THE DAILY BEE
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Montgomery & Bro., at 10 o'clock, at residence No. 32 Gaiety street, furniture, carpets, &c.

By E. Gleizal, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Morales and Esplanade streets, the cabin of a pilot-boat.

BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM MORGANZA.

Arrival at Vicksburg, Grierson's Expedition at Vicksburg, after destroying 100 miles of the M. and O. R. R., capturing 500 Prisoners, &c.—Departure of Gen. Grierson and Staff for Memphis—Rumored Death of Jeff Davis.

[To the Times Picayune Bee.]

Advices are received, via Morganza, from Vicksburg dated January 5th, that the cavalry expedition which recently left Memphis under Gen. Grierson's command, encamped a few miles from Vicksburg. The expedition was a perfect success. About a hundred miles of the Mobile and Ohio R. R. were destroyed, together with nine locomotives, &c. 500 prisoners were captured and almost a sufficient number of horses to mount them. A later dispatch dated 3 P. M., of the same day says that General Grierson and staff had arrived at Vicksburg and left for Memphis. A rumor had just come through the lines reporting the death of Jeff. Davis.

VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION AT THE SHERIFF'S.—By referring to our columns of advertisements, it will be seen that the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans is to sell at our door to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a very desirable dwelling house, situate on Ursulines street, Faubourg Treme.

We are again the recipients from Purser Wm. D. Hempstead, of the Gen. Cromwell, of soldier-bread and well appreciated courtesies.

The Teche, the Penn Shuey, and the Morning Star are steamers advertised to leave New York for New Orleans, all on the 7th inst. direct.

EXCHANGE.—A New York paper estimates the quantity of powder in Admiral Porter's torpedo able explode against Fort Fisher to have been eighteen thousand tons.

Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. CROMWELL

Gold in New York on the 31st ult. 200—Cotton 145.

The U. S. M steamship Gen. Cromwell, Capt. Edward B. Vail, with mails, merchandize and passengers, to Adrian Hudson, arrived last evening, having left New York on the evening of Dec. 31. Was detained to pilot Hempstead for the following report:

U. S. Mail steamship Gen. Cromwell, Edward B. Vail, commanding, from New York city, (Dec. 31st) with the mails, merchandize and passengers, to A. Hudson.

Thursday, January 5th, at 11:30 A. M., 25 miles S. S. W. from Cheyelert lightboue, exchange signals with steamship Liberty, Wilson, from Havana for New York city.

Friday, January 6th, at 9 A. M., 65 miles W. N. W. from Tortugas, passed bark Rosa A. Conroy, bound West.

Sunday January 8, at — A. M., passed steamship Morning Star, Wilson, at anchor at head of the Passe; bound for New York.

The G. C. has experienced a succession of strong N. W. gales, with very heavy head seas, from Tortugas to the Passe.

We have by this arrival files of New York papers to the evening of the 31st, extracts from which will be found appended.

Passengers per steamer George Cromwell:

O. B. Grant, J. Hughes, Parish, T. H. Carter, Edwin Coit, D. A. Bushnell, Edward M. Pinney, U. S. A.; Capt. A. Lewis, wife and son, Miss M. A. Campbell, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. H. R. Lee, Master Lee, Mrs. M. Healy, Miss Constantine, F. Lee, Mrs. Hemmingsford 2 children, Robert Pepper, A. Howell, G. B. Lamar, C. Shaver, Jr., Mrs. Shaver, Miss Shaver, Miss Anderson, Cook, Mrs. R. Snodgrass, Miss Snodgrass, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, David Rogers, Mrs. Rogers and child, D. F. Hall, Frank Dunphy, D. Chapman, M. Newman, Capt. Allbeach, wife and child, Miss Beach, Master Belanger, Mrs. Belanger, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. F. Prentiss, L. Dixon, Miss Allene Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs. Bullard, A. Merchant and wife, Miss Mary Washington and daughter, Miss Hyde, Weston, Miss Thumbley and son, Dr. Albertson.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Dec. 31]

Mixed Regret from on Richmond—Important Official Dispatch in the Hands of the Government.

[From the Richmond Examiner Dec. 31]

Hood's dispatch is ——— to in the hands of the government, but ——— nothing is known by others. The last ——— was that Hood is to be the ——— army at Columbia. He ——— sent of the army back to ——— Tennessee, and ——— He has not lost more ——— in front or wounded than the enemy, and the army is to be rapidly reorganized efficient by a more able commander. The great loss and ——— all the ——— by not pressing ——— when they ——— in disorder, ——— because they are unable to do so, ——— now they do not desire to do so. It is small ——— in Columbia compared to the ——— it would have sustained. The enemy's leaders were ——— when he swept on his moonshine campaign, and would probably ——— his return to the scene of real operations.

The New York Press on Gen. Butler and the Fort Fisher Affair.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the evening of the 31st December says:

All our city contemporaries, save the *Tribune*, are of the opinion, if we mistake not, that Gen. Butler is responsible for the Wilmington failure. We quote from those of their comments to-day:

The *Times*—The second report, signed by Gen. Butler for his extraordinary proceeding are likely to prove as disastisfactory to the nation, as they were to Admiral Porter. Gen. Butler said on the 28th that every vestige of the rebel batteries were discovered uninjured, and that the guns of the fort covered the only practicable approach "were wide enough for a thousand men to file on at once." The construction of the Grand Gulf, Weitzel's name with this statement sufficiently indicates from contempt.

If anything were wanting to make the fiasco complete with the manner in which the French troops rushed to the capture of the Redan. The fact that the assaulting party advanced within fifty yards of the fortifications before it broke under the fire of the garrison, and through the sally-port, falling an order and dragging off the horse and dispatches and the noise of the fort, will increase the humiliation with which the nation will read of the failure to capture Fort Fisher in the manner in which it was attempted. It was natural enough for Admiral Porter to wish that some more of our gallant fellows had followed the brave soldiers that bought the flag of the fort. It was a maxim of the great Napoleon that an army could follow wherever one man could climb a mountain, and it seems as if there was a culpable lack of generalship in not supporting the storming party with our whole force. The failure to capture Fort Fisher is the more to be regretted as it is likely to seriously damage the position of Gen. Grant, who evidently counted upon its early capture for the purpose of surrounding the military command to a lawyer, general, who is accused of being responsible for the failure to capture Petersburg. Butler is of course disappointed more than he should be, and it would be well to reassure him in future by personal marshal duty, for which he is better qualified, by experience, than for the command of an army. Should he, however, when the Wilmington case and will be taken, but it may look as if the honor of capturing it were reserved for Gen. Sherman, the hero of Atlanta and the Savannah.

The *Herald*.—Gen. Butler's retreat becomes, in view of the boast and swagger with which his advance was heralded, a subject of irrepressible laughter.

The *Herald*—We think, however, that the Admiral's opinion, from the testimony presented, will be pronounced the correct one by the army, navy and people at large, and that a very few days will suffice to prove to the world that there was then a fairer opportunity for an easy conquest, and that although ordered to make haste and return with his troops to Fortress Monroe, Gen. Butler committed the greatest blunder of his whole military career in deciding on Christmas Day, against an attempt in every Fort Fisher at the point of the bayonet, as it might have been carried in a rapid assault, a thousand or even five hundred men. One of our war correspondents, accompanying the Wilmington expedition, says that when Gen. Weitzel, after his reconnoissance of the fort, went to consult with Gen. Butler, leaving Gen. Ames in command of the troops on shore to await orders, the opinion was expressed by Gen. Curtis that he could carry the fort.

Gen. Ames then told him to take his brigade and try it, but the night fell before his preparations for the assault could be perfected, and with the night came orders for the re-embarkation of the troops. Besides, a storm was brewing, so that the army could no longer delay in getting on board ship through the surf. And so Admiral Porter was left "pegging away" at Fort Fisher. If not reached, we have no doubt he will prove, within a few days, the soundness of his late opinion by accomplishing, with a detachment of marines, the job which was regarded too hazardous for three thousand veteran soldiers. We await the opinion of Gen. Grant upon this subject. If he who began his glorious career in this war by "pegging away" the enemy's works" and who believes in that style of warfare, shall support Gen. Butler and Gen. Weitzel in regard to Fort Fisher, we shall consider the opinion of Admiral Porter utterly unfounded. Hesitation, however, we feel sure, did not exist in the counsel of the General and the Admiral would have been the same, and that the result would have been the capture of Fort Fisher on Christmas Day.

Correspondence Between Gen Butler and Admiral Porter Relative to Fort Fisher.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Dec 27, 1864.

Admiral Porter landing the troops and making preparations for the assault on Fort Fisher. Brig. Gen. Weitzel, with his command, was ordered to report to the Admiral for instructions. Gen. Weitzel reported to the Admiral that he had made a reconnoissance of the fort, and that the assault could be successful. Gen. Ames was then ordered to make the assault, and Gen. Weitzel was ordered to support him. Gen. Ames was in command of the troops on shore to await orders, the opinion was expressed by Gen. Curtis that he could carry the fort.

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Office 73 Chartres street

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Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,336.

whom I learned that a portion of Hoke's division, consisting of Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades, had been sent from the line before Richmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington Friday night.

General Weitzel advanced his skirmish line within long range of the fort, while the garrison was kept in their bombproofs by the fire of the heavy guns of the fleet, which threw shell over the parapet, and through the sally-port, falling an order and bringing off the horse and dispatches and the noise of the fort, will increase the humiliation with which the nation will read of the failure to capture Fort Fisher in the manner in which it was attempted. It was natural enough for Admiral Porter to wish that some more of our gallant fellows had followed the brave soldiers that bought the flag of the fort. It was a maxim of the great Napoleon that an army could follow wherever one man could climb a mountain, and it seems as if there was a culpable lack of generalship in not supporting the storming party with our whole force. The failure to capture Fort Fisher is the more to be regretted as it is likely to seriously damage the position of Gen. Grant, who evidently counted upon its early capture for the purpose of surrounding the military command to a lawyer, general, who is accused of being responsible for the failure to capture Petersburg. Butler is of course disappointed more than he should be, and it would be well to reassure him in future by personal marshal duty, for which he is better qualified, by experience, than for the command of an army. Should he, however, when the Wilmington case and will be taken, but it may look as if the honor of capturing it were reserved for Gen. Sherman, the hero of Atlanta and the Savannah.

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