THE DAILY [illegible]
G. F. [illegible]
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F. LIMIT.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the DELTA are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at corner Notre Dame and Prieur streets, parlor and ale.

Illustrations of Yankeedom.

From the tone of the British press it is quite evident that a refusal by the Yankee Government to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell is regarded as next to certain. How indeed can it be thought otherwise? The London papers have before them mammoth proofs of the universal disdain with which the people of the Southern Confederation was received. At the last moment they had published Secretary WELLES' official report and joyous comments on the subject; the same functionary's private letter of congratulation to Captain WILKES; the laudatory resolutions which had passed the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress; the grand demonstration at Tremont, at which Governor, Judges and Generals endorsed one another in bursts of enthusiasm mingled with sceptical defiance of Great Britain; and finally the almost unanimous expression of the Northern papers, exulting in the outrage, and daring England to avenge it. The irresistible conclusion from such repeated and coherent manifestations would be that the demand for the surrender of the Commissioners would be unquestionably refused. All England will be amazed when it learns that without even a decent interval for consultation; without pausing to discuss the legal points involved in the question, Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, abjuring their previous declarations, and scrutinizing every braggart boast they had uttered, incontinently gave way, and yielded prompt obedience to the behest of the British Crown.

We can imagine the astonishment, followed by overwhelming scorn and derision, with which Great Britain will regard this bootless, abject and unexpected palinode. Never in the history of nations was there so base, spiritless and dishonorable a submission treading swiftly upon the heels of the most lordly and swaggering ostentation of bravado. It may well astound the English people, because they do not understand the Yankee character. They could not possibly conceive the depths of degradation into which it is ever ready to plunge. They imagined, doubtless, that having talked so big, the Yankees would assuredly be prepared to back their pretensions with some show of dignity and manhood, at least for a while; but they do not understand the essential hollowness of Yankeedom—that it coolly says one thing today, and unsays it to-morrow, and that no other nation can for a moment trust to its promises, or credit its assertions. The illustrations of these distinguishing peculiarities are innumerable. On the 7th November the Lincolnites captured the batteries at Port Royal, and pompously announced that Charleston and Savannah would in a few days be at their mercy. More than two months have since elapsed, and they have never ventured for twenty-four hours to leave the protection of their fleets, without being ignominiously driven back.

The city of New Orleans is a tempting bait for Yankee cupidity. They have repeatedly affirmed their intention to capture this great emporium. Nearly two months ago they pompously announced that it had been taken without striking a blow, whereat, we are credibly informed, the Northern cities were illuminated. The lie was unearthed after a while, and New Orleans slumbered in security for several weeks, when lo! the Western press startled Yankeedom again by averring that a great battle had been fought near New Orleans, that the Federalists had achieved a victory, that the women and children were fleeing from the city, and that the next day it would be occupied by the Yankee troops. As these statements failed to be confirmed, the papers permitted a slight correction; in a day or two. The story of the capture was pronounced premature, but it was quite certain that a famous battle had been fought, that the Yankees were triumphant, and that the non-combatants were evacuating the city. This fabrication, however, could not be sustained, and was suffered quietly to pass into oblivion. The Cabinet, we are told, are now discussing a plan of attack on New Orleans: *No doubt!* *After capturing the Crescent City twice, they begin to devise schemes for assailing it.* This gives a tolerably faithful idea of Yankee impudence, fertility of invention and unparalleled mendacity. Now we, who know them and their vices "from the depths of stratagem to the surface of affectation," experienced no extraordinary emotion of surprise, when they crouched and trembled before the power of the British lion. We certainly felt ashamed that we had ever been politically connected with such a contemptible set of dastards and braggarts, but that was all. England cannot comprehend them as we do, but when she hears of their recent conduct, we fancy she will begin to appreciate at their just standard the qualities of the race with which she has been brought to the bar-grips of war. The Yankees are abomination, but there is something positively contemptible in falsehood. In the long run it invariably and inevitably betrays itself, and brings about its own ruin.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. We have received the annual statement of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, embracing the report of the President, Master Machinist, Secretary and Superintendent. The affairs of the company have been prosperous, considering the unfavorable circumstances under which the road has been laboring. The net earnings for the year, after paying four per cent dividend in June, were $20,270 02, out of this another dividend of four per cent has been paid, leaving for future contingencies a surplus of $6,720 47. Economy is recommended by the President, in view of the diminution in business resulting from the blockade of the Lake.

The delegate to the United States Congress from Colorado Territory is among the prisoners held by the Federals at Jefferson City. He was arrested because of suspected Southern proclivities.

THE OFFICERS OF THE NASHVILLE.—The London *Illustrated News* of the 30th November last contains a spirited wood-cut of the capture and burning of the Harvey Birch by the Confederate steamer Nashville, and thus speaks of the officers of the latter vessel:

Captain Pegram is an old officer of the United States Navy, and bore a conspicuous part in the Mexican war, in the Paraguay and Japan expeditions, and during the war waged by the English and French in China. For his distinguished services, his native State, Virginia, voted him, by the unanimous voice of the General Assembly of the Legislature, a splendid sword, and Sir John Bowring in his dispatches to the Admiralty makes the following mention of him: "It is impossible to speak too highly of the American co-operating party conquered. They were with us the Easter, shrinking rash other, in the thickest of the attack. But my warmest thanks in particular are due to Lieut. Pegram, the American senior officer, his encouragement of the men, and coolness under a heavy fire, and determined bravery, when surrounded by a persevering and revengeful foe, were conspicuous to all."

To this the Charleston *Courier* adds the following: First Lieutenant Fauntleroy was Aid-de-Camp to General Johnston at the battle of Manassas; Second Lieutenant Bennett served there in the naval battery, while one youngster on board, named Cary, received his appointment as midshipman in the Confederate Navy as a reward for distinguished gallantry in the same action.

Louisiana Items.

The Lafayette *Union* says:

We bade farewell in the year that has just been laid in her, without it being in our power to say that we had a good rain since the commencement of autumn; but the tables have changed, and on Wednesday the rain came down with a power seldom surpassed. About five o'clock Thursday morning this locality was visited by a hail storm, which we apprehend has made some havoc with gardens within its course.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* has the following:

GINS BURNT.—Since our last publication, the gin-house of Mr. John Holmes, on Brushy Bayou, with 75 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire; also, the gin-house and 250 bales of cotton belonging to W. H. Dunbar, in Adams county, Miss.

The Pointe Coupée *Echo* says:

The entire plantation of Mr. Jas. Smith, with his gin-house, was burned on Friday evening last. The fire took in the woods, and was supposed to have been the work of some incendiary. The cotton was in value from fifty to one hundred dollars per bale.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A telegram from the North says:

When the exchange of the 200 prisoners sent by us into the rebel lines through Fortress Monroe shall be completed, it is the purpose of Secretary Cameron to send all the remaining prisoners in the hands of South, to be exchanged for an equal number of Union captives.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,39.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Dispatches per the New Orleans Delta.)

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, January 14.—In the Senate Mr. Labauve offered a substitute for the Militia bill reported from the Committee on the Militia, which was adopted.

A bill offered by Mr. Gardere granting fees to the former sworn clerks of the civil courts in the State is referred to Prof. S. Thomassy for the consideration of substance, was referred.

A bill to amend the revenue law so as to exempt taxes favorably by the Committee on Finance, with amendments.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Governor to call out the militia of this State for the suppression of insurrection, which was passed.

Mr. Hyams introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to establish martial law in the State at any time during the existing war was passed.

In the House joint resolutions offered by Mr. Coleman were adopted by acclamation requesting the State Indebtedness and exporting the Legislature of this State for the noble patriotism and devotion of the women of this State and of the Southern Confederacy.

A bill offered by Mr. Elam to amend the revenue law was referred to a special committee.

Mr. McDonald offered two bills—one to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the Confederate war tax assessed in this State, and therefore to provide for the deficiency in the State Treasury. These bills are offered as substitutes for the bill from the Finance Committee to raise money for the State Treasury. They were all sent to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Dreux offered a bill appropriating $10,000 for relief of the Veterans of 1814—15 in the town of Louisiana. Referred.

Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of cotton until the blockade is raised, except for other purposes than to pay duties within the limits of Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and made the special order for Friday next.

The special order of to-day was the bill for the relief of the sugar planters, which was discussed at great length. The bill appropriates three million dollars in State Treasury notes, and its general provisions are the same as those of the recent bill.

A motion by Mr. Eellin to strike out the enacting clause was lost—ayes 25, noes 72. The first section was adopted—ayes 43, noes 19. The discussion continues in the evening session.

From Richmond.

Latest News from Various Points.

Richmond, January 11—Nothing is publicly known of the proceedings in Congress to-day.

For several days much speculation has been indulged by the editors, reporters and others upon the probable passage of an act restricting the liberty of the press, but nothing is known publicly, and considerable doubt is expressed as to the passage of such an act.

A report is circulated, and said to be reliable, that the Federalists evacuated Romney last Friday, and that the Confederates took possession early on Saturday, capturing a large quantity of military stores left by the Federals.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed here last night, and this morning the streets are very slippery. It is snowing to-night.

The Lynchburg *Republican* has intelligence from Camp Allegheny, dated 9th inst., which states nothing of interest has transpired since the last date.

The reports of the Yankees taking possession of Hamburgville and capturing our stores there were greatly exaggerated. There was but little damage done.

The health of the command has greatly improved and large accessions have been made by the convalescents returning to their duty.

Snow, hail and rain prevailed for eight days, accompanied by heavy wind, and which still continued.

The Norfolk *Day Book* learned, late last night from a reliable source, that the Burnside expedition had not returned to Hampton Roads.

The Chicago *Journal* of the 9th instant says: "Private advices from Washington state that Lane will reach Chicago in an early day, on his route for Kansas to take command of 25,000 men, 5,000 of whom are cavalry, designated for a grand expedition along the Arkansas border into Texas, simultaneous with the movement of the other division of the Federal invading army."

Wilmington, January 14—To-night nothing is heard of the Burnside expedition.

A Norfolk gentleman named Ray, of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, fell from a window of the third story of the Atlantic Hotel last night, and died instantly.

From Nashville.

Smuggling on the Border.

Nashville, January 14.—It has been definitely ascertained that considerable shipments of cotton and sugar have recently been made by wagon through Kentucky to the Ohio river. It is supposed from Clarksville.

It appears that the commander of the expedition which occupies the eastern shore of Virginia is Gen. Lockwood. It appears, too, that he is a tolerably decent man, and hence excites the intense degree of the Abolitionists. Witness the annexed passages of a letter from Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*:

The officers and soldiers with whom I have conversed, forming a part of the expedition to the Eastern Shore, commanded by Brig Gen Lockwood, concur in saying that if Congress should institute an inquiry as to how many negroes were sold during the rebellion to Northern capitals, and what disposition had been made of them, it would be learned that not a thicket had been left unsearched by our officers, that had been found, and not a single thing had been brought back as a trophy of the expedition, except a few cannon which the frightened rebels buried in the forests, and which the slaves pointed out to our officers.

Our boys captured all the rebel cavalry horses, and General Lockwood made them give them to the slaves. Not a single exception, where there were no claimants—the owners having escaped across the bay and joined Beauregard's army. Some of the officers proposed to make those who had received back their horses take the oath of allegiance, but this they stubbornly refused to do, and General Lockwood gave up the forces without insisting on the oath. A friend of mine from Connecticut, General Lockwood made a speech to the inhabitants, saying that he was an owner of slaves, as was his father before him. that he had come among them (the rebels) to protect them in all their "rights;" that if their negroes ran away he would catch them and return them, and he would recommend legislation for the first offense and shooting for the second. As soon as the tenor of this speech became known in our camps, a mutiny broke out, which was only quieted by the strenuous efforts of the regimental officers.

Still, one or two good results were obtained by this expedition." It was to all intents and purposes a piece of armed tomfoolery, but it converted all the soldiers into practical and fanatical Abolitionists, and it furnished an asylum for Brigadier-General Lockwood. He is highly warmed remain in Northampton, with his Maryland and Delaware recruits, governing the province as a sort of viceroy, cashing negroes, and probably building the famed bridge, roads, dams and piers at Government expense.

Whenever the Yankees discover they have a gentleman among their military commanders, they never cease till they get rid of him. Look at Anderson, Sherman, Smith! and Lockwood no doubt will follow. Curious, isn't it?

What Captain Williams Said.

The mail officer of the steamer Trent was honored with a popular ovation at Plymouth, England, and delivered a speech from which we extract the following:

Some of the public papers described her [Miss Slidell] as having slapped Mr. Fairfax's face. [Cries of "Served him right if she did," and "Hear, hear."] She did strike Mr. Fairfax, [cheers] but she did not do it with the vulgarity of gesture which has been attributed to her. Miss Slidell was with her father in the cabin, with her mother, shortly after she had been struck me in the face. I should like to have the mark forever. [Oh, and laughter.]

Well, I must speak of Mrs. Slidell. You may be sure that those ladies were under my charge for three weeks—three weeks of close intercourse on board ship with ladies under your charge, gives you a greater insight into their character and their feelings than casual intimacy on shore. [Hear, hear.] Whatever other people may say of Mrs. Slidell and her daughters, I assure you that, so far as my humble judgment goes, they were thoroughly well-bred ladies. [Applause.] Now, what will you think of this? When I landed I was sent up to Lisbon on a special train. I had previously recommended Mrs. Slidell and her daughters to a hotel in London, believing it to be a quiet hotel, and where they might get appointments cheaply. [Hear, hear.] Well, I was sent in a special train to report the circumstances to the Government. On the day after I had arrived in London I dined with Mrs. Slidell, for on the day on which I did arrive in London, I was engaged at the Foreign Office with Lord Palmerston and the Lords of the Admiralty, until a late hour. When the marines reached me at the mouth of their bayonets, and I believe that it is not necessary that I should make a comment on the conduct of the officer, I was not—when they received me at the point of the bayonet, I had just time to give my card to Mrs. Slidell, that I was there, and that I would call on her. [Laughter.] Well, I did call on her, and I found Mrs. Slidell and her daughters in deep affliction at the treatment they had received. [Cries of "Shame," and "Disgraceful."] Mrs. Slidell said to me, "Sir, you are commanding gentlemen." [Cheers.] "Sir, you are commanding gentlemen." [Cheers.] "Sir, you are commanding gentlemen." [Cheers.]

The Pensacola *Observer* thinks there is reason to believe that the negroes who attempted to escape to Fort Pickens a few days ago, were drowned.

The Property of Allen Daniels.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Campbellsville, Kentucky, under date of the 24th ultimo, represents that there is an immense amount of dissatisfaction against the Federal troops in Kentucky, growing out of the injustice that has characterized the Federal army. This correspondent gives us an insight into the bickerings and discontents that have taken hold among both officers and men, and grown as evil weeds grow, and if he tells the truth—and there is no reason to doubt it—Lincoln's army in Kentucky is thoroughly demoralized. Here is an instance to illustrate this position.

Some night or ten days ago an order came down from Louisville by General Thomas to commence fortifications on some point near Columbia, but it produced such dissatisfaction among the officers that it is now understood the order was countermanded. One of the Kentucky colonels went so far in his expression of disgust to this order especially, and the management of General Thomas generally, as to declare his opinion, that the Confederacy, of which, had it been attacked in, would have been in all probability the commanding of the regiment.

But this disaffection is wide spread, and here is the proof:

The position of affairs in this State at this time is a subject of constant remark and outcry. You hear and see nothing of that in the columns of the Louisville *Journal* or *Democrat*—at least very little. But you cannot travel anywhere in this State, from Louisville to Lexington, Lebanon, Danville or Columbia, without catching expressions of the utmost impatience at our movements, dissatisfaction with the conduct of our generals, and want of capacity either in their operations or feelings.

It is altogether useless for the Louisville papers to attempt to suppress criticism, or smother it. Soldiers believe that is going right. A great deal is said about civilians meddling with military business, and military men minding their own. That is well enough, if it was heeded, but there is the fact that people, or civilians if you please, pay the taxes, and have a right to the benefit of them, without which the taxes exist for the payment of salaries, &c., by which the taxes are collected to be due, and shall cease the same to be charged to the sequestration fund. But the giving of the certificate shall be subject to the same condition precedent as provided in regard to payment in the first section of this act.

Sec. IV. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to make agreements with the several States, counties, cities and towns for the postponement of the collection of taxes for which the property of alien enemies is assessed, or liable to be, in case any such State or State of the States, counties, cities or towns consent to the same, he is hereby empowered to issue certificates for the amount due, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which shall bind the Government to pay the same, and which, when paid, shall be charged to the sequestration fund.

Sec. V. That whenever the property of an alien enemy sequestered, or liable thereto, has been or shall hereafter be sold for taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the assent of the State in which the property has been sold; to redeem the same by the payment of the sum or sums required to be paid for redemption in such case, or by the issue of certificate therefor, as herein before provided, should no doubt it advisable, and in all such cases such property shall go into the hands of the Receiver for the District in which the land is situate, and be held and accounted for in the same manner as other sequestered property provided the assent of the legislature shall be charged to the sequestration fund.

Approved December 25th, 1861.

The Threatened Attack on Columbus.

The community is again excited by reports of a meditated attack on Columbus. These have originated in the State of the secretary of the treasury, and the movement of additional troops at Cairo, seeming to indicate the long threatened descent of the Mississippi. Such is the extreme pressure upon the Federal generals, urging for more troops and for the forward movement equal to that of being compelled to live such as the soldier lends in his tent. Lives thrown out of the hotels, and you will hear the cry of "more room" at once. Every house is ordinarily offered is "not ready," "getting ready," &c. Those who talk in this way ought to know that Buckner has been getting ready ever since Grant's march upon Belmont, because he is behind breastworks and fortifications, and when Gen. Bush goes to Bowling Green he will find him no less so. Buckner's army has been classified, who must be driven out within six weeks after Buckner's arrival there, without much material loss.

Four months have gone, however, and the "Grand Army" of Kentucky has got from Mill Spring to Munfordsville—forty or fifty five miles. They have yet forty miles to march to Bowling Green; and to complete the sum of all our follies, they have established