THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1865.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange improved property.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gala performance, the ladies' entertainment, the children's delight, the matinee, will be given to-day at 12 o'clock. La Belle Annie, master Charles Fish, Billy Pastor, the clown, Mrs Marshall, Madame Julie Zanfretta, Miss Josie Lehman, Mlle Rosita, and all the pantomimic, gymnastic, equestrian, comic, Ethiopian talent, engaged, and variety features of the trio of shows, will be produced. On Monday, the New Orleans favorites, Morgan Shappee and Whitney, will make their first appearance.

THE SIXTH STORY.—The spirited and brilliant, though irregular, paper and extravagant compound of spicy cable, romance, comic sketches and humorous hits, which has lately decided a success at the St. Charles this week, will be produced to-day, at a matinee, at 12 M., for the accommodation of ladies and children and all who are unable to attend at night. It will also be repeated in the evening.

MIRIAM'S CRIME.—The leading feature of the bill at the Varieties Theatre to-night will be a play by this name. It is a drama of a moral and domestic character, seasoned duly with a dash of the sensational element, and said to possess many points of interest. Miss Henrietta Irving, who appeared very effectively in it on one of the New York stages, will personate its heroine along with Mr. Hill, who will represent the first male character.

RENEWED EXCHANGE.—We are now in receipt, by mail of the of our ancient Georgia exchanges, with which our intercourse was suspended, for sufficient reasons, from early in 1862 to late in 1864. It is the Savannah *Republican* which comes to us with its old familiar face unchanged, the same Dutch color, as when it disappeared from our exchange the three years ago. The present conductors, however, propose to soon bleach its complexion and dress it in a new suit direct from New York. Among the amenities that help to relieve the heavier features of the times are the social tokens reciprocally given by the press, in various sections and localities, of a sense of fellowship which will not let "old acquaintance be forgot or days O' Lang Syne," while several signs that less dominion interest in hopes and possessions garnered up in the future.

NEW YORK STRANGER.—The Morning Star and the Creole were advertised to leave New York for this city on the 21st P. M., the first to come direct, the second via Havana. The Morning Star will be due in the river on Sunday, and the Creole hardly before Tuesday.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Express* says that measures are in operation to secure a Congressional representation from Georgia before the 4th of March next, Savannah being the centre from which the proceedings to this end will be initiated.

A naval salute was fired yesterday in honor of Admiral Lee, commanding the Gulf Mississippi squadron, who had arrived from above.

Col. B. G. Farrar has resumed the position of Post Commander, in the former occupancy of which, says the Natchez *Courier*, he won an enviable name for promptness, courtesy and fidelity. The same paper also testifies to the expertness and energetic qualities of his Post Patent, Lieut. D. L. Kinchman.

☞The *National Intelligencer* understands that the British Embassy at Washington is in receipt of advices from the Home Government that the insurrection in India is of considerable magnitude.

Press Pinchcumlure Parish.

A letter of the 25th from this parish says:

There are still many people prostrate with the small pox in this section of the country. The disorder partakes of a very malignant nature.

On Monday, the 16th inst., the District Court for this district met at Point Au-Fiche, but adjourned after a session of two or three days.

One hundred and twenty-four men are to be drafted in this parish.

Negroes scarce as they were that, this season, but few patches of land will be planted with this valuable root. Our farmers will turn their attention to the culture of melons, which constituted a very profitable crop last year. The water-melon is extensively cultivated in the upper part of this parish.

We are just now in great need of rain, dry weather, as it is time to plow up our fields.

At the rate the river is rising the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to watch pretty closely all our levees.

New York Tribune Rips Townsend Peace.

Commenting on the successive visits to Richmond of Gen. Singleton and the notes Beale, the N. Y. *Tribune*, Horace Greeley speaking through it, has taken the N. Y. *World* to task for publishing an unauthorized enrollment of conditions of peace to be proposed by those informal commissioners. Those conditions, as already given in this paper, are to this effect: Universal amnesty; the Union and the Constitution, with such accomplished changes as may have supervened during the war, the total extinction of slavery within a reasonable period—the last a concession precedent to all other terms. Quoting the last of the dispatch in which these alleged basis of negotiations is set forth, the *Tribune* says:

If the journals of the Loyal States will refrain, for a few days from such unruly forces as debase straddlers, they may be reasonably sure of a fresh supply of topics for legitimate comment. That the Rebels—as the *World* does—that Mr. Hunter is the bearer of propositions which they should not accept, and that he will insist on concessions which they cannot comply with—what is this but to belittle the spirit of Rebellion and insult or the perpetuation of Civil War?

In the same paper, an article from the pen of Mr. Greeley thus discards the doctrinal difficulties that may oppose negotiations:

The *Evening Post* strenuously objects to the recognition by our Government of rovers or commissioners from the Richmond conspiracy, as involving a virtual recognition of the States hold as Confederacy; but says:

"There is work, however, for Peace Commissioners. The Government cannot treat with emissaries of Davis or the Rebel chiefs, because they represent nobody but themselves. But it has a right to treat with the States; it may, with propriety, send agents to the Governor, the Legislature, or the People of any State, Supreme Congress shall be convened and Mr. Lincoln spoke. Commissioners, gentlemen of character and influence, to proceed to Savannah to converse with those known upon the state of the country, upon the folly of longer war, and upon the way in which Liberty can best be restored to peace and prosperity! That seems to me an effort worth making."

—How *The Post* fully considered its position! We apprehend that in respecting Joseph E. Brown as legitimately Governor of Georgia for various subsequences identical with those it seeks to avoid. For, if Brown is Governor of Georgia, is not William Smith Governor of Virginia? and if so, what is Francis H. Pierpont? And who is Governor of Tennessee?

It strikes us that we have progressed too far in solid fighting to care much for questions of etiquette. If the Confederate leaders quit wishing ours, then the Confederacy is a dead fact; if it isn't, then it isn't, and the unintended admission can make it so. If President Lincoln, being at City Point, should see fit to walk over into Richmond and there have a few informal two hours' talk with Jeff. Davis with a view to peace, he might come back unsuccessful and order Grant to go ahead; and the Confederacy would be no more acknowledged nor entitled to recognition than it was before. Cannon and bayonets have small regard for technicalities or subtleties; and the sword of Lee remains the sole pillar of the Southern Confederacy.

The lady's maid of a fashionable impoverished in London, whose style of dress far exceeds that of her mistress, having occasion to write an order to a perfumer, requested him to send a dozen bottles of "O Dick Alone."

A Rabbi Journal on Peace and Reconstruction.

The following article is published by the *Times*, as an extract from the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 3d January:

We invite attention to the editorial we reply to day from the New York *Herald*. It is quite full of political sagacity and correct appreciation of the state of feeling in the South. We do not attempts to dissolve the fact that the Confederate cause is at this moment passing through its most dangerous crisis. Large numbers of the people—perhaps, upon fair poll, the majority—are heartsick of the war, and willing to end it upon terms which would have been rejected as treasonable two years, or even one year ago. Even the class of slave holders, having the deepest pecuniary stake—the owners of the slaves—are unprecedented, are ready to make sacrifices, the bestowal of which a short time ago would not have been tolerated. We have not a doubt that the country, including the slave population, both white and black, would cheerfully accept the issue of independence on the basis of exclusion and quiet emancipation of the blacks. We may go further, and say that large numbers would be willing to give up all their cherished theories of independence, and exchange the destiny for naked power, upon terms from the victor. This is a great change, a wonderful revolution of public sentiment, paralleling in its way some of tremendous conflict. The New York *Herald*, therefore, gives the views of a section of the country which it advocates in a manner and that this is the hopes many of the people entertain from the Richmond conference. Government from there, for the present, is in danger of the Cabin of Welsh Wrongers. Mr. Lincoln and his party are to be in favor of all the true spirit and principles of which they wage the war, and on which they have engaged the sympathies and confidence of the people of the Northern people—not to the hurt of "The Union as it was," upon the basis of an acknowledgment of State sovereignty and the unlimited admission of the individual rights being by gones," and of the wars abolition, to seize the golden opportunity, and worthy of the award and name of the great statesman and patriot, we should not, under the cause of Southern independence at a standstill. In our present danger, but it is a danger fraught with peace and hope to the people engaged in this struggle for liberty. We never felt desperation and disaster could exist and succeed in the midst of a people so united in its unbending resolve to conquer or die—as ours may be pronounced to be, and the issues of independence will be of many years.

Mr. President Lincoln, who, by his position, has often been our friend at need, with his weak-side weakness by the opposition to the spirit with which he has assisted to assert by the dauntless resolution of the message of his officers, and the troops. Should he be assassinated, is going to open the door of success to his path, and with closing up the ranks of his friends, with a spirit of union of Southern Lords, and make despotic rule of the greater cowards. Mr. Lincoln will not have the door of the New York *Herald*—the will not at this propitious moment to retrieve what the North lostily fighting, and what is apparently battle for, and it is because Mr. Lincoln is weak and has for three years past, wasted the war upon false principles. He does not want or intend to have a restored Union, he will not turn States Rights respected nor the civil rights of Southern men reestablished. He intends, if he can, by brute force, to trample this people into a state of existence, appropriate their lands and goods, and replenish the land with Coolies of Africa and negroes from the North. He means to live the negroes as near to equality as circumstances will allow, and thereby to satisfy the political philosophers of the world, but not to dwell for the well being of the white race. The poor negro at last will be the poorest victim of the radical Federal policy. Under a despotism it matters the least for white Northern laborers against and hatred of the blacks and bought to assist in carrying the equality principles either social or political, the interior owner, except for, despised race will linger and at last die under the same system which so speedily swept the aborigines of America from existence.

The white-bodied men will find power in the Federal regime, and with it, even if not in power to contribute to the consummation of Yankee schemes for ambition beyond the Rio Grande. But the aged, the infirm, the women and children! God knows poetic will be no need for the hungry negro grave in which the Yankee philanthropy would consign the race. While treason, wickedness and cruel sacrifices of human lives already swept by the cruel hands of the blacks, Black Women and Children, most contented and happy in their present condition, to their pleasantest graves. Witness New Orleans testimony for this. No church in the world, when the temptations of interest are so great, would be more unfaithful to its trust, or more unfaithful to its duty, than the Church of Rome. The Pope cannot cure existing, and it is useless to attempt to do so. We must prefer our own idea of God rights to public future welfare of a people, sacred truth to our own and general security, for vanished dream as by the Democratic spirit of Jefferson Parliamentary. We must take care of ourselves, and trust the future to the Lord. We have no time to waste in the vain hope of the Union, the Constitution and protection which it had to offer under.

What it becomes the white race of the South to know how is, that there is no hope of such a condition peace for them as that impossible scheme on which the despondent are building. Lincoln, and his Cabinet, and the Congress, during months to come, if the tides of the political flow you written or said one word against, or to find a reasonable hope, if we deserved such a situation, even on the basis of complete submission that we could get it. We admit that at the present moment a moderate willingness to submit to Lincoln's self-styled reconstruction would be a relief to the people. But Lincoln has not offered it. There is no such basis for the restoration of peace and prosperity which Lincoln and Seward will accept. Their terms are unconditional submission, and the entire destruction of the institutions of the South. Such terms are not to be accepted by a people who have fought as we have fought, and suffered as we have suffered. Such terms are not to be accepted by a people who have fought as we have fought, and suffered as we have suffered. Such terms are not to be accepted by a people who have fought as we have fought, and suffered as we have suffered.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Court—*Judge Labeo.*—Dr. Pantel is charged with having violated military orders in refusing liquor to soldiers, keeping a gambling house and open in keeping open his house for public amusement on Sunday before last, music and allowing gambling to be carried on. Two enlisted soldiers testified that they had liquor in the saloon of medical, No. 3 Front Levee, and he refused them on that Sunday to play poker, whereby they lost $194. The case was continued.

Wm. Bagal was convicted of having stolen a cape from a government stable, valued at $2 to $3. He was fined $25 or one month imprisonment.

Dan Vesto and Mary Okard and liquor, for illegal possession, stolen from the Barracks Hospital. The case was continued due they may find the vendor.

First District Court.—*Judge Hunton.*—Ellen Bowen, tried on a charge of larceny, was found guilty. Lucy Miller had the same fate. Other cases were continued.

Coroner's Inquest.—Catherine Baker had been accidentally killed and burned to death in the Charity Hospital. She and her husband were both addicted to the bottle and in one of their drunken fits set fire to the bed clothes.

Daniel Sullivan died in consequence of a fall from a scaffold on Saturday.

W. H. Brown, confined on the charge of treason, was released on $5,000 bail.

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Peter Quinn, charged with the murder of Patrick Burke, was released on bail in the sum of $2,000.

Wm. Brown, charged with the murder of Thos. Hamilton, was released on bail in the sum of $2,000