THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,608.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By H. H. McLean, at half o'clock, on the levee, foot of Conti street, molasses; at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets, sundries.

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

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the Jewel Warehouse, corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, on ice potatoes; at 12 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, turpentine, coal oil, and sundries.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries; at 10½ o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, corn and oats; at 10 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, flour; at 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Crossman and New Levee streets, India bagging.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—We are pleased to see that preparations are being made for the production of one of those musical solemnities which in times gone were of ordinary occurrence in our city—with this difference: that the motive in this instance is one of charity and benevolence, and not a private enterprise. A number of ladies and gentlemen of our city, mindful of the wants of a large portion of our community, have undertaken to organize a concert for the benefit of the poor. To bring this laudable enterprise to a successful issue, it became necessary to secure the services of singers and musical amateurs who would contribute their talent to give the occasion the importance it deserves. This, fortunately, was not a difficult task, as our city is as rich in the possession of good voices and fine musical talent, as it is in the better sentiments of generosity which characterize true charity. The concert will be given at the Opera House, and from what we hear, the house promises to be crowded, as many of the boxes have already been secured. We will speak of this entertainment, at greater length on a future occasion.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—An audience of respectable numbers was assembled at the Varieties last night to witness the second representation of "Ingomar." We have already spoken of the acting of Mrs Gladstane as *Parthenia*, and Mr. Ryer as *Ingomar*; and, in last night's performance, we saw nothing to cause us to alter our previously expressed opinion. Mr. Baker's *Polydor* was a fine rendition throughout, and he portrayed the character of the avaricious miser with great effect. In the after-piece, "The Pet of the Petticoats," Mrs. Baker sustained the character of *Paul* with the usual success that attends her characterization of *rôles* of this nature.

To-night will be given the comedy entitled "Leap Year." The performance will conclude with "Jessie Brown, or, The Siege of Lucknow."

THEATRE DE L'OPERA.—The performance which is to come off at the opera house on Thursday, the 12th inst, for the benefit of Mme. De Latournerie promises to be a most brilliant musical festivity. The programme is well selected, and is composed of grand opera, comic opera and vaudeville, "The Dragons de Villars," the fourth act of "La Favorite," and the comedietta "Un Vilain Monsieur." We will refer to this performance anon.

THE N. O. DELTA.—The *Evening True Delta* of yesterday announced that the *Delta* had been suspended by order of Major-General Banks until further orders. At a later hour in the evening, however, the *Delta* made its appearance, with the accompanying notice at the head of its columns:

NOTICE.—The publication of this paper, from this date, and until other arrangements can be made, will be continued by the workmen employed upon the paper. The former editorial connection has ceased.

HENRY GREEN, Foreman.

BANK OF LOUISIANA.—By reference to the notice of the cashier of this institution, Aug. Montreuil, Esq., it will be seen that the ordinary business of the bank will be transacted at the counters of the Louisiana State Bank, until further notice. A meeting of the Directors will be held at the residence of its President, W. Newton Mercer, Esq., at 10 o'clock this morning.

R. T. Montgomery's sales for this day, (Tuesday) the 10th instant, will be made at the following hours and places: At 11 o'clock, at the Jewell warehouse, 200 barrels choice potatoes; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, a very large sale of shoulders and clear ribbed sides, tobacco, turpentine, coal oil, and a variety of fresh groceries, as per advertisements; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, carpets, &c.

Dealers in India bagging will find it to their interest to attend the sale which takes place this day, at 11½ o'clock, in the Bonded Warehouse No. 3, corner of New Levee and Crossman streets, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

The large sale of corn and oats takes place this day. See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement.

Late News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published last evening, in the shape of an extra, a summary of interesting news, taken from Jackson papers from the list to the 5th inst.

THE VICTORY ON STONO RIVER.

Charleston, January 31—Several days ago Gen. Ripley dispatched a force of artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Yates, to James Island, with the design of attacking the Federal gunboats cruising in Stono river. About eight miles from the city Yates posted his guns in a semi-circle, stretching on both sides of the river, around the gunboat John P. Smith, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he opened a concentrated fire upon her.

She replied with her broadsides. The engagement lasted one hour, when the gunboat hauled down her flag, surrendering unconditionally, with one hundred and eighty prisoners. She carries eleven guns. Many of the crew were killed and wounded. Our loss only one man wounded.

The enemy's loss was heavy, only one man wounded on our side. The other gunboat escaped in a crippled condition.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

Savannah, January 30—On Thursday afternoon and night, nine gunboats were in sight of Fort McAllister.

The iron-clad damaged by our battery on Wednesday was moving up and down, evidently trying her machinery.

But four gunboats were in sight off Grove's Point yesterday. The others have been withdrawn. No hostile demonstration in that quarter since my last report.

FIVE TRANSPORTS AND A TRAIN DESTROYED.

Chattanooga, January 31.—Wheeler's cavalry attacked a fleet of Federal transports on the Cumberland on Friday last, and destroyed five. The fleet was accompanied by two gunboats, and were coming down from Nashville.

On Saturday the cavalry destroyed a locomotive and five cars at Lavergne, and captured the guard of fifty-two men.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, January 31—Our pickets at Swansboro, Onslos county, report seven transports passed there yesterday P. M. The pickets at New River report five passed there last night, all bound south.

The steamer Cornumbia arrived at a Confederate port this morning.

GEN. PRICE.

Richmond, February 2.—Gen. Sterling Price has arrived in this city.

FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Richmond, February 2—Reliable intelligence from Suffolk advises that Corcoran commanded the Federals in the recent fight. They admit a loss of 500 killed and wounded. Gen. Gibbs was severely wounded. All the hospitals in Suffolk were filled with wounded.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Richmond, February 2—Another day was occupied in the Senate in the discussion of the bill to organize the Supreme Court, the question being on an amendment to limit the jurisdiction of the court.

In the House, the exemption bill was further debated until adjournment.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE—HEAVY SKIRMISHING.

Charleston, February 4.—The following dispatch has just been received from Dechard: December 31st, by mail to Chattanooga:

The enemy advanced twelve miles from Murfreesboro' yesterday, with one brigade of infantry, pieces of artillery, foraging. They made a vigorous attack on our cavalry, shelling us back a short distance, when we masked ourselves in timber near Fosterville.

Anderson's brigade happily arriving, we repulsed them with a loss of 300 killed and wounded, with small loss on our side. Heavy skirmishing may be looked for daily, and a general engagement within the next ten days.

Johnston has issued orders congratulatory to the army, and will direct further movements. He was serenaded last night at Tullahoma, and on being called out, in reply, complimented the band, saying he hoped to have an opportunity of hearing it often.

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON—IRON-CLADS OFF THE HARBOR.

Charleston, February 1—The British ship Cadmus touched off the bar this afternoon, and an officer with a boat's crew came up to the city. The Federal iron-clad New Ironsides was outside.

Charleston, February 2—A dispatch from Major Rhett, commanding Fort Sumter, announces that a strange steamer, evidently an iron-clad, hove in sight about noon, and is now stationed off the harbor. Her outline can be dimly seen from the city wharves. There are, besides, twelve blockaders, all keeping steam up and on the alert. The captured gunboat Isaac P. Smith is now coming up from Stono river into the harbor.

An iron-clad, and a formidable looking propeller, supposed to be an iron-clad, without masts, appeared off the harbor this morning. The iron-clad was towed by a large steamer. Twelve others are in sight.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON—THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE.

Charleston, February 3—The British frigate Cadmus brings intelligence that a most formidable naval and land expedition is about to attack Charleston, the preparations being now nearly complete.

The Cadmus brings orders for Robt. Butch, the British Consul here, to go aboard and get to Havana as soon as possible. He will leave next Saturday.

The Federal naval and land forces are gathering at Port Royal. It is supposed the troops are drawn chiefly from the North Carolina coast.

The iron clad Ironsides is still off the bar this morning, with thirteen other Federal steamers.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF CHARLESTON—FULL PARTICULARS!

Charleston, January 31—The two iron-clad gunboats, Chicora and Palmetto State, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar at one o'clock this morning to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began soon after, and for a time was very rapid and continuous. After heard it slackened, but continued at intervals until nine o'clock this morning. Owing to the fog, the result has not yet been ascertained. Commodore Ingraham is aboard the Palmetto State as commander of the expedition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Charleston, January 31—The expedition was a complete success. We have authentic information that the Palmetto State sunk the gunboat Mercedita in five fathoms water. The Captain and crew surrendered, and were paroled. They begged for assistance when their vessel was sinking, but we had no boats to offer them, and they were told to shift for themselves. The Chicora sunk one gunboat, name unknown, and set on fire the Quaker City, which struck her flag, but afterward escaped in a crippled condition. The blockade is raised. Not a blockader is now in sight. Ourlron-clads are coming triumphantly off the harbor. The whole Federal squadron has fled.

The prisoners taken in Stono river were brought to the city this morning.

Com Ingraham's official report corroborates the above. Our community is much elated and excited.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Charleston, January 31—This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, Captain Rutledge, and the Chicora, Captain Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers, the Cindi, Erwin and Chesterfield, all under the command of Com Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders off this port, and succeeded in sinking two and capturing a third one.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock, the Palmetto State, with Com Ingraham on board, opened fire on the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms water. Her commander, Captain Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through.

The number of blockaders outside at the time of the engagement was thirteen, with two first class Federal frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua.

The Federal loss was severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt. The gunboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared. Not one is to be seen within five miles. Our boats are returning.

Captain Stellwagen and crew were paroled by Com. Ingraham. Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports the sinking of another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very badly damaged.

The following is the official dispatch from on board the gunboat Palmetto State: I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercedita, when she sent a boat aboard and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Captain Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag.

The blockading fleet had gone to the southward and eastward, out of sight.

D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag-officer Commanding.

Nine hundred and forty prisoners, including three negroes, arrived this morning.

Latest from the North—Important Action in Kentucky—Gen. Butler to Resume Command at New Orleans.

Granada, February 3—The Chicago *Times*, of the 28th ult., and the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 31st, have been received.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed resolutions appointing commissioners to visit Washington, Richmond, and the various State Legislatures, for the purpose of endeavoring to procure an armistice.

A lot of cotton, for which gold was paid, contrary to orders, has been confiscated at Memphis.

Cotton is reported at 80c. in New York.

A band of guerrillas dashed into the suburbs of Memphis on the 24th, and captured a horse and four negroes.

The *Times* says that Butler returns to New Orleans and Banks goes to Texas.

There was great excitement in the State of New York, in consequence of General Wool's order placing the State militia under Federal control.

General Prentiss has been ordered to join Grant.

A revolt occurred among the prisoners at Alton, and seven were shot before the difficulty was suppressed.

New frauds have been discovered in the Philadelphia quartermaster's department, amounting to several millions of dollars.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Richmond, February 3—In New York, on Friday last, gold closed at 158¼, cotton 96 cts., United States sixes, redeemable in 1881, declined to 94 cents.

Vicksburg—The *Appeal* says:

Our correspondent, and extracts from the city papers, will inform the reader as to the situation up to the departure of the mail train at noon yesterday. Everything remained quiet up to a late hour last night. It was generally conceded that the canal would be so far a success as to permit the passage down of the Federal transports, and that they would do so unless counter preparations now going on should successfully resist them. Getting back will be impossible, as the current in the cut-off will, it is said, be so rapid that a boat will be unable to stem it.

Still Further from Southern Sources.

We have received the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 5th and 6th inst., and copy for the present the following from the edition of the 5th, which is in addition to what the *Picayune* has given in our next issue, we will publish other extracts:

ANOTHER NORTHWESTERN MOVEMENT.

[Special to the Appeal]

Grenada, February 4, 1863.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has been nominated as the candidate of the Democracy of Ohio for Governor. Resolutions have passed the Indiana Legislature, proposing that commissioners from the States of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky meet at Frankfort on the 26th, for the purpose of consulting upon public affairs. The Northwest is moving in earnest, and the action will be felt.

CONFEDERATE STATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, February 3.—In the Senate to-day the Supreme Court bill was further debated without result. The House was chiefly engaged in the consideration of the exemption act. Mr. Collier's substitute, as perfected, was rejected.

LATEST NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Fredericksburg Chronicle, of the 2d, has been received. In the diplomatic correspondence just published is a letter from Napoleon to Gen. Forey, confessing that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is a desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

Movements are reported to be on foot in Liverpool and Manchester to use public opinion by a meeting to consider the American war and emancipation.

Burnside has been offered command of a new department, embracing North and South Carolina, and thirty days' leave been allowed him to decide whether he will accept.

The New York *Herald* of the 1st inst. gives the details of the fight on Black Water, and claims a victory. It says the Federal loss was 24 killed and 80 wounded. General Corcoran had a narrow escape.

The Alabama has not been heard from since sinking the Hatteras. A number of vessels are cruising for her in the Gulf.

The iron-clad Patapsco went to sea from Ham ton Roads on the 30th.

Mr. Boileau, of the Philadelphia *Journal*, has been released from Fort McHenry, by writing a letter to General Schenck, professing his loyalty.

Thomas A. Hendricks, a friend of peace, has been elected Senator from Indiana.

A petition was presented in the New York Legislature on the 31st ult. asking that body to exert its influence to terminate the war.

AN EXCUSE OFFERED.

We have already mentioned, says the Charleston *Mercury*, that Major Reid Saunders, who was captured off this harbor, went out against the advice of the authorities, in a small yacht which he had purchased. It is now stated that he was betrayed by the crew of the yacht. As soon as he got out of port, the crew tied him and steered for the fleet, and delivered him up to the Yankees. This accounts for his dispatches not being sent to the bottom.

[*Appeal, 5th inst.*

General Jos. E. Johnston arrived at Chattanooga a few nights since. He expresses himself (says the *Rebel*) as perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and he speaks hopefully and cheerfully of the cause everywhere.—*Appeal, 5th inst.*

From the Peninsula.

This section of Virginia, which, with the shifting scenes of the war, has always drawn a large portion of public attention, has, it appears, shaken off its usual quiet, and is exciting some interest, as will be seen from the subjoined correspondence of the New York *Tribune*:

GEN. WISE REPORTED WITHIN SIX MILES OF WILLIAMSBURG AND ADVANCING—HE DETERMINES TO POSTPONE HIS ATTACK.

[Correspondence of the N Y Tribune]

Yorktown, Va, January 26, 1863—Every thing here goes on in the usual quiet way, affording very little interesting news. The weather has become clear, and the sun is shining remarkably pleasant to-day, shedding a very cheering and refreshing light upon the spirits of the soldiers, which had become quite heavy during the late severe storm.

Last week two deserters who came into our lines reported that General Wise, with eight thousand men, was within six miles of Williamsburg, and advancing on Yorktown, to take revenge for the late raid made by the Sixth New York Cavalry to the White House.

Every one was in excellent spirits immediately on receipt of the news, and all seemed anxious for the attack to take place. The guns were prepared, and every thing made ready for action; but the brave soldiers that were so anxiously waiting the opportunity to distinguish themselves, were doomed to disappointment, for General Wise, fearing to approach any nearer in the range of Major Gen. Keyes' guns, retired, no doubt perfectly satisfied in his desire for vengeance by declaring that he will hang every officer that accompanied the late expedition. But, as the gallant Major Hall, who was in command, says, they have got to be taken before they can be hung. There are a number of large and unserviceable guns in the fort that are being shipped to Fortress Monroe, where they will be used for old iron. The One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers left here by transportation last Thursday. I have not learned their destination.

SABER.

THE VOYAGE OF THE FEDERAL IRON CLADS.

The *Tribune* of the 28th publishes the following report of the recent trip of the Federal iron clads

Washington, Tuesday, January 27, 1863—Rear Admiral Lee telegraphs the Navy Department

Newport News, Tuesday, January 27, 1863—The Rhode Island reports by the mail boat her arrival last night. The Adger, with the Rhode Island, Montauk and Passaic—iron-clads—reached their destination safely, the first-named on the 19th, the last on the 21st. The Passaic reached Port Royal light boat in forty hours, when the weather came thick from the north east, and they could not see the buoys; kept out fifty two hours, the wind blowing strong from the northeast, with a heavy swell. The Passaic behaved well, made a fine weather of it, and was thoroughly tested.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral

From North Carolina.

CAPTURE OF POLLOCKSVILLE BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

The New York *World* of the 27th publishes the following telegram:

Boston, January 26—Private advices from Newbern are to Tuesday, 20th. No mail had been left for the North for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New York. The main expedition, of which so much has been said had not started, but a land force was sent forward Saturday, 17th, toward the railroad, which encountered 1300 rebels at Pollocksville, drove them from the town, and took possession. Some of the New York cavalry were wounded. The general health of the troops is excellent.

75,000 CONFEDERATE TROOPS SENT FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Under this heading, among others, the New York *World*, in its dispatches from Newbern, N. C., publishes the following:

Newbern, N. C., January 20, via Fortress Monroe, January 26—Captain Ashcraft, Third New York artillery, stationed at Fort Hatteras, has received authority from Major General Foster to raise a battalion of artillery from the citizens there, and with excellent prospects of success. Major General Foster is desirous of the organization of loyal native North Carolina regiments of artillery and cavalry.

From Southern papers received here it appears that great consternation and excitement has been occasioned in the interior by the reported concentration of Federal troops in this department.

It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and another force has been withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believe that the Army of the Potomac is completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny, hence their withdrawal of troops to these points.

Later from the Pacific Coast.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th publishes the following telegram, giving us later news from the Pacific coast, and further particulars of the bombardment of Acapulco:

THE FRENCH FLEET EXPECTED AT MAZATLAN—THE CITY DEFENSELESS—THE MEXICAN SOLDIERS TO RETIRE INLAND—THE BOMBARDMENT OF ACAPULCO.

San Francisco, Tuesday, January 27, 1863.—The steamer Oregon has arrived from Mazatlan, 17th.

Great activity prevailed in mining operations in Sonora and Sinaloa. Very superior machinery was being erected at several silver mines.

The French fleet was daily expected at Mazatlan. Three thousand Mexican soldiers were there, who would retire a safe distance inland, and make a stand should the French occupy the city, which was defenseless against bombardment.

Further particulars of the bombardment of Acapulco explain the object of the French fleet to be to procure supplies. The Mexicans refused; they could not fight the French on the Atlantic and feed them on the Pacific. The ships then commenced entering the harbor; the Mexicans opened fire from the shore batteries and a fort three miles from the fleet. The shore batteries were soon silenced, but the fort maintained itself. After destroying twelve houses and damaging fifty, the fleet put to sea without supplies, the Mexicans continuing their fire from the fort.

During a financial debate in Congress, a few days ago, Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, while denouncing the undue expansion of currency, stated that he held in his hand a promissory note of the State of Massachusetts Bay, issued in 1780, which had never been redeemed. Upon Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, making an inquiry about this, Mr. Sheffield said: "The note is signed by the gentleman's own grandfather, and by another of his kinsman," probably alluding to Richard Cranch and Thomas Dawes. "I will redeem it, sir," exclaimed Mr. Eliot, in the honesty of his heart. "Ah," responded Mr. Sheffield, "it would take more money to redeem it than the gentleman has got; for it carries interest, payable semi-annually in coin, and I am afraid when he came to count it up he would find the amount too large for him." It was payable in Spanish milled dollars.

The Privateer Alabama—Correspondence Respecting Her Fitting Out.

The *Tribune* publishes the following interesting correspondence:

New York, November 28, 1862.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London:

GENTLEMEN: I send you herewith a pamphlet of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at a recent meeting held in this city, in reference to the depredations committed upon commerce by the rebel steamer Alabama.

The outrages perpetrated by this piratical cruiser upon merchant vessels carrying the goods of British and American owners in the customary line of international traffic, upon the high seas, are so daring and in such flagrant violation of the law of nations, that it becomes the interest and the duty of all engaged in commerce between the two countries, to unite in such measures as shall most effectually prevent and punish them.

From your long and honorable commercial relations with the United States, and the fairness and liberality which have characterized the intercourse between your house and my own during the twenty-nine years which have elapsed since the firm of Baring Brothers & Co of Liverpool became the consignees of the old line of packets from this port, I cannot doubt that you will appreciate the sentiments which I desire to express in reference to this grave subject, and I desire that you will reciprocate and approve them.

Two years ago it would have been deemed almost, if not absolutely, incredible that vessels sailing under the American flag between New York and Liverpool, on the peaceful errands of commerce, could be attacked and destroyed by an armed steamer, bearing colors belonging to no recognized nationality, but fitted out in the port of Liverpool, and sent upon a voyage for the indiscriminate destruction of American vessels and their cargoes, however and wherever owned.

And it must be apparent to every one that even now, after the rebellion has been in progress for more than eighteen months, the mere fact that a rebel cruiser should have put to sea from Liverpool, would have startled the whole civilized world to a far greater degree, but for the lamentable circumstance that the hostile tone of feeling toward our Government and its efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union, maintained so largely by the press of England and by her public men, has gradually prepared the way for the reception of intelligence so fatal to the commerce of the two countries and the best interests of mankind.

It is not my purpose to discuss the causes of the prevalent sympathy in England with the rebellion, or to regard a rebellion against a constitutional government, a rebellion set on foot without any avowed or conceivable cause of complaint against the Government, for a single act of injustice or wrong, a rebellion founded solely upon the idea of the preservation, the perpetuation and extension of human slavery. When the people of the North rallied, as one man, it was natural they should expect from England, a land of constitutional liberty, and of a law-abiding people—a land whose boast has so long been that slavery could not exist on its soil, or breathe its air—such sympathy and moral support as one great nation can give to another in a struggle for the maintenance of its rightful authority.

We were disappointed. The disappointment did not, however, and will not divert us, in the slightest degree, from a task which the people mean to accomplish, and which, with the help of Providence will be thoroughly and effectually done.

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality, which announced the rule of action determined on by the British Government, we had reason to suppose, would insure to our merchant marine entire safety from depredations by vessels fitted out in England for the rebel service. The fitting out of any such vessel is, of course, in direct violation of that proclamation, but the performances of the Alabama show that the proclamation has been evaded and violated, in one of the principal ports of the Sovereign who issued it, and the fact points to the probability that equal facilities for its further violation may be availed of in the same or other ports.

Under these circumstances, I beg to urge upon you the great importance of the active cooperation of the merchants of Great Britain, in the interest of commerce and of international law and comity, to prevent the further breach of the law as established by the proclamation. Already the existence of this piratical cruiser has most seriously interrupted the course of trade between all parts of the Northern States and Europe, and should the disturbing cause continue, or be multiplied by the appearance of new rebel cruisers, the entire commerce and peace of the two great nations will be in danger of destruction.

It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that if rebel vessels are fitted out in British ports, our people will take it for granted that it is because a paper proclamation of neutrality is not as strong as popular sympathy with the rebellion. The indignation which will be engendered by such a conviction will be universal and uncontrollable, and, in the heat of popular resentment, the strong links by which commerce has been so long binding the two continents together will give way and be destroyed, and the ocean will become one vast theatre of plunder, reprisal and revenge.

The only effective method of avoiding such deplorable results is by rousing and setting in operation a strong, controlling, and all-powerful public sentiment against such outrages as those of the Alabama, as crimes whose perpetrators should be execrated by all civilized communities, and punished as enemies of the human race.

This is the deliberate sentiment of our commercial men, and nothing short of this will satisfy our sense of what is due to the principles which should govern the commerce of such nations as the United States and Great Britain. I trust that your influence will not be withheld from efforts which shall effectually secure the suppression of all further attempts to violate the neutrality of England and to prey upon commerce.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,
C. H. MARSHALL.

London, December 27, 1862

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., New York

DEAR SIR: We thank you for your valued letter of the 28th ult., the contents of which have had our careful consideration. The nature of our commercial relations with the United States naturally draws our attention to any event that threatens the safety of the ships and cargoes of our friends, and we are considering, in conjunction with other British merchants, what steps can be taken to prevent any ships like the Alabama escaping in future.

The fitting out of the Alabama is believed (although she was not armed in a British port) to be a breach of the laws of this country, and we have every reason to hope that the British Government will be watchful to prevent their violation in future.

We are much obliged for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and wishing you many happy returns of the season, remain,

Dear Sir, very truly yours,

BARING BROS. & CO.

Motion for the Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury.

The New York *Herald*, in its report of the proceedings in the United States Senate, publishes the following resolutions:

Mr. Clark, (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Willard Saulsbury, a Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th inst., bring into the Senate a concealed weapon, and did, then and there, in the Senate, behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and, when called to order by the Vice-President, did refuse to observe the order, but did continue such turbulent and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, and did there and then make threats to use said weapon upon the Sergeant-at-Arms, and in the presence of the Senate did draw the said weapon and threaten to shoot the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive of all order and decorum; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Willard Saulsbury be, and hereby is, expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Saulsbury—I did not hear who it was introduced that resolution.

The Vice-President—It was introduced by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark.)

Mr. Saulsbury—I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of that resolution. I have no favors to ask. It may be unbecoming my position and my character as a Senator from a sovereign State to say more upon the introduction of such a resolution as that. Sir, I will say no more. Let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper. I neither avow nor disavow what is charged. Let the proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

The resolution was laid over.

CAPTURE OF THE ANTONICA.—We find in the New York *Tribune* of the 28th the following paragraph, referring to the capture of the Antonica, mentioned in recent advices from the South:

The Anglo rebel steamer Antonica was recently captured off Mobile by the gunboat Pocahontas. She was last from Nassau, loaded with powder, and attempted to run into Mobile, but was seen, chased, and finally captured, after having been run a long distance. Her crew compelled her captain to surrender, being fearful that if struck by a shot from the Pocahontas they would all be blown up.

The Escape of the Steamer Oreto.

With the particulars already published of the doings of the Oreto since her escape, the following description of the manner in which she ran the blockade, and the attempt made for her capture, gives us all the advices concerning her recent movements:

SHE RUNS THROUGH A SQUADRON OF NINE BLOCKADING VESSELS—INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE HER—SHE DESTROYS A BOSTON BRIG, WITH A CARGO OF SUGAR.

Several naval officers who arrived on the steamer Northern Light yesterday, from Key West, report the following additional particulars of the escape of the Confederate steamer Oreto, from Mobile, and her operations on the Gulf.

On the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock in the morning, a steamer was discovered by one of the blockading vessels of the squadron at Mobile Bay, endeavoring to pass out from that port. There were nine vessels of war stationed off the bar at the time—the Susquehanna, Kanawha, Oneida, Cuyler, Pembina, Kennebec and three others.

For several weeks past the Oreto was expected to make an attempt to run the blockade, and the Pembina was appointed to fire a signal gun, to notify the fleet when she should make her appearance. On the day and hour above stated the Oreto was noticed by the Pembina, which, instead of giving the signal, proceeded toward the other vessels to notify them verbally. It is supposed that the officers of the Pembina believed the vessel they saw was not the Oreto, as they had labored under the impression for several days previously, which was founded on information received from rebel sources, that a decoy vessel would be sent out from Mobile to entice the war steamers to chase her, so as to enable the Oreto to sail from the harbor in the meantime.

The Oreto, which was laden with 1700 bales of cotton, has succeeded in getting out to sea. The Cuyler and Oneida, being considered the fastest steamers in the squadron, chased her for four hours in vain. The Cuyler lost sight of her shortly after her escape, though at one time she was within a distance of four hundred yards of her. None of the other vessels joined in the chase.

It is stated that the Oreto ran into Havana, as the nearest port of refuge, and that the Cuyler, which did not return to Mobile, followed her.

Previous to the sailing of the Northern Light for Key West, a steamer arrived from Havana, the officers of which reported that the Oreto the day after she left Mobile fired on and sunk a Boston brig laden with sugar, near Tortugas. This report was afterwards confirmed by other vessels, which arrived later.

It is believed that if the Cuyler should attack the Oreto singly, the latter could easily sink or destroy her, and hopes were entertained that other war vessels has been sent to her assistance.

The Oreto ran the blockade off Mobile, about four months since, since which time the fleet have been stationed off the bar to prevent her escape.

The Reports Respecting Gen. Wool and the New York Militia

The New York *Times* of the 27th publishes the following with regard to the reports of a fracas existing between Gen Wool and the military authorities of the New York State Militia, which, says the *Times*, are without foundation. Says the *Times*:

It is satisfactory to state that the reports which have been published in certain newspapers in regard to a fracas existing between Gen Wool and the military authorities of the New York State Militia, is altogether without even the shadow of foundation, and it is also untrue that any ill feeling exists between any of the divisions of the said militia and the General, respecting the former ordering reports to be furnished to his department, and that they were refused. Such reports can only have had their origin in the fruitful, but nevertheless untruthful, cranium of some wag, who would wish to see this important department of the service dispensed with. These facts we have from the source best qualified to give the true and correct statement of affairs.

Gen Wool, since his appointment to the command of the department he now controls, has never demanded any reports, publicly or privately, from the militia of the State, nor have any been received at his headquarters from the Second or any other Division, and the result is, that if the officers who compose the General's staff are spoken to on the subject, they find themselves in a position to contradict such an uncalled for rumor, and deny it altogether. The object of such a publication in the several newspapers in which the statement appeared is evidently to show that dissatisfaction has already arisen at these headquarters, and that the militia of the several States of New York and New England have expressed an unwillingness to obey the orders of the Department to the Department to which he has been so judiciously appointed by the United States Government.

When the chief officer of the staff was spoken to on the subject, he appeared astonished, that a credulous people should be easily misled, and his honest and straightforward reply was: "These divisions have not been asked to furnish any reports, therefore we could not, nor have we received any reports from them, not even the Second Division, which, it is stated, has furnished their reports to us." And again, he said: "We are attending to the duties which the Government has appointed General Wool to perform, and I hope and trust we shall not depart from our instructions, and I am persuaded the General will not."

Major General Wool has upon his staff officers of recognized ability and of high attainments, and the public may rest satisfied that they will perform their task, which is no easy one, to his and the Government's satisfaction.

Another Raid by Stuart.

We find in the *Herald* of the 29th ult. the following particulars of a raid by Stuart's cavalry in the neighborhood of Chantilly:

Washington, January 28, 1863.—We have received from the headquarters of the cavalry brigade at Fairfax Courthouse the following information, dated January 27, six P. M.

Last night our pickets at Chantilly were driven in by a detachment of Stuart's rebel cavalry.

Colonel Percy Wyndham, commanding the brigade, immediately started, with some two hundred men of the Fifth New York and First Virginia cavalry, in pursuit of the enemy.

After pursuing them at a rapid rate some thirty-two miles he came up with them at Middleburg.

Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York cavalry, had the advance, and fell upon their rear with great celerity. After a brilliant skirmish he succeeded in capturing twenty six of them and scattering the others in all directions.

We also captured forty head of cattle.

From the Bahamas.

The New York *Tribune* of the 26th publishes the following advices obtained from the Nassau papers:

From the files of the Nassau *Guardian* to January 17, by the steamship British Queen, arrived yesterday, we glean the following items of intelligence:

The business of running the blockade appears to be prosecuted vigorously, Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina, appearing to be the favorite ports.

The steamer Nina, Captain Cole, arrived on the 5th, with a cargo of cotton, from Georgetown, South Carolina, having run the blockade. On the 30th ult., the steamer Antonica, Captain Thayer, arrived with a load of cotton to H. Adderly & Co., and reported the arrival of the steamer Leopard and the bark Rosalie, from Nassau, and the steamer Cornubia, from Bermuda, at Charleston, having run the blockade. The *Guardian* of the 24th gives the following version of the recapture of the prize schooner Emma Tuttle:

"The schooner Emma Tuttle, J. B. Carver, master, was captured on the coast of North Carolina early this month by the Union gunboat Cambridge, and a prize crew put on board. The weather becoming boisterous, and the prize-master being an inexperienced navigator, he requested Captain Carver to resume his command of the vessel and take her to the nearest port. This he refused to do, unless the vessel was restored to him. Upon the prize-master's acquiescence, Captain Carver again took charge and steered the Emma Tuttle to Rum Cay. The prize-master and his crew arrived at Nassau on Monday last."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bank of Louisiana Burnt.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the roof of the Bank of Louisiana building was discovered to be on fire. It was perhaps half an hour before the Fire Brigade was in sufficient force and strength to begin an effective combat with the flames, and in the meantime they had acquired complete mastery of the entire roof, which in a short time fell by fragments upon the lower floor, where all the banking operations had been performed. The building is two stories high, but the interior is mainly one apartment, from skylight to foundation floor, with the exception of some smaller rooms on the sides, a gallery running around the second story inside. It is supposed that the fire originated in the archive room, situated just under the roof, and that it had been quietly and gradually spreading for a day or two past in this room to ignite the roof so completely and suddenly. The fire did not extend much below the roof, but destruction fell upon everything interior from the *debris*. The walls of the edifice are but little injured, and it has been pronounced one of the finest for banking purposes, built in 1825; we presume it will soon be reinstated in all its old pride and glory. All the books and papers of the bank below were removed safely, we understand, and we have not heard of the loss of any of the valuables, nor that the vaults were at all disturbed.

The detached situation of the building, the fire being in the roof, the calm state of the air, and the successful exertions of the gallant firemen, all contributed to prevent the spread of the flames to any of the adjacent buildings. One of the features of the scene was a detail of soldiers aiding the police in preserving order and keeping back the idle crowd.

Wanted Pizen.—Dr. White's office, on Carondelet street, was yesterday visited by a sad-visaged man with long yellow hair, who asked for "a cup of cold pizen" that he might "shuffle off this mortal coil," which had become a burden to him. He was handed over to the care of the police, but would communicate nothing except that his name was F. Hamelt.

Old Age Again.—The coroner held another inquest yesterday on a female named Margaret, a native of St. Domingo, who died of debility, aged 95 years.

United States Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody.—At 10 o'clock precisely, as usual, this Court was opened.

Mr. Horner renewed his application in relation to the steamboat Sallie Robinson, in behalf of her owner, Mrs Schiller, who was a loyal citizen, and who was being deprived of the benefits of her property by its seizure. He had applied to General Banks, and had been referred to this Court to have the matter investigated by some kind of a suit, say possessory action against the United States.

Mr. Leamont promised to look into the matter.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, a rule in the case of Smith vs. Millandon, was fixed for Thursday week.

The case of Cofield vs. Messer, in continuation, then came up.

Further