenck 6, blank 3. Harmony and good feeling prevailed. Some Union Democrats were absent, but nearly all will vote for the nominee in joint convention. Election next Thursday.

Indiana on Arbitrary Arrests.

The New York papers of the 16th publish the following resolutions:

The following resolutions passed the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature on Friday, by a vote of 58 to 30:

Whereas, Many citizens of this State have been arrested by persons acting, or pretending to be acting, under the authority of the General Government, and have been confined in military prisons or camps without any public charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them, and refused a trial—there being no insurrection or rebellion, or any other obstruction to the constitutional authority of the Government existing within this State; and,

Whereas, It is a sacred right, guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of our common country, that he shall not be deprived of his liberty, unless by due process of law, and when arrested shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and be confronted by the witness against him; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the General Assembly of the State of Indiana do hereby denounce and condemn all such arrests as acts of tyranny, as flagrant violations of the rights of the people, as unwarranted by the laws and Constitution under which we live, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease.

On the same day the following resolutions passed the House by a vote of 60 to 26:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana solemnly guarantee to the people thereof freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the sacred right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, security from arrest without due process of law, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses, counsel, etc., and,

Whereas, We have witnessed within the past twenty months the violation of all these provisions so indispensable to a free Government and necessary for the enjoyment of public liberty, by means alike arbitrary, violent, insulting, and degrading to a degree unknown to any Governments on earth, except those avowedly and notoriously wicked, cruel and despotic; and

Whereas, We, the representatives of the people, now assembled in a legislative capacity, charged with the high duty of enacting laws for the protection of the people and preservation of their rights, deem it our first duty to ascertain the facts connected with the criminal usurpations and wrongs which have been practiced by political arrests, and in order to give those who have unlawfully made them, or caused them to be made, the prominence to a position of the lasting infamy their conduct merits, alike as punishment and as a warning to others hereafter, and to enable us to act intelligently and efficiently in providing such legislation as will prevent their repetition therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, of seven be appointed by this House, whose duty it shall be to report to this body the number of arrests for political causes made within the limits of the State, and all the facts connected with each, showing by whose order, procurement or influence, either immediate or remote, the arrests were made, the place, time, and manner of the same, and by whom made, the charges, if any, made against them, and the probability of their truth or falsity, the place and duration of their imprisonment, and their treatment, the trial or opportunity for trial, which they may have had, if any, the circumstances of their discharge, if any, the injury to their persons or families, if any, which have resulted from their unlawful detention, and the damages or pecuniary loss sustained by them in consequence of their imprisonment.

Resolved, That said committee also inquire into and report if there have been obstructions to the free exercise of the liberty of speech or press, or any abridgment thereof, within the past two years in the State, and, if so, report the facts connected therewith.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to report a bill that shall contain provisions adequate to protect the people from the arbitrary commission of unconstitutional acts, by such penalties and punishment upon those guilty of the same as may effectually prevent their repetition, and provide means for redress and restitution by damages or otherwise to requite their wrongs, while serving as an exemplary warning to other usurpers in all time to come.

Resolved, That said committee be and are hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, or visit any locality within the State that may be deemed necessary to the full and complete discharge of their duty.

Highly Important Manifesto Revolution in the Senate.

The *Herald* of the 13th, publishes the following which it styles "one of the most important state papers that has appeared since the beginning of the war," and which "was unanimously adopted by the Republican members of the United States Senate, representing more than two thirds of the Northern States, and constituting an overwhelming majority."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

First—The only course of sustaining this government, and restoring and preserving the national existence, and perpetuating the national integrity, is by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war—the same being a patriotic and just war on the part of this nation, produced by, and render necessary to suppress, a causeless and atrocious rebellion.

Second—The theory of our government, and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet Council agreeing with him in political principles and general policy; and that all important public measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obviously necessary condition of things, without which no administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not now exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

Third—The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes first above stated.

Fourth—It is unwise and unsafe to commit the direction, conduct or execution of any important military operation or seperate general command or enterprise in this war to any one who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the same principles and purposes first above stated.

James Dixon, Conn.	Charles Sumner, Mass
L. S. Foster, Conn.	Henry Wilson, Mass.
O. B. Browning, Ill.	Z. Chandler, Mich.
Lyman Trumbull, Ill.	D. R. Clark, N. H.
James Harlan, Iowa.	John P. Hale, N. H.
J. W. Grimes, Iowa.	Preston King, N. Y.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.	Ira Harris, N. Y.
L. M. Morrill, Maine.	B. F. Wade, Ohio.
W. P. Fessenden, Me.	John Sherman, Ohio.
S. G. Arnold, R. I.	David Wilmot, Pa.
H. B. Anthony, R. I.	Edgar Cowan, Pa.
Solomon Foot, Vt.	J. R. Doolittle, Wis.
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	T. O. Howe, Wis.

From San Francisco.—*San Francisco*, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.—The Golden Age reports that the United States steamer Saranac and the coal-ship Carlisle were at Acapulco on the 8th inst.

None of the French fleet had arrived there, but were hourly expected.

In the California Legislature seven more ballots have been taken for United States Senator without any result being arrived at. The last ballot resulted as follows: Phelps, 37; Sargent, 34; Conness, 24; scattering, 6.

All the parties stick to their candidates with the greatest stubborness, and there is as yet no evidence of any intention of yielding on any side.

San Francisco, Jan. 16, 1863.—Legal Tenders dull at 65.

The first Turpentine of California manufacture was offered in the market to-day. Sales of 1000 boxes Procter & Camble's Candles at 18¼c., 1500 Thomas's at 16½c.

The New Orleans Congressmen.—The Baltimore *American* of the 13th, says:

The House Committee on Elections met on Tuesday to consider the cases of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn, claiming seats for Districts of Louisiana, under the recent election in New Orleans. The claimants appeared in person, and impressed the Committee very favorably by answering that they had no arguments to present in the matter, but simply submitted the facts, and would cordially acquiesce in their decision. The Committee hold that there is but one question to be decided, and that is whether the Military Governor has the lawful right to order elections for Delegates to Congress in military districts. The decision in this matter will establish a precedent for all other similar cases.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin against the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.—*Madison, Wis*, Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided to sustain the writ of *habeas corpus* issued on behalf of the Ozaukee rioters, arrested for resisting the draft, thus denying the right of the President to suspend the writ in such cases.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 16 Villeré street, on the body of a negro who, it appeared, had died from old age, and the verdict was accordingly. His age was 95 years, and it was testified that he was the owner of a plantation up the river, though all his property was in the hands of an agent who is among the missing at the present time, leaving the old man at his death in great poverty, not even having means to defray the expenses of his burial. He had a very strong fancy for horn powder flasks, a large collection of which were found in his room.

Fire.—At an early hour yesterday morning, fire broke out at 229 Basin street, occupied by Mrs Schneider, but it was extinguished without much damage—some dresses only being burnt.

Found Wounded.—Nicolas Ward was found on Elysian Fields street, at a late hour on Sunday night, with his head badly wounded. He stated that two men had attacked and beat him, but he did not know them.

United States Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody presiding.—Application was made by counsel for the relief of one Mogenot, who had been in solitary confinement for the past seven months, by military order, and was now suffering for the want of the attention of his friends. The Judge did not regard the case as properly within his jurisdiction, and suggested further inquiry and effort in more appropriate direction.

Mr. Myers applied for the discharge of a client of his named Reedy, who had been lying for a long time in the Parish Prison, where he had been placed by Capt Reed, a cavalry officer, who had arrested Reedy at the Half way House with several others charged with being guerrillas. Some of these had already been discharged, and Mr Myers asked for the release of this client on the ground of a written certificate of his physicians that his health was extremely bad, and that there was no definite charge against him. The Judge was not disposed to interfere in such cases, but advised counsel to procure a written statement of the fact from the military authorities.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—The railroad counterfeit ticket issuers—or five of those who had been arrested on that charge since Saturday morning last—were up before the court yesterday morning—Wm Hunt representing the Railroad Company, and the accused having as counsel Col. Field, Mr Thomas and Mr. Abell. After the examination of the policemen who had made the arrests, and the parties to whom the accused had sold the spurious tickets, it became tolerably clear that these five men were not an organized gang, and that some of them were even innocent of any fraud. Accordingly the two who had been arrested at the French Market were on motion of Mr. Hunt discharged while he contended that the evidence proved Salvadore, who keeps a grocery near the Poydras Market, to be guilty of the crime of fraudulently issuing counterfeit tickets. He had sold $4 worth to a butcher in Poydras Market, and had gone to the Union coffee-house in Common street, where he sold several packages to the bar keeper. Besides he had tried to bribe the officer not to bring the witnesses against him. Mr Hunt said the Railroad Company desired to bring only the guilty parties to punishment, and, as he believed the evidence was clear against Salvadore he should ask the Judge for his conviction and severe punishment, while with regard to the other accused, he would not press for their conviction, since the guilt in their cases admitted of some doubt.

Mr Field, in defense of his client, was denying that there was any forgery in issuing these tickets, that the Railroad Company was not authorized to issue them, and that if the issue made were correct, this Court had no jurisdiction over it.

After some further discussion of the point between Mr Hunt and Col Field, the Judge rendered his decision, fining Salvadore $250 with sixty days' imprisonment, and discharging the other accused.

Manuel Rubio was charged with stabbing Monsieur Dupre, his landlord, who was trying to stop him from moving without paying his rent. The accused had received notice to move, and said he was first stabbed in the back, and plaintiff's wife had cried "kill him, kill him." He stabbed Dupre in self defence therefore he was discharged.

Lieut. Andrews made application for the disposal of Wm Murphy and three other soldiers, who had been in the Parish Prison for many months, and were without any prospect for release. Murphy was discharged, to be returned to his regiment, and with regard to the other three, who had been court martialed, the Lieutenant was instructed to get further particulars.

Mrs Schneider, G Kauffman, and Laura Smith, were put through on the charge of being implicated in the doings of a very disorderly and ill-famed house at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets. The Madame landlady was Workhoused for twenty days, her male protector for thirty days, and both were fined $25 each, while the young Laura who was proved to be very reckless—getting drunk, roasting chickens alive, and stabbing a sow *curiosity*, was also put away into a cooling and reflective retreat at the expense of the city.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the case of Elizabeth Peebles vs. Thomas Love, her husband, on application of her counsel, Messrs Cutler and Thomas, the Court decreed the divorce prayed for—the testimony showing that the defendant had been living with another woman in all the relations of a wife, except the legal authorization, for the past two years. It was also decreed that the plaintiff should have $700 as her half of the community property, and the care of her child.

The same counsel appeared for the plaintiff in the case of Delphine Fortier vs. Fortier, which was taken up on exception by the opposite counsel, when it was postponed to Thursday next. The case is exceedingly interesting, involving as it does some very nice points of law. The plaintiff is the daughter of a colored pair, who had been living together without marriage for twenty-five years. An hour before the death of the father, the marriage ceremony was performed, and the daughter therefore claims that she is legitimately entitled to her father's property—some $5000 or $6000. She is opposed by the brothers of her father.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—The verdict of the jury in the case of Gernon vs. Raacke, which has occupied the Court several days, was read yesterday, and awarded to the plaintiff $100—a large reduction from the amount sued for.

With the exception of a rule discussed in another case, no other business of importance was transacted.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, January 26 1863.

COTTON.—The only sale reported to-day is a lot of 7 bags Low Middling at 52½c ℔ lb. Negotiations are pending for several other small lots. A part of the receipts is for export direct.

SUGAR.—The brisk inquiry and good demand noticed last week has prevailed to-day, and the sales embrace fully 800 hhds, in several lots, at prices ruling in favor of sellers; Common to Good Common 6¾ @ 7¼c., Centrifugal 8½c., and Yellow Clarified, new crop 9½ @ 9¾c. Good Common to Fair, old crop, 8 @ 8½c., an Fully Fair 8¾ @ lb. The receipts are limited, and the stock is light, offering a very poor assortment. The demand is mostly for the Fair and Fully Fair grades, old and new crop. At auction, 326 hhds. sold as follows: 6 at 7¼; 75 at 7¾, 4[illegible] at 7½, 14 at 7¾, 6 at 8[illegible], 97 at 8¾, 30 at 9¾, 32 at 10, and 25 at 11c lb.

MOLASSES.—There was an active demand to-day, and the sales reached fully 1600 bbls. at firm prices; Common 27c., Fermenting 28 @ 31c., dark Prime 32 @ 33c., Good 33c, and Prime new crop 33½ @ 34c; old 23c. ℔ gallon. The supply is light, and there is very little, or no choice in the market. At auction, 528 bbls. sold as follows: 116 at 23, 108 at 34, and 304 at 34½c ℔ gallon.

CORN.—To-day's sales comprise a lot of 200 sacks yellow mixed at 92½c; one of 400 do at $1, and one of 2000 sacks white at $1 65 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—We notice the sale of 200 sacks at 12½c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—A lot of 125 sacks sold at $2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We did not hear of a sale. Holders are asking $40 ℔ ton.

FLOUR.—To-day's sales are confined to small lots (50 to 60 bbls) to the city trade, at $9 @ $9 50 and $9 75 ℔ bbl for Superfine, and $10 @ $10 50 for Good Extra, and $11 @ $11 50 for choice family brands. On Saturday a mixed lot of about 500 bbls. was sold, but we are informed that the particulars would not furnish a criterion of the market. A lot of 300 bbls. sour Superfine was disposed of at $8 75 ℔ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day, and Saturday, not previously reported: 30 bbls. Northern Beef at $12 @ 12 50, 100 do Mess Pork at $12 25 @ 12 50, 50 do Cornmeal at $3 25, 1[illegible] tierces damaged sugar-cured Hams at 5 @ [illegible]c.; 100 kits Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel at $[illegible]; 90 dozen Ale at $1 [illegible] @ $1 40; 67 bbls. Superfine Flour at $9 50; 20 half do Pig Pork at $[illegible]; 20 Yeast Powders at $1 56; 10 bbls brown Sugar at 9¾; 30 boxes Soda Biscuit at 9c; 10 tierces Lard at 11½, and 25 kegs do at 12c; 10 boxes Matches at 61c. ℔ gross; 5 chests Tea at 98c; 20 boxes Adamantine Candles at 23c., and 48 reams Wrapping Paper, small size, at 33c.

The weather is clear and cool. Thermometer, 71 degrees.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, January 27 1863.

Arrived yesterday 23 Beeves, 74 Hogs, 33 Sheep and 37 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 37 Beeves, 8 Hogs and 52 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 138 Beeves, 152 Hogs, 33 Sheep, 189 Veals and 2 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	$00 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	00 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	00 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	12@16
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	nominal
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	[illegible]

GOSHEN BUTTER.—15 firkins choice Butter, for sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO., No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st. jan28

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, for New York, A Moulton.
Brig A G Cattell, Watson, for Philadelphia, Master
Brig E A Reed, Frisben, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship F Z Chandler, 22 days from New York, to master—2d dist, 26
Ship John & Albert, Bicker, 20 days from Boston, to master—1st dist, 23
Brig Nebraska, Clark, 25 days from Boston, to master—1st dist, 27
Brig San Antonio, ——, from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist, 18
Schr Star, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Norma, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Italienne, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Planter, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Lugger Foudroyant, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Lugger Espinola, from Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Morning Light, McQuold, from Baton Rouge
Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Anglo-American, Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 25th inst. ship Pacific, bark Hannah Thornton, Jane E Bishop, and schr Anne E Glover—Brought up ship F Z and brig Nebraska.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr United States, Caleb, from Havana, to S P G [illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Washington—140 bales cotton, 500 hhds sugar 29 bbls 80 bbls molasses 3000 staves 77 pkgs mdse

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig A G Cattell—159 bbls 471 hhds sugar 52 bbls molasses 183 hides

NEW YORK—Per brig E A Reed—1 bbl 164 hhds sugar 176 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship John & Albert—296 bbls coffee 160 do rice 75 do whisky 50 do vinegar [illegible] 550 bbls potatoes [illegible] 2 cases mdse to U S Quartermaster

BOSTON—Per brig Nebraska—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per ship E Z [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Morning Light—35 hhds sugar [illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Iberville—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr Italienne—64 hhds sugar to order

COAST—Per schr Star—[illegible] bbls molasses [illegible] sugar to order

COAST—Per schr Norma—6 hhds sugar [illegible]

COAST—Per sloop Planter—[illegible] hhds sugar to order

COAST—Per lugger Foudroyant—[illegible] sacks rice to F Martin

COAST—Per lugger Espinola—[illegible] sacks rice to F Martin

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. Western—9 hhds sugar 13 bbls molasses to Brott, Davis & Shone 2[illegible]7 do do C A Weed—16 hhds sugar Anderson & Harper 4 bbls do H Blaythe

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER............LEWIS BAKER.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1863.—By request, and for positively the last time, Bulwer's great Comedy, in five acts, of MONEY—Clara Douglas, Mrs. W. C. Gladstane; Lady Franklin, Mrs. Alex. Fisher Baker; Alfred Evelyn, Mr. Lewis Baker; Sir John Vesey, Mr. Ryer; Mr. Graves, Mr. Vining Bowers. To conclude with the laughable farce of MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD UMBRELLA—Gregory Grizzle, Mr. Vining Bowers.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. jan26

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING & ROGERS............Proprietors.

The Minstrels Grand Farewell Bill.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, January 26 and 27, being positively the last two nights of the far-famed and world-renowned DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans and Metropolitan MINSTRELS and BRASS BAND, COMMODORE FOOTE, COL. SMALL and Miss M. C. ELLINGER, the sweet and popular Baltimore vocalist, previous to their departure for Havana, introducing the most attractive and pleasing programme of the season.

☞ Complimentary Benefit on TUESDAY EVENING, January 27, to COM. FOOTE and COLONEL SMALL, the two smallest men the world ever produced.

☞ For full particulars, see programme.

☞ Admission, evening 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

Museum Announcement.

For the accommodation of Families, Com. FOOTE and Col. SMALL will be on exhibition in the Museum, in Citizens' Dress, EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., when they both will converse freely with visitors.

☞ Admission, 25 cents. COL. ELLINGER, Manager and Proprietor. jan 26

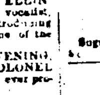
A Fine Family Barouche, Horse and Harness,

All complete and in good order, FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

For further particulars, apply to T. KEHLAR & SON, Auctioneer's Office, 73 Camp street. jan27 3t

For Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and Intermediate Landings.

To leave on TUESDAY, January 27, at 4 P. M.



THE Steamer KEPPER, T. M. Ure, Captain, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply as above, or to S. P. GRIFFIN, Agent, No. 17 Tchoupitoulas street. jan 7 1t

Burning Fluid.

5 BARRELS for sale by KEARNY, BLOIS & CO., 62 Magazine street. jan21 3t

St. Peter's Rectory.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24, 1863.

To the Benevolent:

I must make a call upon all charitable persons to assist me in providing for the many poor widows and others of my flock. A large number need fuel, food, clothing, and money to pay rent. I promise to use diligent care in bestowing what shall be committed to me as an almoner. Any articles of fuel, cast-off clothing, or materials for new, and shoes, will be most thankfully received.

Persons who have anything to give may either send them to me, or drop a line to my address through the Postoffice, giving their address, and the gift will be sent for to any part of the city. Our Divine Master says, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A. D. McCOY, 11 Esplanade st. jan26 3t

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Jan. 23, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day nine dollars ($9 00) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., as follows, until further notice:

5[illegible] ounces of bread for..........20 cents.
2[illegible] ".......... 10 cents.
1[illegible] ".......... 5 cents.

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

By order of HENRY C. DEMING, Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor.

Thos. Hy. Murphy, Secretary. jan26 5t

Notice.

STEAMSHIP MARION, FROM NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are notified that she is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their goods without delay.

All goods are at the risk and expense of the consignees as soon as landed, and neither ship nor agent will be responsible for goods on the Levee.

jan25 3t WM. J. REID, 38 Magazine street.

Champagne, Krug & Co.

LANDING ex bark Eliza A. Cochrane, from Bordeaux—100 baskets quarts. 25 do pints. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st. de15

WINES IN CASKS—Good, Common, Old. BRANDIES—Best brands. WINES IN BOXES—Various brands. CORKS, &c., for sale by

Notice.

THE commercial firm of CHN. HONOLD & CO. was dissolved, by mutual consent, (between the parties) on the sixth day of May, 1862, by the retirement of Mr. A. Meinadier.

Either of the partners is authorised to use the name of the firm in liquidation. CHN. HONOLD, H. F. KLUMPF, A. MEINADIER.

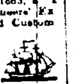
New Orleans, 31st December, 1862. 6m

AUCTION SALES.

Ship John Henry.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY, the 3d of February, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Custom house streets—



The American ship JOHN HENRY, 549 tons burthen register, with her sails, spars, anchors, &c., as she now lies at the foot of St Mary street, Fourth District. This ship is well found in every respect, and worthy the attention of buyers. A full inventory of her properties will be made and announced at the time of sale.

Terms cash. jan21

Sundries........Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, January 27th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—Coffee, Lard, Butter, Sweet Oil, Curaçao, Maraschino, Claret, Champagne, Cordials, Pale Lemon Syrup, Brandy Cherries, Pickles, Green Corn, Sauce, Preserved Beef, Pork, Hams, Mackerel, Soap, Hams, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, etc. Terms cash. jan27

Potatoes, Apples and Hay.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, First District, foot of St. Joseph street, now landing ex steamship Marion—500 barrels POTATOES, 100 barrels APPLES, 100 bales HAY. Terms cash. jan27

23 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer. Office and Sale Room, 87 Camp street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, January 27, at 11 o'clock, at the landing of the Opelousas Railroad Ferry—23 bales COTTON, in fine shipping order. Terms cash. jan27

Important and Peremptory Sale of Fancy Groceries, just landed ex ships Pathfinder and Alecto.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street—
[illegible] bags African PEANUTS;
15 barrels new Smyrna FIGS;
3[illegible] cases, (half and qr. boxes) SARDINES, superior;
10 boxes new Layer RAISINS;
32 boxes Premium and Perfection CHOCOLATE and COCOA;
10 barrels choice PICKLES, in Vinegar;
10 cases, (2½ lb. cans) ROAST BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON, superior quality;
55 cases, (one, half and qr. gallon) assorted PICKLES and GHERKINS;
10 cases TOMATO KETCHUP, quarts;
65 cases (2½ pound cans) assorted FRUIT, fresh PEACHES and TOMATOES;
10 cases (quarter jars) Spanish Seville OLIVES;
10 cases (2½ lb. cans) new GREEN CORN and PEAS;
50 barrels new DRIED APPLES;
100 boxes Holt & Co's new BUCKWHEAT.
All the above are in good and sound condition, and superior quality. Terms cash. jan26

Cotton and Hides at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Front Levee and Poydras streets—12 bales COTTON, 100 DRY HIDES. In fine shipping order. Terms cash. jan26

Peremptory Sale of Choice Groceries, Whisky, Brandy, Coffee, Teas, Nails, Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, &c., &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, January 27th, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, without any reserve—
100 kegs NAILS;
100 bbls. WHISKY;
21 eighth and quarter pipes BRANDY;
15 bbls. ALCOHOL;
51 tierces choice LARD;
20 kegs [illegible];
37 boxes Hard and Fancy SOAP;
50 kegs BUTTER;
15 bbls. BEEF;
37 bales HOPS;
120 boxes LEMONS;
30 tierces HAMS;
5 bbls. DRIED APPLES.
—ALSO—
Flour, Coffee, Tea, Buckwheat, Starch, Wines, Bitters, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms cash. jan 26

Furniture........Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer. Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise), the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock—A general assortment of FURNITURE and MERCHANDISE. Terms cash. jan 7

Drug Store.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. No. 96 Royal st., between Conti and St. Louis sts.

WILL be offered at auction on THURSDAY the 29th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.—The well patronized DRUG STORE, situated at the corner of Craps and Bagatelle streets, Third District. The said Drug Store, well provided with Medicines, will be offered in block, if not sold, it will then be sold at retail. Terms cash in current funds. jan27 3t

Sundries....Sundries.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, at 59 Magazine street—[illegible] tierces new Bacon Shoulders, [illegible] firkins Butter, 25 bbls. Leaf Lard, [illegible] boxes Buckwheat, 5 bags Coffee; 50 boxes Ground Coffee; 10 boxes Soap; 100 boxes Lemons, [illegible]; 10 bbls Whisky, 5 bbls Brandy; Sugar, Teas, Starch, Salt, Mackerel, Herrings, &c. jan27

Furniture......Billiards.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. 96 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, (regular sales day) 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the auction mart No 96 Royal street, near St. Louis street—A fine assortment of Furniture, comprising Bed and Bedding, Armoirs, Bureaus, Lavabos, Tables, Chairs &c.; also two Billiards, with all the accessories.

N. B.—Persons having furniture or other goods to sell, would do well to send them to the sale. jan26

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, January 29th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Victory street, between Port and St. Ferdinand streets, Third District—A lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Armoirs, Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Kitchen Furniture, Stove, &c.; also, a lot of Provisions. Terms cash. jan26

Succession of Frank Vidal, No. 19,077.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. Office No. 96 Royal st., near St. Louis.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on SATURDAY, 21st February, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal st., between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. T. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1862, No. 19,077, viz:—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Tremé, on Galvez street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, measuring 15 feet front on Galvez street by 102 feet in depth.

Terms cash. Act of sale before P. E. Bircu, Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser. jan26 7 14 feb21

JUDICIAL SALES.

Frederick Hottinger vs. N. D. Marvel and Frank Vonder Haar in solido.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 25,418.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. John E. Sunderton, Judge of said Court, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District of this city—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the Fourth District, being Numbers Thirteen and Fourteen of Square Number Seventy-two, joining each other, and measuring each 26 feet on Magazine street by 93 feet deep. Lot Number Thirteen forms the corner of Magazine and First streets, with all the improvements thereon. Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant, Frank Vonder Haar.

Terms cash on the spot. P. F. NOUVET, Constable. jan27 feb14 28

Mary Doyle vs. Martha Johnson.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 2[illegible],22[illegible] and 25 22[illegible].—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. John E. Sunderton, Judge of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th day February, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, Second District of this city—

THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the First District, being No. 7, 8 and 9 of square bounded by Palmyra, Banks, St. Patrick and Bernadotte streets. Lot No. 7 measures thirty feet front on Palmyra street, by fifty-seven feet two inches in depth on the line of lot No. 8. Lot No. 8 measures thirty feet front on Palmyra street, by thirty-two feet nine inches on the line of No. 9, and lot No. 9 measures fifty-two feet on Palmyra street, by thirty-five feet in depth, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized in the above case. Terms cash on the spot. P. N. NOUVET, Constable. jan27 feb14 28

Bureau du Marshal Provisoire des Etats Unis. Nouvelle-Orléans, 24 janvier 1863.

James Hyan vs. Lucy Flynn, sa femme—No 31.

EN vertu d'un consentement écrit du demandeur et de la défenderesse, pour un ordre de vente, dans la dite affaire, lequel consentement est actuellement enregistré au bureau du greffier de la Cour Provisoire des Etats-Unis pour l'Etat de la Louisiane, je vendrai, le 9 février 1863, à 10 heures du matin, au coin des rues St-Pierre et Chartres, la propriété ci-après décrite, savoir—

UN certain terrain situé dans le faubourg soixante-[illegible] sur le plan de partage de la propriété de Gurlie, plan dressé par Bringier, arpenteur général, le 26 juillet 1836, et déposé au bureau de Louis Féraud, alors notaire dans cette ville sur le livre 13 des plans, No. 11. Le dit terrain a les dimensions suivantes: Le terrain No 65 [illegible] par erreur, par le No 9[illegible] dans l'acte d'achat [illegible] et Dupart] a trente pieds de face à la rue [illegible] trente-un pieds deux pouces et une ligne sur [illegible] fond, cent trente-huit pieds dix pouces de [illegible] sur la ligne qui le sépare du terrain No 64, [illegible] pieds neuf pouces et une ligne sur [illegible] le sépare du terrain No 62. Les lignes de [illegible] sont parallèles. Ensemble tous les droits, [illegible] privilèges appartenant au dit terrain. Le dit [illegible] été acheté dans la proportion d'une moitié [illegible] chacune par le dit Adolphe Dupart et Simon [illegible], de Norbert Elliieux, [illegible] par acte ancé suté à l'étude de Louis Féraud, alors notaire en cette ville, le 23 août 1836.

Egalement—Le même jour, sur les lieux, dans la rue Johnson, entre les rues Dumaine et St-Philippe, à 4 heures P. M. Les meubles, &c., de la dite maison.

Conditions—Comptant, sur livraison.

J. EDWARD CLARKE, Marshal Provisoire des E.-U. 31 janv

PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES.

Sale of Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of Colonel J. S. Clark, Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf, on THURSDAY, January 29th, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Gravier street, a large assortment of GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Terms, cash in Treasury Notes. jan19

United States Sequestration Commission's Sales.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1863, on the levee—141 HOGSHEADS SUGAR, 496 BARRELS MOLASSES, now unclaimed in the hands of the COMMISSION. Samples can be seen at the Auction office. Terms—U. S. Legal Currency on delivery. jan20

Carpeting, &c., at Auction.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Jan 30, at 10½ o'clock, by order of Col. S. B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster, at the salesroom 64 Gravier st.—A large assortment of CARPETING, BROCATELLE, TABLE COVERS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW CURTAINS and SHADES. —ALSO— A Library of about 200 Volumes of LAW and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. jan27

Groceries, &c., at Auction.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, January 29, at 10 o'clock, by order of the U. S. Sequestration Commission, at No. 25 Front Levee street, the following articles:—[illegible] casks BACON, [illegible] BEEF, [illegible] OIL, MACKEREL, TEA, SULPHUR, CIGARS and TOBACCO, [illegible] and COAL OIL, [illegible] ROPE, WHITE LEAD, CANDLES, [illegible]. Terms cash in Treasury Notes. jan27

Sale of Furniture.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, January 28, at 10 o'clock, by order of Col. S. B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster, at the Salesroom No. 64 Gravier street—A large assortment of RICH PARLOR, BED ROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE. —ALSO— a large PLATED MIRROR and 1 PIANO FORTE. Terms cash in Treasury Notes. jan2[illegible]

Sale of 113 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, January 28, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Sequestration Commission, at [illegible] Front Levee, [illegible] 113 BALES COTTON. Terms cash in Treasury Notes. jan27

Cotton Sale.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer. Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, January 28, [illegible] by the U. S. Sequestration Commission at [illegible] 78 bales COTTON. Samples at the [illegible] office. Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. jan24 ts

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET, Between St. Louis and Conti streets. jan15 6m

G. P. PHINNEY, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

Office, Corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans. jan5 1m

J. B. Crozat, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI STREETS.

HAVING rented the vast and splendid STORE on Royal street, No. 96, between St. Louis and Conti streets, [illegible] GOODS, FURNITURE, [illegible] be made.

He will also attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE and give all his attention [illegible]. jan23 1m

WE have on hand old Liquors that have been years in store—WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, PORT WINE, MADEIRA. Also—CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, SARDINES, CASTILE SOAP, RAISINS, ALMONDS, FANCY SOAPS, PICKLES, KETCHUPS, SCHNAPPS, BITTERS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. &c. E. J. HART & CO. oc4

SULPHURIC ACID—5 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.

CARBONATE AMMONIA—5 jars. QUININE—100 ounces. CHLOROFORM—30 pounds. CALOMEL—[illegible] pounds. MORPHINE—[illegible] ounces. BORAX—5 cases. ALUM, Ground and Lump—5 bbls. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. de2

Soap, Tea, Pickles.

200 BOXES SOAP, [illegible] chests BLACK TEA, 50 [illegible] kegs PICKLES. For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO., [illegible] Common street. oc7

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS.

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMEMENT aux requisitions de sa charte la Compagnie publie l'état suivant:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1862 y compris les primes non expirées de l'année précédente		
Sur les risques d'incendie		$7[illegible] 97
Sur les risques des rivières		45,641 76
Sur les risques des mers		65,617 57
Total des primes		$[illegible] 90
En moins—Primes non expirées le 31 mai 1862	218,310 00	
Primes remboursées	22,016 85	240,326 85
Montant net des primes le 31 mai 1862		$609,716 65
Pertes payées dans le même année—		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$265,955 [illegible]	
Sur les risques des rivières	25,546 [illegible]	
Sur les risques des mers	72,276 [illegible]	
	$[illegible],782 [illegible]	
Remboursé 10 pour cent	12,9[illegible]5 97	
Taxes	16,702 25	
Réassurances, dépenses, profits, pertes, intérêt en moins	$21,496 5[illegible]	$112,915 19
Bénéfice net		$[illegible]
Montant net des primes au 31 mai 1862		$609,716 65
En moins. Montant des primes sur lesquelles il a été remboursé 10 pour cent		12[illegible] 79
Montant participant aux profits		$[illegible]87,615 15
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit		
Dépôts en Banque		$181,959 [illegible]
Billets de prime		148,689 [illegible]
Billets garantis par hypothèque ou nantissement		446,955 85
Actions de Banque et Bons		310,958 [illegible]
Propriété foncière		50,421 [illegible]
Dû pour primes et en voie de perception		83,492 73
Actions du Southern Shoe Manufactory		1,000 00
Bons des Compagnies Mutuelles		3,640 00
		$1,303,106 [illegible]
En moins:		
Primes non expirées	$218,310 00	
Intérêts à payer sur les scrips	44,134 20	
Scrips et intérêts dus et non réclamés	27,129 [illegible]	289,574 [illegible]
Actif net		$913,[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.

Qu'on se souvienne que le 5 juin 1862, pardevant moi, soussigné, juge de paix dans et pour la dite paroisse se sont présentés, John Pemberton, président, et Charles Lesassier, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands de la Nouvelle-Orléans, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés, conformément à la loi, ont déclaré que le tableau ci-annexé est exact et une copie conforme aux livres de la Compagnie.

JOHN PEMBERTON, Président,
CHARLES LESASSIER, Secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé devant moi, ce 5 juin 1862.

ARTHUR SAUCIER, Troisième Juge de Paix.

A une assemblée des directeurs tenue ce jour, il a été résolu de déclarer un dividende en scrip de 20 pour cent sur les primes nettes de l'année, pour lesquels des certificats de scrip seront émis le 1er août prochain. Il a été aussi résolu de payer, le second lundi de juillet prochain, six pour cent d'intérêts sur tous les scrips émis par la Compagnie. — Aucun scrip ne sera payé avant que le capital de la Compagnie ait atteint le chiffre d'un million.

—DIRECTEURS—

G. Miltenberger	John Pemberton,
C. H. Slocomb,	David Urquhart,
F. Maspero,	Jos Menard,
Thos. Connelly,	M. Puig,
J. O. Nelson,	S. F. Vecchiola,
J. H. Nixon,	

8 juin