THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1866 — Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. [illegible]

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1865.

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

Kenn & King have, landing ex Yazoo, pure pink-eye Potatoes, Beef, Pork, &c.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 11 o'clock, corner of Nicholls Road and Dauphine street, a dairy.

Later by Telegraph from South-West Pass.

THE YAZOO CROSSES THE BAR AT 3:30 P. M.

Her Dates from New York to the 14th—from Havana to the 22d.

LIST OF HER PASSENGERS.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. Pass, 4 34 P. M., January 25.

The United States mail steamship Yazoo, Couch, master, from New York 14th, 4:30 P. M., Havana 22d, with mails, merchandise and passengers, crossed the bar at 3.30 P. M., having been detained from 10 o'clock this morning. She experienced strong head winds and heavy weather since leaving Havana.

The following are her passengers:

From New York—J. W. Atkinson, [illegible] Benstefer, [illegible] Friedlander, [illegible] [illegible].

From Havana—[illegible].

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The present week thus far has been more than usually encouraging and compensatory in the theatrical line. This remark is especially applicable to the St. Charles, where the success of the Seven Sisters has been of so pronounced a form as to surpass, perhaps, the anticipations excited by its announcement, large and confident as those were. It has filled the theatre each night to overflowing, and under the judicious and skillful handling which seems now to be directing it, it might doubtless command a successful run of indefinite duration.

While the mechanical, scenic, picturesque, and, it may be added, costumesque features which figure so prominently in the piece, are managed with remarkable skill and effect, the episodical oddities and humors of the performance present passages of rare merit. Mr. Chaplin in his female characters exhibits still further the wide range of his versatility. His personation of the nebulous [illegible] star is inimitable, quaint, and irresistibly funny.

The Seven Sisters will be given in a matinee on Saturday noon.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Amusement-seekers continue to seek and find in this cosy and comfortable establishment a round of various exhibitions and performances, comprising wonders, beauties, humors, oddities, and novelties, which will not permit interest to flag and preserve sustained attractions for the select and fastidious as well as the unnurtured and indiscriminate order of tastes.

The next matinee at the Academy will be given on the next day, Saturday at one.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Henrietta Irving having finished playing the dance, under the head of Kean in Paris, with fair success, appeared last night as Catherine in the Taming of the Shrew, with her accustomed grace and energy and with no little comic effect.

To-night Miss Irving and Mr. Hill will perform the leading parts in the drama of [illegible].

On Friday night Miss Irving will take a benefit for which a splendid bill is presented.

Judging from the evident impression made by the talented, graceful and brilliant [illegible] actress on our theatre-goers in the brief period since her advent, the occasion can not be less than a decided success.

Rules Regarding Applications for the Restoration of Property Under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, January 25th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 4.

Quartermasters and other officers having charge of Real Estate claimed by persons returning to their allegiance, under the Amnesty Proclamation, will observe the following Rules on all applications made to them:

1st. In all cases where property has been turned over to the Treasury authorities by the Military as abandoned property, or was originally seized as such by the Treasury Department, and drawn for Quarters or other military purposes, the disposal of such property is controlled solely by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Court of Claims, and the Military authorities have only the use of such property as keepers for the Treasury Department.

In all cases, therefore, of application to Military Officers, it must be made to appear by proper certificates, in what manner the property sought to be recovered came into the hands of the Quartermaster in charge.

2d. There are some cases in which property has been seized and held as a military necessity by military authority only, and not as abandoned property.

In these cases proper certificates will be made, and the applies [illegible] of facts known, will be forwarded through proper channels for the action of the Secretary of War.

3d. In no case will property be surrendered to any applicant without the execution of a Release from such applicant for the use or rent of such property and of all damage to the same while abandoned by the owner and in charge of the United States.

The President's proclamation restores the property to the applicant as it was at the time of delivery, not as it was at the time when the rebel owner had the protection of our flag, and, in no case, will such owner be permitted to make a claim against the Government for losses which are the direct consequences of his own wrongful and treasonable acts.

By command of M. Maj.-General HURLBUT,
JOSEPH GIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General

The Supposed Invincibility of Fort Fisher.

In the light of the recent capture of Fort Fisher by a land assault assisted by a naval cannonade, the explicit opinion of both Gens. Butler and Weitzel, after careful examination on the spot, that this fortification could not be successfully assaulted becomes one of the memorable instances on record of the uncertainties of war and the fallibility of all military reasoning in actual emergencies. It would scarcely be straining an inference from this and other cases which have astounded expectation and disappointed calculation, to lay it down as a maxim that in war nothing is so impending as the unlooked-for and nothing more easy than the impossible.

General Weitzel, who was specially assigned by General Grant to lead the expedition, but over whom General Butler voluntarily placed himself in chief command, thus reported in regard to the defenses in question:

I proceeded in person, accompanying the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, to within about eight hundred yards of Fort Fisher, a point from which I had a good view of the work. From what I saw there and before that time, and from what I had heard from what I considered reliable sources, I believed the work to be a square bastioned work. It has a high relief, a wide and deep ditch, excepting on the sea front a glacis; has casemates and bomb-proofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison. I counted seventeen guns in position, bearing up the beach, and between each pair of guns there was a traverse so thick and so high above the parapet, that I have no doubt they were all bomb-proofs. A stockade ran from the north-east angle of the counterscarp of the work to the water's edge on the sea side. I saw plainly that the work had not been materially injured by the very accurate fire of the navy; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the bombardment of Fort Jackson, of Vicksburg, of Charleston, and of Fort Wagner, in all of which instances an enormous and well directed shell fire had done but little damage, and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner, both of which were made under fair [illegible] as favorable circumstances as those under which we were placed, I returned, as directed, to the Major General commanding, found him on the gunboat Chamberlin, within easy range and good view of the work, and frankly reported to him that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances. After examining it himself carefully, he came to the same conclusion, and directed the troops to be re-embarked.

Gen. Butler not only accepted this conclusion as the result of Gen. Weitzel's scientific observations, but brought the uniform experience of the war to make it doubly strong and unanswerable. These are his words:

No strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during this war, and I had to guide me the experience of Port Hudson, with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault, and the double assault of Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fort Fisher, after it had been subjected to a more continued and fully as severe a fire. And in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself.

Yet the deed which our officer for scientific reasons believed it would be a useless butchery to undertake, and which another officer considered out of the range of material possibilities, is now a fact of history, achieved in circumstances so nearly identical with those of the abandoned attempt as might render it difficult even for General Butler's dialectic skill to produce a plausible apparent of a material dissimilarity.

Origin of the Wilmington Expedition—Gen. Butler the Author of the Gunpowder Project.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

General Butler was not expected to accompany the Wilmington expedition, but put his army, with his pickets, in some places, within fifty yards of the enemy, and proceeded with the fleet, anxious to see the experiment which he had suggested of destroying an earthwork by blowing up a shipload of powder "in the open air," as General Grant says, but rather on the open water. What General Grant thought of the gunpowder-plot, and the delay that it occasioned, will be seen from the following brief communications, which he addressed to General Butler:

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
City Point, Virginia, November [illegible], 1864.
Major-General Butler:

I have files of Savannah and Augusta papers, sent me by Colonel Mulford, from which I gather that Bragg has gone to Georgia, taking with him what I judge to be most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is, therefore, important that Weitzel should get off during his absence, and if successful in effecting a landing, he may, by a bold dash, succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his departure, so that the navy will not be detained one moment for the army. Did you order Palmer to make the move proposed yesterday? It is important that he should start without delay.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Official—T. S. Bowers, A. A. G.

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
City Point, Virginia, December 4, 1864.
Major General Butler:

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we can expect no great continuation of, and because General Sherman may soon be expected to strike the seacoast any day, leaving Bragg free to return. I think it advisable for you to notify Admiral Porter, and get off without delay, with or without your powder boat.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

General Grant says, under date of December 7:

I am inclined to ascribe the delay which took place to an experiment [illegible] the explosion of a gunpowder boat [illegible].

The Fenian Convention at Cincinnati—A Speech on Irish Independence.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, [illegible].]

Pursuant to a call, made over a week since, delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood from the various States met here yesterday, in General Convention.

The business of the Convention, the transaction of which was commenced yesterday, is to be conducted in strictly secret sessions, to which none save delegates—and even other members of the Brotherhood [illegible] excepted—can be admitted, and is not to be made public till such time as their plans for striking the blow for Irish liberty are fully matured and about to be put into execution. During the progress of the Convention, however, public meetings, like the one of last evening, are to be held, at which all interested in the subject of Irish independence are invited. Mozart Hall, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, is the place selected for the Convention, and last evening's meeting, and the hall has been suitably fitted up for this purpose. At the opening last evening the hall was densely crowded, hundreds of persons leaving after failing to find even standing place.

The decorations of the hall exhibited the green field of the Irish National flag coupled with that of our own country, and the flag of Erin, with the suggestive words, "Erin Go Bragh," and inscriptions also to the memory of [illegible]. Around the walls were inscribed the names of the patriots and martyrs of Ireland, and many a legend of old [illegible] faith—all suggestive of the ultimate hope of Irish independence.

Mr. James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, President of the meeting, introduced Captain William Walsh, one of the Worthies [illegible], as the first speaker of the evening, and as one of those, whose [illegible] plant again upon the battlements of Ireland the flag of Irish nationality and sovereignty. [Deafening applause.]

Captain Walsh then proceeded to address the audience in terms of the most glowing character, as to the blow which they were preparing to launch upon England, for Ireland's liberty. He began by referring to the Jewish custom of assembling and consulting over the prospect of restoring their nation to its former glory. No parallel to this instance of devotion could be found, save in the Irish love of country, which has ever led the children of Ireland, to cherish their native land, for five [illegible] rapine, chained and manacled for seven hundred years. And he appealed as the representative of an association whose object it was to restore Ireland to her former glory, to have [illegible] the land and the [illegible] of the [illegible]. It was not proposed to do this by [illegible] as now. This had been tried and failed, the [illegible] complaints to foreign lands. The world had [illegible] country had gone forth to other countries, but she was still in chains, with the [illegible] upon her throat. Nothing was to be gained by exhibiting her bandages and exposing her bleeding wounds, as beggars do their sores to get charity. They intended to appeal with arms in their hands, and demand her liberty of her keeper, and should that keeper refuse, he should have the bayonet. Upon the great sons of old Ireland, with sword in hand, at the prayer in the God of battles, were to be recruited for Ireland to be made [illegible]. He believed that Ireland was to struggle to face her [illegible]. He spoke of the [illegible], known the world over so easily [illegible] Europe and this country, and of the [illegible] from all nations which would [illegible] in the organization, in the hope of [illegible] for independence. And the time was coming when Ireland would be able to strike the struggle for independence, when the long looked-for opportunity would be presented. As soon as the civil war in this country was over and, the United States would make a demand of England for reparation for the [illegible] the has received at the hands of pirates and border raiders. She will demand redress and England will refuse. The [illegible] of war will be sounded, and a call made for forty expedition. And no sooner will the ink of that call be dry, than 50,000 men will spring to arms to obey it, and to Ireland so defended the sword more will respond, to drive back England once, who would seek to prevent a landing. [Immense applause.]

We have given, in a few words, the substance of the speaker's remarks, which were received with the wildest enthusiasm. Another meeting will be held this evening.

The last story from Paris is that of a mother, married, of course, very early, who still prides herself on her youth and beauty. She has had differences with her son, who is old enough, at least to be examined on oath. They both had to state their age in a court of justice. "Your age, madame?" asks the courteous justice. "Twenty-five," says audacious maman. A little later the son is in the box. "Your age, sir?" "Why," answers ingenuous youth, "I find to my astonishment, that I am a year older than my mother."

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1865.

Senate.—Lieut.-Gov. Wells called the Senate to order pursuant to adjournment.

The journal was read and adopted.

No reports from the standing committees.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sullivan, requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to devise measures relative to such members of Fire Companies as may be drafted. On motion of Mr. Purcell the resolution was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Senators Delage, Boyce and Howden were excused from attendance on account of sickness.

The House substitute for the Police bill passed a first reading.

The House bill, to provide for the election of a State Tax Collector in the Parish of Jefferson, was, on the second reading, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Clerks of the Auditor and Treasurer, was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill relative to the Lafourche Landing Improvement Company was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House bill, to establish a bounty fund for the benefit of the Louisiana State Volunteers, was taken up. Mr. Gastinel moved a substitute for the first section, requiring a contribution from theatres, balls, etc., for this fund.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—The proceedings were opened with prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews. The H. S. Bonzo, Speaker, presided.

The journal was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted to several members on account of illness.

Mr. Hayes submitted the yearly report of the administrators of the Charity Hospital, which was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Purcell moved that a joint committee be appointed to witness the burning of $200,000 in Crescent City bank notes, and the disposition of the damaged State papers in the Auditor's office. Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

A message from the Senate asked that a joint Committee be appointed to confer about the election laws. Messrs. Laster, Tully, Beldon and Hawthorn were appointed on this Committee.

Notice was given that a Bill will be introduced to provide for the due observance of the Sabbath.

A Bill relative to the salaries of Clerks in the Treasurer's and Auditor's office passed the first reading.

Mr. P. Harnan offered a bill declaring all property acquired during marriage community property and subject to seizure and sale for the satisfaction of the debts of either of the married parties. Mr. Harnan said he offered the bill for the protection of trades people. Mr. Fish, [illegible] among others, argued earnestly against the bill. The adoption of that bill, he said, would be a retrograde movement, falling back into barbarism. This, he said, was the only State where the wife was legally the equal partner of the husband and not his slave.

Mr. Prescott, in his eloquent defense of the rights of married women, was led to remark that [illegible] the [illegible] to Louisiana. The late Chief Justice Martin will bear us out, when we state that the law in question originated with the ancient Saxons, was engrafted by the Feudal system, but was engrafted in the French laws and in the Code Napoleon, transplanted to the State of Louisiana—*Ex.*

Here the rights of the woman to her property and earnings were defended against the rapacity of worthless husbands and the exactions that would aim to squander the wealth and fortune in the name of his family.

Mr. Prescott closed with urging on the House not to commit so unmanly an act as to adopt this proposed bill.

The City Charter as adopted by the Senate was then taken up, section by section, pending which the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans from the [illegible] to the 21st day of January, 1865, inclusive—furnished by H. Lawrence Shallow, Secretary of the Board of Health:

Diseases—Abscess, 1; apoplexy, 1; asphyxia, [illegible]; [illegible]. Total [illegible].

Police Courts.—Mary White, who interfered with an officer, was fined and ordered to give [illegible] bonds for 3 months, or [illegible] of $25.

M. Cooper, charged with an assault and battery with an intent to kill, was fined $10 and [illegible] to keep the peace bonds.

[illegible] who was detained the Academy of Music trying to get into the orchestra, was fined with a fine of $10.

Mary Jane Lewis was badly shaken by Philip [illegible] and was arrested for when drunk. She was discharged on her own bond.

Louis [illegible] was held to bail to answer the charge of stealing boots and copper, from No. [illegible] street.

[illegible] was sent to the Work-house for [illegible], convicted of having stolen a $20 [illegible] from [illegible], No. 5 Circus street.

Provost Court—Judge Lister.—Eben Ward and Ann H. [illegible], charged with having [illegible] two wallets, were committed, as the prosecution did not appear.

Lucy Robertson, an old blackwoman, stole [illegible]. She was sent to the workhouse for two weeks.

H. S. King, charged with having forged [illegible] and uttered vouchers, was ordered to find bail in $5,000. Case continued.

Joe Jourdan, a young black fellow, was charged with having stolen a pair of shoes from [illegible]. Sentence: One month's imprisonment in the guard-house, and that he be dieted with bread and water for two weeks.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Durell.—[illegible] of the steamer [illegible], captured at [illegible], and libelled for having carried [illegible] was decided yesterday. The [illegible] was that the work for the [illegible] was done under compulsion.

Judge Durell condemned the Captain of the vessel to pay the cost of the proceeding, as it appeared that he had accepted [illegible]. It was also decided that the [illegible] taken proper [illegible] in making out the papers, which probably [illegible].

[illegible] was made against [illegible] for making [illegible] without [illegible]. He pleads [illegible] the case was taken under advisement.

The case of the schooner Watchful was argued yesterday. The vessel sailed for Havana, [illegible] with [illegible] muskets, [illegible]. She was near [illegible] Matamoros and was captured off Ship Island. The defence is that the arms were intended for Mexico, but that the [illegible], the [illegible] had taken possession.

First District Court—Judge Howell.—[illegible] Sullivan, formerly a policeman, was [illegible] of having by threats of taking [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Harris. The latter one night was [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] who [illegible] to get [illegible] the [illegible] fled. [illegible] was returned to [illegible] mercy [illegible].

[illegible] Lewis and James Nagle, stole [illegible] from the [illegible] of J. H. Pascoe. Fined [illegible].

H. Reid charged with having stolen a mule, was acquitted.

THE COAL TRADE OF 1865.—The present rise in the Monongahela River has enabled the coal operators to forward another large supply of coal to the lower markets. The amount to leave, including what has already departed, reaches [illegible] bushels, destined for the [illegible] of Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, St. Louis and Nashville. That consigned to Cairo is for the use of the Government.

	Boats	Barges
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

—[Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The Richmond *Examiner*, in a sarcastic article on the rebel President says that "unfortunately, in Mexico, one day, he formed his regiment of Mississippians into the shape of a V, and received a charge of Mexicans, and by reason of that he conceived himself indeed a military genius. We feel its effects to this day, and if we are to perish the verdict of posterity will be 'Died of a V.'"

George D. Prentice in Self-defence.

Mr. Prentice publishes in Saturday's Journal an editorial about the "captured correspondence," which has been, for some days before the public. He says of his letter addressed to the Hon. E. M. Bruce:

We believe that it is genuine, and certainly we do not regret having written it. It was sent open by the way of Fortress Monroe, and passed through the lines by the Federal authorities. We have given pecuniary aid to many Confederate prisoners, who represented to us that they were sick and suffering, and we expect to give aid to more. We have denied no one who had served in the command of our gallant but erring boy, and who professed to love him, and we do not suppose that we shall deny any such hereafter. It takes not much to touch the heart of a father, separated, perhaps forever, from an only child surrounded hourly by mortal perils, whether that child is hazarding his young life in a right or a wrong cause. We have never sent, and we shall never attempt to send, money to any Confederate prisoner except by the permission and through the hands of the Federal officers superintending the prisons.

As for the Christmas letter Mr. Prentice says:

We do not believe that Mr. Christman wrote that letter. We saw him but once, and then only in a pleasant interview of a single minute, and the subject of the rebellion was not alluded to between us. If he wrote what is ascribed to him, he was undoubtedly the victim of misrepresentation and perversion.

We went to Richmond with no other view than to see the son we have mentioned, and we did not seek, but rather avoided, as far as we possibly could, conversations with politicians upon political subjects.

While in the Southern Confederacy, we spoke upon all occasions, cautiously, as became a guest, but, as we hope, we compromised not principle and mystified no opinion. It was but done otherwise, we could not have looked to command the respect of those around us, that rather to be despised for sycophancy, treachery, abjectness, mean spiritedness, cowardice. We spoke of the bravery, the generosity, the chivalry of the people of the South in no stinted terms, but we should have rejoiced to extoll, that, in other of these qualities, they surpass the men of the Federal States.

The best men in Richmond will bear witness to the truth of what we say. As for our saying that the people of Kentucky would welcome the advent of Hood's army, it is simply and absolutely absurd. We volunteered once to defend, an hour after midnight, when only sixty, and other men could be killed by the singing of balls and the firing of cannon, and we will volunteer again—we swear we will—if the city shall be invaded, and if a defence shall be offered.

FROM VERACRUZ [illegible].

FROM VACCINATION.—The Mayor's promulgates an ordinance adopted on the 21st inst. the purpose of which is thus set forth:

That the Mayor of the city shall appoint a reputable physician from each ward, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Commissioner of Vaccination, to vaccinate all unprotected persons in the district to which he may be assigned either at their residences or at the office of such physician as [illegible] may determine, free of charge to all who desire to avail themselves of his services.

Succeeding sections specify the mode of carrying out the object above expressed.

The Trans-Mississippi Situation—Kirby Smith's Headquarters—Price's Old Army—Grand Ecore Fortified, &c.

We read in a Natchez correspondence, Jan. 22, of the *True Delta*:

From very reliable reports brought in by gentlemen from the Texas Mississippi department, the following news may be considered as worthy of publication: The enemy are fortifying at Grand Ecore, and have an entire division stationed there. One division of rebel cavalry has been sent to Texas lately with orders to be dismounted for infantry service. Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, and there is no considerable body of troops concentrated there. The main body of Price's old army is reported to be at Fulton, on the upper Red River, and near the border of the Indian country.

Here they are suffering all the horrors of cold and nakedness, having come back from their Missouri campaign very poorly supplied with the necessaries they anticipated getting there. Fagan's and Parson's brigades are stationed at Camden, Ark., and they compose all the troops of Price's army that have returned to this place from whom the Missouri expedition originally set out. Desertions are very frequent from those dismounted forces. Four deserters came into Vidalia day before yesterday and gave themselves up.

Capture of Supplies Sent Out Under Treasury Regulations.

A letter from Natchez of the 21st says:

Day before yesterday two wagon loads of supplies were driven beyond our lines from Vidalia and under a passport as provided in the last regulation of the Treasury Department, to influence the shipment of cotton within our jurisdiction and control. As soon as the wagons passed out of view of the pickets, they were taken possession of by a party of guerillas who were probably informed and expected their arrival. The speculators lost everything their wagons contained and simply received from the jayhawkers their parole of honor not to do anything to the prejudice of the interests of Jeff. Davis.

The next day another lot of supplies were about to be sent out, with the requisite passport, when it was stopped by Gen. Davidson to prevent it from falling into the hands of a body of rebel cavalry who were supposed to be waiting to capture it outside. The latter adds:

If this be the unalterable practice of the enemy towards those who are their friends—or at any rate, those who admire the "staple"—the speculators in cotton under the passport system, which allows them to take out supplies but does not secure them from capture, will, I believe, be disinclined to make further investments in that business.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* in a letter dated December 21, gives a brief and succinct summary of the Encyclical Letter just issued by Pio Nono. He says that the letter "has astonished every one" at Rome, "by the daring boldness of its tone, and by the enormity of its assumptions." The Pope's letter begins by condemning "the fatal errors," "the depraved," and "monstrous opinions" of this "cursed age." "They are so much the more detestable," it asserts, "inasmuch as they tend to destroy that "influence which the Catholic Church should exercise over individuals, nations and sovereigns, to the end of the world—an influence (*vis*) which has always proved favourable as well to religion as to civil affairs." It laments the exclusion of religion from the direction of human society, the neglect to observe any distinction between true and false religion, "the denial of the duty of coercing the violators of the Catholic religion by authorized penalties." Liberty of conscience and worship is declared to be a delirium, and "the liberty, unrestrained by ecclesiastical or civil authority of manifesting or declaring any thought whatever by speech, print, or any other mode," is called the liberty of perdition.

The Encyclic denies "that the will of the people, as manifested by what is called public opinion, or in any other manner, should constitute the supreme law, and that accomplished facts, for the reason that they are accomplished, should obtain the force of law." The exclusion of the Catholic Church from the instruction of youth, is spoken of as an attempt to deprave and deprave the inexperienced young," and it is declared that the Church "is competent to punish with temporal punishments the violation of its laws." After the frequent use in this pastoral of such expressions as "iniquitous men," "execrable men," "they dare," "they blush not," "most false men," "nefarious intentions," "equal impudence," "audacity," &c., the great shepherd of the Papal fold concludes by conceding "to each and all of both sexes in the Catholic world plenary indulgence in the form of a jubilee for the space of one month only till the end of 1865."

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.—On the 11th, in St. Louis, Gov. Fletcher proclaimed Missouri a Free State in virtue of the emancipation ordinance of the Convention; upon which, says a St. Louis dispatch, "bands played, fireworks exploded, and thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic citizens thronged the streets to witness the glorious spectacle." On the 16th the Convention instructed the Missouri delegation in Congress to support the pending amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery. After the adjournment the President announced the resignation of all the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the appointment to two of the vacancies of Judge Cover, of St. Louis, and Judge Wagner, of Lewis county.

When Gen. Bragg was appointed to command the defenses of Wilmington, the editor of the Charlottesville, Va., *Guardian* facetiously added to the official announcement: "Good bye, Wilmington."

Press Comments on the Capture of Fort Fisher.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 18.]

Mr. Seward, as is well known, has urged the vast consequence, in our foreign relations, of Wilmington, and pressed upon the military and naval authorities the necessity of "stopping that hole," which, at one time, was the port of Mobile harbor, and possess the City of Savannah, and have batteries on Morris Island, below Charleston, presented the only inlet and outlet of an important blockade-running trade. It was the intention of Mr. Seward, and we have no doubt our representatives abroad have been duly notified of it, to make the capture of Wilmington, or of such a position as the Cape Fear as sealed the harbor, the occasion of a most earnest remonstrance with England and France against further granting to the rebels the rights of belligerents on the high seas, that is, the right of having our merchant vessels and obtaining coal and supplies for the efficient working of their vessels, in ports professedly neutral. The State Department may now have the pleasure of making this point. The last hole in the Southern coast is stopped, and if the foreign powers yield to the representations made, rebel privateering is over, and our commerce can again in safety float under our own flag.

The capture of Fort Fisher is of incalculable importance in another regard. It will increase immeasurably the already prevalent despondency among the rebels, which we see advertised in every journal of the South—in those that so frantically crying for popular confidence in Jeff. Davis, no less than in those that execrate his Administration, and treat his reports, even to the extravagance of the Southern people, with scorn. This event will go far toward sinking into every rebel heart the conviction that their doom is sealed—that the utter overthrow of the Confederacy is inevitable, and its occurrence a mere question of time. More than this, it will excite to a higher pitch than ever the rage of the factions that are now flaring each other to rebellion—part of [illegible] of the North seem to have passed safely through our period of the local [illegible] questions growing out of the war, the rebels are entering it. We have been weakened by the partisan fury of our last [illegible], the rebellion, whose power was in the [illegible] and concentration of forces, will be destroyed when its own antagonisms are developed.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 17th says:

The capture of Fort Fisher at this moment time under the same circumstances as those under which Generals Butler and Weitzel abandoned the enterprise three weeks ago, except that the rebel garrison was twice as strong now as then, reconciles the proposition, if they were needed, of Lieut. General Grant in relieving General Butler of the command of the Army of the James. Many people will be surprised, to [illegible] that General Butler could be guilty of so gross a lack of even common military discipline as to place himself in command of an expedition which had been specially assigned to another officer. But there can be no question that General Butler assumed the command and that it was upon this [illegible] the [illegible] was the expedition a failure. The answer to the question should be given [illegible] and decisively. If that is what has happened, it must be admitted that whether the reputed Admiral Porter in the advance [illegible] were to blame, and in regard to the facts were on his side, and that whether General Butler's direct orders of [illegible] was stopped by [illegible].

Important Measures in Contemplation by Congress.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Senate Judiciary Committee will take up to-morrow an important bill to reorganize the United States District Courts. The point is the bill shall be [illegible] the [illegible] of the present District and Circuit Courts in the Circuit Courts, of which there is to be one in each State, except New York and Pennsylvania which are to have two.

The establishment of a Court of Appeals, in each of the ten judicial districts of the United States, to be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the [illegible] Circuit Judges for the several districts, with appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States to the [illegible] and to provide a Court of Appeals with a jurisdiction of money claims [illegible] the amount involved exceeds [illegible].

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided to report to the House in favor of admitting the two members of the Louisiana delegation, who represent New Orleans, Messrs. [illegible]. Dawes [illegible] of the Committee voted in favor.

The Committee on Ways and Means had under consideration to-day the question referred to them yesterday, imposing an additional tax on whiskey. It is expected, from the data furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that distillers have stopped manufacturing, and that unless the prospective tax is levied, a very small revenue will be derived; but if an additional tax of one dollar is imposed, Government will get from thirty five to fifty millions. It is the general opinion that the Committee will act speedily in this matter, so as to defeat all speculation.

For the purpose of gradually reducing the paper and currency of national banks, the Comptroller of the Currency, has prepared a bill, which will be introduced into the House, taxing the issues of local and State banks. It provides that on and after the first of April next, the circulation of all such banks be taxed at the rate of three per cent per annum, which tax shall be increased one half per cent at each month until it reaches the maximum of six per cent. It is believed that such a law would reduce the whole amount within a year, leaving the field to the national currency.

Gen. Early and the Louisiana Troops of his command. His Speech to them and Gen. Peck's reply in their Behalf.—They Cannot be Spared from the Army of Virginia to Visit Home in the Winter.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The Richmond Whig of the 13th says:

Some time since the Louisiana troops belonging to the Army of the Valley petitioned General Early, Pelham's [illegible], that [illegible], the Vicksburg [illegible] so checkered with alternate shows and defeats, than the spontaneous and earnest tribute offered by these veteran and gallant soldiers, and to their bearing and valor could have been more flattering than the complete recognition of their value and their patriotism as thus [illegible] of the chief under whom they have fought during so large a portion of the war. Our representatives which were made on the occasion was given below, as a record of one of those pleasing episodes which continue to relieve the troops of war, and as a signal testimonial to that devoted body of men, who from Virginia and, leave so nobly upheld the honor of Louisiana and their country's cause.

If their natural yearning for a brief taste of the sweets of home is not yet to be gratified, we are sure that none will more heartily sympathize with them than the Virginians by whose side they have stood in so many bloody battles, and whose State they have helped to defend with so much constancy and devotion. At the same time it may be some solace to their disappointment to know, that if they are not permitted to leave the Army of Virginia, even for a brief season, it is because General Lee is unwilling to lose, though but for a day, the courage and services of such soldiers as they are.

GENERAL EARLY'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen:—I thank you kindly for the honor you have paid me to-night, and highly appreciate it, but you must not expect much of a speech, as I am not much of a speechmaker. The first troops I ever had the honor of commanding and leading into action were Louisianians, and the first speech I ever made during the war was to a Louisiana regiment, the 7th. From [illegible] I have had the pleasure of commanding all of your [illegible] brigade especially, as it is composed of part of my old division. I watched you at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg, when you carried the works part of the hill, and went to the top of Cemetery Hill, from which you would not have been driven if the support which had been sent you had reached you in time, and victory could have been ours.

I saw you at Winchester, where you, in conjunction with Stafford's brigade, charged the enemy and drove him from his position, and again I saw you at Fisher's Hill, and pointed to you as an example for others to take pattern by. If all had stood as you did, the battle would have been different from what it was. I wish I had ten thousand more such troops as you are, I would go over Sheridan and drive him across the Potomac, but to return to winter. But I suppose you wish to hear something of your prospect of going home this winter. I have forwarded the papers, with as strong an indorsement on it as was in my power, but I can not give you any encouragement—it all lies with President Davis and General Lee. If they see proper to disapprove your going, you must be content and willing to stay and do your duty as before.

But, whether you go or remain, you must prepare yourselves for the spring campaign. I have made many a friend from your State. It has always been my wish to visit Louisiana, and if I live to see this war at an end and peace once more restored, I will do so. Your State is and has been in possession of the enemy nearly ever since the war commenced, she has felt the iron heel of the invader as much as any other State in the Confederacy. I wish it was in my power to restore you all to your homes and relatives. I would gladly do so. But all must do their duty—never forsake your colors—in order to gain our independence, and the people at home must sustain us.

No nation that has stood the brunt of battle at this time, was ever subjugated. We have nothing to expect from the enemy—all that we will ever receive from him will be at the point of the bayonet.

Once more, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the honor you have paid me.

COLONEL PECK'S REPLY.

General Early—In behalf of the Louisianians under my command, I thank you for your kindly speech to-night. When I first informed the men of these brigades that the leaders under whom they had fought during the long campaign had decided to advocate their return home for the winter, they were wild with joy. They have sent the glad tidings of our coming to many ways, they will not believe that, with the influence of two such great names, there can be the slightest chance of failure. The heart of the wife and mother will leap for joy when she hears of the companion of her choice will return to her. The dark eyes of the Creole girls will grow brighter when they hear their lovers are coming, they will bless and pray for the chieftain who, after leading the dear one through many hard-fought fields to victory, has at length sent them home to look once more on the sunny land of their birth.

Many marriages, General Early, will result from this visit home, and in after years, when peace shall smile upon the land, if you come to our great and voluptuous clime, where the orange and the fig tree vie in their pulpy richness, we will show you many chubby-faced boys bearing your honored name. I feel deeply grateful for all you have done, and I proceed to show my gratitude in a substantial way. I have in my mind's eye a blooming widow, the possessor of broad lands and scores of slaves. Your advent to our midst will be heralded by many tongues with praise, with the maid, if you will say, with many blooming and pretty, and [illegible] ways. I will contend to make my summer home with you in Virginia.

I would ask still another boon, which, to be [illegible] for the winter, to transplant a little mountain flower to bloom in the orange groves by the banks of the great river. This is a cherished desire of my heart, and I [illegible] your influence in aid of its consummation. General Early, there are men here to-night who have not seen their homes since leaving Louisiana, who are now large enough to go through the manual of arms. There are young men here, now under the sound of my voice, whose locks were dark as the raven's wing, when they came to Virginia, now prematurely sprinkled with gray, not caused by the hardships of war, but by the many of the winters we have passed among these snow-clad hills; but from sighing and grief at being so long separated from the bright beings with whom they danced under the live-oak and magnolia in the halcyon days of their youth.

I have been frequently asked of late, will the Louisianians return, should they once come within the scope of home influence? No doubt there is no doubt the patriotism of men, who have shown it in the front of every battle, who written their names in blood on many fields. Here upon the soil of Virginia, the distant Northland was thrown down to gage of battle, and here, where we met the fiery rude assaults, our brothers and friends are sleeping quietly [illegible]. The sacred spot where they rest, in many instances, is marked alone by the rude records which [illegible] from the earth watered by their blood. So long as there is a human of Louisiana left, we will cling to these hallowed graves.

General Early, I again thank you for the honor you have paid in behalf of the exiled Louisianians, and whether we go to Louisiana or not, I but utter the sentiment of every soldier, in this command, when I say God bless General Gordon and yourself for your exertions. May your walks through life be pleasant ones, and the evening of your days pass unmarked by the storms which have marked your manhood's prime.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, January 25, 1865.

[illegible] Gold opened at [illegible] and closed [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

A dispatch from [illegible] in Washington [illegible]

[illegible]

We have [illegible] to further report of [illegible] about the [illegible] City Railroad [illegible].

The Bank Note market continued without any [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, January 25, 1865.

COTTON.—A [illegible] demand to-day, and prices [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—[illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE.—A [illegible]

[illegible] Whisky at $1.75 per gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the lack of transportation by steam, the rate for Cotton for New York [illegible].

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 25, 1865.

[illegible]

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Working Oxen, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, from New York 14th inst, via Havana, to [illegible].

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PASS MANCHAC—[illegible]

PASCAGOULA—[illegible]

COAST—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, January 26.

The Theatre is Comfortably Warmed by Patent Heaters.

Miss Henrietta Irving as Marietta in the beautiful Drama of THERESA; Mr. [illegible] Hill as Carwin; and [illegible] John Smith; the [illegible] Rose Wood—The Extravaganza of POCAHONTAS.

The manager has the pleasure of announcing the engagement of MARY GLADSTANE.

Friday night, benefit of Miss Irving. Ja25

Fair for the Benefit of the Holy Cross Asylum.

THE SISTERS directing the Holy Cross Asylum, in the Third District, respectfully inform the public that they will shortly celebrate a FAIR for the benefit of the Orphans of said Asylum, and would earnestly request a generous aid [illegible]. The opening day will be stated hereafter. ja25 1f

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, A WET NURSE, white or [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] Calliope street, between Nayades and Camp.

Pink Eye Potatoes, &c.

300 Sacks pure pink-eye POTATOES,
[illegible] barrels Prince Albert POTATOES,
[illegible] barrels MESS BEEF, for plantation use,
[illegible] hind quarter heads, Fulton Market BEEF and PIG PORK.
Landing ex Yazoo and for sale by
KENN & KING.

Billiards! Billiards!

MARBLE HALL BILLIARD SALOON

[illegible] street, near Hawthorn's.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, on the first of January 1865, formed a copartnership in the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and COMMISSION BUSINESS, [illegible] under the firm of JOHN J. ADAMS & CO. [illegible].
JOHN J. ADAMS,
VICTOR FESSON.

New Orleans, January 10th, 1865.

Vaccination.

MRS. WILLOW FERARI, Midwife, informs her patrons and the public that she will vaccinate every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY [illegible] at [illegible] Rampart street, No. [illegible], between St. Peter and Toulouse streets. [illegible]

Malt! **Malt!**

1000 Bushels Western prime Malt, just received and for sale by
H. A. SCHUERMANN.

Western Lager Beer Brewery, [illegible].

To Rent.

THE CONFECTIONARY STORE [illegible] Royal and St. Louis streets, [illegible]. Apply to [illegible].

TO RENT.

A SPLENDID two-story Residence, with [illegible] garden, yard and out-buildings, [illegible]. For further particulars apply at No. [illegible].
M. R. LANDIS.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, January 12th, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office, corner of Carondelet and Common streets, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of February, 1865, at noon, for the purpose of amending the Charter.
L. W. [illegible], Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 23d, 1865.

AN election of seven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, 6th February next, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Office of New Orleans and Texas R. R. Company,
No. 15 Commercial Place,
January 5th, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office on MONDAY, [illegible] February next.
J. J. HANNA, Vice President.

Coffee-house for Sale,
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE contents of the Louisiana Exchange, on [illegible] street, [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, Jan. 23d, 1865.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank, by the Stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking-house, on Monday 6th February next, between [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.
Office, No. 109 Canal street,
New Orleans, December 15th, 1864.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it has been resolved that [illegible] make a return of TWENTY PER CENT. [illegible]
A. LEGRETON, Secretary.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 5th, 1865.

THE Annual Election of Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. L. FERRO, Cashier.

Shoe Store for Sale.

THE undersigned on the eve of departure, offers for sale at a reasonable price, his SHOE STORE, at [illegible] Chartres street, together with all the fixtures, [illegible]. He is disposed to sell the whole in block or by the dozen, as will best suit the purchaser. [illegible]
GREAT BARGAINS!
N. H. LAROSE,
[illegible] Chartres street, between St. Ann and Madison streets.

AUCTION SALES.

BY BRANDT & CO.
CHAS. W. BRANDT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL [illegible] at [illegible]:

[illegible] MILCH COWS
[illegible]
One FINE HORSE
One CART and HARNESS
[illegible]

Terms—[illegible].

Dairy! Dairy! Dairy!
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

[illegible] MILCH COWS [illegible]
[illegible]

Succession of Henry Trochet and Antoinette Bertel, his Wife.—Six [illegible] Improved Lots of Ground in the Faubourg Gueno, fronting on Hospital street.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Angele Lanaux, wife of Theodule Barbezain.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

François Joseph Eubert vs. Adelaide Auber.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—[illegible]

Angele [illegible] vs. Auber [illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Pierre Victor Boudier vs. Benjamin [illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CHAFFRAIX & GANDY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JOHN GANDY,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX.

New Orleans, 31st December 1864.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—[illegible]
Bradley's Patent, will be for sale on and after February 1st, by
D. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
[illegible] Canal street, Touro Buildings, N. O.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, for sale by
J. KYNE & CO.,
No. [illegible] Canal street, New Orleans.

O. PETITPAIN,
SHIP-BROKER,
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT,
At Matamoros.