THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 13 1865

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the premises, No. 9 Union street, Third District: a millinery store.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The Duke's Monk, one of the most merited and best entertained successes of the present season at the Varieties, was reproduced last night to a good house and with the satisfactory results which had previously attended its representation.

The same play is announced for repetition to-night and Saturday night only.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Mary Provost produced the last of a series of brilliant and popular effects in the sensational character of Lucie d'Arville, and to-night she is to appear in the Female Gambler for her benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The three shows—circus, menagerie and variety stars—that inaugurated their consolidation in the Academy last night, drew with such power that at an early period further ingress was impossible and numbers were compelled to exchange instant gratification for hope deferred. If there was pressure without, there was compression within—but the crowd made soon forgot their rather too condensed condition under the expansive and exhilarating influences of the entertainment.

The name of Spalding & Rogers at the Academy had before been identified with excellence in whatever appertains to the circus and kindred amusements; and it is pleasant to note that the artists in this instance did not fail to sustain the well earned reputation in these respects. And while awarding this credit to the artists in general, it is but just to concede a no inconsiderable share of it to Professor Sears' civilized lions and tigers, performing elephant and kangaroos, and trick horses, who, in their several roles, developed capabilities and improvabilities calculated to encourage hope of progress and ascension in other spheres of artistic effort.

The welcome that the Academy's "Variety Stars" received was proof of the valuable element which they contribute to the consolidated amusements.

Besides the night performances, extra entertainments are to be given at noon on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

TOBACCO FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Director General of Tobacco at Paris advertises for sealed proposals to supply the Imperial manufactories with exotic tobacco for 1866. Of Kentucky leaf tobacco 4,000,000 kils., and of Maryland 2,000,000. are called for. A public adjudication on the bids is to be made on the 27th February, at the Treasury Department in Paris.

Particulars of the Collision Between the Steamers Raine and Dickey.

The steamer John Raine, Capt. Russell, arrived yesterday. The Captain reports that on Monday evening last, about 6 o clock, when at Diamond Bend Tow Head bound up, he discovered the steamer J. H. Dickey descending. The pilot of the Raine whistled and stopped the engine, and was answered by the Dickey. The latter boat's larboard engine caught on the center, at the same time backing on the starboard when the John Raine struck the Dickey on the after end of the boilers on the larboard side, cutting away her guards clean aft of the shaft. After the Raine cleared from the Dickey she careened, and threw both chimneys overboard. During the collision some of the mess got into the yawl of the Dickey, and while in the act of cutting away portion of the spars got overboard and some two or three were drowned. In the collision, one man was mortally wounded, one severely and 10 or 12 slightly

Arrival from Matamoros.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE STORM OFF RIO GRANDE BAR.

The schooner Charmer, Capt. Farrell, from Matamoros on the 6th inst., reports having experienced a severe northerly gale on the 3d, and heavy weather with a succession of gales throughout the passage.

The French bark which, as previously reported, lost her masts and was blown to sea during the norther of the 31st December, was found on the 4th inst. about 20 miles south of Bagdad. The parties that found her had rigged jury masts and were undertaking to bring her in, but it was thought doubtful, owing to the continuance of the norther, whether they would succeed.

The schooner John Oliver, from this port, and discharged her cargo and cleared in ballast for [illegible] during the gale on the 30th Dec[illegible] was blown to sea, [illegible] to succeed in [illegible] to the interior [illegible] same time [illegible] Bull Bar, [illegible] requires to the same position as [illegible] ported. Two lighters were [illegible] on the 3d inst. belonging to Spendella, Boig & Co. Also, a water boat was lost on the 4th instant.

MILITARY.—The Natchez Courier of the 10th inst. contains the first general order from Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, assigned by Gen. Canby to the new District of Natchez, comprising the country east and west of the Mississippi, south of the 32d degree, and north of the mouth of Red River. Gen. Davidson is to report direct to Headquarters, Department of the Mississippi. The late Commander of the Post of Natchez, Brig. Gen. Brayman is assigned to the Post of Natchez, in the District of Natchez.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—The Paris journal la *Patrie* of Dec. 3 says:

The Marquis de Chateaurenard, formerly Minister of France at Cassel, and since assigned to the legation at Washington, has been in Paris for some days. The time of the departure of M. de Chateaurenard has not yet been determined.

Destruction Done by the Late Steamman—Horrible Raid into East Tennessee and South-west Virginia.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following details of the devastation inflicted by the late operations of Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillam, in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia:

The forces under command of General Gillam, left Knoxville December 30, and proceeded to Bean's Station at which point they joined the command of General Burbridge, and the whole was organized under command of Gen. Stoneman. They proceeded by way of Somerville and Kingsport toward Bristol, which is on the line between Tennessee and Virginia.

On the morning of the 15th they passed through Abingdon, where they encamped and destroyed immense quantities of Government supplies, stores of all kinds, clothing, ammunition, a gunboat, one locomotive and train, etc. Next station, Virginia, the expedition was flanked by the rebel General Vaughan, who finally made a stand at Mount Carry. Gillam charged and routed him, driving him back as far as Wytheville, dispersing his command in all directions and capturing about 250 of them. This disposed of nearly one half of the rebel force, and left only Breckinridge in the field. At Wytheville, General Gillam made extensive captures consisting of 8 pieces of artillery, 20 extra caissons filled with ammunition, 1000 pack saddles, several millions of rounds of ammunition for small arms, 25,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, a short train of 1000 wagons, and immense quantities of ordnance, quartermasters and subsistence stores, worth, even at us, millions of dollars, and to the rebels, almost priceless.

General Gillam now made thorough work of devastation. He had been followed by a very considerable body of rebels, he pushed his destroying columns far into the interior—as far as Max Meadows. All the bridges, railroad bridges, public buildings, manufactories, etc., were entirely destroyed. Between Zollicoffer and Max Meadows, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, all the depots, saltworks, wood-houses, depots and warehouses were burned on the railroad, and at least one-half of the track was ripped up; the rails bent, and the ties burned.

It was on the night of the 20th that our troops finally entered Saltville. The garrison left the place at night. The bridges and tottering old men and frightened boys, what could they do? Our men captured fully one-half of them, parroling them on the way back.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

The town was occupied about 3 o'clock P. M., and at 8 the public buildings were wrapped in flames. Of the 60 or 70 salt kettles, the Fort Breckinridge, were gathered Gen. Stoneman and his staff, and many others who collected together in a terrible scrouge, wild with the hallooed. The darkness was appalling. The black wind shrieked in their faces about them, smoke so far and so wide the showers of sparks which rose from the blazing buildings, the burning salt caldrons of thick, black smoke, rifted with glaring light, they took the scene, blackness of night. The heat of the conflagration was great in silence, glowed with its unusual brilliancy, and as they moved silently about among the ruins of the leading town, their shadows were projected into the night, long ghostly, the huge goblins invading the country. The Saltville Valley was lighted for the hills in the valley like ovens. From the mill stood at their feet they commanded a view wood-work of the range, and, seeing upon the wood, had set it on fire, and the flames were kindled and broken away, and poured a flood of water upon it, thus dousing the very elements by a combination of circumstances.

THE SALT WORKS.

These were on the most extensive scale and capable of making a vast yield. It is estimated that there were at the time of the capture 1,000,000 bushels of salt ready to be shipped to the [illegible] of the Army, while they [illegible] the [illegible] Gillam [illegible] Stoneman [illegible] Burbridge [illegible] Saltville