THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, several lots of ground, with buildings and improvements in the second and Third Districts.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground in the Second District.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, lot of ground with buildings and improvements in the First District.

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

It will be observed that Tuesday, the 24th inst., is proclaimed by Governor Hahn a "holiday for recreation and festivity in honor of the memorable emancipation act of the now, Free States of Missouri and Tennessee."

The steamer Henry Ames, in backing out from her wharf, last evening, went a foul of the French man-of-war at anchor in the stream opposite Bienville street, carrying away the bowsprit and jibb boom of the French vessel. The Henry Ames sustained considerable damage, which caused her to put into the Second District where she still remains.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The matinee at noon to-day should claim the consideration of those who wish to render the little ones under their charge happy, by permitting them to witness one of the most extensive, instructive and entertaining exhibitions of the day, Spalding & Rogers' Ocean Circus. The entire menagerie of trained will, and educated domestic brutes, the extensive variety troupe, and the excellent corps of ethiopian comedians are now incorporated in one colossal concern, enabling the management to furnish an unapproachable programme. Grace, agility, physical power, manly strength, feminine beauty, dexterity, instinct, humor, mirth, fun, and novelty, are all to be seen and enjoyed without stint or limit.

To night, at 7½ o'clock, another great bill, equally as well distributed as the one arranged for to-day, will be offered.

Libel suits and actions for damages have not met with much encouragement lately in New York. In the Underwood—Sumner case, the jury found the poetic and plaintive spinster entitled to precisely six cents worth of reparation and sympathy. In the case of Comst Jumber versus Nixon, the verdict conceded that the character of the plaintiff liable to columbiading hurt bad room enough in the circumference of a two penny piece. In addition to this, the jury has fallen to agree in the Gedykes-Weed suit, a sort of pocket-edition affair which might well puzzle any judgment to determine which had blackened the other. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that these examples of fruitless libel suits have been so conspicuously exhibited, in so many a malicious tongue and pen, encouraged by the prospect of pecuniary impunity and with no social restraint upon them, will doubtless hasten to pry the drafts of slander and traduction with redoubled boldness and vigor.

SAILING OF THE FINO SHUTT.—The United States mail steamer Fung Shuey, Capt. J. H. Hildreth, will sail at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with the United States mails, a full cargo, $15,000 in gold and the following passengers:

For New York—Wm Pike, T H Sneden, R T Hopkins, C Hopkins, C W Wilson, M Mayflower, Dr. Pebedorf, C W Wilson, M Mayflower, Brown, James Jackson, Robert Robins, Benjamin Moser.

The following passengers arrived per British schooner Billy Butts, from Matamoros:

S Mark, J K Bailey, Y Oppenheim, C Wickett, C Frank, T H Sargent, C Lee.

The steamship Evening Star, W R Bell commanding, will leave her wharf at Stoddard's this morning, for New York, via Havana. She takes out a full cargo of cotton and $3,000 in specie, together with the following passengers:

For New York—Wm Pike and wife, Miss Mary Green, John Grant, L Fredon, A B Forbes, J Herring, John Orr, Capt. P A Fowler, Jas O Gentleman, Wm and Miss Hall, Dr. Jas Hall, Miss Maggie Hall, child and lady, A Moss, F Martin, Charles and Covington Levering, Sylvester A Lawrence, Jared Gallaway, A Talma, Ed Newhall, T T Jackson, Edwin Bates, S Bates, O W Stimson, Mrs B Dutcher, Sarah Hill, B Isbington and wife, Jas Ryan, L Kelly and son, J Wolverton, F Leach, D Patrick, Miss Gilpatry, John Moore, S Kerr, H H Wm D Brown, M Cox, R Hall, J Hamilton, Hy Dodridge, A Young, Capt. C H Minster, Miss M A Hall and child, Capt. Hy Shepard, Mad Gottschalk and family, Joseph Doolin, A M Hughes.

For Havana—W W Buford, Mrs M Buford, Mr & Mrs Shumard, Mrs Wm Pike, Mrs Jas Pike, Mrs Lewis, Mrs Charles F Morse, Mrs Jas Lewis, Mrs Sandiss, Wm Wannemacher, Mrs Dr. Hayes, J B Lafaur, Mad Caillavet, J H Durrett, Mrs E B Lovell, F M Cardwell, Chas Gilmore, wife and child, H Fecry, H F Jones, A Jones, Jas Fagan, Capt. W F Smith, F Rowe, Mrs H Howe, P Rowe, Miss F Evelyn, Chas G Harper, John Gilmore, Jas Gilmore and 2.

The Richmond Press on the Blair Mission.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, January 19.]

One would not be superstitious but would seem to perceive in the air a taint of the mephitic odors of Washington. By the pricking of your thumbs, you shall tell when something wicked this way comes.

It is not yet clear, but will probably soon be plain enough, what particular piece of Yankee villainy and treachery lurks under the mouldy cloak of Blair senior and Blair junior within our lines.

Here is an exact repetition of the performance of Kirke and Jeffreys, the two spies who were entertained at our expense at the Spotswood, were closeted with the President, and afterward went home and published all they saw and heard by way of a Tecumseh document for Lincoln's election. Mr Davis had a deep respect, it seems, for the character of those spies, and pressed their hands with "effusion."

It is true our Secretary of State was obliged to make an issue of varacity with the rogues but which version of the story, that of the rogues or that of the Secretary, was most generally believed by an discerning public, we have no means of learning.

That affair of Kirke and Jeffreys, be it remarked, was a chapter unique in the history of diplomacy.

The nearest approach to that interview, was the famous conversation of Nicholas with Sir Hamilton Seymour, before the Crimean war—the revelations then made, caused the Anglo French Alliance, and changed the face of Europe. The world thought the Czar guilty of a blunder which could never be paralled.

Three Messrs Blair, are and have long been—to sum them up in one word—a pair of regular Washington politicians, speculators in elections and jobbers in the public money. It is impossible to conceive any two Yankees in all the North more unlikely to have an honest errand in coming to Richmond at this day, any given couple of Hebrew blockade-runners would be more welcome visitors, because they would at least smuggle into us certain useful commodities. It is not possible just yet to say what mare lies hid under their expedition, or what object of division and treason is to be served by it, but of one thing we are very sure—these men not being Commissioners authorized to open negotiation between Government and Government, are spies. Will the Government authorize their visit? Or has it already done so?

The question is really not put vexatiously, nor with any view to embarass the Government; indeed, the said Government will embarrass itself very little by reason of anything we may say on the subject.

Yet it is not a very small matter, that any Yankee novel maker, or colonel or newspaper editor, or Washington "lobby-member," who may choose to come here and look about him, and thrust himself into the cabinets and closets of the President and heads of Departments, and take notes all the while which may be serviceable to his Government in their plan of conquering us, can get full permission *carte blanche* so to do. It is no light matter by any means—we have, all of us, a very considerable interest in the successful prosecution of the present struggle; no less than the interest of life or death for us and ours—a deep interest also in the maintainance of the dignity of this country, and of the Government which we have created to guard it. We desire to see our Government, of course, receive commissioners to treat of peace, if they be sent; but not to see it fraternize with individual enemies who may wander hither, or esteem spies as the honored guests of the Confederacy.

We can very well guess beforehand, what are to be the topics of discourse with the Blairs, both sire and son, in case they are granted an audience—they have nothing to propose, but will merely give it as their opinion, that unconditional submission, abolition of slavery, destruction of the Confederate Government, army and debt, might still save us from utter annihilation—that Lincoln is full of compassion and loving kindness, having no pleasure in the death even of "rebels," and that true repentance and amendment of life may still move him to spare our lives—not that they can promise anything.

The New York Tribune on the Blair Peace Mission.

Below is the whole text of an important article in the N. Y. *Tribune*, of which the purport has been but imperfectly given by telegraphic quotations:

[From the New York Tribune, Jan. 19.]

We did not feel at liberty to state what we have known for some days with regard to Mr. Francis P. Blair's second journey toward Richmond, but since other journals have been permitted to receive and print telegraphic advices thereof from Washington, there can be no reason for withholding the truth that Mr. Blair started afresh last Saturday for Richmond, and is probably by this time a sojourner in that city. If there be any who wish to believe that his sole object is the recovery of certain title-deeds and other papers taken from his house at Silver Spring, when the rebels had temporary possession of it last summer, they are at liberty to do so; but we cannot share their conviction. Mr. Blair certainly lost documents on that occasion, which he desires to recover; but his visit to Richmond has other and higher ends. And, knowing what we do of the views with which he was provided, we cannot see how he can have encountered any disappointment on either side of the hostile lines.

We have already stated that no one on our side was responsible for the failure of his former essay. The simple fact is that, having sent his letters through the lines, he waited at General Grant's headquarters nearly four days without receiving any response; when, supposing none would be made, he retraced his steps to Washington. He had not long left City Point on his return when the needful authorization and safe conduct came down from Richmond. They did not overtake him in time, and he returned to Washington.

Let us say again that we cherish no expectation of peace as an immediate result of the overture. We presume Mr. Blair has Richmond only as an emissary, and honored as one, who is familiar with the views and enjoys the confidence of the President, and who is sincerely desirous of staunching the current of fratricidal blood shed, if that shall be found compatible with the duty of the loyal millions and their Government to their country and humanity. He does not, we infer, go clothed with power to make peace, but authorized to ascertain and comment to judge whether any peace is now attainable. And this, we presume he will be able to do.

What we hope from this effort is a clearer understanding, especially at the South, of the grounds of difference between the contending parties—the reasons which on either side are held to compel a continuance of the strife—the ends for which further bloodshed is deemed necessary. These continuously ascertained and definitely set before the people, we look for developments throughout the Rebellion, and especially in North Carolina, which will render persistence in the rebellion unavailing if not impossible.

Of course we have no knowledge of what will be proposed on our side in the matter. The end we contemplate is as we avowed it on a former occasion: will be achieved rather than defeated by the Confederate chieftains riding the high horse and treating on terms that insolently scorning the Ignoble Hence, we shall be less surprised than many others on learning that Mr. Blair's mission has wholly failed and that he is returning defeated to Washington. We have very little hope of hearing, for the present, anything else.

We pray the Loyal Millions not by their pause in their efforts to raise their respective quotas under the President's last call. We sincerely trust that none of these will ever be required to fire a shot. But it is not on that account less important to raise and equip them. Nay, if this levy were to-day enrolled and ready to take the field, we should feel quite sure that they would never be wanted; that our Peace would be secured promptly and to leave nearly all of them on the rolls of the Armies and the Treasury. Were our ability to crush promptly and thoroughly the rebellion obvious and unquestionable, we should soon see it collapse and vanish. So let us steadily hope for the new requisition, and we may confidently trust that, in one way or another, our long protracted, devastating contest shall soon be closed in the return of welcome Peace.

General Butler's Farewell Order.

Headqr's Dep't of Va and N. Carol. Army of the James, January 7, 1865.

Soldiers of the Army of the James: Your commander, has been relieved by order of the President, taken leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling. You have endured too privations in camp and marches without murmur. You have never failed to attack. Wherever ordered, you have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy. You have always your positions to be a by honest foes to be fierce assaults in attempting to retake them. Those skilled in war have unrivaled at obstacles overcome by your valor. The fall of works has excited the wonder of officers of other armies, who have come to learn defensive warfare from monuments of your skill and labor. Your deeds have received your unanimous plaudits. In after time your Government will memory will be to say with you, I, too, was of the Army of the James.

Of no army can it be said, as of yours, that it performed its work in haste, to have, unmoulded such an army, in glory. No one could yield it without regret. Rare willing yours! Your obedience to orders, and unbearing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause I have been chary of the expenditure of life entrusted to me. I have retained to order the sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The Washington blood of my men does not cry to me for my actions I am responsible to God and my country.

To the colored troops of the Army of the James in this army. You have been treated not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you, your bravery has won admiration, even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields for freedom, liberty and equality of rights to yourselves and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of James, I bid you farewell, farewell.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major General.

THINGS NOT WORTH REMEMBERING.—FOR SERVANTS:—That master wants to be called at six o'clock, in order that he may go by the first train on most important business.

That if called he will wait his breakfast.

That my bell has been rung twice already.

That you have been told over and over again not to slam the doors.

That your mistress called you five minutes ago.

That the area gate must not be left open.

That the newspaper is not to remain in the kitchen or pantry all day.

That you have broken three of the new decanters and a wine glass or two.

The master's boots have to be cleaned, also the silver by a certain time in the day.

That the cloth should be laid and the dining room dinner twenty minutes before it is required.

That the family requires to be quite as comfortable as those in the kitchen.

Where that cold fowl and jelly went that was left from lunch the other day.

To keep the coal scuttle filled.

To dust the bookshelves.

Mrs. Lufkin's Spirit Experience.

As far as their legs went, I could see that they was pretty fast, but their bodies being tied behind them, out of sight, I had to take the word of the honorable high-shouldered gent, and t'other gent, that all was as tight as tight could be. The doors of the clothes-press was then shut, one at a time, and secured with a bolt by the high-shouldered gent. It was a very peculiar and bobtailed bolt, and took more than a minute to fasten. Me and Mr. Lufkin observed afterward that every time the clothes-press had to be shut this bobtail bolt took longer and longer to fix, the Mrs Davlopodge, no doubt, sitting quiet inside all the time. At last all the doors was shut and fastened, and then came a wonderful thing! At a little square window in the middle door, we saw a white hand flickering and beckoning! Freeonlity it came out, the fingers, twist, the whole arm, bare to the shoulder. "The spirits!" shrieked Mrs. L., clutching me round the neck in her flurry. There was a bang of applause, followed by a titter, owing to Mrs. L.'s being overheard remarking to me that, to what ever spear of being the spirits belonged, she could see that vaccination was practiced there.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

A school teacher, who has just received an appointment in a quiet country village, says that on the second morning "I found leisure to look about me, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three legged stool. 'Is that the dunce's stool?' I said to a little girl of five. The eyes sparkled, and the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, 'I suppose it is—the teacher always sits on that.'"

The fewest Yankee notion is a machine by which a man can tell when he has become sufficiently drunk. It is called the "fuddlometer," and it operates by giving a fellow a sharp punch in the ribs the moment he has got drink enough in his skin.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, January 20, 1865.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour, Lieut. Governor Wells in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend Father Murphy.

The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Montamat from the Finance Committee, reported what bills have been approved and passed.

The same Committee also reported unfavorably on the bill to increase the salaries of certain clerks in the State Treasury and Auditor's Departments. The report was received.

A message from the House gave notice of concurrence in a joint resolution requesting our Delegates in Congress to vote for the proposed amendment of the Constitution, and asked concurrence in a substitute for the bill to organize the police of the city.

Mr. Bell offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Governor to communicate with the Legislature relative to the condition of the families of persons who may be drafted.

The bill requiring the City of New Orleans to issue duplicate bonds in lieu of those issued by the free banks with former State Auditor as a pledge for the redemption of their circulation was taken up and laid on the table indefinitely.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

On calling the roll a quorum was found to be present.

The proceedings were opened with prayer.

The journal was read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted allowing the watch and clerk $12 per day.

A bill relative to State Tax Collectors was taken up and passed to second reading.

The House then adjourned till Monday 12 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Court.—Judge Labeig.—William George was tried yesterday on the charge of being an escaped block-ade runner, and was further accused of having contracted with three men to take parties out through the Federal lines, to depart in a boat from the Bayou St. John. A Cartor, J Jafolie and M. Espinac were charged with having entered into a contract with the above accused, to be taken illegal conveyance without permit.

The supposed adventurers were arrested in the house of accused and are Soldiers. They pleaded that they had no intention to go out of the lines. Several specialy detectives, however, testified that Wm. George indeed had offered to convey for hire, as he pretended to the Federal lines, stating that his price of passage money was $20 per head, and that the three men mentioned above had engaged their passage at the same price. The case was taken under consideration.

Lex Alex is charged with having attempted to engage parties to the Confederate lines, he having been caught in an attempt to go out of the lines. The case was continued.

First Justice Court—Judge Heard.—The jury in the case of J. N. Rice, charged with having after deliberating all night. They found accused not guilty.

United States District Court—Judge Duer.—In the case of the United States vs. one Bark Sarah and her household effects of John Sanchez, judgment of condemnation was given.

Evidence was introduced to show that the owner of the property, who is a Mr. Woods, was at Tampico, was seen at Shreveport building a Confederate ram, and that he was interested in the Confederate steamer Carey with Mr. Soule. The Government has taken steps to prevent any injury being done "Should Jeff Davis be so rash as to take the life of Mr. Soule, it is probable that no mercy will be shown to the rebel official in our custody much longer."

(From the Memphis Bulletin, Jan. 16.)

A FIVE-FOOD AGENT AT CORINTH PAYS GOLD AND GREENBACKS IN PELTS FOR COTTON.

We have been informed and have good reason to believe that an agent, direct from Liverpool, is now at Corinth, Miss., for the purpose of purchasing cotton. He stated that he pays fifty cents per pound, partly in supplies and partly in gold, for all cotton delivered to him at the aforementioned place. It is also asserted that many wagon loads of cotton, after waiting for one to two weeks outside the lines and trying to get in, have been taken to Corinth, while a great many other parties, in attempting to get in, have been shot down and killed. We do not vouch for the truth of this report, nevertheless we have many reasons for believing it. It is certainly of much importance to our government that we hasten to make it known. If any further reasons or facts were necessary to induce our people to adopt the policy of opening trade than what have already been given, these would be sufficient.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—Flour—Unchanged, with a fair demand at $8 25.

Whisky—Unchanged, with a fair demand at $2 [illegible].

Provisions—Rather firmer, with a good demand for prime mess pork at $31 50. No demand for meat, bulk meats $17 to [illegible] for shoulders and sides packed. New clear bacon sides dull at [illegible]. Lard dull with small sales prime city at [illegible].

Hogs—Dull, no sales, prices nominal.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Flour—Tobacco—Market unchanged, and sales 12 hds, including 1 week hogshead, screen and damaged lugs at $6 50 to $8 30; 1 factory do at $8 80; 2 planters do at $11 50 to $12 50; 6 common shipping leaf at $13 50 to $17 25; 3 medium do at $17 to $24; and 1 fine do at $30 50.

Pork—Nothing. The only demand was for future delivery, with payment on delivery, which terms were declined.

Hock wheat Flour—Sales reported of 10 bbls at $10 per bbl—a decline.

Corn—Lower, with sales of 3000 sacks mixed, in prime or fair, at $1 27 to $1 28, and 1[illegible] white at $1 32 per bushel.

Provisions—Not much doing. A sale was reported of 500 lbs dry salted shoulders, loose, at 12c. per pound.

Hogs—Packers are bidding off, and but few sales are making. The leading houses offer 14 to 15c. per lb net for hogs dividing on 200 lbs. Some small lots, averaging 192 head, were sold at 14½ to 15½c. per lb gross.

Beef Cattle—Demand confined to the local wants of the city and Government. Sales reported of 120 head at 4½ to 5½c. per lb gross.

Whisky—Market weak, and the only sale 30 bbls at $2 19 per gallon.

Hay—In demand, and sales 140 bales prairie at $22 delivered, 50 do prime timothy, loose pressed, at $30; 53 do do, tight pressed, at $31, and 50 do do, light pressed, at $31 50 per ton.

Lard—Sales reported of 75 bbls prime at $2 25 per bushel, including packages.

Potatoes and Onions—Demand languid, and scarcely any sales. Sales of 100 bbls choice peachblows brought $4 50 per bushel. Onions dull at $5 to $ 25 per bushel.

Letter from Europe.

THE "LONDON TIMES" APPREHENDS A RUPTURE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 19.—The steamship China, from Liverpool the 21st ult, has arrived.

The London *Times*, in its *returns* of the year, alluding to the present attitude of the North towards Canada, says: "In the present state of Northern feeling there is too much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable. The Americans neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which the war would be prosecuted if forced upon a government and nation. The first result of the war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of southern independence."

Liverpool, December 31.—Cotton quiet, with rather better tone. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

Consols close at 89 for money. Illinois Central shares, 51 to 52 discount. Erie 37 to 39.

LATER.

Liverpool, Jan. 1.—Bourse closes firmer. Bonds 60l. 20s.

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—*Galignani's Messenger* says that an apothecary of Nantes has just discovered by the merest accident that ammonia will put out fires. He happened to have about seventy lires of benzine in his cellar, and his boy, in going down carelessly with a light, had set fire to it. Assistance was speedily at hand, and pail after pail of water was being poured into the cellar without producing any effect, when the apothecary himself took up a pail which was standing neglected in a corner, and emptied the contents into the cellar. To his astonishment the flames were quenched as if by magic, and upon examination he found that the pail, which belonged to his laboratory, had contained a quantity of liquid ammonia. The result is easily to be explained on scientific principles; for ammonia, which consists of 3 parts of nitrogen and 1 of hydrogen, is easily decomposed by heat; and the nitrogen thus set free in the midst of a conflagration must infallibly put out the flames.

ALL DESERTERS from the rebel army who reside in the State of Tennessee and Kentucky, and who can furnish satisfactory evidence of their intention to become law-abiding and peaceable citizens, may, upon reporting to your office and taking the amnesty oath, be permitted to go to their homes.

When practicable, transportation will be furnished by the Government.

You will adopt such measures for carrying out these instructions as you may deem necessary.

I remain, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant

(Signed) WM D WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

ON THE MOVE.

An expedition of cavalry, infantry and artillery was to have left Decatur for the South, last Saturday, but I have not yet learned if it left. I precude its destination is Montgomery. It is sufficiently strong to accomplish any duty assigned to it. I suppose it will aid in the speedy opening of the Alabama river.

NOMINAL TRANSFER OF CHARTERS.

Gen Thomas will leave the Adjutant General here, to which all reports from different points will be made, so that we shall not be without news of the progress made by the different expeditions which are either moving or preparing to move. Sherman also keeps his Adjutant General here.

OPPOSITION TO THE REELECTED SENATOR.

Leavenworth, Jan. 14.—Gen. Lane was today reelected to the United States Senate for six years, by a vote of 82 to 18.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Jan. 11.—The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week, have swollen the James River to several feet above the usual height. The low grounds along the banks are flooded, making travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant. The river is full of floating debris, a great deal of which comes from above the canal. I learned last evening, that these high tides had caused an opening in the bank of the canal, and that a stream of water came down through it some eight or ten feet wide, and several feet deep, the elements have combined to accomplish what engineering skill has failed to do.

There were no Richmond papers received yesterday, the rebel religious breakdown, we fear, it is believed, to their contending newsboys, they did not relent.

About thirty deserters came in yesterday. They represent that rebel troops have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina, to meet Sherman.

MORE ABOUT THE INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES.

BY S. HOOTE.

Washington, January 19.—Henry Nicholas, one of the rebel Senators, whose late bitter denunciations of the Jeff Davis Government in the rebel Congress have excited much attention, is later in Lower Canada. Newart, just elected to the United States Senate from the new State of Nevada. This last is supposed to have a nothing to do with the flight made by Mr. Foote to reach Washington, but the particulars of which have just been divulged. The Government received information last evening that Foote was attempting to escape from rebeldom and enter our lines. Senator Foote was arrested at Occoquan, on the Occoquan River, about fifteen miles south-west of Alexandria. He was accompanied by his wife. When found he was at the residence of a Mr. Hammell. Mr Foote was overtaken in his flight by two rebel cavalrymen, who obliged Mr Hammell to harness his three and wagon and carry them as far back as Dumfries towards Richmond. Mr Foote and his wife were ordered to send at once to Occoquan for Mr. Foote, and she was recalled at Dumfries and arrived this afternoon. Mr Foote and wife were detained a day after reaching Occoquan for want of facilities to cross the river. Rare entertainment that Mr Foote led Southern rebels with Mr Soule. The Government has taken steps to prevent any injury being done "Should Jeff Davis be so rash as to take the life of Mr Foote, it is probable that no mercy will be shown to the highest rebel official in our custody much longer."

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Whisky—Market weak, and the only sale 30 bbls at $2 19 per gallon.

Hay—In demand, and sales 140 bales prairie at $22 delivered, 50 do prime timothy, loose pressed, at $30; 53 do do, tight pressed, at $31, and 50 do do, light pressed, at $31 50 per ton.

Lard—Sales reported of 75 bbls prime at $2 25 per bushel, including packages.

Potatoes and Onions—Demand languid, and scarcely any sales. Sales of 100 bbls choice peachblows brought $4 50 per bushel. Onions dull at $5 to $ 25 per bushel.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, for New York, via Havana, J M Cunningham.
Steamship Fons Bonny, Hildreth, for New York, A Moulton.
Schr Lily (British) Warner, for Matamoros, W A Buddenhorn.
Schr William Hogan, Berry, for Matamoros, W E Buddenhorn.
Schr Henry Travers (British) Fowler, for Matamoros, master.
Schr Brazos (British) Montgomery, for Matamoros, W E Buddenhorn.
Schr Mary, (British) Williams, for Matamoros, master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Hale, Short, from Philadelphia, by master—to clearing.
Schr Pickle, Pea, alias, from Pensacola, by master—LIST.
Schr James Eaton Simmons, from East Pass, by master—Barry.
Lugger Liberty, Hy—Grande and Mexico, from Coast, to clearing.

STEAMSHIPS.

Henry Ames, Cox—Freight, from Galveston, Port Lavaca, etc, to Morgan's line.
Algerine, Lester, to Morgan's line.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Lizzie, Wilson, from the Frasers—Towed down and towed up the Mississippi river, Gavin Davis brigs Appalachee, Orleans Belle and Leonard Myers, from New Orleans to Liverpool—Towed up the ship Belle of Baltimore, etc.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fons Bonny—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] pkgs mdse, $15,520 specie.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Lily—[illegible] cotton, [illegible] lumber, [illegible] lbs sugar, [illegible] lbs wax, [illegible] hides, [illegible] sundries.
MATAMOROS—Per schr William Hogan—[illegible] lbs sugar, [illegible] lbs wax, [illegible] hides, [illegible] sundries.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Henry Travers—[illegible] lbs sugar, [illegible] lbs wax, [illegible] hides, [illegible] sundries.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Mary—[illegible] sundries.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Hale, Coast, [illegible].
BRAZOS—Per schr Brazos, Montgomery, [illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Fons Bonny, [illegible].
EAST PASS—Per steamer James Eaton, [illegible].
CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

CAIRO—Per steamer Ben Franklin, [illegible].

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS PACKET LINE—Per steamer Ben Franklin, [illegible].

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS PACKET LINE—Per steamer Ben Franklin, [illegible].

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Jan. 20, 1865.

The week just ended, commenced and ending today and under such circumstances, that no there was some business done. Specie and Messrs. Wm. Weaver, F. Jones, and others, the usual movement and [illegible] the latter were [illegible] at [illegible] but they were nevertheless [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]