THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 1 603.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, on the levee, foot of Customhouse street, cotton.

By Gabriel Leanmont, at 10 o'clock, at No 62 Chartres street, white linen settings.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Poydras street, bacon hams, sides and shoulders.

By Keeler & Son, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street dry goods, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Marigny and Victory streets, grocery.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The performance of "Jessie Brown" at the Varieties last night—its second representation—passed off more smoothly than it did the night previous. The actors were evidently better posted, and many of the *corps de scene* that had been hurried over on the occasion of the first presentation, were brought out. As we have before remarked, the piece offers very little to the pen of criticism as a play. The effects are almost entirely scenic, still we may accord the meed of approval to the actors for the rendition of the respective characters, which, although not calling for any remarkable talent, yet demand attention and skill to add to the interest of the performance. Thus we may say that the *Amy Campbell* of Mrs. Gladstane was life like and true to nature, and so with the *Jessie Brown* of Mrs. Baker. Mr. Rand as *Geordie McGregor*, Mr. Bowers as *Cassidy*, and Mr. Baker as *Randal McGregor*, were very effective in their respective roles; whilst the muscular christianity of *Rev. Mr. Blount* by Mr. Ryer was sufficiently orthodox, with apostolic blows and knocks, to satisfy even Hudibras. "Jessie Brown" will be repeated to-night; to conclude with "Toodles."

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—At an election held on the 5th inst. by the stockholders of this company, Messrs. J. M. Lapeyre, John Watt, Pablo Gelpi, Edward Briggs, Alphonse Miltenberger, F. A. Lulling and P. H. Foley were elected Directors. Mr. J. M. Lapeyre was elected President at a meeting of the Directors held yesterday.

GEO. R. BEARD.—Geo. R. Beard, of the St Louis Warehouse, Felton street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, has in store and offers for sale 1000 barrels best brand flour, 3000 bags prime, yellow and mixed corn, 500 coils superior bale rope, 500 barrels Rockland lime, 1000 barrels Roman cement, all of which is published at length in our advertising columns.

R. T. Montgomery will make this day (Wednesday) the 4th inst, at 12 o'clock, on the levee, foot of Customhouse street, an important and peremptory sale of 56 bales cotton, all in good condition and fine order for shipment. The above sale offers an excellent opportunity for an investment with a certainty of a large advance, as the same will positively be disposed of without any limit or reserve whatever, to enable the owner to leave the city immediately after the adjudication. Those wishing to purchase should be present promptly at the hour, as the sale will take place without regard to the weather.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*43 cases of White Linen Nettings for account of whom it may concern*—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 43 cases of nettings to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Gabriel Leanmont's auction rooms, No. 62 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The attention of the trade is called to the sale which will take place at 11 o'clock, this day, by T. Keelar & Son, 73 Camp street, which comprises hoop skirts, fine ginghams, jaconets, cassimeres, satinets, linen cambric handkerchiefs, hosiery, pins, soap, combs. Buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as the goods offered are fresh and well assorted.

See advertisement under the head of auction sales.

Three Days Later from the North.

By the arrival of the George Cromwell, last evening, we have three days later news from the North than that brought over by the Creole:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK

The New York *Express* of the 23d publishes the following dispatch

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express.]

Philadelphia, January 22—The Washington *Star* of yesterday is received. It has the following highly important intelligence in regard to the movements of the army under the command of Major-General Burnside:

"The understanding in Washington to-day is that a portion of the Army of the Potomac has, at last, certainly crossed the Rappahannock, and that the movement took place yesterday.

The following is the order which was issued by Gen Burnside to his army, and to which reference is made elsewhere:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Va, Jan 20, 1863.

General Orders No. 1.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory that is due to the country. Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle fields accomplish this achievement, and a peace more glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men, and under the providence of God, the army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority. By command of

MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.

(Signed) Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General.

(Official) Edward M. Neill, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Breaking of the numerical force of the Federal army of the Potomac, the correspondent of the New York *Express* says

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

In regard to the actual strength of the Union forces nothing definitive is known outside of high military circles, but a *World* correspondent, writing from headquarters, (19th) says

The army is not as strong as many suppose, and consequently Burnside does not feel able to fight an equal force successfully over hills, rivers and intrenchments. The reason of this is, 50,000 have been killed, discharged and promoted to other new regiments. All the servants (nearly) to officers, and all teamsters, butchers, carbands, and many laborers and steamboat men are soldiers taken from regiments. Added to this the thousands who have been sick and at hospitals, have gone home, or are detained as nurses and waiters at hospitals. These should be at duty, and the negroes now furnished stations put in their places in hospitals, as teamsters and servants. Deserters should be brought back. This would show vigor and energy in prosecuting a war now dragging but slowly. Regiments of 400 should be put two together, and the disaffected officers wishing to leave be let go. One half of the officers wish to be released.

The same writer gives the following insight into Gen. Burnside's plan

GEN. BURNSIDE'S PLAN.

The plan of General Burnside is now apparent. Threatening the enemy by military roads, leading to the Rappahannock along a line of more than thirty miles, he has compelled him to extend and scatter his forces. Then ascertaining the weakest point he has rapidly and secretly concentrated his army, reserving only enough to make a feint in another direction, and cause the enemy to continue scattered and unsettled as to where the blow is to fall. Thus, by threatening many points the enemy are to be weakened, if possible, unable to distinguish between the feint and the point where an attack is actually intended. If the plan is successful, and we are able now to cross the army, which we have assembled at this point, we shall drive the force that is before and capture by a flank movement the fortifications of the enemy at Fredericksburg. The enemy are to-night known to be down the river, expecting a crossing below the city. Not 10,000 men are opposite to us.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 24th publishes the following dispatch:

[By electric Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Murfreesboro', Thursday, January 22, 1863

A meeting of officers of about all the Indiana regiments in this army was held to-day, and strong resolutions were adopted unanimously denouncing the disloyal course of the Butternuts of the Indiana Legislature; also complimenting Gov. Morton for his energy and patriotism, declaring that the Union shall be preserved unconditionally, and that the soldiers of Indiana will devote their means and their lives to Union.

The resolutions were drawn by Col. Hunter, of the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment, a Democrat, who, with Col. Goodin, of the Twenty-second Indiana, and other prominent Democrats, made violent speeches, denouncing treason in the Indiana Legislature and at the North. They also pledged themselves that there is not an Indiana soldier whose garments wetted the field of battle who will not indorse the resolutions, and who will not fight the enemies of the Union, North and South, to the death.

The resolutions will be acted upon by each regiment, and forwarded through a Committee of Officers, to the Indiana Legislature. Col. Goodin denounced the Indiana Butternuts as damned rascals.

One hundred and twenty men of Col. Hall's brigade, and thirty-five wagons, while foraging yesterday, were disgracefully surrendered to a small force of the enemy. The men were loafing with the train with unloaded muskets.

W. D. B.

News from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from that city, under date of the 16th, as follows:

CABINET CHANGES URGED.

A committee, consisting of Mayor Opdyke, and other politically and financially influential New Yorkers, is said to have waited on the President yesterday, to urge upon him certain Cabinet changes as essential to the salvation of the country. The interview is said to have been unpleasant, the President distinctly avowing his belief that the Government was better informed as to the necessities of the country than outsiders could be, no matter how able or intelligent. This affair is mixed up with a select Republican caucus of members of the House, having in view the same objects, and said to have been instigated by Mr. Greeley, but in which everybody is disposed to be pledged to secrecy as to what we have made no effort to penetrate. It is said tried to Tuesday.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* communicates the following with regard to the financial measures in the Federal Congress:

THE HOUSE'S ACTION ON THE FINANCE QUESTION.

Washington, January 23, 1863.—The House in Committee of the Whole, perfected to-day the finance bill reported by the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and rejected the bills presented by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hooper. That another Richmond apparent in the field—a new bill offered as an amendment by Mr. Stevens. The principal feature of the bill is that it provides an interest bearing currency of four hundred millions, in notes that shall be a legal tender, and draw interest at the rate of a cent a day for each hundred dollars. It is contended that these notes would be sought for small investments by the people, and that the United States could not be saleable to capitalists, because of their lack confidence in the Government. The policy of making two classes of legal tender notes is, however, doubted by many, and it is certain that the issue proposed would seriously depreciate those already in circulation. The bitharmonious conduct of the Committee of Ways and Means in beginning to be much commented upon. They have introduced four distinct bills, instead of agreeing upon any compromise. If the whole strength of the narrow had been concentrated upon any one measure it would have been passed before this, and the results would probably have been as good as any that will grow out of their divided counsels. Some members talk strongly of recommitting the subject to the committee, and continuing them upon cread and water until they agree upon some sensible financial measure. There is little doubt, however, that the original bill of the majority will pass the House in its present shape. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, stated in the debate to day that the bill combined the plan of Mr. Chase, of Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee, and an eminent banker in New York and of the Boston bankers. The vote to strike out the eighth section of the Finance bill, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the public moneys in incoherent banks, called the "pet bank" schedule, was a very close one. After several counts, in some of which a majority for striking out prevailed, the vote stood fifty one yes and fifty two nays.

It is certain that the finance bill will pass as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The substitute of Mr. Stevens's, as essentially modified, has many friends. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine hundred millions, and to issue for any part of the amount legal tender notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin at the rate of a cent per day, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government in sums of not less than ten dollars, such notes to be receivable for all dues excepting the duties on imports and interest on bonds, the amount of non-interest bearing notes, as soon as practicable, to be reduced, and the maximum not to exceed three hundred millions.

The vote upon the amendment to the finance bill indicates a determination on the part of the House to adopt nothing except the original bill of the Committee, with perhaps some very unimportant modifications. The appeal of Mr. Hooper in favor of the amendments suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury was eloquent and powerful, but he was overslaughed. The prospect for the adoption of Mr. Chase's propositions has thus been materially darkened. He has not now supposed that any of them will pass the House. This is a subject of very general regret among financial men outside of the House. They regard the manifestations to day as more ominous than anything that has occurred in the conduct of our public affairs.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS ON THE BANK FAKE SECTION OF THE FINANCE BILL.

The Democrats in the House took part in the discussions and voting upon the propositions to tax the banks, preferring that the question should be settled by the majority.

THE SUPPORT OF FUGITIVE SLAVES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, in his dispatch of the 23d, says

A debate took place in Committee of the Whole to-day upon an amendment to the finance bill offered by Mr. Nugent, of Ohio, providing that no portion of the public funds shall be used in supporting fugitive negroes, or in organizing and paying regiments of negroes. Mr. Nugent's statement that sixty thousand contrabands are eating into the public treasury was vehemently denied by the radicals, who claimed that the contrabands are profitable to the government. Information is expected from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution, from which the public may learn whether the thousands of negroes quartered in Washington, Fortress Monroe, and other places, are increasing the Government revenues. It is believed that the latter is the case will be the strongest dose of plantation bitters yet administered to the people.

THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY.

The same writer says

The complaints made by Kentuckians who are here are not so much on account of the emancipation proclamation as in regard to the conduct of the Union army in Kentucky. Instances are narrated where gross and cowardly outrages have been committed by officers, which have created an intense feeling of distrust and dislike towards the army generally. It is apprehended that if such conduct should be permitted with impunity, and the local laws of the State should be wantonly derided and overridden by petty officers and private soldiers, a public sentiment will be created there which will array the citizens against the soldiers, and create another revolution in the rear of our army in Tennessee.

Interesting from Key West.

TWO PRIZES CAPTURED BY THE GUNBOAT SAGAMORE.

The Key West correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of January 12, says:

The U S gunboat steamer Sagamore, Capt. Earle English, has just returned (10th, 12 M) from a cruise up the east coast of Florida, having captured two prizes. The English sloop Avenger, of Nassau, N. P., inside of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with a cargo consisting of blankets and sundries, and the English sloop Julia, near Jupiter, bound in from Nassau with salt and sundries. Two other small vessels were wrecked and abandoned near Indian river.

Capt. English reports the ship Lucinda, Capt. Smith, with troops and horses bound South, as having been ashore on the 8th, on Triumph Reef, near Cape Florida. He promptly rendered assistance with the Sagamore and soon hauled the Lucinda off, and towed her out clear from the Reef, whence she went on her way unharmed, except from the delay.

WRECK OF THE SHIP SPARKLING SEA WITH A NEW YORK BATTERY.

The same writer says

The next day, the 9th, Capt English found the ship Sparkling Sea, Capt. Walsh, with the New York Battery, (Twenty-fifth) Capt. Grove, also ashore on Ajax Reef, near Carryport Lighthouse, with five feet water in her. Capt. English was unable to free the ship of water, or to haul her off. He therefore took off about fifty of the troops, leaving sufficient for care of the horses, and brought them to Key West. Wreckers will at once go up and render such assistance as they can, and should the weather continue mild the ship and cargo may all be saved, but not otherwise. Many of the horses had died on the trip in consequence of their suffering from being insufficiently stalled. Eighty of the number were still alive.

OTHER CAPTURES.

The correspondent adds the following:

Admiral Bailey had fitted out a short time since, a small captured prize, the schooner Ariel, and sent her up among the Florida Keys, under command of Acting Master Mulloy, who returned with her on the 8th, after a short cruise, with a small craft having a crew of only two men, and loaded with nine barrels of turpentine and one bale of Sea Island cotton from Secessia, bound to Nassau, N. P. The Ariel captured her off Cape Florida, and returned with her prize to Key West, and again left this morning, the 10th, for another cruise in these waters.

VESSELS LADEN WITH COTTON FOR HAVANA.

The *Times's* correspondent says:

By an arrival just from Havana, we learn that three schooners loaded with cotton arrived at that port during the last week, and Captain Appleby, about eight miles out from the harbor of Havana yesterday, passed close by three schooners with cotton, and one of them was recognized as the schooner Edna F. Kerr, recently sold here as a prize. One of our cruisers had left Havana the day previous, and made a clear coast for these blockade-runners to make a successful market.

F.

THE FRENCH SUBJUGATION OF MEXICO.—The New York *Herald*, of the 21st, publishes the following resolutions as having been introduced in the Federal Senate on the 19th ult:

THE FRENCH SUBJUGATION OF MEXICO.

Mr. McDougall, (opp) of Cal., offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, That the present attempt of the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force is a violation of the established rules of international law, and that it is, moreover, a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 31st of October, 1861, between the allied Governments of Spain, France and England, and communicated to this Government over the signatures of the representatives of the Allied Powers, by the letter of the 30th of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this Government through its Minister resident at the Court of France.

Resolved, further, That the attempt to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to French authority is an act not merely unfriendly to this republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and is regarded as not only unfriendly, but as hostile.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of this republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces should be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty and proper office of this republic now, and at all times, to lend aid in the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that republic.

Resolved, further, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by the two houses of Congress and that he be further requested to cause to be negotiated such a treaty or treaties between the two republics as will tend to make these views effective.

On motion of Mr McDougal the resolutions were laid over until Thursday next.

F.

The following is the official report of General McClernand, which has already been referred to in the news published from Southern sources:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received:

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, Post of Arkansas, Jan 11, 1863.

Maj.-General U. S. Grant, Commanding the Department of the Tennessee:

I have the honor to report that the force under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day, at one o'clock, having stormed the enemy's works. We took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all his stores, animals and munitions of war.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, effectively and cordially co-operated, accomplishing the complete success.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj-General.

The Intercepted Dispatches.

The New York *Herald* of the 20th publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

Washington, January 19.—Another budget of rebel letters has been intercepted. They were taken from Major Sanders when he was recently captured off Charleston. Some of them are dated as far back as December, 1861, and the latest last December. The information contained in these papers affords an interesting inside view of rebeldom relative to domestic troubles and wants.

One of the letters is addressed to a distinguished member of the family of Louis Napoleon. While thanking the Emperor for his efforts to induce the great Powers to interfere in our affairs, it urges the continuance of his "kind offices," with the assurance of the writer that they will be successful in the end.

The Mrs Gilman alluded to is the wife of Gen. Gilman. Mrs. Myers is a daughter of the late Gen. Twiggs.

Mr Vezetelli is correspondent and artist of the *Illustrated London Times*, and writes also for one or two French papers. He was quite indignant when accompanying Bull Run Russell because our Government refused him a pass to go to the Army of the Potomac. He had just then returned from the West, where he boasted he had done brilliant service against the rebels. He always insisted that he was strongly with the North and despised the rebels.

George N Sanders, writing to his son, December last, says:

My steamers are really the only thing abroad in which the nation has really much interest. It is the only thing that offers succor and relief. Sinclair & Bullock's steamers only are preying on the enemy's commerce. We want more than that now. We want succor or we must die. Mr. Mason will, I am sure, take the right view. All other projects sink into insignificance compared to the construction of my six steamers. So thinks Congress, and so thinks every intelligent man we talk with about it. Mr. Mason will present the case to Mr. Mallory in the proper point of view. These steamers can run and keep open the port of New Orleans to our commerce, and one week's trade will pay the nation three times their cost. I can procure steel tracks and all presents until your return."

Sanders's order book embraces heavy orders for Liverpool cotton and pins, French corsets, jewelry, shoes for various ladies, Mrs. Jeff. Davis included. Letters show the men want boots principally.

European capitalists are advised to invest in cotton, and that great scarcity of cotton and woollen goods exists in the South.

Among other things the war is represented as terrible. Richmond is much altered, and its citizens turned extortioners.

TROUBLES OF THE REBEL NAVY.

Among the private letters captured off Charleston by our sailors was the following, supposed to have been written by ex-Commander Arthur Sinclair, formerly of the Federal navy:

Navy Department, C. S. A.,
Bureau of Orders and Detail, Oct. 29, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Sanders leaves in the morning, and has kindly offered to take charge of letters. I am as busy as possible, but cannot let so good a chance slip without a line. I have written you several times since your departure, and trust you may have gotten some of them at least. The last was by Captain Lawson, who has a contract with the Government. Leila is with me and very well, having run the blockade, and will leave for home again on the 10th of November, by flag of truce.

Little Terry has just left us to rejoin his ship in Mobile, now the Florida. He has been very ill with yellow fever, which he contracted at Havana, and Buchanan, who now commands at Mobile, sent him on here to see us and recruit.

Mafitt has behaved in the noblest manner, and still no notice has been taken of his conduct by the Government, and such fellows as Mercer Brook promoted for "gallant conduct." Is dead, Terry, I fear we are gone in the navy; politics worse than in the old Government. But we are raising heaven and earth (that is Commodore Forrest and myself, for no one else appears to be interested in the matter). The "gallant Pegram" is very quiet. Terry, he had a noble chance to have immortalized himself by refusing his commission, which at best is only for the war, and below some of his juniors, and said to the honorable Secretary, "I have suffered myself too much to be trifled to inflict the same sting upon my brother officers."

But I could not get him up to the scratch, and he accepted, under a protest, which amounts to nothing, and acknowledged the compliment. Oh! that I could have had his chance. I have refused active service until justice is done me, and told the Secretary that I want nothing but my rank, and that I will die in a gutter before I will suffer myself to be degraded.

I have mentioned all these cases of injustice to members of Congress and the Governor, and they say justice shall be done us the next session. I told them of Captain Semmes having only eleven years of sea service in the old navy, and lost the two only vessels he commanded; also of Brock's and Bullock's cases—in fact, all. We have also given them a reorganization bill, which provides for admirals—three of each—six commodores, &c., and a voluntary retired list after forty years in service. All, I think, will be right next session.

The Commodore says the button, sword and cap ornaments were adopted, except the flag in the latter, which will certainly be changed very soon. He wishes you to send over one hundred gross of the large—that is, the frock-coat—size, fifty of the small, and twenty of the jacket or medium. I want you to send me a piece of steel grey cloth and two pairs of good walking boots, No. 3; but, for fear their five may not be the same as ours, I send you the length of the foot. Lelia will add a line, and tell you about Norfolk and Norfolk's doings, and what things she wants.

God bless you.

ARTHUR.

THE CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.—The captures of this place, already confirmed by news obtained from Southern sources, is thus referred to in a paragraph in the *Herald* of the 18th ult:

The capture of the rebel fort at Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, is confirmed. Six regiments of the rebels were captured in the earthworks two miles below the fort. Two rebel regiments from Texas, who arrived after the fort was taken—not knowing that it had changed hands—also fell into a trap, and were taken by our troops. Our men landed from the gunboats two miles below the fort and took it in the rear.

News Through Southern Sources.

The *True Delta* published yesterday morning news obtained from Southern sources, which we condense:

Recent movements of the Federals indicate that they are actively preparing for another conflict on the Rappahannock. The troops are in excellent spirits and eager for the fray. The funeral of Major Wheat, who was killed in the battle of Gaines's Mills, took place on the 24th. The conscription law was being vigorously enforced in Richmond and throughout the State of Virginia. Parties from Fredericksburg said there is no truth in the report that the Federals had made a demonstration at Port Royal, but every night it was expected they would attempt the passage of the river at Falmouth.

Burnside has issued orders to prepare for active movements. The total Federal loss at Murfreesboro is stated at 10,287. The San Jacinto left St. Thomas on the 20th ult in pursuit of two Confederate schooners laden with ammunition and arms for a steamer outside, but failed to capture them. The Consul at Point-a-Pitre informed the captain of the San Jacinto that Semmes had burned an American ship loaded at Sombrero Island.

A Grenada dispatch of the 25th to the *Appeal* contains this rather important report:

It was reported at Memphis that the Confederates captured at Arkansas Post, 2500 in number, becoming exasperated by cruel treatment and the absence of absolute necessaries—four having died from the effects of hunger and cold—overcame their guards, burned the boats and escaped.

Still Later from the South.

The *Picayune* and *True Delta* published extracts from the *Appeal* of the 29th ultimo, from which we copy the following:

There were no Federals in the south bank of the Rappahannock at last accounts. The heavy rains and stormy weather had discomfited intended movements. In the Confederate Congress a resolution complimentary to the French Government was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Another steamer from Nassau had arrived at a Confederate port, and two others safely departed.

A dispatch from Curtis states that the Federal gunboats have ascended White river to Des Arc, and captured 150 prisoners and two commands.

General Wool having ordered all the New York State militia to report to him, Gen. Hall, the commander of the State forces, entered a vigorous protest against the order. This step caused great excitement.

Charleston, January 29—Still another steamer from Nassau arrived last night at a Confederate port.

The news from Vicksburg up to the 17th was interesting. The batteries which the Federals planted on the west bank of the river, for the purpose of cutting off communication with Red river and Port Hudson, had no effect. On the attempt of the steamer Vicksburg to run the blockade, and being fired at some half dozen times, some excitement was created when it became known that batteries were erected on the river below, but this did not prevent another boat which was lying at the wharf at Vicksburg from starting down the river during the night, and she made the trip in safety without being discovered.

On Sunday it was discovered that the Federals were at work on the canal, a force of five thousand troops was engaged in clearing it of obstructions and widening its banks. In a few days the river would be high enough to let the water run in, and then the Federals intended to land the troops on the Mississippi side below Vicksburg. Gen Smith, the Federal officer in command on the 25th of December at Chickasaw Bayou, was superintending the movements and the opening of the canal. The canal was not expected to be large enough to let gunboats through, and they would come by the river and attack the Vicksburg batteries, or pass by them and get below the city; but they expected the water to be high enough to float their transports through the canal, then they would land their troops below the city to act in conjunction with an attacking force from shore.

The Mobile *News* says that so far as the taking of Vicksburg is concerned, the canal will do them no good. No immediate conflict was expected at last advices. The greater part of the transport fleet had again gone up the river to bring down reinforcements, and no demonstration would be made until their return.

The force of the Federal fleet consists of one hundred and seven boats, ninety three transports and fourteen gunboats. These may be increased before the fight begins. It is surmised that with Grant's reinforcements the attacking army will be eighty thousand strong. No new movements had been observed at latest dates, except the occasional arrival of a transport with troops, and the vessel again goes up stream. Three large camps could be seen from the city. Store ships were anchored near the camps, while the transports are engaged in bringing down reinforcements.

The *Evening Picayune* published still later news from Jackson papers of the 31st, from which we take the following:

Scouts report Pinckney, Dumfoski and Bull's Islands have been evacuated by the enemy. Forty-seven gun vessels are reported at Hilton Head. Heavy firing had been heard at Stono, but it was supposed to be nothing more than the enemy practicing at a target on Cole's Island. A special telegram to the *Dispatch*, from Fredericksburg, says Northern dates of the 27th have been received. Burnside has resigned. Hooker is appointed his successor. Gold advanced in consequence to 152. Sumner and Franklin were relieved of their command. Elliot had been elected Speaker at Albany. (We fear there is a typographical error here, and that Elliot is none other than Callicot, the Black Republican candidate; as our latest advices from New York, up to the 24th, state that at the ninetieth ballot Callicot, Trimmer and Depew were the only candidates before the Assembly.—*Eds Bee*.)

The steamer Princess Royal, from Glasgow, via London, where she took in cargo thence to Halifax, in which she left on the 23d January, was captured on the morning of the 29th, off Charleston harbor, by the Federal blockaders. She was surrounded by the fleet and her officers had to run her on the beach off Long Island, as the best resource left them. The Federal steamers succeeded in getting her off before high water. Captain Cragin, the Charleston pilot, and Mr. Weston and other passengers, escaped from her in a boat and reached Charleston in safety. Valuable dispatches from Capt Maury to the Confederate Government have been saved and brought to the city. She had on board a cargo of great value, consisting of machinery for gunboats, Whitworth guns, rifles, powder and some workmen who were to instruct parties in Charleston in reference to the manufacture of new projectiles. The steamer Columbia, from Wilmington, had arrived safely at Bermuda, and the steamer Merrimac was still there. The Annie Child and Nina had sailed from Nassau, and the Giraffe had arrived from Wilmington.

The Federal pickets extended out of Murfreesboro' a few miles, in the direction of Shelbyville and Manchester. No further advance has been made except on the McMinnville road. They had sent out a foraging party sixteen miles to Reedyville. General Buford was at Beech Grove, eighteen miles from Murfreesboro' and fourteen from Reedyville. His scouts are engaged in active reconnoitering. The following official account of Forrest's capture of transports is published:

"Our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports below the Harpeth Shoals, causing them to throw overboard their cargoes of sabres and hastily retreat. Our troops then crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river by swimming their horses through the much swollen stream, disarmed the guard, and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons."

The rumored reinforcements of Rosencrans do not exceed sufficient artillery to supply that lost at Murfreesboro'. No indications of an advance. The Confederate cavalry outposts are busy along the line of the Federals, and effect valuable reconnoissance duty.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The New York papers of the 21st publish late news from Europe, received by the arrival of the Kangaroo, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 8th of January. The Arabia, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th, via Queenstown on the evening of the 11th, arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 20th ult. Her dates are two days later than those received by the Kangaroo. We copy the following summary of her news as published in the papers of the 21st:

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says:

"We are enabled to state, on the best authority that Capt. Semmes intends to sail immediately for the East Indies. The contemplated change of cruising ground, on the part of the Alabama, has been known for some time by the initiated, and is only carrying out Captain Semmes's original programme."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. Dayton, American Minister at Paris, had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon on New-Year's day.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says, that Mr. Dayton had a private audience with the Emperor Napoleon on the 7th inst.

The Emperor is said to have recommended an armistice between the North and the South.

On the previous day Mr. Dayton had a conference on the subject with the French Minister on Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, that since the defeat of the Federals at Fredericksburg, the Emperor Napoleon has again turned his thoughts to American affairs. The correspondent is informed, on good authority, that steps have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, to resume the overtures already unsuccessfully made to the Lincoln Government, and that this time, it is hoped, with a prospect of better results.

The English Government still continue to persevere in refusing to interfere in the American war in any way.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Confederate Generals have been overpraised. To stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose. Not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done anything but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal of their soldiers. Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies and the war will not long languish in the bloody trial of gigantic skirmishes.

On New Year's evening an address was voted to President Lincoln at a large meeting in London, gotten out under the auspices of the Emancipation Society.

Mr Charles Francis Adams, American Minister at London, in acknowledging the address for himself and his colleagues, said that he Mr Adams, had no doubt that the President would receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he (Mr. Lincoln) was endeavoring to do his duty to his country and to mankind.

An address of sympathy to President Lincoln was in the course of receiving signatures at Birmingham. It expresses a strong belief that the Federal cause is that of humanity, religion and freedom, and earnestly hopes for its success.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution for giving a suitable reception to the officers of the Iroquois coming from America with provisions for the distressed operatives, and for conveying to the liberal donors the Chamber of Commerce's appreciation of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted the munificent contribution. The Chamber referred the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Alabama to a Special Committee.

The main English journals attack the London *Times* with great bitterness, and indignantly repudiate its recent advocacy of slavery on "Scriptural grounds."

The Liverpool *Post* believes that a reaction will set in from this point, and that confidence will be lost in a journal which so unblushingly justifies slavery.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battle of Fredericksburg, by an eye witness, and says that the Federals marched with a conscientious of impending disaster. The rapidity of the movements of the Confederates is described as marvelous. The Federals, on the contrary, are represented as having moved with slowness, and the incapacity of their Generals is not doubtfully spoken of.

The Federal steamer Tuscarora arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st of December, and anchored near the Confederate steamer Sumter.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A proclamation has been issued calling on the British Parliament to assemble on the 5th of February next.

There were rumors of a considerable reduction in the navy estimates.

A meeting to urge the restoration of the sub sidy to the Galway line of steamers was about to be held in Dublin.

A ship with 1700 bales of cotton from the Cape of Good Hope, grown from Sea Island seed, had reached Liverpool.

Another vessel had brought 350 bales of cotton from Portugal.

Large quantities of cotton seed were being imported into Liverpool and thence exported to new cotton fields.

FRANCE.—The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of 21,000,000 francs, and an increase in discounted bills of 34,000,000.

A new brigade for Mexico will embark about the middle of January.

The Minister of Public Works has received orders to inquire into the distress existing among the cotton operatives.

The Paris Bourse was, on the 10th inst., flat at 70f. 50c. for the Rentes.

LATEST NEWS, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Paris, Friday, January 9—Evening.—The *Moniteur* announces that the *Journal du Dimanche* has received a third warning from the Government.

Madrid, Friday, January 9—Evening.—The debate in the Spanish Congress relative to Mexico continues.

Senor Rivers defended Senor Mon's intervention policy.

Very Latest News.

[By telegraph to Roche's Point.]

Madrid, Saturday, January 10.—In the Spanish Congress Senor Olozago is speaking on Mexican affairs. He says that Spain should support the candidature of a Spanish Prince for the throne of Mexico. The only hope for the Mexicans is that they shall triumph over foreign invasion. He declares that the Government ought to have given instructions for the present establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. Spain had lost two millions of pisetras and a number of soldiers by embarking in the expedition against Mexico, and no benefit had resulted to her from it. The Spanish Government should have disapproved of the re-embarkation of Gen. Prim, and sent the Spanish troops back; or, if they had felt unable to do this, they should have resigned.

Liverpool, Sunday, January 11.—The political news, to-day, is unimportant.

Paris, Saturday, January 10.—The Bourse is heavy at 70f. 45c. for the Rentes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Self-Defense—Not Murder.—About ten days ago we gave the particulars of the death of E. W. Grenage, from a stab inflicted by Edmond Gregoire, in Jefferson City. On Monday the accused was examined before Judge Lecorgne, on the charge of murder, and the case being proved as one of self-defense, Gregoire was discharged.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Captain Jas. F. Miller, Acting Mayor of New Orleans, and Jas. P. Sullivan, Esq., of New York, were introduced by Mr. Lemonnier, qualified, and admitted to the practice of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Molloy, in the case of Cecilia Freitas vs. Her Husband, an allowance was asked for of $100 for the six weeks she had been compelled to live away from him, with $50 per month alimony till the divorce suit was terminated. Plaintiff's counsel represented that she had been treated very brutally by her husband, while testimony was taken as to his means of paying the money asked for. The evidence branched off a little, touching the wife's weaknesses for other women, but it resulted in deciding the Court to grant an order for the $100 to be paid immediately, with $30 per month alimony.

Mr. Field's application for the transfer from the records of the Supreme Court of the case of Field & Shackelford vs. James Campbell, on an appeal from a judgment of $1000 obtained in the Third District Court against the defendant—he taking the ground that there had been no judges in that Court since the rebellion except Confederate judges, and that they were incompetent—came up again, on Mr. Durant's denial of the allegation; and further that the transfer would be impolitic since it was understood that the Military Governor was taking steps to set the Supreme Court in motion.

Captain Miller being called upon, testified that the military order of last June recognized all those officers of the State who came forward then and took the oath of allegiance, and that Judge Buchanan was the only one of the Supreme Court judges who complied. He also got that the Military Governor was intending and preparing for the reorganization of the Supreme Court at an early day, though no judges had yet been appointed.

L. Madison Day testified that the Supreme Court had not been in existence for eighteen months or more. Judge Buchanan was reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but the other judges had not, and were in fact fugitive rebels. He did not know that they had actually taken up arms, but he had no doubt they were rebels; that they had given that cause their moral support, by taking that oath and expressing themselves warmly in conversation. One of them he heard sympathizing strongly in that direction while speaking to one of his sons who was in the Confederate army.

R. King Cutler testified that Judges Lamb and Merrick were his neighbors in Jefferson City, and that they had certainly "skedaddled" from the city into Secessia when the Federal vessels were passing the forts below. He was not aware that the Supreme Court was in session last February, as inquired by Mr. Durant; and he did not know if it had been "outside the lines."

Mr. Durant contended that the Judges of the Supreme Court were not traitors, had not taken up arms against the United States, and it could only be alleged that they had expressed themselves as sympathizers with the rebellion. It