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Daily Paper, [illegible]
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In all cases payment must be made in advance.
In writing before [illegible]
Any person making up a club of [illegible] shall receive a copy [illegible]
Any person sending [illegible] shall be entitled to the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Leaumont, Blache & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, 1 lot of ground in the Third District and four slaves, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. C. Duncan.

By A. Fernandez, at 11 o'clock, in Customhouse street, between Burgundy and Dauphine, half of the world Coffee House.

The sale of goods lately from the store of Messrs. Chas. C. Gaines & Co. will be continued this day, at 12 o'clock, by H. M. Hardy, successor to Gaines & Hardy.

WEATHER AND TRADE.

National [illegible] are the [illegible]. The physiognomy of our Republican [illegible] with his bold, bluff visage and [illegible] of mingled self-importance and good nature, is not to be mistaken. The Frenchman has a [illegible] peculiar to his nation, and highly expressive of vivacility, politeness, refined wit and [illegible] of temperament. The grave and [illegible] Spaniard and phlegmatic Dutchman carry the impress of their nature on their faces and in their demeanor. Even so is it with our vessels. The Yankee, cannot, if he would, disguise his peculiarities. Greed and covetousness are potent in every wrinkle of the visage, shrewd and cunning hold in his eyes; cruelty and revenge are visible in the sinister lines around his mouth. Fix on him one long, lingering look, and you have not only his individual portrait, but that of his entire race eternally imprinted on the memory. Nor can the Yankee, with all his power of dissimulation, and it is enormous, ever permanently conceal his unlovely qualities. They are apparent to the skilled physiognomist, and are sure to display themselves in the moment of impulse and passion, irrespective of the man, or of it has been in the war. The shrewdest statesmen in the tribe who had striven successfully for years to persuade the South that they were its truest and most [illegible] friends, became frenzied and [illegible] soon as they perceived that Yankee property would be imperiled by the permanent disruption of the Union. The secret hypocrisies, the tender blandishments, the [illegible] assurances of fraternal love, the [illegible] of a desire to administer imperial justice to the South—all vanished in an hour, and were replaced by burning and bitter hatred, by an implacable lust of revenge, and by a willingness to inflict even the direst cruelty on the South, simply for seeking to maintain their independence. Nobody can forget the astounding contrast between the language and apparent sentiments of such Northern specimens as FILLMORE, CRITTENDEN, BUTLER, DICKENSON, and a host of others, two years ago, and their present not through any [illegible] at the first war blast after the fall of Sumter.

Another Yankee characteristic is a propensity to falsehood. These people seem to love a lie. Their perverted sense of moral responsibility is never in the slightest degree shocked at the utter and premeditated violation of truth. Conscience is a monitor whose they unlearn by practice, though in their cooling moments they speak of its influence and power as if they were its constant companions. In this respect the difference between them and the Southerners is obvious to the most superficial observer. It is well remarked by the Richmond Dispatch, that in the candid and honest acknowledged the Southern journalists have acknowledged the extent of the disaster on Sunday, and in that outside overrated it, presents a significant contrast to the continual falsehoods with which the North has endeavored to conceal every defeat, and even claimed every defeat as a victory. With the single exception of Manassas, to have their overthrow was an overwhelming and as near the centre of intelligence that it could not be contradicted, they have not confessed one single disaster which they did not deny at the time, and never admitted their discomfiture till the truth forced its way to the public. Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Belmont, Carnifex Ferry, Gauley River, Cheat Mountain, Oak Hill, Shiloh, Lexington, Springfield, Mill Creek—each and all were unanimously claimed as Northern victories, and each and all in the end they were compelled to acknowledge were disastrous defeats. Why is it, asks our contemporary, that this unfortunate system of deception is exhibited by the North, while the South admits the truth boldly, however disagreeable it may be. It results simply from a radical difference in the character of the two people. The one is ally, secretive, and has little veneration for truth; the other is open and above board, and more addicted to the dictates of truthfulness than the path of duplicity. Which character is worthiest of success? Which will be most likely to win the approval of Heaven, and the respect of mankind?

It may be stated in connection with this propensity of the Yankees to indulge in falsehood, that they derive in the end no benefit whatever from it. Their power have so systematically and frequently violated the truth in all the accounts given of engagements with the Confederates, and have been so uniformly compelled to contradict themselves, that they have totally lost the respect and confidence of their friends. It is a common observation at the North, as we learn from intelligent and impartial parties who have recently returned thence, that nobody believes the lying newspapers, but each depends on telegraph have they fallen. It has been said that Falsehood will travel a thousand miles, while Truth is putting on its boots. The author of the adage should have added that the latter is certain in the long run to outrun the other. What a pity that the Yankees remain incurable to this fact! But the leopard cannot change his spots, and the Yankee is hopelessly and fundamentally given over to deception, gasconade and unchangeable self-conceit, and so we presume he will remain while the race continues to cumber the earth.

The New York Herald of the 31st of January says that the London Times commenting with great bitterness the Northern threats against the investments made by Englishmen there, if that Government should interfere with the blockade of the Confederate ports.

It confesses itself thoroughly disgusted by this threat of wholesale robbery, as it chooses to term it. It denounces it in unmeasured language as shameful and republican. " " It follows its hands in holy terror at the reckless want of principle thereby our press and people display, and it tells us that there is a settled and general feeling of aversion even among those who have no happiness not to be found of property here.

The Herald thinks that "the shoe pinches," and says the fear of losing the nine hundred millions of investments will keep England neutral.

The Herald's leading editorial is upon the violation of the blockade by England and France, and its inevitable consequences." It states that "the English press, which, in the expressions of bitter hostility towards this country, professes to represent the British Government, does not appear to be satisfied with the prospective surrender of Mason, Mason and Slidell, but has begun to discuss the propriety of breaking the blockade of the Southern coast within the next four months. The language of the most influential of the London journals, is the known mouthpiece of a majority of the Queen's Ministers, under it evident that it is the day of the United States Government to be prepared for such a contingency. It says that Prussia is largely instigating Great Britain to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to break the blockade." The Herald goes on to tell of the terrible war which the United States will wage against these countries if they dare to take any such step, but such threats, in the light of the late abject surrender, will only create a smile.

In the Washington Senate on the 30th, a resolution for the expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana, being under consideration, Senator Davis, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of it. He said that any man who was opposed to the doctrine of coercion was unfit to be a Senator. The vote was not reached.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR.—Mr. Dubuy, Collector of State Taxes for the Third District, gives notice that he is now prepared to receive taxes and licenses on property.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due Mr. T. L. De LaHaye for a copy of his latest composition. It is an improvisation on the favorite melody "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still," and exhibits, like all the pieces from the distinguished author, a brilliant fancy, with a minute knowledge of the resources of the instrument. To the pupils Mr. LaHaye is the composer is to commend popularity to any composition.

MILITARY CLOTHING.—It will be seen by an advertisement of Mr. T. B. Payne, No. 79 Canal street, that he has on hand a large number of military coats and military materials for a supply of drawed regiments. Also, a splendid assortment of fine clothing and furnishing goods.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,302.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

From Augusta.

Augusta, February 4.—A private letter from Savannah says: "Henry Benge was found in the Savannah River, South Carolina, on Monday morning, which lasted over four hours. It was supposed to be an engagement with the enemy's gunboats.

Intelligence from Savannah say a Confederate officer at the lower city stated that the battalion below the city had attacked and destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats.

From the U. States, via Richmond.

Richmond, February 4.—Commissioner Fish and Amos (Freedom) are at Fortress Monroe, on route for the South, but they will not be allowed to come South to carry out their saying objects.

Mr. Dubuisson, a French subject, and a resident of Wilmington, N. C., and Mr. Dury, of Savannah, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday last.

Mr. Debuisson was arrested last summer and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, was released through the demand of the French Minister, but he refused to return to Wilmington. He then obtained a passport to go to Europe, and Seward endorsed on it: "Not to be admitted. Mr. Debuisson is not to enter into any of the insurrectionary States."

He went to Paris, had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and also with Seward's endorsement. The Emperor said he should be allowed to return to his place of business.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs then prepared the minister's passport for the French Minister at Washington, and Mr. Debuisson returned to Washington, applied to Mr. Seward for a passport to Wilmington, but Seward refused. The next day the French Minister called on Seward and showed his papers, when Seward instantly granted the passport.

Mr. Debuisson has applied to the Federal Congress for damages.

A dispatch from a reliable source says 15 slaves and 300 persons will be released from Fort Wilson, near Bay Bonton for Fortress Monroe on the 24 inst. The merchant seamen will also be released.

The report that a release from Pamlico Sound is to the effect that there is no foot there.

From Charleston.

Charleston, February 4.—The *Mercury* of this morning says the firing heard yesterday was at Red Bluff; the enemy destroyed some houses in that neighborhood, but there was nobody hurt.

From Norfolk.

Norfolk, February 4.—The Picayune Butler fleet at Old Point went to sea this afternoon bound. It is presumed here that this fleet is to co-operate either with the Burnside fleet or the fleet of the Carolina and Georgia coast.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The subjoined eloquent and well-deserved tribute to our own Beauregard is taken from the editorial columns of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

We announced some days ago that General Beauregard had been transferred from his position on the Potomac to the command of the forces at Columbus. We cannot witness his departure from the scene of his arduous and admiration and gratitude which is felt towards him by the people of Virginia, military and civil, and of all the whole South within her limits. The confidence in his ability, his skill, his courage, by the successful repulse of Fort Sumter, has been only increased and intensified by his subsequent services on the banks of the Potomac. He has shown himself worthy of the honors, nay, and there were many who said that, although he had served with marked distinction in the Mexican war, his services at Charleston were too narrow a foundation upon which to build up the reputation of a great man. All acknowledge now, however, that the brilliant power of this young man has been more than surpassed by his martial glory. For nearly a year General Beauregard has been tried in the presence, and under the close inspection of the assembled hosts in Virginia, and the enemy at Washington, had of an unusual world. It is needless to say that he has come out of the furnace like pure gold, and now stands by common consent one of the few military men whom America has ever produced. His very name has become a tower of strength as well as glory to our cause, and is held by the enemy in a degree of the boldness to which they have scarcely allies to conceal. The battle of Manassas will long remain an immortal burial about his head. The brilliant qualities of the soldier are only equaled by the modesty and modesty of the man. There is a "daily beauty in his life" which is so charming to those who know him most intimately as is the splendor of his military character to the world at large.

As a gentleman of the highest tone of honor, and the most rigid and exemplary virtues, he would command respect even if he had not distinguished himself as a soldier. It is needless to say that he is the idol of the soldiery, to whom his amiable qualities have united him with hooks of steel, and that they would follow him to the death, not only from confidence in his ability, but from devotion to his person. The correspondent of the London Times, in sketching the appearance of Beauregard, spoke of the stern gravity of his demeanor, which, in his likeness, represents almost to sternness. It is the face indicating what we most like and respect among our kind. This trait of character among our race, a single-minded, earnest man. A patriot and an honest man indeed, a man without guile, who loves the Southern cause from the bottom of his heart, and who because he gives him distinction or power, is the noble Christian gentleman and Christian hero. He is willing to serve in any place, and under any body; so that he can do the cause in which he desires to win that honors, position, and life itself.

These words but feebly express what the people of Virginia think of the proposed and honored General, who, for nine months, has guarded their frontier, illustrated their soil with the glorious deeds of patriotism, valor, and virtue, and who takes with him to his new field of action their best wishes and prayers to Heaven for his preservation and happiness. Wherever the fortune may be his future lot, will always have a home in every Virginia heart, and among the household gods of every Virginian home will have a place only second to that of George Washington.

Interesting from Missouri.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday has the following:

Col. Boyce, a gallant gentleman, bearer of dispatches to the Confederate Government at Richmond, arrived in this city yesterday.

By the same arrival we are gratified to learn that Gen. Price, Generals Van Dorn, with eight hundred men, had, in three encounters, met the enemy and obtained signal success in each. Although encountering superior forces, they pushed on and regained Northern liberty severely, and captured the town of Boonville.

The army of Gen. Price is said to be rapidly increasing in numbers, and is well armed, equipped, and full of patriotic hope.

A few days ago Col. Freeman, who is well styled the Swamp Fox of Price's army, stole a march upon a large force of Federals stationed at Rolla. He had under his command but one hundred and twenty men, all told, yet the enterprise was inviting, and the constant activity of the adjoining commander could not forego the opportunity. He found the enemy closely intrenched in the best manner of the war, and with his comparatively small band glossed in the windows of the rooms where they were quietly sleeping. Bands went the glass! as the intrepid mountaineer shot through the panes, and many who dreamed of a morrow dent a longer sleep than had been bargained for. In a few minutes, not least every man bit his heart, and the consternation may be imagined.

There was no time to stay. The command of Swamp Fox Freeman retired without loss, to engage in some bolder and fortunate adventure.

The Yankees Abandon Manassas and Surrender to the Confederates.

We find the following item in the North *Day Book* of the 27th ult. It looks very doubtful:

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS.

The rumor so freely circulated here yesterday we find gains evidence in well informed circles as to the Federal garrison at Hatteras having been forced to abandon their position, that the late gale had so over-whelmed and for security, where they delivered themselves up to the Confederate authorities as prisoners of war.

The fact and substance of this rumor is, that the first part of the late gale was so severe on the Federals that it was with the utmost difficulty they could manage to keep themselves safe on shore. They thought they could so manage as they could, and after the apparent subsidence of the storm they picked up heart and congratulated themselves on a almost miraculous escape. But [illegible] and their congratulations turned sadness when the storm set in with renewed fury, and this time the tide rose some feet or eight inches higher, taking them generally up to their waist. Finding their ammunition and provisions submerged and ruined, and the gale so furious as to prevent assistance from the main land, they succeeded in fastening together a quantity of lumber, and lighters, &c., making three large rafts, on which the whole of them embarked by the midland, which they pushed off from shore, leaving only a few of them being lost overboard, in the effort. They succeeded, it is said, to by willing to meet any fate the world in order to escape the slow torture and misery they underwent when in Hatteras. They are reported to have surrendered to Gen. Gatlin.

We give this as a rumor, and because it appears probable.

TEXAS ITEMS.—The Galveston *Journal*, of the 16th gives an account of a young man named McGill being brutally murdered in Galveston, Texas, by a Mr. Bean and his son, on the 10th inst. The murderers were bailed, and the prisoners were bailed, and the prisoners were bailed, and the prisoners