THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

By the Sheriff, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at his warehouse, 23 Jefferson street, gold watch and chain, wearing apparel, also, movable effects.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 4½ o'clock P. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, one gold watch and chain, one piano-case silver box, a lot of jewelry, one fine leather trunk, containing wearing apparel, clothing, cotton and moss mattresses, &c. See advertisements.

Capt. Ben. P. Raber, of the steamer Olive Branch, will accept our thanks for esteemed newspaper favors.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The full as well as fashionable audiences at this elegantly appointed establishment indicate both the fun and the popularity won by its brilliant and diversified entertainments. This evening the entire forces of Spalding & Rogers Ocean Circus, Professor Sears's menagerie of trained wild animals, the entire retinue of educated horses, acting ponies, comic mules, pugilistic kangaroos, and sagacious elephant, the Zaffretta troupe, and the two favorites, Hart and Armstrong, will succeed each other in a liberally arranged and well organized programme. The next special matinée will take place on Saturday next at noon.

HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—All things human have an end—so has Howe's Circus. Saturday night closes their great and unique exibition. Notwithstanding is marked success in our city, other arrangements compel its departure. It will have many regrets behind, also many pleasant recollections of hearty enjoyments attended by no pernicious stimulant.

We see by advertisement that Mr. E. Cronest, the clown, takes a benefit on Friday night. He has our best wishes for a crowded house, for he is certainly deserving of it—*so, ye lovers of fun, don't forget Cronest a benefit.*

Additional by the Olive Branch.

By the Olive Branch, which arrived yesterday about noon, we have files of Western papers, including those of Cairo, to the 12th, from which we glean a variety of additional news matter.

ALLEGED INDICATIONS OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

New York, January 10.—The *Herald's* Winchester correspondent details a conversation with a man recently from Richmond, who says the rebels are busy preparing for evacuation. Much Government property and many officials have been already sent off to the interior. Jeff. has become convinced that he cannot hold the city much longer, and it is being mined.

FROM RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON.

New York, January 10.—Late rebel papers show that Davis has now on his hands quarrels with the Governors of Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks the recent alleged peace mission of the two Blairs entitled the United States to be considered the most impudent nation that has ever existed.

The Charleston *Courier* says that Hood has bristled his troops as rocklessly as, according to the Richmond *Sentinel*, ever General Grant did.

A quarrel between Jeff. Davis and Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has arisen in regard to the State troops recently called out by the Governor to oppose Davidson's raiders. Davis has suggested that these troops shall be turned over to the Confederate authorities. Clark refuses compliance, and answers he is determined to command and control them as Commander-in-Chief of the militia.

Mines, of South Carolina, backed by the freeeaters, favors the movement to make Lee dictator, by giving him full powers to appoint officers for the entire army. The move is opposed by other members, who favor the opposition.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH—CONDITION OF TRADE WITH IT, &c.

Philadelphia, January 10.—A meeting of citizens to devise means for the relief of the inhabitants of Savannah, was held at the Board of Trade rooms this evening. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter was called to the chair.

New York, January 10.—Several parties desiring to ship cargoes to Savannah for trade, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no clearances shall be granted for shipment on private account, without special authority from the Treasury Department. Dr. Wolfee of Savannah, has obtained permission to make a small shipment of provisions to that city. It was granted on condition that all concerned in shipment shall take the oath of allegiance, and that none of the articles shipped shall be used to give aid or comfort to the insurgents. A letter from Beaufort says the people of Savannah are destitute, and that our military officers feed from 15,000 to 20,000 persons.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE BLAIR PEACE MISSION.

New York, January 10.—Nearly all the papers to day have editorials of Blair's visit to Richmond.

The *Tribune* has no expectation of peace as the immediate result of the mission. Blair does not go with power to make peace, but authorized to ascertain if peace is possible. It hopes the efforts will produce a clearer understanding at the South of the grounds of difference of the contending parties. It thinks the end will be partially gained if the rebels insist on terms inadmissible.

The *World* thinks there are no prospects of negotiation. It does not look for peace until the emancipation experiment in the South has been tried, by making foreign intervention the condition for freeing the slaves. It says, in judging of the probabilities of peace, we abuse our credulity and look at the matter from the southern side point. The South has more to gain by further resistance than by immediate submission.

The *Times* hope the report that Blair has gone to Richmond is not true, and says no good can possibly come of the mission. The Government has thus far dealt with the rebels only as individuals and therefore only their State authorities deal with the General Government in a movement for peace. It is useless to attempt to convince Jeff. Davis of the folly of the rebellion until it is understood by the Southern people.

The *Post* calls Blair's mission a fool's errand and thinks peace quite near, and will come from the Southern States and the people. It says missions to Richmond enable the rebel leaders to tell their people that the United States are tired of the war and anxious for a cessation. It considers Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Farragut, the best and surest peace makers.

THE TENNESSEE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Nashville, January 10.—The Union State Convention, for the purpose of reorganizing the civil government in Tennessee, assembled at the capital this morning. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Samuel R. Rogers, of Knox county, was chosen President, and Messrs. Mercer and Cone, of Nashville, Secretaries. Nothing of importance was done to-day, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow. Among the members in attendance were some of the ablest politicians in Tennessee. Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard are here and attending the meeting to-day.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE—JOINT RESOLUTIONS AGAINST RECONSTRUCTION.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Alabama Legislature adjourned after amending the law providing for the support of indigent families of soldiers, and clothing for all soldiers who are prisoners, and for a deficiency in the treasury. The two house could not agree upon a militia bill. None was passed.

The Senate was in favor of a sweeping bill, while the House insisted on certain exemptions.

Joint resolutions against reconstruction were passed.

A RECONSTRUCTION REPORT FROM CANADA.

New York, Jan. 10.—The *Tribune's* Montreal letter says (Sec. N. Sanders has a letter from Dudley Mann at Paris, saying Napoleon had determined, either with or without the co-operation of Great Britain, to recognize the Confederacy soon after the installment of Mr. Lincoln.

GEN. SHERMAN NOT OPPOSED TO CHANGING THE STATUS OF THE SLAVES.

New York, Jan. 11.—Col. Ewing, bearer of despatches from Gen. Sherman, authorizes the contradiction of the report in the Richmond papers that Gen. Sherman had recently given assurance that he will not change the status of slaves, and that he will not allow interference on the part of the army in the relations between master and slave. He would gladly incorporate 50,000 negroes into his army, and has already taken measures to organize all able-bodied slaves who came into Savannah with him.

FROM ARKANSAS.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Further advices concerning the evacuation of Fort Smith state that the troops have not actually left the Fort yet, and will not be able to do so until a rise takes place in the river to facilitate the removal of stores. A delegation has gone to Washington to procure orders from the President to suspend the evacuation, and it is reported Mr. Lincoln has promised that the place shall be held. Gen. Canby issued the original order to give up Forts Smith and Van Buren.

THE EMANCIPATION ORDINANCE IN MISSOURI

St. Louis, January 11.—The State Convention has just passed the following ordinance emancipation, by a vote of 60 to 4.

Be it ordained, by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, that hereafter in this State, there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, when the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held in servitude before as slaves are hereby declared free.

UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Augusta, Me., January 11.—Hon. Wm Pitt Fessenden was elected United States Senator to-day for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden had 77 voter, and in the House 116 to 23 for Hon. W. E. Haines.

Des Moines, January 11.—Nathan A. Farrell was elected for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Kasesedon to take charge of the Treasury Department.

Frankfort, January 11.—James Guthrie was elected United States Senator, receiving on first ballot 65 votes against 36 for Jeverll H Moseaun.

Boston, January 11.—The Massachusetts Senate has postponed the election of a Senator in place of Henry Wilson, until the 21 Tuesday in February.

PASSES FOR THE BLAIRS FROM THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

New York, January 9.—The *Times'* and *World's* Washington special say that the Blairs came again safed for Richmond, having received that passes from the rebel Secretary of War awaited them at City Point.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 10, P. M.—Money active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 109⅝.

Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 223⅝, advancing to 226, declining to 222¾, and closing at 223 1/16.

The Australasian has $559,000 specie engaged.

Gallagher's evening exchange.—*New York*, Jan. 10.—Gold 223⅝. Gold not very active. Sales after call at 223.

New York, Jan. 10, P. M.—Cotton dull, unsettled and lower, at $1 15 for middling.

Flour—State and Western dull and 5@10c lower. Whisky firmer, at $2 25 for State, and $2 31 to 2 26 for Western, closing very firm at the latter price.

Coffee very quiet at 44 to 46, for Laguyra. 12½ to 47½c, for Rio, 50 to 52c, for Java, and 12 cash for St. Domingo. Sugar, firm but quiet, Cuba at 18c. Molasses dull.

New York, Jan. 11.—Gold stagnant. Price weak. Some operators profess to have information of movements that will, by to-morrow, put gold up or down 10 per cent. The price opened at 223¾, and fell to 222½, and afterwards rallied to 223¾.

New York, Jan. 11, P. M.—Money active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 109⅝.

Gold dull and lower, opening at 223¼ and closing at 223⅜.

The total amount of specie exported to-day is $555,696.

Cotton dull and lower at $1 13 for Middling. Flour—State and Western dull, 5@10c lower. Whisky—Firm but very unsettled. Western at $2 25 to 2 27, closing with sellers at $2 25 to 2 26.

Petroleum—Quiet and firm, refined in bond 73½c, do free 94c, crude 31 to 32½.

New York, Jan. 13.—Cotton dull at $1 10. Flour dull, 5c lower, $10 10 to 10 15. Pork dull at $34 25@34 50. Lard dull at 20 to 21 1/4. Whisky $2 26.

Petroleum dull and nominal.

Stocks lower.

Gold opened at $2 17, rose to $2 19½, and closed at $2 19 5/8.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10, P. M.—But little business done to-day to any department.

Flour unchanged, also grain.

Whisky a shade firmer, at $2 26.

Nothing done in provisions. Hogs 50c lower and dull. Receipts 6,000, 200 pounds averages sold at $5 50.

Gold declined to 222 and dull.

St. Louis, Jan. 10, P. M.—Tobacco—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales 1 hhd sprats at $1 50, 4 damaged and green logs at $6 70 to $8 30, 2 factory at $9 50, 1 planting at $12, 1 common leaf at $17 50, 1 medium do at $21 75, 2 good do at $26 25 to $26 50, and 9 lugs at $2 to $10 25 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Market flattened the only sales reported were 100 bbls superfine at $7 per bbl, and 300 do single extra on private terms.

Buckwheat Flour—Sales 5 bbls and 32 sacks at $18 per bbl, and 20 bbls on private terms.

Corn—Market steady, with sales of 3,400 sacks mixed and yellow, in new bags, at $1 38@1 39 do white, part second-hand bags, at $1 34@1 35 and 20,000 bushels, to arrive, on private terms.

Oats—Sales 13 sacks at 93c. 200 do at the North Missouri railroad depot, at 92c, and 125 do extra fine at 91 per bushel.

Corn and Lard—Are in demand for spring delivery up the country of 200 barrels mess pork at $41, and 62 do M. O. at $40 per barrel. No sales of lard.

Hogs—Sales yesterday to packers of 3,500 head at $11 75 to $12 60 per 100 lbs gross. Receipts were light to-day.

Whisky—Market dull and the only reported sale was 53 barrels on private terms.

Hay—Sale of 46 bales prime timothy at $30 per ton.

Gunnies—Very scarce, and higher. Sale of 2,000 new single at 47c.

Groceries—There is a fair business at last quotations.

From Europe.

Portland, January 11.—The steamer Moravian from Liverpool the 28th, Londonderry the 30th, arrived here at noon to-day. Commercial news unimportant, owing to the holidays.

General Dix's order to pursue rebel raiders into Canada attracted much attention, and leading journals hope it will not be acted upon, as it might cause trouble.

Cotton firm and unchanged.

Breadstuffs quoted firm and active since the Asia sailed.

Provisions inactive.

Consols closed at 89¾ to 89⅞. Money papers generally discounted.

Upon the idea of being driven into unfriendly relations with the United States, on account of raiders in Canada, the *Times* shows the rebels can'd desire nothing more.

In foreign news Batterthwa & Co. report, on 28th December, American securities advanced to 44⅞ for 520s, closing 44 to 44¾.

Illinois Central and Erie show an advance of one dollar per share.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th to a Western paper says:

Gen. Franklin was yesterday examined before the London of the War Committee on the Red River disaster. The burden of the testimony thus far seems to tend towards a division of the weight of responsibility between Banks and Franklin.

Lafourche Items.

We read in the Lafourche (Thibodeaux) *Memorial* of the 14th:

CRUMBLING DOWN OF THE LEVEE.—Last Monday the Provost Guard was seen pressing into service all the negroes wandering about the streets. On inquiry we learned that the levee in front of Dr. Pugh's plantation had crumbled down, and that the government was taking measures to repair it immediately.

NEW CROP.—In all all quarters of the parish every one seems to be preparing for the coming crop with great activity. The cultivation of sugar cane, which had been almost entirely neglected last year, will be resumed. If the weather be favorable the crop will be very abundant.

COMERCE.—It does not surprise us that merchants complain of the stagnation of trade. Every one knows the general failure of the past year's crop, and the people, for want of money from that source, are deprived of many things of which they have need.

The Legislature,

WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1865.

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

A member gave notice that he would introduce a bill relative to the Masters and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans.

Further action on the Banking bills was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

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

There being no quorum the House adjourned.

Draft in the Department of the Gulf.

ASSIGNMENT OF QUOTAS, &c.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf
New Orleans, January 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2

In order to carry out the provisions of General Orders No. 4, current series, from Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, a draft will take place in this Department on February 15th, 1865, under the direction of the Assistant Provost Marshal General.

The quota to be furnished as follows:

Parish of Orleans and Jefferson		4148
"	St. Charles	55
"	Ascension	45
"	East Baton Rouge	118
"	Iafourche	176
"	Terrebonne	163
"	St. Mary	54
"	Assumption	65
"	St. Bernard	42
"	Iberville	76
"	Plaquemine left bank	48
"	St. James, not announced.	
"	St. John Baptiste, not announced.	
"	Dist. of Southern Alabama	31
"	Dist. West Florida	91
"	Dauphin Island	29

For the purpose of facilitating the draft, the above Parishes and District will be formed into Districts as follows

1st District—Parish of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles and Ascension.

2d do Lafourche, Terrebonne, St Mary and Assumption.

3d do East Baton Rouge, St John Baptiste and St James.

4th do St. Bernard and Plaquemine.

5th do District Southern Alabama, West Florida and Dauphin Island.

Officers to superintend the draft in the several Districts, and to decide upon claims of persons for exemption from this order, will hereafter be announced.

Enlistments made in the several Parishes between the date of the order and the date of draft will be credited on the quota herein mentioned, and the bounties provided by law, will be paid them. Neither drafted men or substitutes—furnished either before or after the draft,—are entitled to bounty from the United States.

Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States, by the fact of their name having been drawn in the draft. The notification required upon them by the Provost Marshal's Department, is an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place. And any person failing to report after notice is left at his last PLACE OF RESIDENCE, or served on him, unless relieved by proper authority from the requirements of the draft, is pronounced by law a *deserter*, he may be arrested, held for trial by Court Martial and sentenced to death.

Section 4, Enrollment Act, provides that persons may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, which is not liable to draft, or, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States, and such persons so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the term for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Sec. 5. That any person drafted into the military service of the United States, may, within the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, procure an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute be not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the term for whom such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has served more than one year, and whose term of enlisted service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the regiment to which he enlisted, and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas, but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year, but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before entitled to the enrollment, let under the provisions of this section.

By Command of Maj. General BANKS.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

List of Exchanged Prisoners from Johnson's Island Brought by the Olive Branch.

The steamer Olive Branch, from Cairo, arrived yesterday, bringing down 179 exchanged Prisoners from Johnson's Island, captured in Arkansas and Missouri at different periods. They have been in prison on Johnson's Island, from six months to two years, a portion of them were captured by Gen. Steele in his last Spring campaign. We learn that the health of the island was considered good, only about three deaths a week. The number remaining on the island is 3110, which is shortly to be exchanged.

We are indebted to Capt. Nagle for the following list of names:

1st Lieut Mat S Hale, 2d Lt Dall Harkhuder, Capt Jesse R Hinson, Capt Jas H Horne, Lt Campbell Hurst, Capt Joshua M Hobbs, 1st Lt Jno Houston, Capt Richd M Hancock, 1st Lt W N Hayes, 1st Lt Samuel Halley, 1st Lt J Wolfenbiburg, Lt A M J Handley, Capt W F Foster, Lt C J G Johnson, Capt M J Johnson, 2d Lt J A Jones, 2d Lt G Jackson, Capt C L J Jones, 2d Lt J A Jones, 2d Lt C W Kelly, 1st Lt J H Kemp, 2d Lt A Brighton, 2d Lt G Kennedy, Adj Jno Kennedy, 2d Lt W G Kennedy, 2d Lt W W Durant, Capt E K Donahoe, 1st Lt N Dabb, M W Sentor, 1st Sergt Ralph Lee, 1st Lt L W C Brandon, 2d Lt Lt Tom V Baker, Sergeant Black, 2d Lt Jas W Catchum, 1st Lt Th Chappell, 1st Lt Robt B Camp, 2d Lt J Greenwood, 1st Lt S D Collard, 1st Lt T J Brawley, Capt W H Cannon, Cap. Geo B Clark, Capt Jas G Gardner, 1st Lt J F Tindwell, 2d Lt J Christman, Capt W J Donaldson, Capt J H Duncan, 2d Lt A J Donahoe, 1st Lt W Dixon, 1st Lt A Clark's death, Capt J N Thompson, 2d Lt R C Thompson, Capt A Tyler, 1st Lt L J Todd, 2d Lt A C Thompson, 2d Lt R Talant, Capt A F Tetley, 1st Lt W F Vaughan, 2d Lt J G Wallace, 1st Lt C D Wright, 2d Lt W M Walker, Capt Wallace, Capt J H Wasson, Lt L Williams, Capt J R Walker, Capt Jas Wahlendorf, 2d Lt Jas G Wooten, Capt J J Wallace, 1st Lt J H Williams, 2d Lt W E Williamson, 2d Lt J B Williams, 1st Lt R F Walker, Capt W B Wilson, Capt W in Wasbington, Capt J G Hunter, 1st Lt A S Hanson, 2d Lt Lewis G Newman, Capt H S Grief, 1st Lt Walter G Kamp, 2d Lt W H Sykes, 2d Lt Richd H Powell, 2d Lt J Phillips, colored, Wilds M Fonde, 2d Lt Leslie N Pierson, Capt W A Pinkard, 1st Lt J B Ross, 1st Lt Geo F Roots, 2d Lt Jas W Robinson, 1st Lt L Rybin, Capt Howard S Rundele, 2d Lt E H Riley, Capt and A A Q Oliver S Russell, Capt John M Riddell, 2d Lt Richard J Shaddock, Capt John G Spenny, Capt Tod S Sheridan, Lt W H Smith, Lt Edward H Stephens, Capt Christopher L Stelp, 1st Lt Andrew J Sevier, 2d Lt Geo Stute, 1st Lt Louis M Sexton, 1st Lt J Speer, 1st Lt Jessie V Lee, Capt Jacob A Levy, 2d Lt Saml S Longny, Capt Anthony S Lonnigan, Lt Hy Lawrence, Capt Robt Lee, 2d Lt John S Seymoure, 1st Lt John S Bigon, Capt John S Laird, Capt Jas R Mayes, 1st Lt Jas A Saunder, 1st Lt Lafayette McClanning, 2d Lt Chas R McGill, Capt Geo W McCristy, 1st Lt John O Musgrove, 2d Lt R. S. F McKinney, 1st Lt Hy H Mullen, Major C J McCrae, Capt J G McDonald, Lt Thos L M Kinney, Capt Chas A Moore, Maj Jno C McCauley, Capt W H Martin, 2d Lt Saml G Mason, 2d Lt W A Malone, 1st Lt Douglas A McKenzie, 1st Lt Arch Montgomery, 1st Lt Jas L Mayes, 2d Lt R F Martin, 2d Lt W J Murphy, Capt Robt McDonald, 1st Lt J H Miller, Capt J J Hall, Lt Andrew J Hunter, Capt J H Dye, 2d Lt B Dawson, 1st Lt W A Erwin, 2d Lt J O Kelley, 2d Lt James A Fortson, 2d Lt W N Farragut, Capt M S Finman, Capt John Flint, 2d Lt E B Fulkerson, 2d Lt Bogue G Feagay, 1st Lt R C Finlay, 2d Lt T C Folbre, 2d Lt J J Feiley, 2d Lt W Gresory, 2d Lt J E Gibson, 1st Lt M W Doniss, Capt A D Greer, Lt J J Greenhough, 2d Lt W J Harrison, 1st Lt W T Haigh, Capt Ben Holt, 2d Lt James D Hicks, 1st Lt G W Hudson, 2d Lt Joseph Hudson, 2d Lt J O Anderson, Lt 12th Lu., W L Amonette, Capt W F Anderson, Capt J B Burum, Capt W S Bullard, Capt Gabriel Brown, Capt J L Bagwell, Lt E J Bousfield, Capt J H Barring, 2d Lt George W Bradford, 2d Lt H T Berry, 2d Lt H M Heath, 2d Lt A J Pemberton.

THOMAS'S NEW CAMPAIGN AND ITS BASE.—Says a recent Nashville dispatch:

A new campaign is projected and the army is in motion, the base of which will be nearer Corinth, Mississippi, than Nashville. General Thomas headquarters will be on the Tennessee River, near Eastport, in a few days.

Says the Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*:

A very curious periodical is about to be published at Brussels. It is to be called *Chronique Scandaleuse*, a record of "all truths that are not good to be told"—is is to be udcoted by "ridiculous or compromising pathographs," many of which will be all the books prohibited in France, with the reasons why. The Government is so anxious to preserve the secret from communication that we are not likely to see much of this *Chronique* in France.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

RESIGNATION.—The *Times* have on good authority that Mr. Wm. R Whitaker, Collector of Internal Revenue for Louisiana, resigned his official position some time since, his resignation to take effect at an early day.

From Texas.

The *Picayune* and the *Times* have received Galveston and Houston papers to the 9th and the 12th inst. respectively.

THE TEXANS, EXPECT AN ATTACK ON THEIR COAST.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 9th, says:

We have once or twice alluded to the probability of an early attack on our coast, and we refer to it again, because of information having reached us that leaves but little room to doubt that such is the design of the enemy.

There is no time to be lost. The attack, when it comes, will be sudden, and the enemy will seek to make up by dash, what he has heretofore failed to accomplish by endurance.

Texas has hitherto escaped the horrors of war, though time and again threatened. With due zeal on the part of the soldiers and of the people, and with that devotion which has heretofore characterized them, our State will be preserved again.

We must not say what preparations are being made by the military authorities, in view of the circumstances. We can say what is the duty of the people, however. It is to be ready to back up the army with their help when the danger comes.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF WINFIELD.

We learn from Judge Felder, who came yesterday by the Central train, that he had seen Captain Lee, direct from Monroe, La., who stated positively that Hon. L. T. Wigfall and his lady were captured by the enemy in Louisiana, the Mississippi on their return to Richmond. This confirmation of the report previously received is much to be regretted.—*Galveston News, Dec 23.*

Shreveport, December 21.—*Ed. Galveston News*—The reported capture of Colonel Wigfall and family is with out foundation, as I have positive information that he had reached Wood's Ville, Miss, and safely passed that place.

LETTER FROM WACO—MANUFACTURES—THE UNIVERSITY.

Waco, Texas, January 1.—*Ed. Tel.*—Our island city is all life and activity. McGlasan & Frank's fine three story brick flouring mills is one of the largest and best conducted mills in Texas, running day and night, and still unable to meet the demand.

The Waco Manufacturing Company have, by incredible energy, their magnificent building and machinery nearly ready for successful operation.

The Government wagon shop is turning out new wagons, and repairing old ones very rapidly. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments and Cotton Bureau are working well, I hear.

And all the activity, Waco University is to be in full blast on the first of January. Its students have been marauded in the last two months. The next session will begin on the 1st of February. Prof. Rev. Robert C. Burnett, the noble and able educator of Texas is at his post. Important additions have been made to the faculty. Prof. Wm. H. Long, after fighting in the front ranks for the cause for three years, has been discharged by Gen. Smith, I presume his place in the University. He is said to be the most beloved man in the profession of President Burleson and Col. Guy M. Bryan have succeeded in getting from Gen. Kirby Smith the Fowling Office.

Most all boys between 17 and 18 years of age at the University are sick and unavailable, permitted to organize regiments into companies, and be allowed to remain at home instead of attending to their studies until necessity forces their presence in the field.

COMPLETE CASE OF ROBBERY AND MURDER.

The man Lewis, who was shot in cold blood, near Galveston, discovered that his house had been robbed during the previous night, of blankets, clothing and $2000 in gold, and a negro girl was missing. Two or three days afterwards the police arrested a negro man, a Miss Shaw and a Mr Mackemore.

They then searched the residence of Mrs Shaw and found $100 bill in various parts of the house, yard and in the cotern, also two hogsheads of sugar, the property of Mr Nieburg, in Mrs Shaw's wardrobe, and the clothing of the old missing negro of Mr. Nieburg buried in the house yard. In a little more than an hour, the following report of an inquest, which, in a measure, explains the whole affair.

An inquest was held December 31st and January 1st, upon the body of the negro, Jenny, belonging to Mr. E. Nieburg, 60 years west of the Gas Works, by Coroner J. J. Walker, and the following verdict was rendered:

"That the deceased negro girl Jenny, belonging to Mr. E. Nieburg, came to her death by a wound received by her, entering the left temple from some fire arms in the hands of R. H. McHimmerey, aided and assisted by Lewis Woodward, both belonging to Wilkes' battery, and that Mrs M. Shaw is accessory before and after the act."

Upon the foregoing verdict the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs Shaw, who had been released from arrest by the examining Court after furnishing bonds in the sum of $2000, and Justice Moore revoked the bonds of McKenzie and Woodward. All three accused are now in jail awaiting their trial before the District Court.

WHAT GEN. PRICE SAID AT HIS MISSOURI INVASION.

Bonham, Texas, Nov 21, 1864.—Ed. Galveston *News*—Major General Price and staff were here yesterday, also Gen. Shelby and staff. They were all to leave early this morning, on their way to Washington, Hempstead county, Arkansas, where they expect to go into winter quarters with their troops, and to reorganize the same. Gen. Price says he brought out of Missouri one full brigade of recruits, all unarmed, the balance of those who reported to him left up to the sides and where the Lyons Wagon continued to turn round so as not to see how much he drank. Every gentleman and he present was sober and cool. Gen. Price said some to keep all his habits and desires for food and for drink within the limits of such perfect propriety and moderation that he could go through life without being the subject of remark for any extreme or excess. Such a man, without conquering others, will rarely be the object of conquering himself.

ALADO.

Labor in the United States After the War.

At a recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce the demand for immigration to supply industrial deficiencies resulting from the war was the subject of a special report in which the following reflections are introduced concerning the condition and prospects of labor upon the return of peace:

It may be thought by some, that when the rebellion is conquered, and the war is over, when our soldiers return to their homes and to their wonted tasks, the arguments which have been advanced to prove the need of more laborers from abroad will fall to the conclusion would, in the opinion of your committee, be wholly unwarranted.

It is true that the army and navy would eventually discharge many soldiers and sailors, and that many contracts with our foundries, factories, shipyards and various sources of supply would be suspended. But, on the other hand, with the return of peace, and the re-establishment of open communication with the States of the South, enterprises hitherto abandoned or newly projected will spring into life and activity; and the restoration of vast tracts of fertile land to the use of the husbandman will call many laborers into the field. There will be the profitable work of years of peace to restore what has been lost by the ravages of war.

The protection and encouragement which our manufactures needed and sought in vain before the war, the war has unceremoniously, and, henceforth, a high tariff may be regarded as the accepted policy of our country. The United States hereafter will have to look to their own spindles and looms for the fine as well as the coarser fabrics worn by our people.

The unwillingness of the foreign manufacturer to extend to the government of the United States the degree of credit that he yields to private enterprise, cuts off a large customer, whose securities are most welcome at home. Acting through an unfriendly desire to pull down a State, he contributes to strengthen the very prope of its power, making the State self dependent and self-sustaining.

Evidences are multiplying daily that the long looked for opportunity having arrived, capital is not waiting, nor the disposition to accept and improve it. Many things, which before were made abroad, will now be made at home; and the skilled laborers, who are intelligent enough to discover the opportunity, may be expected to recognize it, bringing from Great Britain, France and Germany the handy working power, which the United States will so freely invite and so amply reward.

Your committee have surveyed but partially the field of inquiry opened to their view, and have but feebly presented the indicements which our country holds out at the present time to those of other lands, who seek the path of industry, and would thrive therein.

MINERAL TREASURES.

They have reserved for final notice the call for labor that comes on every breeze, from the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, from the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania and Michigan, from California, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and other States, where lie buried the gold and silver, lead, iron, copper, and vast beds of coal underlying the rich prairie lands and mountains of the West where, too, are found rubber-lined repositories of petroleum, enough to illuminate a world?

When your committee contemplate the vast stores of mineral wealth in all these places of deposit, some of them hitherto inaccessible, protected more than ample seems already and providentially made for our public debt, whatever may be its present or future magnitude. It will be our people who are now engaged in putting down rebellion were employed in wresting from the rock and the soil their buried treasures, to be at once applied to the payment of the national debt. It would not long remain unpaid.

Tobacco Detour.

One of the most prominent topics of discussion at Washington in connection with the national revenue, is the mode of taxing tobacco. The bill recently introduced into Congress by Mr. Sherman it seems probable will pass without material modification. It is substantially as follows:

It provides for a tax of five cents per pound on leaf tobacco, of whatever grade or origin, and on tobacco known as stripe, and requires all tobacco growers, on or before the 1st of August, to notify the Assistant Assessor of their respective districts of the number of acres planted in tobacco, on the basis of fifteen of leaf for each acre, and also to have the remnant, when gathered, report to the Assistant Assessor, who shall cause it to be weighed, marked and branded and transferred, the owners to pay the stamp duty, or have it put in bond for exportation or manufacture, with or payment of duty, or for consumption on payment of duty, and prescribes a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year, for tampering with brands or marks. It requires returns to be made of all manufactured tobacco, and on the 1st of July next to the Assistant Assessor.

Manufactured tobacco may be run out from the bond of the Collector of Internal Revenue, for manufacture, may be withdrawn from warehouse, manufactured and returned to the warehouse, under the Collector's supervision, and a drawback of 10 cents on tobacco taxed by hand, 15 cents on cigars, and 20 cents on cigarettes, shall be allowed on exportation. Cigars and cigarettes, in the opinion of your committee, are the most proper articles on which to levy a tax, and should be taxed at the same rate as other manufactures. Stamps, to be affixed to the packages, are required to be cancelled by the Collector of Internal Revenue. Penalties are imposed for the fraudulent use of stamps, and for the sale of cigars, $100 for thousand, on cheroots or cigarettes in paper wrappers sold for not over $1 per thousand, including the tax, $5 per thousand.

Mr. Sherman said in the debate the wage provision of the Internal Revenue Act provides that persons may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, which is not liable to draft, or, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States, and such persons so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the term for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Sec. 5. That any person drafted into the military service of the United States, may, within the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, procure an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute be not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for whom such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has served more than one year, and whose term of enlisted service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the regiment to which he enlisted, and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas, but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year, but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before entitled to the enrollment let under the provisions of this section.

By Command of Maj. General BANKS.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Changes of Customs in Europe.

An intelligent American traveller recently returned from Europe, gives in regard to wine drinking, that the use of the wine is now the most constant and universal beverage of the best constituted adults, and is available in every family, indiscriminately. Such an remarkable change in the habits of the people is the result of the moderation movement. In doing beyond the point of the mental effect, the intoxicating power is almost entirely wanting, and the wine is used in attending to their studies until necessity forces their presence in the field.

COMPLETE CASE OF ROBBERY AND MURDER.

The man Lewis, who was shot in cold blood, near Galveston, discovered that his house had been robbed during the previous night, of blankets, clothing and $2000 in gold, and a negro girl was missing. Two or three days afterwards the police arrested a negro man, a Miss Shaw and a Mr Mackemore.

They then searched the residence of Mrs Shaw and found $100 bill in various parts of the house, yard and in the cotern, also two hogsheads of sugar, the property of Mr Nieburg, in Mrs Shaw's wardrobe, and the clothing of the old missing negro of Mr. Nieburg buried in the house yard. In a little more than an hour, the following report of an inquest, which, in a measure, explains the whole affair.

An inquest was held December 31st and January 1st, upon the body of the negro, Jenny, belonging to Mr. E. Nieburg, 60 years west of the Gas Works, by Coroner J. J. Walker, and the following verdict was rendered:

"That the deceased negro girl Jenny, belonging to Mr. E. Nieburg, came to her death by