THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1865.

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

THE SUWO NADA DESTROYED BY A TORPEDO—Capt. Courtenay, New Orleans agent of the Star line, states that one of the owners of the Suwo Nada has reported the blowing up of that steamship by a torpedo, the vessel being a total loss, with all on board except three persons. What was the locality, or what the service in which she was engaged, is not stated. As far as we can learn there is no positive intelligence to the above effect.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIPS CHARTERED.—The non appearance of the Creole, advertised to leave New York on the 21st, is explained by the interruption of her trips under a charter to the Government for a period not stated. A new screw steamer purchased for the Star Line had also been engaged by Government, and the Star of the Union was to take her place. It is deemed probable that the Fort Sidney and the Yazoo have likewise been chartered for transport service.

We understand that the agents of the Creole, Yazoo and Fort Sidney are not apprized of their transfer to Government service.

CONSULAR.—Mr. Dennis Dohnus, late British Consul at Buffalo, New York, having been appointed to the British Consulate at this city, arrived on the Morning Star, and will at once proceed to discharge the functions of his office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The varied nature of the entertainments nightly given at this great amphitheatre meet with sustained success. The auditorium being always full at each public representation. Every thing now in the equestrian line, startling in the aerobater, sensational in the gymnastic, wonderful in nature, amusing in instinct, grand in display, pleasing in beauty, and acceptable in the way of variety, will be found incorporated in the bill offered for this evening.

The Morning Star across the Bar.

By a dispatch from S. W. Pass we learn that the Morning Star crossed the bar last evening at 5 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH
FROM MORGANZA.

Later from the North via the River.

Gold on the 26th 203—Cotton 85.

[T. the N. O. Bee.]

Morganza, Feb. 1, 1865 P. M.—The steamer Missouri has arrived from above, bringing dates to the 29th.

SKIRMISHING NEAR FORT FISHER—REPORTED EVACUATION OF WILMINGTON.

New York, January 26—The *Herald's* Fort Fisher correspondent, of the 27th, says General Payne went out yesterday in force to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. He found the enemy, as before, in force about two miles from our extreme line, and after a severe skirmish, in which we succeeded in capturing 50 prisoners, Gen. Payne retired. Yesterday, as the dispatch boat Eliza Hancock was proceeding up the river to a point further than we had, she was opened on by the guns of Fort Smith on the river.

Several shots were heard, some of which took effect.

The *Times* Washington special says, Richmond papers of Monday, substantiality confirm the evacuation of Wilmington, and Gen. Terry is beyond doubt now in possession of the city.

ANOTHER BUNDLE OF PEACE RUMORS.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the city is filled with peace rumors. The correspondent states that a Member of Jeff. DAVIS' Cabinet made a direct proposition or inquiry to Mr. Blair, while he was in Richmond, to the effect that if the rebel Government were willing to give up the contest, would the United States forego emancipation, confiscation, and permit them to dispose of their cotton and leave the country for Mexico, with the understanding that no obstacle should be placed in the way of the private soldiers of the Southern army, at least all who may desire to follow the leaders into that country.

If that would be consented to they would bind themselves to drive the French out of Mexico, assume the full control of the Government, and if necessary pledge the ultimate annexation to the United States. Mr. Blair stated in reply that the North would not in any contingency abandon the idea of emancipation, but our Government was willing to be merciful, as far as confiscation was concerned.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE.

New York, January 26—The Washington dispatches continue Lee is preparing for another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, as the last blow to the rebel cause.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac special says Lee is apparently moving some of his troops, though it is not known in what direction. It was believed that reinforcements were going to Charleston and Branch ville.

Washington, January 25—It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War that the subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieutenant General Grant. There is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

BLOCKADE RUNNING—WARNING BY AN ESCAPED BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 24—The gunboat Advance arrived from Fort Fisher this A. M. with portions of crews of blockade-runners. Say they were captured off Charleston on the 21st while endeavoring to run into Wilmington with cargoes of rifles, blankets, &c., being ignorant of the occupation of Fort Fisher by our forces. The night before the capture of those vessels the blockade runner Orbit, commanded by Capt. Moffatt, came very near making a similar mistake but suspecting something turned back.

The prepositions to make St. Mary's, Fla., a blockade running port is not likely to succeed.

BURNING OF THE HARRIET LANE.

New York, January 26—The steamer Harriet Lane, lately called the Levina, was destroyed by fire at Havana on the 18th.

The fire is said to have been the work of one of the crew who had been deprived of his pay.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

New York, Jan. 26—The *Times'* Washington special says every member of the rebel Cabinet except Trenholm, has gone out and the rebel Congressmen are withdrawing homeward.

Johnson refuses to take Beauregard's Department.

Gen. Lee has declined to take charge of any army outside of his own.

Persons lately out of the Confederacy say a most astonishing panic prevails generally throughout the Southern Confederacy. Sherman's march produced a feeling of despair which has been increased by the capture of Fort Fisher and Sherman's preparations for marching through South Carolina.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY ON THE 18TH.

Sherman's army was still at Savannah on the 18th, but preparing for another march.

RADICAL CHANGE OF THE RICHMOND CABINET INTIMATED.

The Richmond *Enquirer* throws out a strong intimation that a radical change in the cabinet is desirable.

Buffalo, Jan. 25—The American Hotel is in ruins and the fire still raging. One building on Main street blown up by order of Major Farge partly arrested the fire but it is feared it will extend to Pearl street, as a furious gale is blowing and it is snowing with the thermometer at 8 degrees above zero, which is preventing the firemen working to a great extent.

The Union stove works, Geo. B. Bull & Co., proprietors, was destroyed by fire early last evening.

All the trains on the railroad are delayed by the storm.

The loss of the American Hotel by fire is estimated at from $500,000 to $700,000.

Detroit, Jan. 26—A disastrous fire occurred at East Saginaw this A. M., which destroyed Loss' block and several other buildings. Loss estimated at $75,000 insured for about $40,000.

Chicago, Jan. 25—The bill abolishing the black laws except the law providing intermarriage between blacks and white passed the Senate yesterday.

Cleveland, Jan. 26—The Bank of Crawford County, Meadeville, was robbed of $150,000 in U. S. bonds this evening. The robbers were secreted in each room of the Bank. Intense excitement prevails and no arrests have yet been made.

Hamilton, C. W., Jan. 26—The Ontario Pork Packing establishment and contents except the safe was destroyed by fire this A. M. Loss over $100,000, insured for $100,000.

A report was received at Havana from Key West that the blockade-runner Ben Bight one of the most successful of the fleet had been captured and taken into port.

The Col. Lamb, a very fast steamer, left Havana on the 21st. It is generally reported that she is to become a Rebel pirate.

Quebec, Jan. 26th—In Parliament last night the Attorney General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier and the manufacture and shipment of arms for unlawful purposes, and the forcible seizure and examination of suspected vessels. Also to give notice to peace-proving unworthy of the hospitality of this country to remove from it. The bill was copied partly from the Imperial act and partly from the act of Congress of the United States in 1863. The bill was received a first time and passed to a second reading.

[Special to the New Orleans Bee.]

New York, January 26—Gold 203. Cotton dull and quiet at 85c.

EXPEDITION OF THE RICHMOND SQUADRON DOWN JAMES RIVER.

Washington, Jan. 25—The *Star* says dispatches received here state that yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, a rebel fleet of five vessels—the Richmond squadron—long being prepared—came down the river to destroy our depots and works at City Point. The high water caused by the freshet enabled them to pass the obstructions which our commanders had placed above City Point for the better protection of the place. A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and our nearest battery, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly destroyed while two others were so badly damaged by shot and shell as to compel them to seek safety by speedily returning in the direction of Richmond accompanied by the other two which escaped damage. Admiral Farragut left here yesterday for the scene of the action and it is understood that he will at once assume naval command there.

Prohibitory Tariff and Spool Cotton.

[From the New York Herald of Jan. 21.]

The clamor lately raised by those persons who have started for sale an article of thread made in this country, has led us to give some attention to this little article of universal consumption, and we find that our prohibitory tariff on the duties on paper are combined by an analogous effect of exorbitant duties on the import of spool-cotton.

The whole subject is briefly discussed in the January number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, and it is shown by tables of the revenue drawn from spool-cotton that the collection under the tariff of 1861 have less only one third part of what they were in former years, and that they will continue to fall under the enormous discrimination between the tariff and internal revenue acts, the duty in the one case being about sixty per cent in gold, and the tax in the other only three per cent in currency.

Complaint is made by the ladies that they must pay fifteen cents or more a spool for what used to cost only four cents, and that they must pay it not only for the thread but for the home-made article. They pay a large part of this into the pockets of the very men who are urging them to use their spools under the plea of the patriotism of encouraging home manufacturers.

In the good old times, before the days of prohibitory tariffs, the price of spool-cotton was as low in this country as in England. "Coats" was sold at four cents a spool. Notwithstanding the advance in cotton, the retail price in England is still *two pence* a spool for the best thread, or only two cents in American coin. Adding duties amounting to the rise in exchange, a spool of thread would not cost us more than nine cents, but we pay for the excessive tariff. The other six cents which we pay when we give fifteen for an American thread, is the price of our spools. For that is about the amount which the spool maker pays to the Government as revenue.

If our spinners need all this protection to start them in business they might pay for it by handing over some of their profits in place of six cents a spool to the Government. They will soon grow enormously rich at this rate. And is they are taxed like John Bull we require of a cent a spool.

One thing is quite clear with a prohibitory tariff we small users will have to pay, as we have of thread in Great Britain putting up or leaving mills in this country. One or two have already taken steps to do so, and the result will be that in a year or so the government will collect no revenue from spool-cotton, instead of the half a million of gold dollars which the article has yielded from year to year, and in place of them will be a hungry live per cent tax in currency.

[From the Toronto (Canada) Globe.]

"Once a Subject, Always a Subject."

The old doctrine, "once a subject always a subject," which has given rise to much controversy between Great Britain and the United States in times past, and which, of late years, has again been resisted by the former power, in, we think, rather a novel manner. There are residing in Canada natural born subjects of the United States, who have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. Some of them require passports to enable them to enter the neighboring Republic. What the question has arisen in what character shall they take them out, whether as British or American citizens.

The British Minister at Washington has decided the question, so far as the English Government is concerned. As we learn through the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. W. McDougall, the agents of Government here are ordered henceforth to issue passports to none but natural born subjects of Her Majesty. "Naturalization in a British Colony," he says, "does not confer upon the person naturalized any claim to British protection beyond the limits of that colony."

The immediate effect of this decision is, that if naturalized Americans here are to obtain passports into the United States, they must invest themselves of their British character by taking the oath of allegiance to the Republic. That is, of course, if they are to take passports out themselves. But this is very little to prevent them evading Mr. Seward's order, by purchasing passports taken out by some one else. There are plenty of people in Toronto, for instance, who would pass very well for Bonnie G. Burley.

We hope our neighbors will give the British Government credit for impartiality, for willing ness to assert the rule which it works against them as well as when it is in their favor. We notice that point because it might happen that the fact will yet be questioned. Thus, a British subject might cross to the United States and there become naturalized. Afterwards he might return to Canada, and while there be drafted to serve in the militia.

Under the rule "once a subject always a subject," it would be useless for him to plead that he was an American citizen. Would the Washington Government, under these circumstances, tell him "that naturalization in the United States did not confer upon the person naturalized any claim to protection beyond the limits of the United States?" Because, if not, there would be a difference of opinion between the two Governments.

The Wild Flower.

BY CHARLES M. DEXIS, JR.

I.

The little wild flower that oft decks the sod
And lifts its lowly beauties toward the God,
How frail, yet oh! how true a type to me
Of life, of death, of immortality!

II.

Born in the deepest shadow of the wood,
Where darkly stand the overawing trees:
Shone—deserted by its sisterhood
It woos the coming of the summer breeze.

III.

Yet but too roughly let the passing wind
Sweep through the wood, and brush the dewy lawn,
The little wild flower, left a wreck behind,
Breathes its last sigh of perfume, and is gone

IV.

But when the seasons, in their changing round,
Once more shall usher over welcome spring;
Our little flower will again be found,
Dracing the wood with its sweet blossoming.

V.

So let us live—so set our trust in God,
That when a sigh shall close our latest breath,
Our soul untrammelled by its earthly clod,
Again shall rise, triumphant over death

The London journals announce the decease of Mrs Carmichael Smyth, the mother of the late Mr. Thackeray. Her first husband, Richard Thackeray, the great humorist's father, died at Calcutta in 1815, when his son, William Makepeace, was just four years old.

H. M. Flint, the "Druid" of the New York *World*, is reported to have carried on correspondence with the rebels by carrier pigeons. One of the birds was shot near Point Lookout, and several communications found on it written in cipher on fine white tissue paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—A two-story house and stable, the property of Mr. Parlong, on the corner of St. Bernard and Tonti streets, were destroyed yesterday, near 1 o'clock, by fire, which originated in the stable and spread to the main building. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge Durell.—The cases of the United States vs sixteen cases of boots, three boxes of Hostetter bitters, and against a lot of percussion caps, were up, but the cases were continued for further examination of the barrels in the latter case and for introduction of testimony in the two first cases.

Provost Court—Judge Lieber.—Geo. Ward and F. King were convicted yesterday of forging and uttering fraudulent Government vouchers. They were sentenced to one year hard labor at such a place as the commanding General may direct.

Evidence for the prosecution was heard in the case against N. Couley and Jno. Maloney, charged with having offered a Government units for sale.

Narcisse and six other colored men, laborers on Mr. Maya plantation, in the Parish of St. Charles, were convicted of having stolen and shot two beeves. The hides were found in their possession, with other evidence of their guilt. They were sentenced to pay $250, which sum is to be deducted from their wages for the benefit of the owner of the cattle.

Police Cases.—Sands Lawrence and six other sailors of the brig J. G. Ward, of Philadelphia, were fined $10 each with peace bonds—or thirty days each.

Louisa Jackson was sent before the Fourth District Court, on the charge of having stolen numerous articles of harness from Mr. Aug. Ott, to the value of $18. Bail $500.

The usual portion of drunken cases was passed with fines of $5 and $10.

The Legislature.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1865.

Senate—Lieut.-Governor Wells as President, called the Senate to order at 12 M.

Business was preceded by prayer delivered by the Rev. Mr Clubbs.

The journal was read and approved.

Messrs Watson and Spofford were excused from attending the sittings of the Senate for reasons assigned.

A memorial was submitted with a bill from the inhabitants, relative to a double track projected to be laid on the Baronne street and Carondelet street Railroad. Accepted.

The Senate went into secret session upon the statement that Mr Jones had to communicate certain rumors existing against certain State officials. He was asked to let an investigation.

On opening the doors, on motion of Mr O'Connell a committee was appointed to inquire into the cause of the disappointment by the Engineers of the building in which various land office documents were deposited. Messrs O'Connell, Montamat, Newell, Wilhoff and Lawton were appointed on the committee.

The joint resolution relative to the increase of the pay of Clerks in the Treasury and Auditor's Department was unanimously passed.

The Bill for the better management of the Asylum of the deaf, dumb and blind at Baton Rouge, was without amendment adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives—The House met at the usual hour, the Hon. S. Bellen, Speaker, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews.

The minutes were read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs Wood, Hughes, Shaw and Bailey.

A resolution of Mr. Foley was received, requiring an account of newspapers furnished to the different establishments of the State, and published since October last and refused to accept 5 cents per copy as the price of the paper.

A report in regard to the warrants drawn for pay of members, etc., calling that the books have been found in proper order.

The committee on the State Revenue reported a bill to fix the tax and licenses on trades, occupations and professions. Among other things it provides that retail grocers and retailers indiscriminately shall pay a license of fifty per annum. The bill is to be printed and comes up as the order of the day for Monday next.

A message from the Governor informed the House that he signed the act authorizing sections 1 of the City Code.

The order of the day was called a motion prevailed to reconsider the vote on the amendment of the bill relative to regulating the sale of wines, liquors, etc. After considerable debate the amendment was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Bilious-pneumonia in San Francisco.

(Cor. of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

One day here quickly loaded to the pockets and coffins of life in San Francisco. I no longer wonder at the immense Mexican woman who sits on the ground near the postoffice, smoking a pipe, or at the strange, half-dazed look of the no longer pulse-to-gaze on the gray haired beings and noble forms of Uncle Pelt by Cousin. Nothing strikes the discerning light of a country in his eyes, save about his full Connecticut costume, with neat buckskin breeches, coat and vest, tie-wed boots and three cornered hat, is very potent of one I too recently journey northward. Nor do I stop on meeting his first interview trial, "the Emperor Norton, the King of all the Jesuits," who issues pasquinade decrees to his English, himself a European, with more hair on the end of his nose than all Cincinnati has on its chin, who gose about in filthy regimentals, with immense epaulets, and flaunting what dons Babylon would surely accept as a grievous crab tree cudgel. The old Mexican woman who sells cigarettes, and who is rightly suspected of smuggling powder and arms from San Francisco into the regions of Maximilian—the Chinese washerman, sitting his clothes with a great fly to drive off flies, sprinkling them by filling his mouth full of water, and spirting it in fine mist, through a clenched teeth—the Chinese women, the only ones we enterbe Indian—are permitted to range at will from twelve to fourteen years old, rocking along on their funny little shoes, with clewed feet, barefaced as their heads, abandoned women all, yet, seemingly with no conciousness of sin or shame in their eyes—the beautiful Indian children, so portive, inquisitive, and gentle, with rich caps, crimson and blue, with cues of crimson silk—the semi-Spanish Sendays when every hotel runs up its flags and streamers, when all the bands are touting, theatres open—the brownness of the audience in Platt's Hall, which looks like a sea of those great and little bad been inverted like a huge pepper box over them—all these seem no longer upon Earth one who has lived long enough on this side to obtain admittance, and proceed against the door. One half of it was opened, the other half was fored in by the crowd and those who stood in front were thrown heading to the bottom of the stairs where they fell over each other. Those further back continued to pour in, only to increase the mass of prostrate bodies within the building. Above half an hour elapsed before the space could be cleared, and then ten men and nine women were taken out dead. A great many others were seriously injured.

Ruskin on Reading.

That brilliant art critic and marvellous master of the English language, John Ruskin, lately delivered a lecture at Lancaster, England, on "What and How to read." From a report in a local paper we extract the following:

"Books were divisible into two classes—the book of the hour and the book of all time. The distinction was not one of quality, but of species. There were good and bad books of both classes. The good book of the hour was the useful or pleasant talk of some person with whom one might converse, printed for us. Records of graceful words, accounts of travel, good-humored discussions on useful subjects, statements of facts, and the passing events of real history—all such books were multiplying among us, and they were a peculiar character of the present age. But we made the worst possible use of them if we allowed them to usurp the place of true books; for, strictly speaking, they were not books at all, but only letters or newspapers. The newspaper might be entirely proper for breakfast time; it was not proper all the day.

THE BOOK FOR ALL TIME.

"A book, strictly speaking, was written not with the mere view of communication, but for permanence. The author had something to say which he perceived to be useful, true or beautiful. So far as he knew no one had yet said it, and no one else could say it. He was bound to say it clearly and melodiously if he could, clearly at all events. Books of such a kind had been written in all ages by the greatest men. The society of the dead multiplied as the world's ages. Into it we might enter always, and take fellowship and rank according to our will. That court of the past differed from all living aristocracy in this, that it was open to labor and merit, and to nothing else. There if one sought admittance he must rise to the level of the great souls thoughts if he would understand their words, and share their feelings if he would feel their presence [Hear, hear!] One must show his love for those great ones in two ways—by evincing a true desire to feel with them—to enter into their hearts. He must desire to enter into their thoughts, not to find himself expressed by them. If the person who wrote the book was not wiser than the reader it would be of no use reading it. If the author was worth reading, his meaning would not be got at all at once, nor would his whole meaning be ascertained for a long time. The best authors would only write in a sort of parable, in order that their meaning might not be got at unless it was really wanted. Gold was not found on the tops of mountains, but nature hid it in little fissures in the earth that men might dig deep in order to find it. So it was with the hidden treasure of wisdom. Good reading required leisure, and then the first requisite was to understand the author's world, in the sense in which he used them.

ON VELOCITY.

"He had read of those mighty societies of the dead that they allowed no vulgar person to enter. What did they think in regard to vulgar? They would find it a fearful subject of thought, and at the last they would find that the essence of all vulgarity lay in the want of reputation. In true inbred vulgarity, there was a callousness which became capable of every condition of crime, without respect to at all, and it was in the hard hand and dull heart, in the diseased habit and benumbed conscience, that all men become vulgar, and worst never vulgar exactly in proportion as they were incapable of sympathy, tenderness, quick understanding, and all that deep intuitive faculty which might be called the contact and vital faculty of the human soul. They come to this great conclusion of the dead, they merely to know what was true, but quickly to feel with them what was just and noble, and to feel with them we must be like them, and have a noble humanity. It was true that education was rendered dead by little want of action, it was the sheer stupidity and lassitude of feeling that deadened it. When the character was rightly disciplined education was precious, but we must seek it, it should come from the right causes. The best education did not rise out of one's character, but fell from the sky. That they had been sent for, and from for, and in sufficiences were dealing and pitching. There was no disease society has at that brought so many the ills of education, as the book case.

Mr. Ruskin then read a review of a celebrated novel, and concluded:

After the extract he had just read he was almost ashamed of reading what he had just quotation in it, but still he would do so. We had here—

[illegible]

Applause. We had not only sought for scenes in where we should live, but we had despised to serve the station of life to which we belong. We had in literature, in art and in policy. First fall in literature a man was called bibliomaniac if he collected many books, but if he sought out the finest he was not called a bibliomaniac. Rather. And what proportion was spent on books in comparison to what was spent on horses and dogs? Also art, if a man be world is treated in the Outer court except to state the simple fact that it is now packed into the thousand skeleton by the Nation, and the treasures of the National Gallery. But no one had ever asked for them since.

We had despised literature, art and policy in all and that we make ourselves entirely a commercial nation. We had lived on facts, on change over the counter and comfort by the drawer, and had thus neglected the duties of noble relations and had forgotten at the dwelling of the heart. Applause. If the politicians had studied the laws of nature and obeyed them, the drawing of the circulating library, or the market report of the price of a dealer, and the sentiment of the cause of the trade would count.

CURE FOR SMALL POX.—The German Reformed Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated that a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English army in China, to have been a cure for the small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows. When the preceding fever rash is begin, and not before the eruption appears, the patient is covered with cerecloth, and kept in a close room for one of the eruption is fully developed, when he is allowed to the relief of the cerecloth, and the disease forms a crack. This is repeated every day, and the cerecloth is removed. The disease forms a crack. This is repeated every day, and the cerecloth is removed. The disease forms a crack. This is repeated every day, and the cerecloth is removed. The