THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1866. Vol. XXVII--New Series, Vol. XVII--Whole No. 13,344.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1865.

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

THE PLANTATION LABOR REGULATIONS.—On account of the demand for the recently promulgated system of plantation labor, and the military and naval orders touching the same, we this morning republish those important documents which will be found on our second page.

OPINION OF JUDGE PEABODY.—We had intended to commence this morning the publication of a long, elaborate and able opinion of Judge Peabody in certain cases involving the question of the jurisdiction and legal standing of the Provisional Court for Louisiana, but the pressure of news matter has caused the delay of the publication until Wednesday morning.

We are obliged to the Commercial Express of this city for acceptable newspaper favors received through its branch at Matamoros.

FIRE AT CAIRO.—A fire occurred at Cairo on the 27th January, commencing in the store of John Cheek, corner of Eighth and Commercial streets, and extending to contiguous and neighboring buildings, containing millinery and grocery stores of Mr. and Mrs. Swayne, a beer saloon, Yost & Co's. bookstore, L. Asner & Bro's clothing store, Morgan & Faul's photographic rooms, Mrs. Oswald's millinery store. All, except the photographers and the keeper of the beer saloon, appear to have been wholly or partially insured.

Additional from the Papers by the W. R. Arthur.

The officers of the steamer W. R. Arthur have our thanks for valuable additions to our stock of Western papers, including the latest Memphis dates.

More About Peace Negotiations, an Armistice, &c.

VARIOUS STATEMENTS, RUMORS, AND COMMENTS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN QUARTERS.

[From the Cairo Democrat, Jan. 29.]

We have received the following dispatch, confirming the report that Jeff. Davis had pledged himself to send commissioners to Washington to confer upon terms of peace, and that he was ready to conclude peace and return to the Union:

"To Editors—A dispatch from Washington says the Richmond papers confirm what is contained in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph's* dispatch of to-day.

[The dispatch referred to is the news brought forward from our evening edition.—*Bee.*

New York, Jan. 25.—The morning papers are filled with peace gossip in connection with Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond.

The *Times* and *World* say his negotiations have proved a failure. The *Tribune* says the result is unknown to outsiders.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The report of Mr. Blair's volunteer visits to Richmond is this:

That Jeff. Davis is willing to waive formalities, &c., send to Washington, or receive from there, commissioners to treat for peace on the basis of separation.

The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above there can be no doubt.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 26.—Richmond papers have the following: Mr. F. P. Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the President Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively unknown. The President not having even made any communication to his Cabinet on the subject, we must await the return of Mr. Blair to the North, and then scan the columns of the New York *Tribune* for the facts.

Baltimore, January 25.—A special from Annapolis to the *American*, says that Hon. F. P. Blair arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He left Richmond yesterday. He is understood to report that among many leaders in Richmond, Jeff. Davis included, there is a strong feeling towards making peace on the last terms they can.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Hon. F. P. Blair arrived in Washington this morning. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th says:

It is not believed that Blair had been authorized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederates. What conversations have taken place between him and Davis, it is presumed, is known only to themselves. The shortest way upon it is vigorous war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight till we achieve our independence.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says: "Nothing has been offered the South for peace which it can accept, and these peace movements show the Yankee Government is really convinced of its inability to carry on the war to a successful issue."

A RICHMOND PAPER ON THE ARMISTICE RUMORS.

Washington, January 27.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 25th says: The city was full of rumors yesterday morning to the effect that an armistice of ninety days, had been agreed upon, between the Confederate and the United States; and some went so far as to state that white flags were flying from the Boston boats below Richmond.

These stories were the offspring of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the belligerents there was more active war yesterday on the lines below than since last November.

ANOTHER REPORT OF BOTH THE BLAIR AND OTHER SIMILAR VISITS.

The following is a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

Washington, January 27.—The return of Blair from Richmond has been the event of the day, though its importance would have been largely increased if he had brought the Confederate Commissioners, which have been promised during the present week by those few friends of his who, at least, preferred to have faith to believe. Blair called upon the President this morning, and it was a regular cabinet day.

He saw Mr. Lincoln and most of the members of the cabinet. He remained a short time, and detailed the results of his second visit to Richmond, but its purport there can be judged only from Mr. Blair's conversation with other Government officials, including several Congressmen. From this conversation it appears that the mission has been a complete failure. Davis stated to Blair that he was perfectly willing, as he always had been, to appoint commissioners representing the Confederate States to negotiate peace "between the two countries."

He positively declined to allow them to come, except as accredited agents, and if they were received as Confederate Commissioners, it was intended that, pending negotiations, an armistice must be declared. Add to this the earnest professions of rebel leaders for peace and you have the principal facts of the visit of Blair, as they are given in Congressional circles by those who have taken great pains to understand the matter fully. In the language of a distinguished Western radical Senator, "The whole thing is a disgraceful farce."

Singleton, of Illinois, accompanied by a lady relative, also arrived here to-day from Richmond. It is learned that he states to Democratic Congressmen that Davis and the leaders in Richmond are not willing to negotiate peace save on the terms of the independence of the Confederacy.

Resolutions will be introduced in Congress probing the Blair mission to the bottom. The radicals are highly incensed, and declare the whole thing an attempt to galvanize the Blair family into new political life.

THE QUESTION OF NEGOTIATING IN THE RICHMOND CONGRESS.

New York, January 27.—Resolutions requesting Jeff. Davis to appoint commissioners to negotiate with the Government at Washington for peace, were presented in the rebel House a few days ago, and referred to the Foreign Relation Committee by an almost unanimous vote.

GEN. MEADE SUPERSEDED BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

New York, Jan. 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says notwithstanding the denial attributed to General Meade that he has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, it is now understood that the two armies of the James and the Potomac have been consolidated, and that Sheridan has been selected to command them, and that other command or new duties have been assigned to General Meade.

FROM RICHMOND.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Richmond papers have the following:

Rumors say that Sherman is advancing on Augusta.

General Hill commands the District of Georgia. General Fry commands the post of Augusta.

It is reported that Gen. Lee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, and Johnston is to command the army of Northern Virginia. The general expectations are that Johnston would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting Sherman.

A telegram, dated Wilmington, 12th, says the Tallahassee was captured last night. This report was not confirmed.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 25.—A letter from Lee's army announces that General Johnston has been placed in command of the 24 corps lately commanded by Early. He issued an address to the troops, upon taking command of them.

It was reported yesterday that Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, had sent in his resignation. We think this is the true, though we have no positive information.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th has the following:

We hear of no change in the Cabinet. Mr. Seddon has certainly resigned. His successor is not named.

The President has signed the bill creating the office of General-in-chief.

The following is from the *Sentinel* of the 25th:

Both cannon and musketry were heard in the direction of Harrison yesterday. It was reported on the streets that battery Harrison had been recaptured from the Yankees.

A Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that if Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville the fall of Charleston will soon follow.

FIGHT AT DARDANELLE, ARK.—REPULSE OF TRANSPORTS FROM LITTLE ROCK TO FORT SMITH.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, January 24.)

We learn that a fight took place on the Arkansas at Dardanelle, Ark., about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, in which the rebels were defeated. A fleet of light draught steamers were en route to Fort Smith, and took on board a regiment of cavalry at Lewisburg. This force landed at Dardanelle, where the rebels were in strong force, under command of Joe Shelby. A fight ensued, during which the transports backed up the river. Our loss was 25 killed. The rebels fell back, and the next day evacuated the town. No further particulars have come to hand.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ECLIPSE AND A NUMBER OF LIVES.

[From the Cairo Democrat, January 30.]

From the clinging clerk of Jennings & Homes' wharf-boat we learn that the larboard boiler of the steamer Eclipse blew up on Friday morning at half-past 6 o'clock, at Johnsonville, Tennessee river. She was in a fleet at the time, and lashed alongside the Lady Franklin. There were 75 persons killed and over 23 wounded—most of the killed belonging to an Indiana battery. No other particulars.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

To the Editor of the N. O. Times—Cairo, January 29.—A terrible and destructive explosion of the steamer Eclipse, Captain Vaughan, occurred last Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, on the Tennessee river, at Johnsonville, having on board at the time the Ninth Indiana battery and passengers, making one hundred and sixty in all.

About 35 were killed immediately, or died of their wounds before getting to Paducah and 70 badly scalded.

The steamer took fire shortly after the explosion, and burnt to the water's edge. Many of the disabled are supposed to have perished by her taking fire.

ADMIRAL PORTER ON GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.

Washington, January 26.—Rear Admiral Porter writes to the War Department a long review of General Butler's report. He says General Weitzel was selected to command the expedition, and Butler's name was never mentioned.

Gen. Butler depended on powder boats to blow the fort down and enable the troops to walk in without opposition.

It is not true that General Butler gave the navy 48 hours start, as the transports started before the navy had disappeared.

Admiral Porter says he thinks Butler kept out of his way instead of being where he could co-operate. It is a deliberate mistake that Porter was urged to run by the Forts or any of his staff, after landing on the beach, nor did he hear from the troops he left Fortress Monroe till after the return there.

Porter says he never had any intention of pressing the forts until he had taken them. The Department now has plans and were convinced of the impracticability of doing so.

Admiral Porter says all the paragraphs in General Butler's report about what he (Porter) did and failed to do, are false. From beginning to end, the report is characterized as a tissue of misrepresentation.

INJURY TO THE WELDON RAILROAD.

New York, January 27.—The *Herald's* Newbern, N. C., correspondent states that the important bridge on the Weldon railroad, over the Roanoke river, was almost entirely swept away by the late freshets. There is very serious interference with the transportation of the rebel army supplies.

It is said that months will be required to repair it. Large numbers of runaway slaves are constantly coming into the Union lines in North Carolina, for the purpose of enlisting in the army.

THE BURLEY CASE.

Toronto, January 27.—The Burley's case was decided this morning. Chief Justice Draper and three other associate were unanimous in the opinion that the prisoner should be given up.

Toronto, January 28.—In the Burley case it is understood that no further action will be taken to further the court's decision. The appeal to privy council provided for under the extradition law is chiefly made by the Yankees. It is now generally thought there will be no hesitation or delay in handing over the prisoner to the United States authorities.

FROM SAVANNAH—PRIVATE DETAILS OF PRIVATE PRISONERS—DONATIONS RECEIVED.

New York, January 27.—The steamer United States, from Savannah, Ga., brings a report that the National forces near Pocotaligo, S. C. had captured 2,000 rebels and their stores.

The steamer which started from this place for Savannah, with supplies contributed by the citizens of New York for the starving inhabitants of Savannah, had arrived and had discharged her cargo and commenced.

The Mayor, in a speech accepting the donations, warmly thanks the people of the North for their liberality, and paid a high compliment to General Geary, the Military Governor of the city, and the officers and men under his command, for their wise and impartial administration of affairs, and the good order they have preserved.

General Sherman has issued an order to reduce to the negroes within the lines of his army. The young and able bodied men are to be encouraged to enlist in the military service, and the South Carolina seaboard and the island are set apart and cotton fields of the Florida and South Carolina coast are to be set apart for the settlement of the old men, women and children.

General Rufus Saxton has been appointed to superintend their location on these lands.

All the rebel obstructions have been removed from the main channel to Savannah harbor, and it is now open to navigation.

Gen. Grover succeeds Gen. Geary in command of Savannah. The obstructions are being removed from the river, and navigation is being rapidly resumed.

SITUATION NEAR WILMINGTON.

New York, January 27.—From Fort Fisher it is learned that the examinations so far made show the rebels have constructed fortifications nearly from the ocean to the river along our lines, and are evidently preparing or fortifying to contest our advance.

Nothing of importance transpired in reference to the movements of the land and naval forces in that direction. Our gunboats are gradually feeling their way up the river, and were a quarter mile above Fort Fisher, when the McClellan sailed. Our troops were quietly resting and organizing for future operations.

THE LATE NAVAL RAID DOWN JAMES RIVER.

The *Herald's* Army of the James correspondent says the attempted rebel naval raid on the James river ended in a complete failure, and their fleet returned back toward Richmond, after suffering the loss of the ram Drury, blown up by a Union shell.

The rebels landed some troops on Battle's Island, on the James, for the purpose of co-operating with their fleet, but these were driven off by a Union force.

A cavalry reconnaissance on the Charles City road on Wednesday last, developed the fact that the rebels who made an advance there are unfortunate with the movement of their gunboats on Tuesday morning, had also fallen back.

The Richmond *Examiner* says, The expedition of our iron-clads, down the river had been designed to break the enemy's pontoon bridges, and thus destroy their communications, and to take advantage of the ascertained fact that he had withdrawn most of the naval forces from the river, probably to Wilmington, leaving but one iron-clad and some wooden vessels in the channel above Varina. There is also reason to suppose that the rebel boats had worked out a portion of his line of obstructions, and thus opened the way to the attack on his pontoons. We may say here that the expedition is understood to have originated and to have been planned by Gen. Lee, in view of the circumstances referred to.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 26.—The Richmond papers contain the following:

Unofficial reports which reach us and which we believe are in the main correct are most unfavorable.

It seems that all went smoothly with the expedition down the James river, until the obstructions were reached, which the enemy sunk in the river last summer. In attempting to pass them, the Drury, a very small boat, bearing two guns, got aground, and was opened on by the enemy's batteries. A 100 pound shot penetrated her magazine, and blew her up. The Fredericksburg alone passed the obstructions, but she soon put back, it being thought unwise for her to proceed alone. We have not been able to learn whether the expedition was then given up, or whether the attempt to carry it out was subsequently resumed.

Constant cannonading was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap during the morning.

It is said we suffered no casualties by the blowing up of the Drury, she, we presume, having been abandoned before she was struck. The *Herald's* correspondent, in his account of the rebel demonstration on the James, says, the notorious pirate Semmes is reported to have had command of the expedition.

THE CORN HUSK PAPER ENTERPRISE.

New York, Jan. 27.—Recent discoveries justifies the belief that many thousand tons of the husks of Indian corn will hereafter be consumed yearly in this country in connection with the manufacture of paper.

The editors of the leading journals of the country have secured the control of the new discovery, so far as the same is applicable to the manufacture of paper, and they respectfully invite proposals from every town, county and State in the United States for supplying clean, sound and well dried husks, as the same are stripped from ripe corn. The husks will be baled in even hundreds of pounds, and delivered at the railroad stations. Address D. H. Craig, Agent Associated Press.

PASSPORT ORDER TO BE RESCINDED.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the report that in consequence of the readiness manifested by Canada to refund the money stolen by the St. Albans raiders, and the intention of taking efficient measures to prevent such raids in the future, the Secretary of State will soon rescind the passport order.

THE RICHMOND SENTINEL ON PEACE.

New York, January 27.—The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Wednesday says: The more we talk about peace the more arrogant the enemy becomes. Men who are continually whining about peace only prolong the war, as they well know there can be no peace but two ways, subjugation or independence.

River and Steamboat Items.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 25th January says:

The river was stationary at this point yesterday, and no movements of steamboats occurred. There is 3½ feet of water in the channel below to the ice blockade below here, that is, there is 3½ feet on the worst bars. Navigation to and from this point, except across the river, has entirely ceased.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 29th says:

RIVER.—The water continues rising, being one foot six inches in the 24 hours ending last evening. The water now is but five feet six inches above low water mark. The river is full of floating ice, and of a more dangerous character than any heretofore. Boats seem unwilling to quit their places, for fear they may be driven on to a more uncomfortable quarters.

The Olive Branch arrived at Cairo on the 28th. On the trip she reports having met a fleet of fifteen boats for an unknown destination at Mussel Island 21.

[From the Memphis Bulletin January 29.]

Memphis, February 1.—Business was very little better yesterday than last reported, which may be attributed to the blockade of the upper streams by ice, and the consequent stoppage of navigation. The river is falling at the rate previously reported, and running through the floats is about done with for the present.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Cairo, Jan. 30.—The Government seized 16 steamboats lying here, for transportation purposes—many of them New Orleans packets.

The only steamboat advertised for New Orleans in the Western papers was the Niagara from Cairo on the 29th, but the papers of Cairo make no mention of her departure on that or any following day.

Later from Europe.

Portland, January 27.—The steamer Hibernian from Liverpool the 12th, and Londonderry the 13th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

Liverpool, January 13.—Cotton opened dull, with a heavy decline, and closed better, with a decline of ⅛ on the week. Middling Orleans at 20¼d.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat declined 1 a 2d. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 89¼ a 89⅜ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased one hundred and sixty-four thousand pounds. The bank has reduced its rate of discount to 5½.

Liverpool, January 13.—The news of the fall of Savannah caused an advance in American securities, and a fall in rebel scrip of 4 per cent, but the news of Butler's failure at Wilmington neutralized the effect of the victory at Savannah.

The British press continue high compliments to Sherman's celebrated campaign.

The steamer Washington, which was to have left Havre on the 11th instant for New York, was detained by broken machinery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the proposition to admit members of the American Cabinet to seats in Congress, and think it as a substantial improvement, but thinks in these evil times, and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America, it will fail to work out that permanent improvement which otherwise might be expected.

"Historicus," a well known legal writer in the *Times*, publishes a long letter, denouncing the statements of Mr. Benjamin to the rebel Secretary of the Navy, as to the treatment of neutral vessels by rebel cruisers. He hopes that, whatever else there is attractive in the example, they will at least ensure that this no Union negotiators shall ever again hold them in the English port.

It is stated that the British Government has officially announced its accession to the International Sanitary Association of Geneva, for securing the better treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

The *Morning Post* credits Sherman as one of the most daring and skillful soldiers of the present day, and regards the occupation of Savannah as of vital importance.

The *Times* editorially replies to the rumors from America that France and England contemplate an early recognition of the Confederate States, saying it does not believe such a movement has been entertained for a moment, and thinks such a step would prove fatal to the Government. It emphatically denies that any Cabinet ever entertained any idea of intervention by England.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for February 7.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to the Union and Emancipation Society, returns Mr. Lincoln's thanks for the congratulations of the Society, and its devotion to the best interests of America, and points out that the final declaration of his re-election is not known.

Mr. Foster McPhaden's address to his constituents rejoices over the Northern successes, and evidence of a speedy destruction of slavery. He did not despair of ultimate close alliance of alliance and friendship between England and America, notwithstanding the prevailing bitterness.

The London *Times* explains the mode of operation of the Great Eastern for laying the Atlantic cable, and says it will be ready for laying next June, and if successful, of which there is no doubt, preparations will be made at once for laying another cable by the same company.

Garibaldi will visit Liverpool in the spring as a guest of his friends.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* denies the rumors of intended modifications in the administration of Algeria, and of dissensions between the Minister of War and Duke of Magenta.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th, was flat and lower, rentes closing at 66f 90c.

The Empress of France was unwell.

Mr. Fould had presented a satisfactory statement to the Emperor. He calculates on a surplus for 1865, and promises a reduction of 4,000,000 francs in the naval and military expenditures, and hopes for even more.

SPAIN.

The United States steamer Sacramento arrived at Cadiz on the 3d. She had been in collision with a British brig. The latter was uninjured, but nothing was said of the Sacramento.

In the Senate, Calderon Collantes attacked the ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo. Marshal Narvaez replied that it was in the interest of Spain the step was proposed.

ITALY.—The Turin journals deny the statement that at a meeting of Italian patriots at Genoa it had been decided to instigate an insurrection in Venetia, with the approval of the Italian government.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the September disturbance at Turin absolves the Minghetti cabinet from having violated the laws, but charges it with want of energy and foresight, and with having deceived Italy as to the nature of the facts. The report had produced considerable excitement in Turin.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that government will submit a bill to the Chambers for further development of the naval power of Prussia, and for opening a canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic Sea.

INDIA.—Calcutta mails of December 8, Hong Kong December 1, and Melbourne November 26, had reached London.

The difficulty with Bhotan was expected to be settled without much difficulty.

The Governor of New Zealand had issued a proclamation offering an amnesty, but without effect on the rebels, who continued hostile.

New York, Jan. 24.—The steamship Cuba from Liverpool 14, and Queenstown 15, arrived here at 6 P. M. Her news is two days later.

Commercial per Cuba, Liverpool 14 evening, cotton sales to-day 20,000 bales. Market closing very dull with little enquiry, and prices weak. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions produce quiet and steady.

London, 14.—Evening consols closed 89½a⅝ for money. American Stock [illegible].

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—The steamer Lelia, a blockade runner bound for Wilmington was totally lost, this morning off the bar at the Mersey. The loss of life is from 10 to 11.

Gold in New York on the 30th Jan.

Special Dispatch to the N. O. Times.

Baton Rouge, February 6, 12:31 P. M.—*New York*, January 30.—Gold opened at 211, fell to 212, closed at 211¾. Sterling [illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Wednesday evening, January 25.—The *Independent* has the following: The market is in a very unsettled state. The large decline in the price of gold and cotton, with an anticipation of a further decline, owing to the large supplies of cotton liberated by Gen. Sherman in Savannah and the neighborhood, which will come forth, have produced a great decline in the price of goods, with a limited demand. Dealers are only buying for immediate wants. Prints have gone down 5 cents a yard, and still have a downward tendency. Cotton has fallen over 20c per lb., and the spinners have to reduce the prices of goods accordingly. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are in very limited supply, yet the demand is so light that prices have declined. Stripes are dull, at a decline. Ticks are quiet, with a small stock. Denims heavy and steady, at a small decline.

Canton flannels are lower. Woolen goods are also lower, with a light business. Some delaines are accumulating in the market, prices favor the buyer. Fancy cassimeres are also increasing in stock; prices are weak. Buyers are few, and holders are unwilling to yield in price. There is a good assortment of desirable styles, but dealers are expecting a concession, and hold off. Beavers are increasing in supply, and the demand is limited. Shawls have declined in price, with a fair demand. Blankets and flannels are inactive. Foreign goods sell only in small quantities. The stocks are small, the fall in gold has induced more activity in them. Prices are, in part, regulated by gold. Many imported are selling only for gold prices—the goods being invoiced. The receipts are very insignificant, and the lightness of the stocks renders owners firm. The value of woolen fabrics, imported last week, was only $17,[illegible]; of cotton, $62,120; of silk, $51,[illegible].

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, January 27, P. M.—Flour unchanged, but held more firmly; superfine, $7.75 to [illegible].

Whisky unsettled and no sales. Holders asked $2.25, and refused to take less.

Mess Pork firm; 1000 bbls city sold at $39—Lard in good demand and a higher; sales of 1200 tierces at 21 to 22c for prime city; closing firm at the latter rate. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders at 16c; sides at 18c.

Flax seed declined to $1.70.

St. Louis, January 27, P. M.—Weather extremely cold, and very little business doing. No freight received by river, and our list of receipts contains only the freight received by the railroads this side of the river, and that received yesterday by the Chicago and Alton road.

Tobacco—Market quiet and unchanged, with sales of 16 hhds, including 1 prime lug, at $8 40; 4 common shipping leaf at $11 75 to 13 25; and 1 good do. $16 50 per 100 lbs.

Hemp—Nothing doing, and no demand.

Wheat—Market quiet and unchanged; choice spring sold at $1 75, and fall at $1 80 per bushel.

Corn—The Government contractor was in the market, and took about 3300 sacks—mostly yellow and mixed, at various prices $1 35 per bushel. Sales of 328 sacks of priority [illegible].

Dried Fruit—Sale of 5 bbls prime dried apples at $3 40 per bushel.

Butter and Eggs—Sale of 6 half bbls roll butter at 40c per lb, and 4 boxes eggs at 35c per dozen.

From Brazos and Matamoros.

The steamship Clinton, Wm. H. Talbot, commanding, from Brazos Santiago to U. S. Quartermaster, left yesterday morning, with the mails and the following passengers:

[illegible]

The Clinton left Brazos on the 1st instant, and encountered very heavy northeast gales the entire passage, and was also detained at the bar at Southwest Pass by a heavy fog.

El Mexicano, a stout weekly paper published in the Heroic City, received by the arrival, contains no military or political news of the slightest interest. The little sheet is crowded, however, with advertisements, numbers of them subscribed by names formerly familiar to the mercantile and industrial world of New Orleans, and bears other evidences of the strong impulse recently given by immigration to business enterprise and various improvements upon the Mexican border of the lower Rio Grande.

Among such evidences may be noted that of good steps having been taken to light Matamoros with gas, as shown by the following notice:

NOTICE.

Two importers of this town, wishing to introduce gas-lights for the streets, we make it known through this notice, that we receive propositions for the establishment of those lights. Apply to the subscribers within one month from this date.

Matamoros, Jan 15th 1865.
Henry Hill. Duque de Forega Velo[illegible].

In this relation *El Mexicano* says:

The first one goes forth from the public spirited gentlemen who compose the common council, and we congratulate the citizens in advance, upon the prospect of soon having light in the dark places of Matamoros, and the real "ratoon" "any" gas light at that.

The thanks of the whole community, and especially of those engaged in business, who are often compelled to grope their way to, rest and trembling through our murky streets after nightfall, are due to the warm and liberal minded gentlemen who initiated this project. Nothing could be more needed, and in their action upon this subject, we have an earnest wish that their attention will soon be given to other matters, looking to the improvement and proper municipal regulation of this city, where rapidly increasing population, and expanding limits, entitle it to especial consideration in this regard.

An active express business has also sprung up in the same city, as appears from the subjoined:

We are glad to learn that the Commercial Express Company, have appointed an agent in our city to connect with their offices in New Orleans, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Vicksburg and St. Louis.

Messrs. Robinson & Bro., have charge of the agency here, and will be ready at all times to receive letters, money, valuable packages, merchandise, and drafts on foreign houses, and will deliver them with quick dispatch, in safety, at all points in the U. S., the Canadas, Cuba, Europe and North America.

The agency here is under the charge of Mr. M. D. Miller formerly of M. D. Miller & Co., banker Vicksburg, and he and the President W. McKeever, are now in the city making thorough arrangements for business and will furnish our citizens with all the necessary information to enable them to forward and receive all matters coming under the business purview of the company.

NOT KILLED.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 28th inst, says: "A gentleman just from Grenada, Miss., states that there are at that place a number of negroes who were captured and not killed, as was supposed, with others, at Fort Pillow. They are employed on the rebel quartermaster's and other departments, and are very closely watched.

TREASURY NOTES AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Postmasters are obliged to receive all treasury notes for stamps and postage, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided one-twentieth part thereof is not missing—and fraction currency, if not one tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for release should be kept separate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars to be exchanged for new.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.—Paul Dixon, who charged Fred Rusell with assault and battery with the intention to kill, was fined $10, in default to be held to answer.

Three boys from the First District were fined $10, for stealing dried beef.

Mrs. Worley, who about last the head of [illegible] Kelly, was sent before the First District Court.

Recorder Woolley sent another Welsh before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen $400 U. S. Treasury notes and other property, valued at $100.

Provost Court—*Judge Atocha*.—The further hearing of the case of the United States vs Cooley and Malone, regarding the hygienic state of the city, was continued till Friday next.

In the case of L. Lanza and others, convicted of having contracted to take passengers across the Lake, without military permit, the former judgment and sentences were revoked, and accused discharged. Other cases were continued.

First District Court—*Judge Hereford*.—The time of the Court was principally occupied with examining the excuses of jurors with a view to empanel a jury for the present month.

In the cases of Domingo Torres, Jno. Coulter and A. Perault, convicted on different charges, motions for new trial were received.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, February 6, 1865.

Senate.—The Senate met at the usual hour, Lieutenant-Governor Wells presiding.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Montamat, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported the amount of warrants drawn on the State Treasury during the month of January.

Mr. Hayes made some inquiries about printing. The matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Montamat notified the Senate that he would introduce a bill relative to the police in the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Bacon gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath period, also a bill relative to imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Hills presented several additional signatures to the protest against the adoption of the bill relative to the Masters and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans. On motion of the Hon. Senator, the consideration of the bill was postponed to the next day, and then, on motion of Mr. Montamat, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon. S. Belden, Speaker, presided at the opening of the proceedings.

Leave of absence was granted to several members.

A resolution to enquire into the legality of the proceedings of the Managers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, was adopted.

The Committee on Unfinished Business filed a report which was received.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the adoption of Mr. Hayes's proposition to abolish the death penalty for crimes. The same committee reported favorably on the bill to give jurisdiction to the District Courts for the trial and punishment of certain State offences when properly charged with such offences.

Notices to introduce bills and resolutions were given by Mr. Crandell and Mr. Van Tromp, etc.

A first reading of the bill amending section 1111 of the Code of Practice, was referred for the second reading.

The bill offered by Mr. Chirry for the issue of State Certificates of indebtedness, receivable for State Taxes, was read, passed through Committee of the whole, the committee recommending the passage of the bill to the House. Passed.

The order of the day, The City Charter, was taken up. The bill passed to the second reading the House adjourned.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

STEAMER OHIO BELLE SUNK.—We learn by the arrival of the steamer W. W. Crawford this morning that the U. S. steamer Ohio Belle, Capt. Geo. Richards, from Morganza bound to this city, was sunk yesterday afternoon near the Twelve Mile Point. The Crawford was on her way down, and in the heavy wind prevailing at the time, was unable to render any assistance, and could not give any further particulars.

SPAIN AND PERU.—Mr. J. Del Pazal, a Spaniard who has just put forth in Paris a pamphlet bearing the title "The Conflict between Spain and Peru," and in which an *expose* is made of the project of an arrangement submitted to Alfonso Pareja.

The project, which has not yet been published in the English journals, says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, is thus embodied:

Bases of a definite arrangement upon pending questions, proposed by the Spanish Government to that of Peru:

1. The Peruvian Government will send to Madrid a high diplomatic representative, who will declare in its name and with all due solemnity that it disapproves the design conceived by the authorities of Callao to imprison the Secretary of the Spanish Commissioner; that moreover, the Peruvian Government has in no wise participated in the hostile demonstrations against the person of the Commissioner of Spain, committed during his voyage from Callao to Paita, Panama and Aspinwall; and that it is ready to chastise the authors.

2. The Spanish Government will send a representative to Lima charged to call for the intervention of justice and its immediate application in the case of Talambo; this representative will be accredited in the same manner as was Mr. Salazar, and the new Commissioner shall be received by the Peruvian Government.

3. Immediately after this reception, the Chincha Islands shall be delivered to a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Peruvian Government.

4. Peru will appoint will send to Spain a Plenipotentiary, with the object of effecting, upon reasonable bases and in perfect good faith, a treaty between that Republic and the Spanish nation, similar to those which already exist with the other Spanish American republics.

Two Days Later from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. R. ARTHUR.

Rise in Gold—On the 27th 218, the 28th 218.

Cotton on the 27th 87 to 90.

By the arrival about noon to-day of the steamer W. R. Arthur, from Cairo, we have Western papers of the 29th, and Cairo papers of the 29th.

The North Mexico Scheme—The Gwin Movement a Menace to the United States—California Threatened, &c.

New York, Jan. 27.—Nearly all the papers have editorials on the news from northern Mexico. Most of them consider it a strong menacing step against the United States Government.

The *World* thinks millions will be set on foot to add California to the new Empire.

The *Tribune* sees nothing very dangerous in Gwin's movement, and thinks the occupation of Mexico will be only for a few years.

The *Herald* thinks Gwin's movement is not in the interest of Jeff. Davis, and says there appears to be a counter movement on foot in Richmond against Maximilian, Napoleon and Dr. Gwin, in favor of the reunion of the North and South on the basis of the Monroe doctrine.

San Francisco, January 27th.—California journals are discussing the subject of Napoleon's colonization scheme in Northern Mexico and generally take the view that it will relieve the State of Southern malcontents and rebel sympathizers. Many are already preparing to leave under the invitation of Governor Gwin, and that eventually American settlers will revolutionize the country of Monroe Doctrine as soon as assisted by the United States government.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—The *Evening Telegraph* professes to have late Richmond papers containing the following:

A large raiding party is moving up the Chowan river in the direction of Weldon.

An official dispatch from Gen. Hardee states that no movements had been made by Sherman up either bank of the Savannah.

Other rumors say that Sherman is moving on Augusta via Clarksville.

It is reported that Davis has appointed Lee General-in-Chief and Johnston to the command of the army of Northern Virginia.

General Hill orders that should the exigencies require, the powder works be removed from Augusta.

A telegram from Wilmington reports the capture of the steamer Tallahassee at New Inlet, on the 13th.

Concerning Blair's Last Mission—The New York Tribune's Account—Jeff. Davis Proposes an Armistice of Ninety Day to Talk About Negotiations and Peace.

New York, January 27.—The *Tribune* has the following to-night from Washington:

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond, unaccompanied. The results of his errand are confidently stated by the best informed, to be the most decided of Jeff. Davis's willingness to negotiate for the benefit of the two countries.

Mr. Blair is represented to have divulged the results of his embassy. He brings back, it is said, two propositions from Jeff. Davis: First—To agree to peace on the basis of recognition. Second—A willingness to establish an armistice for ninety days, in which to talk about negotiations and peace.

It is said the President limited Mr. Blair's powers in the second mission. It could be conceded the powers on his first mission, that he tendered concessions to the rebels, and held out promises which Mr. Lincoln disapproved of when he got back, and that to recall and get rid of them, Mr. Blair was sent to Richmond the second time.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th says: We know Mr. Blair had one or two interviews with the President, but, beyond that fact, nothing positively known. Rumor says Mr. Blair is the unofficial medium of communication between the President, and that he is using all the privileges of his position, and whatever logic he may command, to influence Messrs. Davis and Lincoln, to come to preliminaries for an armistice.

Rumor further says that President Lincoln has indicated, through the medium, a more practical disposition than we would have given him credit for, but that he still falls short of the reasonable and independent demands of the Southern people.

A PHILADELPHIA ACCOUNT OF THE MISSION TO RICHMOND—BY TELEGRAPH, AND A COMPLETE SUCCESS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 27.—The following is special to the *Evening Telegraph*:

Washington, January 27.—It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success. Mr. Davis pledged himself to send immediately three agents to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. Mr. Davis stated distinctly to Mr. Blair that he would conclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln and to Congress.

Mr. Blair had also an interview with General Lee who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down their arms and return to the Union.

Mr. Blair also conversed with a majority of the rebel Congressmen, who represented themselves as in favor of abandoning further hostilities. There can be no doubt but that in a day or two at the farthest, commissioners will reach Washington, to plead from the repentant rebels renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Blair experienced the kindest treatment from the hands of the Confederate authorities, and reported, that since the reduction of Fort Fisher, an entire revolution of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates for fighting it out to the bitter end, were admitting the hopelessness of their cause, and the probability of an early peace was freely discussed in social and political circles in Richmond. A general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the above information.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED OR LOST.

New York, January 27.—The *Tribune's* Fort Fisher correspondent says the navy made a magnificent haul on Wednesday night, the 15th.

Three blockade runners were captured at Cape Fear Inlet, by our fleet, and last night another one. Two of the steamers have just come in and anchored under the guns of the navy, opposite battery Buchanan.

They are iron steamers of the largest and swiftest class of blockade runners, very long and sharp, with low bows forward and aft, scarcely higher than the rails like all the rest, they are painted a light lead color or light blue; they have each two raking smoke pipes, painted white, and set fore and aft; low paddle boxes with wheels of small diameter, but making up in power by the application of the patent feathering blade. They are deeply loaded.

The blockade runner Talisman, from Wilmington for Bermuda, foundered at sea the 5th of December. The crew were saved by an American steamer and taken to Bermuda.

The *Herald's* London letter says the rebel agents there sold the new blockade-runner to raise funds for January interest on the rebel loan.

New York Markets, 28th and 29th Jan.

New York, Jan. 28.—The bull clique, who forced gold up last night, still controlled the market this morning, but there was a downward tendency. Opening at $211¾, the price dwindled down to $2 [illegible].

New York, Jan 28.—At Gallagher's evening Stock Exchange, stocks closed steady. Gold sold on call at 212¼, and afterwards at 215.

New York, January 27.—Money fairly active and steady at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 109½ to 109¾ for gold.

Gold excited and decidedly higher, opening at 209¾, advancing to 210¾, declining to 209½ and closing at 212½.

SUGAR MARKET.

New York, January 27.—Gold brought 218 to 219.

New York, January 27.—Cotton opened dull at yesterday's prices, but closed firm with an upward tendency, at 87 to 90c for middling, closing with no sellers below 90c.

Oil on the Brain.

[Titusville Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

"If you want to be bored, come to this oil region." Here is the place where you bore and get bored. Is nothing but oil from morning till night—oil on paper, boiled oil, people talk, write, sleep and dream oil. Ask a man how far it is to Charlestown.

"Twenty-six miles from Skinfield's oil spring."

"What time does the steamer leave for Wheeling?"

"Just as Skinner's oil is loaded."

"What was the fight about yesterday?"

"Oil."

"Jenkins married an oil well yesterday, or, just as good, married Miss Suffkins, whose father struck 'ile' a few days ago.

Suffkin's hadn't time to go to his wife's funeral on Tuesday, but he would eat over.

Preachers preach about oil being poured upon the troubled waters, and say this is the very spot where the oil for that occasion comes from. I slept on four barrels of oil last night—every hotel full.

The entire country looks greasy, people have oily tongues, and your olfactory nerves are strongly impressed with the terrible stench. Everybody has territory for sale, and there are plenty "of fools and their money" who anticipate the realization of the Baron Munchausen stories that are afloat. Every sharper has a map of the region, and can tell a stranger exactly where the great spot is—he has been there, knows the place, but is short of funds—has no personal interest in the matter, not he indeed. But is mere matter of friendship he wishes you to buy there and then do what he is doing—bore, and oil must come. Men grow oily, victims are plenty. Seeking to become suddenly rich, many a tolerably well-to-do, but over-sanguine individual goes his pile and loses all he has and sneaks off, a few strike ile and become millionaires, but out one hundred but get their fingers terribly burned.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, February 6, 1865.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, February 6, 1865.

COTTON.—The news from New York reporting a decided advance in that market has brought our own to a stand still, the few lots previously offering having been withdrawn until the receipt of fuller or more reliable accounts. Before the news, however, about 100 bales changed hands in several lots, including 10, 9, 18 & 20, prices not stated, and 3 bales pickings at 31c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday comprise only a few hogsheads Sugar and about 450 barrels Molasses. The usual movement was again prevented to-day, by inclement weather and the wet and very bad levee, and the only sales were 125 barrels Molasses at $1 15 to $1 18, and $1 20 per gallon for good and prime. On Saturday, choice Molasses sold at $1 25 per gallon. We have no sales of Sugar to report. The small quantity on the landing is kept covered with tarpaulins on account of the weather.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The weather is cool, damp, dark and drizzly. The usual movement is suspended in consequence, and the only sales to-day were, 55 barrels choice extra Flour at $12 25, 75 do at $12 50 per barrel, and 272 sacks Bran at $2 75 per 100 lbs.

A lot of 150 sacks fine Salt, sold at $1 50 per sack delivered.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, February 7, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 171 Beeves, 154 Sheep and 82 Veal. Account of stock sold: 212 Beeves, 40 Hogs, 5 Milch Cows and 31 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 201 Beeves, 105 Sheep, 19 Milch Cows and 51 Veal.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 7, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamer Edward Everett, (British) Forest, from the Old Bahia bound to Matamoros, put back to Quarantine.
Ship Geo. Adams, Chase, — days from New York, to G. W. Hyland & co.
Bark New York, Hooper, — days from New York.
Bark Brilliant, Cullerton, from Philadelphia.
Bark Sachem, Sparrow, from Boston.
Bark Henry Van Name, Cook, from Philadelphia.
Schr. General Pollard, (British) ———, from Ruatan Island, to master.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per schr. Amanda—150 bbls flour, [illegible].

IMPORTS.

BANGOR, (Me)—Per brig C. Mathews—[illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 7, 1865.

Sixth Night of the distinguished Artiste, MARY GLADSTANE.

Second night of Boucicault's great Play, in three acts, of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, [illegible] FLING, Kate and Kate Woods. To conclude with the laughable Farce, in one act, of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

Wednesday Evening—Benefit of MARY GLADSTANE. Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

A GRAND MATINEE every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock M.

THE AEOLIAN MINSTRELS in grand Minstrelsy, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

A FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission to the Matinee—Orchestral Chairs, Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Second and Third Tiers, 25 cents.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Rolls of the undersigned will be opened daily from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. for the collection of all money due the State for taxes of the year 1864 and for the collection of licenses for the year 1865, which must be paid without delay. The valuation granted delinquents on the payment of taxes of 1861, '63 and '63 expires on the first of March 1865.

Office No. 186 Poydras street, Poydras building.
V. DEBUISSON,
State Tax Collector, Second District.

For Sale on Account of Departure.

THE well known Saloon, formerly called the "BEAUREGARD EXCHANGE," situated at the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, opposite the Post-office. For further particulars apply on the premises.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, January 19th, 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 16th day of February, 1865, at noon, for the purpose of amending the charter.

L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Wanted.

BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as Collector or Out-door Clerk. Good references will be given. Address B. B., at Bee office.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company,
CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

[illegible]

Bacon and Flour.

500 [illegible] BACON SHOULDERS, [illegible] EXTRA FLOUR. For sale by [illegible] VANSIORN.

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 18th of April next, at the Opera House.

Lard! Lard!

100 TIERCES CHOICE Kettle rendered, landing per steamer Marengo. For sale by E. S. KEEP.

WOOL. WOOL.

HIGHEST prices paid for wool, by A. S. DUNBAR.

Choice Teas.

10 HALF CHESTS extra fine Gunpowder. [illegible] For sale by E. S. KEEP.

COTTON SEED.

1000 SACKS COTTON SEED, received and for sale by A. S. DUNBAR.

To Rent.

THE CONFECTIONARY STORE corner of Royal and St. Louis streets, under the St. Louis Hotel, from February 1st. Apply to G. W. HALE, at the St. Charles Hotel.

House to Rent.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with a yard Garden, containing flowers, fruit trees, vines, etc., on Canal street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, No. 392, suitable for a large family. Apply on the premises.