# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28.

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

**Auction Sales this Day.**

By J. S. Cronal, at 10 o'clock, corner St. Bernard and Marais streets, grocery store, glassware, etc.

The sheriff sells at auction this day at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 62 Remparts street, near Common street, 1st District, household furniture, 2 sheet of tools, etc.

The last mail from New York was by way of the West. A mail hence for New York leaves to-day by the same route.

A MAIL FOR THE NORTH VIA RIVER.—It will be seen by a notice from Postmaster Parker that a mail for the North, via the river, per steamer Olive Branch, will close to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be in charge of a special messenger to Cairo.

NEW YORK STEAMERS.—The Morning Star was advertised to leave New York for New Orleans on the 21st, touching at Havana to land passengers. The Creole was to leave the same day, coming direct.

The Ariel and the Champion have been withdrawn for the present from the New York and New Orleans line.

SETH B. HOWES' CIRCUS ON TIVOLI CIRCLE.—The crowds which attend this popular establishment are even greater than those which thronged to it during its stay on Congo Square. It numbers among its immense audiences the beauty and fashion of the vicinity, and the performances are such as to challenge the admiration of all. Two performances will be given every day and evening this week.

## From the Latest New York Papers by Mail.

We have some interesting details and additional news matter in lieu of New York papers to the 17th inclusive.

**Fort McAllister.**

ITS GEOGRAPHY—ITS STRENGTH—ITS RESISTANCE TO NAVAL ATTACKS.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 17.

The avenue of approach to the rear of Savannah has for three years been guarded by Fort McAllister, a powerful and fort, mounting eight heavy guns *en barbette*. Admiral Dupont, in the Spring of 1863, made two attempts, with his formidable iron-clad fleet, to take this fort, but after a protracted bombardment, failed—several of the monitors being disabled in the attack. It would appear that Sherman has swung round his wright wing, resting it on the Ogeechee, and capturing the fort at the same time.

Fort McAllister is a very strong earthwork situated on the Ogeechee river, about sixteen miles south of the mouth of the Savannah river, and about six miles from the mouth of Ossabaw Sound. This part of the coast of Georgia is of that amphibious character which marks so much of the Southern coast in general—the traveled and unfinished ends of nature's web, where sea and land keep up a mutual warfare. The ocean breaks in between Great Wassaw and Ossabaw Islands, forming Ossabaw Sound, and into this estuary flow the Great and the Little Ogeechee and the Vernon rivers. The land or rather the marsh on each side of the Ogeechee, is almost a *terra firma*, certainly firm enough a foot above the level of the river, while at times it is entirely submerged. For miles and miles on every hand there is nothing to be seen but these low and level islands and inlets, covered with reeds and rank grasses, save where a richer vegetation has pushed up in occasional clumps of trees called "hammocks."

About six miles from the mouth of Ossabaw Sound, near where the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad crosses the Ogeechee, the river juts out into a promontory named Point Genesis, covered by one of these hummocks of more than ordinary size. Behind this, hidden from the river, lies fort McAllister, an earthwork of immense strength, erected by the rebels early in the war. Its battery completely commanded the river.

Fort McAllister, which has just encountered an attack from the land side, had previously bid defiance to two attacks from our naval forces. The first of these took place nearly two years ago. On the 27th of January, 1863, the monitor Montauk, commanded by Capt. Worden, bombarded its earthen walls for nearly six hours, without either resisting or doing much damage. Each appeared to be invincible against the other. The second and more important attack was made on the 3d of March, 1863. The vessels employed in this engagement were the monitors Montauk, Passaic, Patapsco and Nahant, and the gunboats Seneca, Wissahickon and Dawn, and several mortar-schooners. This formidable force rained a storm of shot and shell upon the fort for one whole day, with no more damage to the rebels than the dismounting of a gun or two. Late in the afternoon the fleet was withdrawn, demoralized, and the vessels dropped down the stream, the rebels coming out on the parapets and cheering a defiant adieu.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION AT WASHINGTON—PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF LOUISIANA GOV. BANKS'S POLICY.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

*Washington*, Friday, Dec. 16.—The policy of reconstructing the Rebellious States received its finishing impression yesterday. Mr. Ashley introduced into the House provides for the appointment by the President of Provisional Governors of Rebel States, who shall see that the laws of the United States and of the State before the Rebellion are enforced. But no law or usage recognizing Slavery shall be recognized by any officer or court in such States. It man cipates all slaves in such State and their posterity forever, and provides for such discharge on *habeas corpus* of persons held to service on pretence of ownership.

It provides for the punishment of attempts to re-enslave emancipated persons. It declares that officers of the rank of Colonel or higher in the Rebel service are not citizens of the United States. The seventh section is these words:

"The United States, in Congress here assembled, do hereby recognize the Government of the State of Louisiana, inaugurated under and by the convention of the people of Louisiana which assembled on the 6 h day of April, 1864, at the City of New Orleans, and declare the same to be entitled to the guarantee and all other rights of a State government under the Constitution of the United States."

This important section, the accomplishment of Gen. Banks's reconstruction policy, is said to have been agreed to by the reconstruction committees of both houses. It is understood that Henry Winter Davis even has promised to support it.

The conclusion to report this seventh section is said to have been reached through an interview with the President, in which it was intimated that his approval of the bill depended on its insertion. The bill further provides for the calling of Conventions in States whose Governments have been usurped and overthrown, as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed, and the people shall have sufficiently returned to their allegiance. The Governors are required to provide that persons in Rebel, civil or military service of and above the grade of Colonel, shall not be eligible for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Involuntary servitude is prohibited, and the freedom of all persons to be guaranteed in the said States. No debt, State or Confederate, created by the usurping power is to be recognized. If the Convention shall refuse to re-establish the State Government upon the above conditions, the provisional Government is to declare it dissolved, and another election of delegates is to be ordered.

ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

*Raleigh*, Thursday, Dec. 8.—In the Legislature to-day, Hon T. S. Asbe was elected Confederate States Senator, and U. S. Thomas, of Carteret, was made Secretary of State.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 16th says:

Wm. M. Stewart was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot by the Legislature of Nevada to-day. He is a son-in-law of ex Governor Foote, but is a strong Union man nevertheless.

REPORTED INSURRECTION AGAINST THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

An insurrection, headed by one Betancourt, has broken out at Puerto Principe, Cuba, and the greatest excitement is said to prevail through the interior provinces. The wildest rumors are afloat, and the friends of "New Cuba," in Havana, the Republican party, are said to be hopeful and relieved, expressing more diplomacy than Quixotic courage.

They evidently await the boom of Betancourt's manoeuvre before throwing themselves openly into the conflict. A secret organization, said to agree in Havana, is doubtless in some way implicated in the affair. One thousand soldiers were sent from Havana to quell the revolution, but a much larger force will probably be required.

Betancourt is said to be a gentleman of refinement and intelligence, chivalric and high-toned. His purpose is supposed, at least by his own party, to be purely patriotic; and he is said to have declared his readiness either to peril his life in throwing off the shackles of his country, or to pay the penalty of his aspirations with his life.

We give this story as it comes to us, without vouching for its correctness.

MOVEMENTS OF PIERRE SOULE.

A Vera Cruz letter of the 21 instant says:

On the night of the 30th ult. Pierre Soulé arrived from Mexico, and I believe goes to Havana by the steamer which carries this letter. It is said that Maximilian has not granted him a single audience; and that, having failed in his diplomatic mission, he now reports that his journey was one of a purely private nature, and in regard to the Tehuantepec Railroad.

A Havana correspondent writes on the 10th:

The above news was brought by the English steamer Solent, which arrived here a few days ago, and among whose passengers for this port, from Vera Cruz, there is to be reckoned the well-known Confederate politician, Pierre Soulé, who is now sojourning in this city.

CONGRESS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS ON THE PERUVIAN—SPANISH QUESTION.

Our New York papers have fuller accounts of the South American Congress at Lima than heretofore given:

On the 14th ult. the Plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, the United States of Columbia and Venezuela, met at Lima, and opened the South American Congress by appointing the representative of Peru as the first President of the Congress. Some then many sittings have taken place, and the greatest harmony prevails. Among the many questions brought up, that relating to the difficulty with Spain was considered of the highest importance.

The news that reinforcements for Admiral Pinson were on the way from Spain, and are now near at hand, has roused the people thoroughly. They have urged the President (Pezet) to immediate action, "and given him every evidence that his present do nothing policy was anything but popular. Pezet still remains inactive, though he appears to realize his position and to dread the people. He, fearing an outbreak, has had guns placed at the entrance of the palace, and the guards strengthened.

On the evening of the 21st ult the Congress closed its conference by resolving unanimously that the Government of Peru

*First*: Proceed immediately to give the necessary instructions for the recovery of the Chincha Islands, and report to Congress within eight days.

*Second*: That the President of Peru shall have no power to make any treaty or have any terms with the cabinet of Madrid until the Islands have been given up by Spain or taken by the forces of the Republic.

On the day after these resolutions were passed. Pezet went down to Callao and ordered the fleet to proceed on a cruise for exercise.

On the night of the 26th ult., the Triumfo, the flagship of the Spanish squadron at the Chincones, was totally destroyed by fire at her anchorage. No particulars of the disaster have been received. This gives the Peruvian fleet an excellent opportunity to attack, and with the above resolutions leads us to anticipate stirring news from Callao.

THE REBEL MANIFESTO IN EUROPE.

The following is the joint note addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs by the agents of the rebels abroad, transmitting an official copy of the manifesto of the rebel "Congress:"

"PARIS, November 11, 1864.

"Sir: The undersigned Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, in pursuance of the instructions of their government, have the honor to present to your Excellency a copy of a manifesto issued by the Congress of said states, with the approval of the President, and of which the President was requested to cause copies to be transmitted to our Commissioners abroad, to the end that the same might be by them laid before foreign governments, they at the same time communicate a copy of the preamble and resolutions of Congress accompanying such manifesto. The dispositions, principles and purposes by which the Confederate States have been and are still animated are set forth in this paper with all the authority due to the solemn declarations of the legislative and executive branches of their government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all they asking is simply that non-interference with their internal peace and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which their common ancestry declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them repel aggressions upon them, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiations, they have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with their adversaries in a spirit of equity and manly frankness, and commit their cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of their adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven. The undersigned have the honor respectfully to invite the attention of the government of His Imperial Majesty to this frank and full exhibition of the attitude and purposes of the Confederate States, and will make, by remark, in addition, that since the issuing of that manifesto the war has continued to be waged by our enemies with even increased fecrocity, a more signal disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare, and more wanton violation of the obligations of constitutional law. The undersigned, having thus complied with the instructions of their government, beg to assure your Excellency of the distinguished consideration with which they have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servants.

"JOHN HERMITAGE,
"J. M. MASON,
"A. DUDLEY MANN."

**Late Mexican Items.**

*Vera Cruz*, Friday, Dec. 2.—The Emperor is in the City of Mexico, and great preparations are being made to celebrate with pomp the national feast of Guadalupe on the 9th, and in January Iniembe arrives to this City of the Free Cross. The roads between this city and Mexico are in an awful condition, and it is only the risk of life that the journey is made.

The Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Meglia, and suite, arrived on the 29 h ult., by the English mail packet Solent. The Emperor sent the Mass Comasier, M. Schertzulechner, to receive him. Salutes were fired by the vessels of war, the Castle, and the Bulwarks of Conception, and amid the ringing of bells, the Nuncio landed *incrid* on the 30th. After high mass, he was taken on an excursion to Medellin, was dined on his return and serenaded, and on the morning of the 1st, started on his journey to the capital.

By the same steamer came the Baron Westerstedt, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Sweden and Norway to Washington, but now on his way to Mexico on a special mission to recognize the new Emperor.

Count Thun, the Austrian Envoy, was also expected, but will arrive on the 27th.

Gen. Miramon, it seems, really was conspiring against "the new order of things," and sent by the French steamer to St. Nazaire. He is to go to Bremen to study artillery. Tole is nothing less than banishment. He left this country on the 16.h ult.

The health of this place is now good. The immigration is immense. There are no hotels never always crowded—and still a large proportion of the arrivals go to the interior.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. CANBY.

*New Orleans*, December 9—On the 25.h ult., I reported that movements co-operative with General Sherman's operations would be made from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications with Mobile. The expedition sent from Vicksburg, consisting of about 2,000 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, under command of E. D. Osband, 2d Colored Cavalry, returned on the 4th inst., having met with success. Leaving on an airy exceeded dark move on Jackson, on the 26th ult., the expedition started for the Big Black Bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which was reached on the 27th, and after a stubborn resistance destroyed it. This cuts Hood's army off from the large quantities of supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Mississippi; makes that railroad, which was his main reliance, unavailable to him for months to come.

Besides this important bridge, the following property was completely destroyed: thirty miles of track, including culverts, the wagon bridge over the Big Black; Vaughn, Pickett's and Goodman stations, with all the railroad depots and buildings; 2600 bales of cotton, two locomotives, four cars, four stages, twenty barrels of salt, and 16,000 bagrels of stores at Vaughn's station. The expedition was considerably harrassed on its return by large bodies of the enemy, but suffered no material loss, and brought back more recruits than its entire loss in effective men. Major J. B. Cook, commanding the Third Brigade of colored cavalry, distinguished himself and regiment, especially by the gallantry by which the force guarding Big Black bridge were driven from behind their strong stockades on the opposite side of the river. Our men had to charge across the bridge, dismounted, with nothing but railroad ties for a path, in the face of a sharp fire.

E. R. CANBY,
Major General.

**Richmond Congressional.**

*Richmond*, Dec. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, introduced the following:—

A bill to establish the flag of the Confederate States. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the flag of the Confederate States of America shall be as follows:—The width two thirds of its length, with the union (now used) as the battle flag to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width of the field below it; to have the ground red and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the union to be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

Mr. Semmes said the naval officers objected to the present flag—that in a calm it *looked like a flag of truce*.

The bill was referred to the Naval Committee.

POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. Henry's joint resolutions, defining the position of the Confederate States, and declaring the determination of the Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence, was reported favorably from the committee on Foreign Relations, with a verbal amendment, and was taken up.

Mr. Henry said he preferred the original language of the resolutions; if he recollected aright, it was the language of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Semmes said that was the objection to it. Mr. Henry said that was no objection, the Declaration of Independence was a very good document.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia (from his seat)—A very good paper.

The amendment was concurred in and the resolutions passed.

CAPTAIN SEMMES CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI.

A telegraph from Morganza, December 25th, to the *Evening* says:

General Ullman has just received information that the pirate Semmes succeeded in crossing the Mississippi River, in the vicinity of Tunica Bend, on the night of the 24th, en route for Richmond. The gunboat at that point was advised by General Ullman on the 21 h that Semmes would make the attempt that night at that place, but he succeeded in eluding their vigilance, and is probably far on his road to the rebel capital by this time.

A New York paper of the 16.h says: Gen Sherman's youngest child, six months old, died last week at South Bend, Indiana, at the residence of Speaker Colfax. The Generals eldest children are pupils in the Catholic College in the vicinity of that town.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Throwing Darkness*.—Jules Barocoucus made two affidavits before Recorder Wolfley, one charging Sam and Isabella Sparlow with stealing a watch and property from his premises, on the morning of the 7th inst. The other affidavit was against Susan Sparlow and Eliza Robinson, charged as accessories and receivers of stolen property. All the accused were sent before the First District Court for trial.

*Held to Answer*.—Sergeant Ingram, of the Pacanier Station, held Mr P. Brandley to be a suspicious character, and had a shadow for two days to keep watch. Mrs. Griffin says she has a practical demonstration of the character of the individual who dishonestly deprived her of a silver watch. The case was sent before the First District Court. Bail $3000.

*Provost Court—Judge Lieber*.—Jno. Gallagher, a soldier brought up yesterday on a charge of profit and battery on a woman, a neighbor, when drunk. The man was sent under guard to his regiment.

Jno. Gallagher, was charged with having furnished liquor to the soldier, her husband. The case was continued.

The case of C D Sjard, charged with having violated military orders, in not leaving proper seed cane, etc., and not giving the rations and pay to his laborers as prescribed. The case was continued, prosecutor not appearing. The defence claims that there is nothing in the case. The case was continued for further hearing.

*Died When Dancing*.—Mich. Hans Lauer, a young man 20 years of age went to christmas festival and although under the treatment of Dr. Meyer for disease of the heart required to try a waltz in company with others who had assembled for the purpose of amusement.

After a few turns he sank into the arms of one of his friends and after a few expirations died without a struggle. The Coroner held an inquest and examined the apothecary and the relations of deceased, with the testimony of the physician who had treated the deceased. The verdict of the jury was, that deceased died from disease of the heart.

Jno Dayat Page, a native of France, 45 years of age died yesterday at No 45 Dumaine street, of the disease of the heart.

**The Legislature.**

TUESDAY, December 27, 1864.

The *Senate* having yesterday adjourned till Wednesday, there was no session of that body to-day.

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

There being no quorum, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Our latest dates from New York, by mail and through the N. O. Post Office, are to the 17th inst. inclusive.

CHRISTMAS NOT DEAD.—It is hard to kill Christmas. We mean the secular Christmas, for it is not for us here to speak of the deep and solemn import of Christmas as a religious anniversary. We speak of Christmas as the very bright and welcome symbol, the periodical culmination of all innocent mirth and gladness, of all domestic felicities and endearments, of all the affections and joys, the tender memories and soothing hopes that shelter beneath the roof tree and cluster around the hearth.

It is hard to kill Christmas while childhood and youth are immortal. Manhood may decline age may wither, but those keep fresh and glowing to the last. So clouds and shadows come and go, while the sunshine and the sweet skies remain forever.

Up to Saturday last, it must be confessed, the prospect of a "Merry Christmas" was not perfectly dazzling. In fact it might have been reasonably apprehended that the wagon of Santa Claus had been hopelessly stalled, or blockaded, or "confiscated." But as Saturday waxed the tinkling of its bells were audible in the purple distance, and as the soft twilight fell, its burnished wheels shone through the haze and mist in all their immemorial splendor, and with a merry facility and assurance which seemed to proclaim that while time should last nothing on or under the earth could stop their revolutions.

At all events, after this, it may no doubt be safely assumed that nothing human can stop Santa Claus on his annual round, which may be looked for with as much certainty as the next year's recurrence of the holiday performance of Dot at the Varieties theatre.

As the Saint's airy steeds flashed through their gory path—rosiest among the bazaars of Canal street and its principal confluents—thousands of hearts, and hands, and purses expanded under an irresistible gift-giving inspiration. Mobile, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge were soon rushing to and, fro ambitious to act as aids in the distribution of the inexhaustible wagon load of Christmas bounties.

It was obvious that Christmas was still living, that a store of happiness, fresh, pure, unflavored with a dream of sin, awaited the child-world, and that weary humanity might draw from thence some solace for the past and new strength and hope for the future.

It is hard to kill Christmas, let us hope that there is not less vitality in New Year, which is the sister of Christmas and endowed with a beauty and a gladness of her own.

True, the best Christmas of all would be that which should illustrate the mission of Him who came as the Prince of Peace; the best New Year of all that which can dawn only in the heart, so full of sunshine, and fadeless bloom, and ungulfly gladness that it could never grow old.

But, failing of this, let every one, childless of a larger as well as smaller growth, make the most of the holiday season while it last; for here in the murky air we breathe, pleasures, even innocent delights, are like birds of passage; they must be taken on the wing, or soon they will be out of reach and out of sight forever. It is the sense of smaller wisdom to use opportunity as not abusing it.

A posthumous work by Eugene Sue is about to appear in the Paris *Presse*, under the charming title of "The Daughters of Onis." The *Presse* says the author had thrown all his vigor into the production, and predicts for it a great success.

Messrs Bielock & Co., 130 Canal street, have for sale in convenient form a document in constant request in commercial circles—"Regulations and Executive and Official Orders Governing the Purchase of Products in Insurrectionary States."

**Entertainments for the North.**

[From this morning's Era.]

*New York*, Dec. 21.—The morning papers have nothing from Sherman.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH.

*New York*, Dec 21.—The steamer Fulton has arrived.

Savannah was still in the hands of the rebels. A surrender had not been demanded up to the time the Fulton sailed.

The Palmetto *Herald* says that only one fight of any moment occurred on Sherman's march, which resulted in the triumph of Wheeler's command.

All the railroads leading out of Savannah are cut, and the city is securely invested.

ARREST OF RAIDERS, ETC.

*New York*, Dec. 21.—More arrests of raiders have been made and are now being examined here.

A special messenger from Washington arrived here with dispatches from Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK MARKETS OF 21st.

*New York*, Dec. 21.—The following is the market report for to-day. Cotton quiet at 1 23 to 1 24. Flour quiet. Pork firmer at 10 to 41. Corn dull at 1 91 for Western. Gold opened at 2 25 and closed at 2 23½.

**Comments of Western Republican Papers on the Recent Military Mesasure in Tennessee and Georgia.**

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec 20.]

No one can fail to discover from the accounts of our battles, that the rebels are growing weaker and weaker as the war progresses. The falling off is not so much in point of numbers, as in the quality of material, of which their armies are composed. The fact is that the rebels are sorely in need of good fighting man. The deficiency is one which every hour is growing more pressing and more manifest. All accounts represent the armies of the Confederacy as fighting with courage, often with desperation. They fearlessly expose themselves in perilous charges, they stand firmly under murderous fires from musketry and cannon, but when the carning stock of battle comes, and the great columns are hurled together to test their mettle and their strength, it is now generally the case that the Southern men are broken and scattered by their Northern adversaries.

The secret of all this, doubtless, lies in the composition of the two armies. The Northern force is made up of middle-aged, well developed and hardy men, while the Southern force is composed in good part of old men and boys, ranging all the way from sixteen to sixty years. The result is only what might have been expected, when strength is brought in collision with weakness—the latter must go down.

The condition of the rebel Confederacy is clearly becoming an analogue to that of the French army in Mexico, under the first Napoleon's reign. For years no army in Europe could cope with the soldiers of France, unless enjoying a very great numerical advantage. But in the course of time the French failed to exhibit this superiority—They still fought heroically and sometimes gloriously, but they ceased to be successful. The reason was, that France became depleted of her men fit for army duty, and had to rely upon old men and boys, who lacked the ability to make soldiers.

The Confederacy has already reached the point to which France was reduced in the declining struggle under the Bonapartist policy. The only difference is that the process of exhaustion has been so much more rapidly in the Confederacy. In the matter it is easy to appreciate the vast advantage of the North over the South. With the accession which immigration will give, it will place in its hands a total increase of her population, the North is able to maintain her armies without physical reduction, while discipline and experience constantly add to their efficiency. The result is that while the armies of the South grow weaker those of the North grow stronger. It is easy to tell to what conclusion the tendency of things must lead.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 20.]

We to-day publish the story, when General Sherman starts from Atlanta—"sure and fairly won"—for the Atlantic, that his army, severing its communications with the Ohio, and marching to the Ocean, supposed to be a single column, was the proof and the result of our victorious campaigns in the West, that Sherman's army was the contribution of the West to the East for the conclusion of the war. Subsequent events have shown the accuracy of this expression. And it further appears, since Hood's fearlessly invasion of Tennessee has received the retribution it invited, that while the rebels have but one grand army left upon which they can rely, we have three.

That Savannah will fall before Sherman is certain. There is no external force to relieve the garrison, which is divided by the march to the eastern bank of the Savannah River, and not yet through, or over, or around Foster's lines, or they will be subjected long before Sherman can, with as great ease as he has made his pleasure excursion through the richest part of Georgia, march from Atlanta to Augusta, and march through South Carolina, when Charleston will drop into his hands like a rotten ripe pear.

And so he can continue in Lee's rear, destroying the roads and supplies and cutting off from him the lands and people that have sustained him. There is absolutely no limit to the damage that Sherman may do the rebel States, and Lee can do nothing to check him, as his hands are tied at Richmond. Therefore it is reasonable to conclude that we have gained a position, and have in hand forces, such that we may calculately upon reaching the end of the war within a limited period—that is to say, we will overcome and disperse all the hostile armies—if doubt there will be a disturbed state of affairs in some of the insurrectionary districts for years to come, but the interest of all in the South who have sought to do the work, will be, when the heavy fighting is over to restore order.

Our transportation is practically unlimited.—We have the steamships and steamboats and railroads, to concentrate armies as we please and if it were necessary, to secure the defeat of Lee, that Sherman and Thomas each could reinforce Grant with thirty thousand men of the victorious veterans of the Armies of the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, and the Ohio, it would be done in two or three weeks.

The destruction of the only military organization that remains to the enemy is a task that we are fully competent to perform.

In the late battles before Nashville we have realized upon our advantage in having set the commander at naught, and drive him out of Mississippi. The same troops that repulsed Dick Taylor on Red River, after the defeat of Banks, that fought Price and Marmaduke after the defeat of Steele; and that appeared in Missouri to beat back the invasion of Price, were among the heroes who stormed Hood's intrenchments before Nashville.

If the rebels had not exhausted all the possibilities of conscription of their white population, we should not, now, fear them. We do fear they have done this already, and nothing less than this would have kept them on their feet for two years past. Will they are shaved? Let them try it. The negroes know their desperate situation as well as we do.

**The Davis Revolution Taken Up and Slapped.**

HOUSE—*Washington*, Dec. 19.—Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered the resolution reported by him on Thursday, and which the House then laid on the table, to the effect that Congress has not right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, and that it is the duty of the Executive Department to respect that voice, &c.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to. Ayes, 73; nays, 65.

The House adopted the first branch of the resolution, as given above, by a vote of 115 to 5.

The second branch was then read, which is as follows:

"And the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress, sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounced it, and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic for diplomatic explanation, with any foreign power."

A vote to lay it on the table was disagreed to by a majority of five. It was then adopted by a vote of 89 against 58.

COUNTERFEIT 50 CENT NOTES.—In the course of an investigation before Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, a few days since one of the officers employed in the office of the U. S. assistant treasurer was examined as to the number of counterfeit fifty-cent notes which reached them in the packages of currency sent there to be exchanged for treasury notes. He stated that in one package of $10,000 received from a banking institution, there were 90 counterfeits, all of the denomination of 50 cents. That was not the largest number in proportion to the amount he had known, but he was not able to give the precise number of any other package. The counterfeits of the fractional currency are the more readily sold he said, by the head of Washington. In the genuine notes it is distinctly brought out, and the features are plain, while the counterfeits are blurred, and in some are very indistinct.

The funeral of a son of the Marians Pradeau, Juarez, took place in New York on Saturday.

**The Fenian Brotherhood.**

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

A meeting of the leading members of the Fenian Brotherhood was recently held at Chicago, at which measures for accomplishing the purposes of the organization were the subject of grave deliberation. The plans they have had in view for years past are approaching perfection, and, in the opinion of these gentlemen, the time for striking a decisive blow for Irish independence is near at hand? A national convention is called to meet in Cincinnati, Jan. 17th, 1865, to which all the circles have been invited to send delegates, and it is estimated that 1,000 will be attendance. The call for this convention manifests that the will be the last general convention to be held in this country—that before the assembly exists for another convention the flag of liberty will be rekindled upon the altars of Ireland, and Irishmen from all parts of the world returning to right their centuries of wrong. In this there is much significance, and more in the fact that each circle in the United States has been strongly urged to send with their delegates as much money as is possible, in order to make a fund of $1,000,000.

MARRIAGE OF PARIPI.—Quite a sensation was created in Halifax a short time since by the marriage of a lady of high position to Paripi, the champion of Niagara Falls, who, it will be recollected, attempted the daring feat of crossing the rapids, within twenty feet of the brink, on stilts, and, when half way across, was precipitated (by one of his stilts breaking) in the roaring waters. His extraordinary escape and the fortitude with which he had before been visited by any human being, must be still fresh in the memory of our readers. The lucky fellow is said to be married, no Cupar Cupsey, by birth, and one who studied the medical profession, though, from some strange fascination, he has adopted that of a rope walk or "Jack" as it is said to be exceedingly lucrative and highly accomplished, not to harass to a property worth at least $30,000.

**Maximilian Annexing Honduras.**

*New York*, December 20.—Maximilian, by proclamation, makes aggression on the British colony at Honduras. He declares the peninsula of Yucatan with the entire territory of the colony of Honduras and its bays and islands incorporated with his Empire from the 1st of October last. England's treaty claims to Honduras seem to be entirely ignored.

A rich joke on General Butler is current in army circles. It seems that the regular officers have little faith in the Dutch Gap canal, and at a recent court martial in the Army of the James a soldier was sentenced to two years hard labor on the said canal. The report adds that General Butler was dismissed, and dissolved the court immediately upon hearing of the finding and sentence of the court.

A LITTLE STORY ABOUT MR. LINCOLN.—I find it impossible for me to keep from the reading public the following "little story" about Mr. Lincoln. I was a gentleman a few days ago who had just come from the West, and had just seen Mr. Lincoln for the first time in nearly five years. "The last time I saw him, my informant said, "was in Chicago in the year of grace 1860. I met him coming out of one of the court-rooms, accompanied by his son, then about twelve years old. He had a letter in his hand—had as he shook hands with me he laughed and said 'I have just got a letter from my wife. She is up this way, and she told me to tell him to keep an eye to me now that I am in the civilized country, and to be sure and make me put on a clean shirt every day! I never saw Mr. Lincoln in a better humor than on that day. He looked twenty years younger and was fifty per cent. heavier than he is now."—*Wash. Cor Cin Com.*

BRECKINRIDGE'S DESTINATION.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says it may not be important to state that the ultimate destination of Gen Breckinridge's army is Charleston. He will go to Goldsby, south of Milton Head, which place he will make a base of supplies. Any movements towards Savannah are mere feints—no considerable portion of his army will go to or in the direction of that place, and we are hourly expecting to hear of his safe arrival at Hilton Head.

**A Western Medical Republican View of the St. Albans Case.**

[From the Chicago Tribune, December 24.]

The decision of the Canadian authorities releasing the St. Albans raiders, and thereby giving them full warrant to repeat their depredations upon our citizens living on or near the border, is a fact of the gravest import. Want of jurisdiction arising from some defect in the law, is not the ground on which they are discharging the banditti. The cheers which followed the decision of the Court would indicate that this technical defect in law was the unfortunate circumstance instead of lamentable lacking for which the guilty party may be held responsible.

It makes no difference with the American people what defect existing in the Canadian or Imperial criminal statute-book, may have defeated the ends of justice, and enabled the perpetrators of that dreadful crime. We have not to deal with the judges or their text books. We have to deal with fiends in human form, who are murderers. They killed and robbed our citizens, and then fled to Canada. We have a treaty with Great Britain for the mutual delivery and mutual escape of the territory of either power shall, on demand, be delivered up in pursuance of that treaty the other day, we delivered up Mullen, a alleged railway murderer. We have a right to demand that the St. Albanesquiders be delivered up, and if it be not so, we have the right to use the means at our command, and the power, to take them, and we are in favor of exercising the power.

We are not engaged in a war of great magnitude. Instructed by the difficulties that already surround us, we would of a-sure avoid any other war so long as we can do it consistent with national safety and honor. But when it becomes apparent that we have no legal remedy against such bandits as the St. Albans raiders, we must either confess that we are no longer a nation, or we must fight. We are not ready to fight annexation to the British Crown for the purpose of securing immunity from piracy on our northern border.

We desire to speak calmly of the case before us, and we say with due deliberation that when the refusal of the Canadian Government shall be received, it will be the duty of our Government to march a sufficient body of troops to Montreal, Quebec, or any other place where the St. Albans pilloagers may have taken refuge, to take them at and hand them over to a Vermont jury, to be dealt with according to law. If they shall have fled meanwhile, we would fain least show by the act our purpose to maintain the rights of our citizens against our among nations, and assert the rights which we have acquired by solemn treaty based upon the common law of mankind. In case of resistance, we would apply force to overcome it.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

SEE OFFICE
TUESDAY EVENING, December 27, 1864.

The market has continued extremely dull to-day in every department of trade. There is no movement to notice in Sugar and Molasses, as little in Western Produce and nothing in our leading staple. In the Stock market there is nothing to notify, but at figures the reverse of holders, who have been compelled in their protestations to consequence of the rally reported in the New York market. They were also influenced by the tone of the Eastern papers in correspondence with it appears to satisfy pate that whatever the advance in Liverpool it will be followed by such an improvement on this side as will prevent exports, the said supply exceeded by any probable contingency being made in the Northern states. The attention of the city trade is directed to Special Order No. 14; which it requires the military approval on permits not exceeding two bales of Baling Cotton, and the transportation, family and other supplies for a military post and for the purchase of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Lafourche, Terrebonne, Assumption and St. Mary's, within the State.

**Cotton Statistics.**

JEFFERSON CITY, December 27, 1864.

[illegible]

**Sugar Statistics.**

[illegible]

**Rice Statistics.**

[illegible]

**Molasses Statistics.**

[illegible]

**Freights.**

[illegible]

**Exchange.**

[illegible]

**Specie.**

[illegible]

**Stocks.**

[illegible]

**Bonds.**

[illegible]

**Bank Stocks.**

[illegible]

**Insurance Stocks.**

[illegible]

**Railroad Stocks.**

[illegible]

**Miscellaneous Stocks.**

[illegible]

**Bonds.**

[illegible]

**Sales at Auction.**

[illegible]

**Mississippi Bonds.**

[illegible]

**Mississippi Bonds.**

[illegible]

**Mississippi Bonds