The New Orleans Daily News

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 14, 1864.

Sunrise at Associon To-day.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at Carrollton Railroad Depot, household furniture, &c.

By McCuen & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at their sale room, mules, furniture, &c.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.—The steamship Creole Jane postponed her departure for New York until Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—See advertisement of McCuen & Landry. They sell at 11 o'clock to-day.

HATS.—E. S. Briggs, 35 Magazine street, advertises elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and received by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the music store of Mr. Wm. No. 50 Canal street, copies of the following music:

"The Spirit of the Age," polka, composed for the piano forte, and dedicated to the Younger Brothers of Temperance of New Orleans, by Theodore Von La Hache.

"Sweet Love, Good Night-to Thee," ballad, words by John Daff, music by J. L. Hatton.

"The only correct American edition. Amonette of Mount Vernon. Polka, by Ramer."

Distribution of Landed Estates in England.

The extreme sensitiveness shown by Mr. Cobden to the remarks of the London *Times* in allusion to his and Mr. Bright's views in respecting a more equitable distribution of landed property, can hardly be explained by the bare fact that a newspaper writer, whether intentionally or unintentionally, had misconstrued the language in which those views were expressed. The explanation is no doubt to be found in the subject of the speeches commented upon, rather than in the terms of their commentary. For there is not in the range of English politics a subject more fundamental, more delicate, or more explosive than that of the dissipation of the great landed estates in England by the abolition of primogeniture, and the indefinite diffusion of land-ownership through all classes of the population. The system which it is proposed to reform lies at the very foundation of the compliance constitution of England; and the foundations of it is almost as hazardous to explore by the light of reforming theories as it would be to enter a powder magazine with a torch. It is there that the hereditary nobility of England is most fatally radicated. Deprived of that source of vitality, the second estate of the realm would soon be little more than a fiction of the Constitution, and the House of Peers would soon go for nothing as a balance against the House of Commons. In the event, the crown, intimately associated with the hereditary nobility, would either dwindle into an unconsidered relic of the past, to be blown to the winds at any time by a popular gust, or it would have an accession of power commensurate with that which the faded nobility had lost. But the probabilities would be against the last result. It is more likely that the English Government would be more Parliamentary than ever, and that in Parliament the commonalty would be supreme. Ultimately, too, the old historic question would no doubt arise, whether the democratic masses could enjoy a more satisfactory condition under the government of a landed aristocracy subject to factious contention and stormy agitation, or under an imperial ruler chosen for the sake of domestic tranquility and national safety.

It may be conceived that to what a train of most important political consequences the abolition of primogeniture in England, even if effected by constitutional statute, might open the way. In the sentiment of such a law Parliament would be using its constitutional power to effect a radical change in the basis of the Constitution. If it were a question of economical expediency, or of social justice merely, in a country so eminently demanding reform in these respects as England, the project would see long, perhaps, encounter serious opposition. But when, in its most observative shape, it is peaceful revolution, we cannot be surprised that the conservative instinct of Englishmen should take alarm when it is proposed, or that Mr. Cobden should so precipitately rush into print, in order to engage the alarm, which the London *Times* was already turning against him. The London *News*, of the same political school as Bright and Cobden, thus idealizes the legal process by which those gentlemen would overthrow the land monopoly and enlarge the power of the commonalty:

Mr. John T. Delane himself admits that the picture sketched by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright at Rochdale would be realized if the English succession laws were dismissed to those of France. We are not aware that it is the practice of our neighbors, beyond the Channel "to mine on the occasion of the proprietor of land, and divide them gratuitously among the poor." The system which it frames in operation simply secures the equal division of non-entailed possessions among the children of their owners. Now so far as some years ago, was the principle of the old Saxon law in England, and the abrogation of its provisions was one of the mischiefs the works of feudalism. This is the tenure of gavelkind which still prevails in Kent, and it would certainly not be thought right of according to descendants as revolutionary, and agrarian, and subversive of all the rights of property, a proposal to assimilate the law of succession in other parts of England to that which prevails in this single county.

Mr. John T. Delane, who is now so amazed that Mr. Cobden should imagine that he had attributed to him verbal designs on the rights of property, seems to assert equally that planting a father under an obligation to divide his lands equally among his children could by any legitimate stretch of language be characterized as "spoliation." Even if the very reasons for compulsory, the rights of property would be no more invaded than they are at present by Parliament's Act and the decision of Mortmain. Taken in its largest and strongest sense, Mr. Bright's proposed measure would bring about a distribution of the estates of large proprietors, not among the poor, but among the children of the rich owners themselves. But Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright have not foreshadowed a demand for the forcible introduction in England of the French law of succession. They aver, and very truly, that a real representation of the people in Parliament would be the direction of the land into the hands of a greater number of proprietors; but there are many means by which this result would be brought about without calling in the aid of coercion. The law of primogeniture encourages the custom of primogeniture, and the repeal of the one would tend slowly to wards the extinction of the other. A simple system of registration of titles, by enormously cheapening the cost of transfer, would render land an unobjectionable commodity as any ordinary chattel, and facilities for purchase by thousands to whom it is at present inaccessible. Above all, a Government really under the command of the people would not dare to take hosts of the younger sons of the aristocracy pensioners upon the public purse, and years would be compelled to make provision for their families by dividing among them their enormous estates as at present, reducing the distributors of patronage to quarter upon the taxpayers. Now what we have stated is enough to show under how a silent conception of the extent to which the evil can of the nobility live upon the Southern people. Take as a single example, the Earl of Shrewsbury, at the present time of England—He has two brothers in the Church, four of whom are married, and between them 4,200l. and another of his brothers is a lieutenant-colonel in the House of Lords. This seems a strong example of the evil, but there might be cited yet which are still more glaring. Let such profligate burdens of patronage be put a stop to, as it inevitably would be by a really reformed Parliament, and the funds of noble fathers must provide for their children the people would no longer be content to keep and the growth of aristocratic cadence would receive an instant and effectual check.

Southern News via Mobile.

OPERATIONS OF FORREST IN WEST TENNESSEE.

JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

Commission in the 2d, 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th Louisiana Regiments, Sandford's Brigade.

The *Picayune* has Atlanta and Mobile papers as late as last inst., containing, however, little news of importance. We subjoin the most interesting portion:

RETURN OF PRISONERS—ARRIVAL OF BRILLIANT REINFORCEMENTS.

Near Holly Springs, near Waterford, December 29.—General Forrest crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad safely on the 27th, after several fruitless efforts which we are aware. He defended the Seventh and Ninth Illinois near Somerville, with heavy loss; captured Lodegrass's drove of cattle; burned the depot and trains at Collierville; captured the Pigeon train of the Seventh Illinois, and many prisoners; fought the enemy's infantry and cavalry, at Jack's Creek, south of Moscow, Tenn., on the 23d and 25th, and drove them back. They did not advance again. Chalmers formed a junction with him near Somerville.

The Georgians are purchasing horses, clothing, and equipments in Kentucky now commanded. The 6th of August had contributed $1000.

THE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The Marietta *Confederate* says: "A gallant officer of the Army of Tennessee, who is on a furlough to look after his family, informs us that he has had many conversations with officers and men in that army, in the presence of fully seventy-three hundred per day, that the military operations in front of the army are excellent. He expresses the confident belief that before the year any Grant will make any active movement during the winter the condition of the Confederate army will be such as to defy the most powerful combination to effect any serious result."

THE LOSS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The special correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel* says the official report of our loss at Chattanooga in three hundred killed, seventeen hundred wounded and sixteen hundred missing. A thousand of which were probably killed. Our actual loss is about four thousand.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

The following is from the Mobile *Register*, of the 6th ult.:

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Hon. A. M. Branch, member of Congress from Texas, who left Alexandria, en route for Shreveport, on the 16th, at which time they had advices of that place from Henderson thirty miles beyond still. He took with him Houston papers of the 14th, which he was compelled to abandon, with his baggage, on the opposite bank of the Mississippi; but he had furnished us with some interesting information of the state of affairs in the Western country.

The enemy were at Natchgoula, moving along the coast, accompanied by their naval force. General Slaughter was in the saddle.

Kirby Smith left Shreveport with Price, who was moving on Little Rock with about 15,000 men. The cavalry at Little Rock are said to be 5000 strong, thirteen of their forts, some 7000 being at Fine Bluff. They have increased their forces at the latter place since Marmaduke's raid, in which he captured 150 negroes and 300 horses and mules, and burned their commissary stores, with a loss of only twelve men.

On Saturday, 19th, Captain Adams, of Cabell's command, with 30 men, surprised a party of Federals and negroes on Bois d'arc river, killing 40 or 50, and capturing 13 prisoners and twenty mules, horses, arms, &c., with the loss of one man. Judge Reid, from the Indian Nation, who accompanies Mr. Branch, informs us that Cooper was retreating towards the Arkansas river with two Texas regiments and a force of about 5000 Indians, composed of two Choctaw, two Creek and two Cherokee regiments, and a batallion of Seminoles. The Choctaws and Creeks are mostly expatriated, and have taken refuge in the Chocta-w Nation, but maintain their position.

These gentlemen, experienced much difficulty in crossing the river, and in getting through the bottom on the east, where they were obliged to lie out two nights. Mr. Branch's party swam every boat on the river, down to a dug-out, and three ten to born the house of every man that pats anybody across. They crossed in a boat that was hauled seven miles in a wagon — their horses swimming; and while it was on its return, a gunboat and transport passed down, raising slowly, close to the shore, and keeping a sharp look out.

On the 21st, Wirt Adams had a little skirmish at Fayette with three companies of the cavalry, who moved from Rodney and Natchez with the expectation of catching him. He repulsed them, capturing seven prisoners and killing two men; probably finding him on the alert they did not show much fight.

Forty thousand claims of widows and orphans for the pay of deceased soldiers are now on file at the War Office in Richmond.

The Confederate Senate has passed a bill granting one million of dollars to clothe the Kentucky troops in the Confederate army.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In Sinford's Louisiana Brigade, Johnson's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, in engagement at Bayou's Farm, Orange County, Virginia, Nov 27, 1863.

FIRST LOUISIANA REGIMENT, LIEUT.-COLONEL SELLIGAN COMMANDING

Field and Staff—Killed: Adjutant Henry E Kenna. Wounded: Lieut-Colonel James Nolligan, in shoulder. Company A—Lieutenant A J Colomo, commanding. Wounded: Wm Miller, regimental color bearer, slightly in thigh; Marx Lisso, color corporal, severely in leg; corporal E O Scott, severely in wrist.

Company B—Sergt J F Moore, com manding. Killed: Wm F Roberts, private B A Wall. Wounded: Sergt's A. O Wilkins, in arm; Sergt's T O Simpkins, severely; J Bass, severely in wrist. E Dyer, shoulder; and John Stevenson, leg; Sergt Moore, severely in groin; 1 S Duncan, slightly in hand.

Company C—Captain A M Cummings, commanding. Killed: Private Thos Shea. Wounded: Wm Bond, severely in thigh and hand.

Company D—Lieut Wm Coolidge, commanding. Killed: Sergt Jas Williams. Wounded: Sergt: John Kelley, slightly in hand; Private Thos Shea. Wounded: Wm Bond, severely in thigh and hand.

Company E—Captain A M Cummings, commanding. Killed: Private Thos Shea. Wounded: Wm Bond, severely in thigh and hand.

Company F—Lieut R M Fletcher, commanding. Wounded: Private C Leavis, in foot.

Company G—Capt A G Blythe, commanding. Wounded: Lieut J Lee Coulson, slightly in hand; Sergt Wm Gilmore, leg; Corpl A G McCormick, severely in scrotum; Corporal Anthony Wood, slightly in hand; Private W C Cotton, in thigh and knee; Private Wm Wood, severely, since dead.

Company H—Capt W A Mayfield, commanding. Wounded: Corpl G Adams, in right hand. Private J F Fraser, left shoulder; L Gregory, left leg; J H Wallace, left leg and side. Killed: Private Joseph Reception nilled: 1; wounded, 34; aggregate, 35

TENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT, LIEUT COL. HENRY D MONTHER, COMMANDING

Company A—Capt J I Dugas, commanding. Killed: Private M Lavin. Wounded: Private M Stanton, in arm.

Company B—Capt Chas Knowlton, commanding. Killed: Corpl H Gerby. Wounded: Capt Knowlton, dangerously in lungs.

Company C—Captain James Scott, commanding. Killed: Private Lynch. Wounded: Private W Lawson, shoulder; P Hagan, hand.

Company D—Lieut E W Spear, commanding—Killed: Private J Sully. Wounded: Private J Stevens, in arm.

Company E—Captain Samuel H. Faulkner, commanding—Wounded: Lieutenant Thomas J Boykin, in thigh; Sergeant J K Taylor, in jaw; Private McCoy, in arm.

Company F—Captain A F Poynier, commanding—Wounded: Private G Malone, in foot.

Company G—Captain Chas E Merrillion, commanding—Wounded: Private J Baker, face; J Constantin, finger.

Company H—Captain E Jastremski, commanding—Killed: Private O'Donnell. Wounded: Private J Masterson, toe.

Company I—Capt George Sauve, commanding—Killed: Lieutenant Hall, in breast; Private Jos Bonnetti, leg.

Company K—Capt A Perodin, commanding—Killed: Private J Moreau. Wounded: Private J F Stringer, thigh; Private Jas Sullivan — Killed, 6; wounded, 16; aggregate, 22.

FOURTEENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. D MAHN, COMMANDING.

Company A, Capt Eli Gotton, commanding—Killed: Corporal Isidor—. Wounded: Sergeant R C Hennessy, thigh; Private B C Ingalls, leg; Thos O'Donnell, hand severely.

Company S, Capt John H Hood, commanding—Private John Cooper.

Company C, Lieut B B Ryan, commanding—Wounded: Sergeant D Mackey, leg; Privates A Rhodes, foot; John Callahan, foot.

Company D, Lieut W Penny, commanding—Wounded: Corporal Jacob Zaman.

Company G, Lieut John Leeson commanding—Killed: Private A O'Donnell. Wounded: Sergeant J as Furey, elbow; Corporal Jas Casey, side.

Company H, Lieut W J McDonald commanding—Wounded: Corporal McCarthy, arm; Privates W U G Mooney, L Quinn, J Kidney, hip.

Company I, Lieut E Tanner commanding—Killed: Sergeant G S Perry. Wounded: Lieut E Penrose, thigh; Corporal S Hopkins, cheek; Private J J Leadbetter.

Company K, Lieut I Pickerson commanding—Killed: Private John Spencer. Wounded: Private T Berk, leg; both legs.

Recapitulation—Killed 6, wounded 15—Total 21.

FIFTEENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT, COLONEL EDWARD PAMPLETON, COMMANDING.

Company C, Capt William Bowman commanding—Wounded: Private G. Richard, in head; J Breaux, hand.

Company D, Capt Mclellan commanding—Wounded: Captain Mclellan, in arm; Private F Smith, wrist.

Company G, Lieut Davenport commanding—Wounded: Sergt Mickle, in arm; Corp J E Sligo, leg; private W S Trevigne, in arm; E Eagan, groin.

Company H, Capt Williams commanding—Killed: Sergeant A Keller, in shoulder; private S Miller, in foot.

Company K, Lieut Dale commanding—Wounded: Sergeant F Broderick, in thigh.

Company E, Lieut Widmer commanding—Wounded: Lieut Goodman, in leg; Sergeant W Virgin, arm; private G Haley, thigh.

Recapitulation—Killed, 2; wounded, 14; aggregate, 16.

Grand Total—Killed, 24; wounded, 67; aggregate, 111

The Woodmen.

[From the New York Sun.]

Not the least urgent and arduous duty before Congress and the nation is the necessity, which we seem to have thrust upon us, of providing for the future wants of the navy. We all need man. It is a big business—bigger than the war itself—so big, indeed, that few persons have an adequate idea of its magnitude. No nation ever has yet looked forward to the material such a task, and we have no precedent or rule to guide—no. The departure of the children of Israel from Egypt has been relied on as a case in point, but those are so lost to humanity as not to depreciate the completion of the stomach 1, inflammation of the throat 1, inflammation of the lungs 16, inflammation of the brain 1, inflammation of the liver 1, inflammation of the kidneys 1, disease of the heart 1, small-pox 1, softening of the brain 3, stillborn 3, teething 11, trismus nascentium 3, not stated 2. Total, 140

Ages—Under 1 year, 22; 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5 years, 8; 5 to 10 years, 4; 10 to 15 years, 15 to 20 years, 1; 20 to 25 years, 8; 25 to 30 years, 5; 30 to 40 years, 17; 40 to 50 years, 16; 50 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 70 years, 9; 70 to 80 years, 6; 80 to 90 years, 1; 90 to 100 years, 1; 100 and upwards 0; unknown, 17. Total, 140.

Nativities—East Indies 1; England 1; France 7. Germany 11, Ireland 15; Portugal 1; Sardinia 1; Spain 1; United States 76. West Indies 15; not stated 27. Total 140.

White 101; blacks 37; mulattoes 19. Total 140.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T Vezinard Presiding.—Elias Thomas and Bridget Quinn took in a stranger last night and decoyed him of his money, and brought they had enriched themselves to the extent of one dollar. They appeared to be a hard whisky-drinking set, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or four months Workhouse.

Miss Brown, a coarse-featured, ugly looking, brass-faced woman, was accused by officer Golding with being lewd and abandoned. The Recorder furnished her with a letter of introduction to Captain Riobet.

Alfred Hawkins, Bridget Kane, Mrs. Exster and Mrs. Cavanaugh, were tried on the charge of having disturbed the peace in a drunken broil. Bridget Kane was sent down for sixty days; Mrs. Exster was discharged; Mrs Cavanaugh was put under penal bonds, and Hawkins paid a fine of $5 00.

Collecting Fees.—E. Murphy, the inspector of weights and measures, was arrested yesterday on the charge of Mrs. Carley, who complained that the official charged her, through his deputy, the sum of $5 for services which entitled him only to $1 50. For this, she charges the inspector with extortion. The case was fixed for Friday next.

Unpleasant.—On Ollo street, near Prytania street, was a shed, which has taken a notion to lay down on the sidewalk, thus obstructing the passage. We warn that transgressor to desist with according to law.

Fatally Injured.—Robert Gainby, a German, while driving a dray, fell from it at the corner of St. Joseph and Carondelet street, and was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards.

Lord Stanley.

Many who have heard the fine voice of Lorenzo Barrett in this little ballad, which is introduced in the play of Ecrodale, will be pleased to have the words, simple and unpretending as they are:

I.

Lord Stanley was a noble Lord,
And he was noble of high degree;
And he in noble courage courted for to see.

II.

Noble Stanley was a noble Lord,
And he was noble of high degree;
And he in noble courage courted for to see.

III.

And when down the drawbridge was let down,
And he was noble of high degree;
And he in noble courage courted for to see.

IV.

A noble lady did stand and see,
And she was noble of high degree;
And she in noble courage courted for to see.

V.

A noble lady did stand and see,
And she was noble of high degree;
And she in noble courage courted for to see.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The management of the Varieties has put on the boards this season no play which has been represented with more general success than Rosedale, a most melodramatic production by Lester Wallack, which would be little or nothing without subtlest acting and plenty of comic illustrations. Outside of regular tragedy Elliot Gray is the best of Lawrence Barrett's personations. Lewis Baker's Miles McKeags is a finished delineation. The rest of the cast for this play are more than commonly felicitous in their performance.

Rosedale was well attended last night, and announced for repetition the last time to night.

Monday next is fixed for the benefit of Lawrence Barrett, who will appear in Macbeth the first time this season. That the occasion will attract a large audience and prove a brilliant success, can not be reasonably doubted.

THE COLDEAY AT SEVEN DIALS.—A local correspondent of the Boston *Evening Gazette* states that the fact be noted that the first day of January, 1864, was the coldest, by seven and a half degrees Fahrenheit, ever experienced in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

A Loyal Conspirator.

The *National Intelligencer* published a communication from a Union prisoner of Tuscaloosa, who brings certain objections against the Amnesty Proclamation, the most prominent, being, in the words of the *Intelligencer*, "the fact that the proposed plan makes no discrimination between 'repentant rebels' and staid fast Union men." Such a discrimination is the strange assertion of not likely to be rejected in What street as "best-conducted," they commend 100 per cent. profit.

A Letter to Jefferson Davis.

In Rhode we noticed a note of 20 days Gas Light at 2 per cent. discount. We also heard of 120 having been sold, which is equal to the discount rate at 120 with 60 days to run. Exchange is dull at 1 per cent. discount. Specie is held at 211. An offer of 90c. was refused for Consolidated City Bonds, Quarter Sessions. The bid or was willing to sell at 81. Nothing transpired in the Railroad shares. The Canal Bank sold 50 paying, something to the same amount.

Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with our general currency, but when wanted to pay for Exchange on New York or other money centers they command a premium of 1 per cent. premium. Dealers offer 1 per cent. premium for Citizens' Bank notes, but outside buyers have to pay higher—up to 2 and more. They also offer but 1½ premium or for Canal Bank notes, but have been compelled to pay as high as 2. Bank of Louisiana notes rule at ¾ Slide, ¾ dollar. Crescent City at 1 and 1½, Merchants' at 2@2½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1864.

COTTON—Yesterday, 16 sales are in the amount reported, 60 bales Low Middling sold at 72c. To day there is very little offering, and the market is quiet. Holders are firm on sales, and believe there even more stringent in their views, while buyers are not disposed to operate beyond the immediate wants of their mills. We quote Low Middling, 70@72c; Strict Low Middling, 72@73c; Middling, 73@74c; Strict Good Middling, 74@75c; Good Middling, 75@76c; Strict Low Middling Fair, 76@77c; Low Middling Fair, 77@78c; Middling Fair, 78@79c; Fair Fair, 79@80c; Good Fair, 80@81c; Fully Fair, 81@82c; Prime, 82@83c; Strict Prime, 83@84c; Choice, 84@85c; Fancy, 85@86c; and occasionally for choice fancy, a little more. Good Ordinary, 68@69c; Strict Ordinary, 67@68c; Low Ordinary at 65@66c; Good Middling, 74, 31 Good Ordinary at 68c; Low Middling, 72, 4 at 73½; and 60 bales Strict Low Middling, 37 at 73½ and 23 bales Strict Good Ordinary at 68c; Low Middling, 74, 24 bales at 74c; Strict Low Middling, 74, 50 at 74½; and 50