THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 183 Royal street, the contents of a military store.

By Alf. Bourgeois, at 12 o'clock M., at the store No. 16 Royal street, show cases, counters, scales, etc.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, on Calliope street, between Common and Gaiquet streets, coffee house, fixtures, etc.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Purser T. S. Enger, of the Fung Shuey, will please accept our thanks for polite and valuable attentions.

HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a handsome dwelling house, fronting on Johnson street between Hospital and Barracks streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The immense crowds nightly throwing to this elegant and cosy resort on St. Charles have elected from its management a further proof of their disposition to accommodate their local patrons and the sojourning public. Having, as before announced, commenced the plan of selling reserved seats three days in advance, they now purpose to reserve the entire centre of the parquette from No. 126 to 352 for ladies and gentlemen. These seats afford a better view of the exhibitions than any other in the house, and are surpassed by none for convenience and comfort.

The general excellence of the consolidated entertainments, and the individual merit of the artists, continue forcibly to evince the judgment and tact which prompted the selection and combination.

There is nothing in zoological history or in menagerial annals more picturesque and classical than the mingled intrepidity, coolness, and grace with which Professor Sears exercises the mission over the most ferocious and formidable of the brute creation.

Young Charles Fish, Mr. J. De Mott, the conversing Parker, the inimitable, witty and artistic Pastor, Mlle Josephine, Madame Norfind, those two truthful representatives of the Negro—Hart and Armstrong, the elephant, kangaroos, horses, ponies, and Balaam ye mule—be it to be seen to be appreciated. The gala morning festival at 12 M. to-morrow, Wednesday, will be arranged for the special gratification of ladies and children.

HOWES' EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—The popularity which has so tenaciously clung to this establishment since its advent far back in December, speaks eloquently of the inflexible hold which the old time, traditional circus retains upon the affections made regard of all classes of the community. Its empire has its basis, so to speak, at the two extremities of the great arch which spans human existence, where the fresh imaginations of the young and the mellow memories of the old furnish its legitimate titles to untiring dominion.

The present is the last week of the European Circus at Tivoli Circle, and the population of the First District have but a few days left for enjoying its unique and distinguishing features.

The brilliant and extraordinary rider, James Robinson, and the accomplished equestrienne, Madame de Hertz, Slippy and Whitney's double trapeze, Crockett, the daring lion tamer, Dan Castello and Pete Conklin, in their happy illustration of the humors of the saw dust and ring, are still prominent and powerful among its numerous attractions.

DISASTER AT SEA.—We learn from Capt. Eldridge, of the schooner Wm. Hunter, from Philadelphia, that he experienced heavy gales the entire passage, split and lost sails, chipped a sea which carried away the water tanks and casks stove rails and bulwarks, and sustained other damage.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNG SHUEY.—The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Holdreth, commander, from New York 7th inst. with the United States mails, a large freight and a number of passengers, which were previously reported by telegraph, arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock last evening. The Fung Shuey arrived at the Southwest Pass at 3 P. M. Saturday last and got aground, on Sunday at 3 P. M., was hauled off by tugboat Illinois and crossed the bar at 7 A. M. Monday, was also detained two hours off New York bar trying to discharge pilot, and was obliged to go to sea with him, as a heavy northwest gale was prevailing at the time.

The passengers by the Fung Shuey have been given by telegraph.

Her New York dates were anticipated.

Late News via Mobile.

From the Picayune Extra, last evening.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S RESTORATION.

The whole country will be rejoiced, and the army sacrificed, by the telegram, we announce that Gen. J. E. Johnston has been restored to the command of the Army of Tennessee, and we can but announce our own gratification that in this instance, at least, the President has been rounded to surmount his prejudices, and yield to the pressing and universal demand of the people. It gives us a hopeful assurance that the public weal will not hereafter be subordinate to the gratification of personal likes and dislikes.

It is probable that Mr. Davis has never yet appreciated the full force of the shock produced both upon the army and the people by the unexpected, unnecessary and unceremonious removal of Gen. Johnston from the command of the army, in whose love, confidence and esteem he held an exalted, if not the very first, place. From prudential motives, the outraged feelings of the people, as well as of the army, were as much as possible suppressed, but the President may be brought to a realizing sense of what they were, simply by picturing to himself the information the effect that would be produced in the Virginia army and among the people of the Atlantic States by the removal of Gen. Lee from command. That consummate general holds no higher place in the confidence of his army than did Gen. Johnston in that of the army of Tennessee.

With its strength recuperated, and its morale restored, this gallant army will continue to stand as an invincible bulwark between us and our northern invaders. Only some three months are now left in which to prepare for the spring and summer campaign, and it behooves all to be active and energetic in the discharge of whatever duty the great crisis imposes upon them.—*Montgomery Ala., Journal.*

RESIGNING OF THE STATE TREASURER OF MISSISSIPPI.

We learn by a private dispatch from Macon, that M. D. Haynes, State Treasurer, resigned his office on Monday, and on Tuesday put an end to his existence by deliberately shooting himself. Mr. Haynes was a gentleman of fine personable character, in early circumstances, was a correct and efficient officer, and we have heard no cause assigned for his voluntary and melancholy death, except that the act was doubtless committed while in a state of mental aberrancement. The Governor has appointed as his successor Mr. W. H. Weaver, of Columbus, a gentleman whose financial abilities are well known.—*Clarion, 5th.*

GEN. HOOD'S ARMY AT SORGHUM.

We have information from a gentleman who came down by the last evening's train from Meridian, that Gen. Hood's army is at and in the neighborhood of Corinth. As we predicted, his losses have been greatly exaggerated by the enemy's reports. He has inflicted as much (if not more) damage upon the enemy as he has received in the severe fighting on the other side of the Tennessee River. His total losses from all causes, including desertion, will not exceed ten or twelve thousand, and about fifty pieces of artillery. The stories so freely circulated that the Federal army had crossed the river, and were pushing on his flanks and in the rear, are false. There was no pursuit, except by the enemy's cavalry, and that was quite manageable by Gen. Forrest, who covered the retreat. The road to Corinth was to have been opened yesterday, thus re-establishing communication, and showing that the late raid near Verona and Okalona did not do much damage. When Gen. Hood commenced his movement, he left several batteries of artillery in Georgia, and these will supply all his losses in the Tennessee campaign.

FROM RICHMOND, CHARLESTON, &C.

Richmond, Jan. 6.—An official dispatch from Hood, dated Corinth 3d, says the army has recrossed the Tennessee river without material loss since the battle near Nashville.

Charleston, Jan. 6.—The enemy, in unknown force, crossed New River on the road to Gramahville this morning. Our forces burnt the bridge across New River. The main body is still believed to be in the neighborhood.

Wheeler is watching his movements, which are not developed.

Petersburg, January 6.—Everything continues quiet on these lines.

A steady rain has been falling all day, and both armies are completely road bound.

The enemy has not shelled our lines to-day.

Augusta, January 7.—The *Chronicle and Sentinel* has received the *Federal Savannah Georgian* of the 2d, which contains Sherman's General Order, controlling all this at that port.

It is liberal and conciliating.

No new movement of the enemy is reported.

The *Chronicle*, of this morning, contains a two column leader on the use of State Sovereignty, and calls on the Legislature of the State to interpose her absolute sovereignty between the people and the despotic legislation of a subservient Congress.

Charlotte, January 7.—A terrible conflagration occurred here this morning about three o'clock, originating in the Paymaster's Department, adjoining the North and South Carolina depot shed, which, together with the adjoining warehouses, were burned to the ground.

A vast amount of stores were consumed.

Two men are supposed to have been burned.

General Sherman's Regulations for the Government of Savannah.

The following is the text in full of Gen Sherman's order, therein referred to, defining his line of policy towards the city and people of Savannah:

SPECIAL ORDER NUMBER, No. 155.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi

In the field, Savannah, December 1864.

The city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military post and in future military uses. Its area it contains a population of some twenty thousand people, who must be provided for, and another class who may come. It is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

I. During War, the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash, the civil must give way; yet where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to civil deposed and peaceful industry to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their persons, homes and tradesmen allowed the request their usual tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made safe and secure to their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the lines of outer pickets, but any person shall know any privileged by common courtesy, with the enemy or doing any act of hostility to the government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the needs of the city, governed by the restrictions of the Treasury Department.

II. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army may give suitable employment to the people, white or black, or transport them to such points as they may choose. Where employment may be had, and convalescent temporary relief in the way of provisions and we can but do to the worthy and needy in the mean time as they can be themselves. They will select, first, the individuals of the necessary trades of the army; next, a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the Treasury Agent for trade stores. All vacant storehouses or dwellings, and buildings belonging to absent rebels will be considered and treated as the property of the United States until such time as their owners can be satisfied by the decision of the Courts.

III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue and exercise their functions as such, and will be recognized as the commanding officer of the police. The commanding officer of the post and the Chief Quartermaster, see that the police companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lights kept and keep up a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the Chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz: To remain with our lines and conform their views as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residences to the Chief Quartermaster, that assistance may be had in transporting them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libel on any individual, mischievous falsehood, premature news, exaggerated statement, or any comment whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities. They will be held responsible for the editorial article, even though copied from other papers.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

Horace Greeley on the Abortive Peace Mission of the Blairs.

From the N. Y. Tribune, January 9.

Washington dispatches give us have no doubt, along with many bits of the genuine the true explanation of Mr. F. P. Blair's abortive mission toward Richmond. The gist of the matter is, that Mr. Blair, believing that he might, by visiting Richmond, pave the way to a just and lasting pacification, so to convey proposed to go there, and the President, while he declined to give the visit an official character, saw no reason for preventing it. Mr. Blair accompanied by his son Montgomery, accordingly repaired to General Grant's headquarters before Richmond, but he was not permitted to proceed further, because the Secretary of War believing no good could be effected by his proposed conference with the Confederate chieftain, saw fit to intimate to Grant that he disapproved of Mr. Blair's proceeding, but believed that it could not result in any good, which they, Grant very naturally interpreted as a hint from his immediate superior not to let Mr. Blair to pass his lines on his way to Richmond. Mr. Blair has thereupon returned, *perforce*, to Washington.

Assuming this to be substantially the truth of the matter, we cannot doubt that a majority of the American People will regret Mr. Stanton's decision. We do not know, and have at no time felt confident, that the rebels are yet prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our Government either would or should deem acceptable; but we can imagine no possible harm that could result from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do. The recognized object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and satisfactory peace, and how are we to know when this end has been rendered attainable unless we take some means to ascertain? An established, rightfully constituted Government, combating an armed and menacing Rebellion, should strain every nerve to overcome at the earliest moment the resistance it encounters, and should not merely embrace but seek satisfactory (because informal) assurances that its end has been attained. It cannot afford to give continuance to even a pretext which may plausibly lead its adherents satisfaction a continuance of hostilities for their own sake, on any ground of mere punctilio, or for any other reason than because it is compelled, by an obtrusive regard for the very goods of its existence. In our judgment, therefore—assuming that we have a correct appreciation of the leading facts—Mr. Stanton has made a grave mistake, one that the country will not be inclined permanently to acquiesce in.

Napoleon's New Secretary.

[Paris (Dec. 21) Correspondence of the Gen. Telegraph.]

Charles Stephen Cousin, Counsellor of State—a Corsican by birth—a lawyer of little note, and a poet of some repute, once Attorney General to the republic of Hayti, a voter against the House of Orleans, and for the expulsion of Rome, has been selected by the Emperor for the most delicate post of Private Secretary.—The successor to M. Mocquard enters on his slight task, and it is needless to say that he has won his spurs already on the field of Bonapartism. Whether the second Secretary of the second Empire will be trotted with such secrets as the first, history alone will tell—our descendants alone will know. M. Sacslet remains his under Secretaryship.

The Czar Alexander to the Emperor Maximilian.

The Czar of Russia has written in French the following autograph letter to the Emperor of Mexico:

My Dear Brother—I have received from the hands of your special envoy, the letter which announces your advent to the throne of Mexico, and expresses your desire to enter into friendly relations with me.

I feel a real pleasure in expressing to your majesty the assurance that I am disposed in all respects to contribute to the consolidation of friendly relations between ourselves and our empires. I call down the blessings of heaven upon your dominions, and beg you to accept the assurance of my sincere friendship.

ALEXANDER.

Gov. Bramlette's Plan for Emancipation in Kentucky.

The following extract from the recent message of Gov. Bramlette explains more fully his views on the question of emancipation in Kentucky:

Although the people of Kentucky have ever opposed making the status of the negro an object of struggle in this true to preserve our national life, yet they are not so blinded in perception as not to see, but so irrational as not to accept as an existing fact, that rebellion has destroyed property in slaves. It exists in name to a limited extent, but not in interest. Under the stroke of rebellion, the root tree which sheltered it has been shivered to the roots. What remains of it to us, is, and must continue to be, not only effete, but burdensome. If left to our people to dispose of it, I have no doubt they will digest the wisest and best means of relieving themselves of it. Under our Constitution emancipation can only be voluntary, or with compensation, receiving the rights of ex-drivers, and providing for the removal of the emancipated slaves. Emancipation, with compensation from the State, is impracticable. The destruction of the value of that property since creates the present necessity for increased taxation on other property. An amendment to the Constitution cannot be effected before 1870.

In the meantime, if our laws were so amended as to give slave owners the power to emancipate their slaves, and the right to retain them upon fair wages, say for ten years, securing the hire as a fund to colonize and settle the emancipated slaves, voluntary emancipation would become so general that, at the end of ten years, but little would be left of slavery to be adjusted by further action. This would set aside the pernicious effects of a sudden breaking up and disrupt on of the entire labor system, and would give our people an opportunity to perfect, by a constitutional amendment or otherwise, such plan of emancipation as would conserve the interests of the country and humanity.

As the time of removal is within the control of the Legislature, limited only by a reasonable regard to the constitutional purpose of removal within a reasonable time, there is every assurance that, with proper facilities, as suggested in the present state of feeling among the slave owners, voluntary emancipation would become general, and thus relieve our overtaxed intellect and patience of our people from the outside pressure on account of the negro.

Commenting on the above the Louisville *Journal* of the 5th says:

There are not few men in Kentucky who regard the question (leaving it on that point of view in which we survey the institution of New England. There is but little sectional hatred of slavery in the State. The subject is regarded by us in strictly an economic view, and as a thing to be settled, mainly, during the last few years have crowded our history. Slavery has become a public burden, obtruding itself upon the prosperous exertion of the Commonwealth, and, whenever it ceases to pay, it is policy and wisdom to remove it. The extinction of the institution in our limits will facilitate the progress of the State in wealth and population, which would come up as soon which is given the peace and happiness of the people. The system of free labor would be signal amongst us, supplanting that of slavery, the Commonwealth would bound forward with new and wonderful vigor. But yet our Legislature is required to act upon the subject, and, in doing so, we trust that the course will be without bitterness from the prejudices which have encrusted the subject so long.

PERSONAL.—The personal advertisement of one of the N. Y. News of the 6th has the following:

A. J. Rowley, Esq., of New Orleans, is requested to call on Mrs. Stanton while crossing the Mississippi river in —, and there are rumors of his death. He lived in New Orleans, and is requested to give any information of him to Mrs. Mary A. Stanton, T. J. Boyce, Richmond, through the personal column of the New York *Daily News*, to be copied into the Richmond *Enquirer*, or by letter through flag of truce.

L. L. B.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, January 16, 1865.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

A bill appropriating $100 each to the Female Orphan Asylum of Baton Rouge and to the Catholic Ladies Benevolent Association of Baton Rouge. The bill was read a first time, and on suspension of the rules taken up at its second reading and adopted.

A resolution was adopted to fill the seats of members absent without leave for more than three weeks, was introduced and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Michel was elected Speaker *pro tem* for to-day.

A petition was presented from the Catholic Ladies Benevolent Association of Baton Rouge. The petition was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

A member from Ouachita that he would introduce a bill for the relief of J. C. Pendergast (owner proprietor of the *Daily Democrat* newspaper) of Ouachita.

The City Charter was again partially read at its last reading.

The following bills were passed with their titles:

A bill to amend Article 3165 of the Civil Code.

A bill to extend the election of State Tax Collector for the Parish of Jefferson.

The Police bill was then taken up, pending a discussion on the bill the House adjourned.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The next New York steamers advertised for New Orleans are the Vanderbilt to leave on the 12th and the Morning Star on the 21st—both direct.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE OF NAME.—A notice in the New Orleans *Era* announces to its readers and patrons that on and after Thursday next its name will be changed to that of the *New Orleans Daily Independent*, a journal to be "edited and managed under entirely new auspices."

The Richmond Press on the Military and Political Crisis.

THE PROSPECT OF A FOREIGN ALLIANCE OR PROTECTORATE NOT FAVORED BY THE "WHIG" AND THE "EXAMINER."

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

If we are asked whether or not colonial vassalage be preferable to subjugation by the Yankees, we reply yes. Infinitely preferable. But yet for us and ours not only that we should sink back into colonies, but that we should add to where we stand, than be reduced to the ignominious condition of subjugation to the Yankee nation.

But it happens that neither the question nor the answer is at all pertinent to our present purpose; and if we are asked whether we or old or young not purchase the material aid of England and France in our present crisis, by abandoning slavery instantly, and on the spot, we say again yes, without one moment's hesitation or consideration. That is to say, in other words, we would a million the negro race to insure our own independence. But it happens here again that the alternative is not presented to us. We are not called to choose between the two except by some sophists.

A few days ago we called attention to the fact that our people, if they look into a colonial relation with England or France would be extremely unsafe public to those nations, because if they acted to our wishes it would involve them in war, and the proposal itself would be a full admission that we are on the point of subjugation, so that it would be inviting them to take up a quarrel which we no longer feel ourselves capable of maintaining, on the doubtful speculation of making us profitable dependents in the end.

No man who has the most elementary knowledge of the policy and exigencies of those two European nations would ever form or give utterance to such a project. It was shown at the same time that no offer on the part of these States to buy support in Europe by consenting to abolition, although it would be exceedingly grateful to English and French pride, though it would be trumpeted over Europe as a mighty triumph of the rights of man, and eloquently celebrated in all the philanthropic funny magazines, would be not only no reason to aid us, but would be an additional reason for abandoning us to our fate and encouraging our enemies to complete their conquest.

One writer suggests that there is treachery in advice to rely solely upon our strength, and to disregard what neither England, nor France, nor Spain, nor the three combined, would touch us with the end of the longest pole if we once made so helpless an exhibition of ourselves.—Nations are not "Good Samaritans." If they see a weaker brother fallen among thieves, wound and half dead, they do not trouble themselves about his hard fate. They do not even pass by on the other side, but empty his pockets, if pressure there be somewhat left to take away from him.

The Confederacy has never had any other reliance than its own native strength and resolution, has none other now, either actual or possible, and this being the truth, we hope there is no treachery in plainly saying so. As to those who are now urging upon the Confederate States that they should offer to return to colonial dependence, or abolition of slavery, to England and France, on condition of receiving their material aid, we impute no odious intention to such advisers. What we mean to say is, that the counsel comes from panic, that to follow it would be an admission of inevitable defeat and ruin, which, we think Heaven, it is quite too soon to confess.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 6.

Times of our contemporaries seem to be engaged in a controversy as to whether it would or would not be the part of wisdom for the Confederate States that they should offer to return to Great Britain than to submit to the Yankees. England cannot recolonize us if she would, and we think it pretty certain that she would not if she could. In the beginning of this war if she had recognized us, as she should have done, and declared her determination to compel a strict observance of the rules of blockade, laid down by herself at Paris, and subscribed by all the maritime Powers of Europe, she might easily have put an end to the struggle before it had been six months old. The Yankees at that time held her in mortal terror. They were in fact of their own strength, and held that Old Island in an awe approaching superstition. She might have dictated her own terms, and they would have submitted to them without hesitation. But Yankeedom has now a most undeniable opinion of its own strength, and a contempt for the strength of England, mitigated only by the cowardly price her Cabinet has thought it to pursue. Any interference of England would be resented as an insult, and she has lost the power to end the war by a single policy she may adopt. She has allowed the Yankees to put their own meaning into every step of forbearance to render them wise adding by her fleets. She has blockaded it could encounter the Yankee navies with any prospect of success, and, although it is very small for her to build ships, yet the probability is that they would not be able to cross the ocean. Monitors are made for coast defence, and not for ocean navigation. She could not, then, in all probability, even break up the blockade of our ports, far less sent an army and fleet here to assist us in driving away the Yankees, preparatory to returning to colonial vassalage.

Great Britain has been guilty of a great blunder in overlooking the claims of the Confederacy to her notice, and in touching as she has done to the Yankees. She has neglected an opportunity of certainly humbling the most formidable rival that she has in the world, and has thrown up in the entire freedom of a war in which she is quite as much interested as we. If the Yankees could succeed in establishing the claim of Great Britain would be secured. Before the year 1865 we would have lost all her ships and her colonies. Ireland would be torn from her grasp, and she might think herself fortunate if even in England itself she cannot avoid the war which Yankeedom is determined to force upon her, by yielding at succumbing. That is not the way to preserve peace. That is not the way that Napoleon III. prevents and Europe, is likely, from falling upon him. He is always ready to fight and is for that reason that he will not have occasion to do it. So far from taking us back we consider, with the accommodation dish as that we are should being along with us, England, if she wisely consult the London *Times*, be worthy to note, is ready to give up Canada as soon as the Yankees make a fair offer for it. The Confederate States alone have the courage to face the will to power of Yankeedom. It seems to us, therefore, that the Confederacy can only think that we should ever become free.

THE OPPOSITION PRESS DISCUSSED BY THE RICHMOND SENTINEL.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 4.

How comes it that we meet with so many gloomy and despondent individuals at a time when there is so little in the picture of our affairs justly such gloom and despondency? The enemy, after the most vigorous, and on their part, far the most bloody campaign of the war, do not occupy half as much of the Confederate territory as they held a year ago. Their currency has depreciated, and their debt is swelled, much more rapidly than during any other year of the war. They are almost as poor as we are in their supposed Gold Fields of California, and we think it pretty certain that she would not if she could. In the beginning of this war if she had recognized us, as she should have done, and declared her determination to compel a strict observance of the rules of blockade, laid down by herself at Paris, and subscribed by all the maritime Powers of Europe, she might easily have put an end to the struggle before it had been six months old. The Yankees at that time held her in mortal terror. They were in fact of their own strength, and held that Old Island in an awe approaching superstition. She might have dictated her own terms, and they would have submitted to them without hesitation. But Yankeedom has now a most undeniable opinion of its own strength, and a contempt for the strength of England, mitigated only by the cowardly price her Cabinet has thought it to pursue. Any interference of England would be resented as an insult, and she has lost the power to end the war by a single policy she may adopt. She has allowed the Yankees to put their own meaning into every step of forbearance to render them wise adding by her fleets. She has blockaded it could encounter the Yankee navies with any prospect of success, and, although it is very small for her to build ships, yet the probability is that they would not be able to cross the ocean. Monitors are made for coast defence, and not for ocean navigation. She could not, then, in all probability, even break up the blockade of our ports, far less sent an army and fleet here to assist us in driving away the Yankees, preparatory to returning to colonial vassalage.

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Visit of a British Officer to the Army of the Potomac.

HIS DESCRIPTION OF GEN. GRANT, OPINION OF GEN. LEE'S GENERALSHIP, &C.—THE AMERICAN SOLDIER MILITARY AND MARKET FRIENDS IN APPEARANCE AND MANNERS.

(From the London Star, Dec. 27th.)

The following letter, addressed to a member of Parliament by a British field officer in active service, who has recently visited the Army of the Potomac, will be found to contain some valuable information, and many interesting criticisms from a professional point in view:—

On presenting myself at headquarters and delivering my letter of introduction for the Commander-in-Chief into the hands of the Adjutant General I was received, without a moment's delay, by General Grant, who gave me a most cordial welcome, assigned me a tent next to his own, and asked me to live with him during my stay. At six we dined in a plank hut, sitting down ten in number, the whole party, with the exception of myself, belonging to the general's staff. The general is taciturn, which gives the one to his party. He must certainly have enough on his mind to occupy his thoughts, though he does not show any signs of wear. In person he bears a very strong likeness to the late Lord Charles Wellesley, with whom I was personally acquainted. Indeed, on coming out of my tent next morning and seeing the general standing, cigar in mouth, in front of his, so striking was this resemblance in countenance, figure, and appearance, that had I not known that the second son of the Duke of Wellington is no longer living I could have almost sworn he stood before me. General Grant is about forty-two years of age, and was regularly educated for the service at West Point, but finding promotion slow, he quitted the army, and had been for five years engaged in private pursuits when the civil war broke out. After dinner he took me to his tent, gave me a cigar, and chatted freely. Here I had an opportunity of witnessing the display of his very remarkable facility for the dispatch of business, which alone could prevent a person in his position from being overwhelmed. We were incessantly interrupted by messengers bringing letters, messages, &c. Without being in the least discourteous, he at once attended to the matter before him, wrote the necessary instructions and then resumed his conversation. Twice I rose to leave him, but he begged me to be seated. I felt bound to tell him that I must be very much in the way, and that I hoped he would not consider it necessary to do more than hand me over to a staff officer, and that my facilities for seeing the army, forts, &c.

The General commanding is, as I have said, reticent and unassuming. The opinion I formed of his plans was that he expects, by the long line he occupies, to wear the army out, without much fighting. He can obtain as many men as he requires. Indeed, I consider the facility of getting men has caused these armies to be too large to move about or work expeditiously, and then the system of intrenching makes them reluctant to break up "home."

On going from Baltimore to New York I was struck with a feature in the character of the Americans which has often been remarked upon by English travelers—the patience and resignation with which they submit to inconveniences and discomforts which in England would be resented as an invasion of personal privileges or a breach of positive engagement. Two cars were so crowded that many passengers stood the greater part of the way. Think of persons after paying for seats from London to Liverpool, submitting to such treatment from the railway company! If you the request to some one sitting and given a seat to a one legged soldier, he instantly rose and offered his place to a cripple. The Americans are becoming very French in their appearance and manners, wearing moustaches in the streets, elsewhere, hats and caps. They take a good deal of fashion as regards dress, especially in their fancy hats, which, I think, are very becoming. I saw no "stovepipes" in the city. The Confederacy need the embargo on wool was probably a very hard blow for a time. Hitherto it seems to have been brought in at very high prices.

Provost Court — Judge Lecker.—Officer Jacobs, a special of the Provost Marshal, charged with backsliding, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $500.

Milton and Charles Johnson were tried for having fifteen shirts, two mosquito bars, three blankets and clothes in their possession, said property being stolen from an army hospital. The man was sentenced to six months hard labor at such a place as the commanding General may direct. The woman was sent to the workhouse for six months.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Duer.—Because of the U. S. vs. Hotale, the property of D. F. Kenner called on yesterday. The libel filing in this case was dismissed by the filing the owner with consent for his participation in the insurrection. His Honor during the proceedings expressed himself in terms of regret to the same effect, or, as a decision in open Court, to the same tenor as made to Gen. Forstall, since the war, that the property of U. S. Dist. Attorney was not ready with the proof and the case was continued.

The case against the libel on ground of F. G. Dumas was also continued.

Judgment of condemnation was given in the case of the United States vs. five lots of ground, the property of N. Smith. Several letters, writers to Lincoln signed Lieut. Colonel of the Confederate army were cited as sufficient proof in the case for the judgment.

Accidental Death.—The coroner held an inquest on the body of Mary Anne Dwine, at No. 206 Front Levee, near the St. Mary's market. Deceased had been found drowned in a pond in front of the premises. The verdict was accidentally drowned.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, January 16, 1865.

COTTON.—We have again to report a full demand at the ruling rates, the entire sale for exportation, consisting of 1,000 bales, embracing 11 bales at 37½c, 67 low middling at 36½c, 44 ordinary at 35½c, and 37 bales part at 36½c for eight low middling, 7 bales without any quotable change. Many things the market was still firmer. On Saturday, other than 47 bales low middling sold at 36½c, and in the days business to 38½ bales. This makes an aggregate for the past five days of nearly 500 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday are confined to 6 hhds Sugar and 111 bbls Molasses, all from the lower coast. The dispatch for the past week, previously 1,1-6, 401 hhds, but with only supplies and very little remaining over from last week's receipts, the sales today are confined to 115 hhds Sugar and 200 bbls Molasses at full prices, prey 14c for Sugar 21c, and prime 24c per ℔. Quotations of Sugar 20 to 24c, Prime 27 to 28c ℔ gallon. There were also several sales both of Sugar and Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—A steamer arrived from the West yesterday with about 1,000 bbls Flour and other produce for the trade. There have been arrivals of Hay in all for the Government. Trade is wanting any vitality. Observe to the produce market. What little business is done is altogether of a retail character, and the only sales we have to report are 100 bbls good extra Flour to a dealer, at $11 87½ ℔ bbl and 75 bbls Mess Pork, in two lots, at $27.7 ℔ bbl. The market is bare of Pork and Lard, and well supplied with Flour. Bacon is in light supply, so is Corn. Prime Western Hay is selling in small lots at $37.50 ℔ ton. We have heard of sales of Corn on Saturday and today, the particulars of which are suppressed. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2.50 ℔ ℔ bbl, a decline, owing to more liberal supplies. Turnips are selling at $3 ℔ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—Two mail steamers up for New York are taking Cotton at 7½c. ℔ lb. Sailing vessels are taking Flour at 50c. ℔ bbl.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 13, 1865.

Are reported yesterday 172 Beeves, 4 Cows, and stock 46, 32 Heifers, 118 Hogs and 8 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale 44 Beeves and 30 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	0½ —	9
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	— 0 —	8½
Western Beeves, 3d quality	— 0 —	7½
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	— — 0 —	40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	— — 0 —	30
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— — 0 —	20
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— — 0 —	15
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	15 0 —	17
Sheep, in kind, ℔ head	6 50 0 —	10
Milch Cows, ℔ head	0 50 0 —	100
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	15 00 0 —	18
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	12 — 0 —	14
Stalking Calves, ℔ head	10 00 0 —	12

New Silly.

A BROWN BAY FILLY, ten to twelve months old, which the owner can have by application to Mr. CORBEAU, grocer dealer, Carondelet street, between Tremé and Maisle streets, and on paying costs. jan17 1t

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, January 16, 1865.

We have but little change to report in the general aspect of the market today, but our leading staple has continued in good request, on the basis of 60 for low middling. In some cases a still easier rate has been accepted, but good styles have been pretty well maintained and fine staple sending up higher than low middling has commanded. Sterling is fair, but not excessively active, and bankers generally are unwilling to make any concessions from the rulings rates. The Fung Shuey, with the New York mail, having been detained in the bar, did not get to her wharf in time for the close of business.

At the annual election for Directors of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Messrs Walter G. Robinson, James N. Navin, W. H. Vandenbilt, Alex Harris, Newton Richards, E. W. Rudd, Charles Hatupe, A. Bloomsburg, and U. H. Bailey. Messrs. Rudd and Bloomsburg are new members. An election was also held at the Union Bank, and the old Board returned without opposition.

The Exchange market was quiet throughout the day, to be sure, this was without some Sterling sight at 1½ per cent prem., 60 days sight on New York, in three months, at par, and at 5,000 francs at 5½. We quoted of 60 days sight on New York, which was for 1 bank of the market. The Banks will charge extra 1½, 1½, 2½ per cent discount, to help the rest, and not a very limited demand.

The business in Foreign Exchange, as far as reported was confined to a few Bank Sterling, from our 1st hand at 109 for Commercial, and 109½ for Bankers, and 110 for Sight. Nothing transpired in Francs.

The Specie market was a quiet with very small sales, large rates, fixed by parties at the time, as Bank Sterling, from our 1st hand at 109 for Commercial, and 109½ for Bankers, and 110 for Sight. Nothing transpired in Francs.

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Nothing of importance in Stocks at the session, and in our last report of Gas, Bank and Insurance Stocks and Bonds, we refer to the Stock Sales of Gas, Bank and Insurance Stocks, which will be found in the Stock Sales, and also of Bonds.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fine Dwelling Corner Bourbon and Marais and Pontalba, two corner lots, were tried on a cash of twenty [illegible] by Mr. Bouligny, and bought in by the owner at $1,000 per lot, leaving, valued at $500 in her trunk. One day about [illegible] sold to a man [illegible] on the trip to and [illegible] the key in the hole. Pinney [illegible] the door and [illegible] from and the other one was employed in the yard. The Prosecutor thought that the one in the yard was the man but Pinney Accused were acquitted.

*In Women's pleadings to the charge of [illegible] Pinney, Ann Pinney, Ann Pinney, [illegible] B. W. Frank, No. 13 Perdido street. Wm. Martin, charged as an accomplice. Martin was tried and [illegible] Frank said the [illegible] Pinney [illegible] Martin [illegible] Pinney [illegible] Martin [illegible] Pinney [illegible] Martin [illegible] Pinney [illegible] Martin [illegible] Pinney [illegible