THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1863.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,588.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1863.

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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at Picayune Pier, Second District, salmon, smoked tongues and cider; at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 93 Camp street, butter, beef, lard, &c.

By R. E. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at 59 Magazine street, groceries, provisions and liquors.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, sundries; at 11½ o'clock, at the Picayune Pier, salt; at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, lager beer; at 12 o'clock, on the Levee, Third District, opposite Post 39 spruce lumber planks.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the Trémé Market, a coffee and chocolate stand.

By William Seyer, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's and Auctioneers' Exchange, ten lots of ground.

Mr. Rodriguez, a passenger by the steamship Columbia, will please accept our thanks for a copy of a late paper.

We have received a copy of the *Thibodaux Sentinel* of the 10th instant, which contains nothing of interest.

STEAMER COLUMBIA.—The steamer Columbia will leave for New York and Havana on Sunday, 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.—We find the following movement of steamers reported in the Northern papers. The steamer Melville was advertised to leave on the 6th instant, she had been detained to take the United States mails, and she was to touch at Fort Royal on the way. The steamers Trade Wind, Roanoke and Geo. Washington were advertised for the 10th, and the Parkersburgh was up for the 13, but she has evidently been detained, and may have left between the 6th and 10th.

The United States mail steamship Bio-Bio, Captain Drew, left her wharf last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Miss T. C. Taylor, N. Kershet, Lieut. Thos. H. Motts, S. Prince, W. C. Day, lady, sister and servant, A. Polasky, H. V. Arellanoet, H. F. Kaupe, B. Selman, Jonas Bodenheim, Ed. J. Orlando, capt. and 18 in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA—Miss Phelps, S. M. Suro, J. B. de Orube, lady and two daughters, Madame Marina, two children and three servants, Mrs. A. L. Phelps, three children and 1 servant, Mrs. De Hart and son, Mrs. Roland, E. Pierce, brother and nurse, Herman Burdach, L. Kanter, B. A. Buckland, C. Foley, M. Sendiel, C. Fassery, Madame Socorro Hernandez and two children, S. P. Bakewell, and 15 in the steerage.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The sprightly comedy "Ladies' Battle" was again played at the Varieties last night, and met the same success which attended its first performance. We have already given a hasty sketch of the character of this piece, which is well known to the habitués of our French play houses as *La Bataille de Dames*. The production of this piece at the Varieties has proved quite a success, and we may look for its performance more than once before the close of the season.

To-night "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "Sweethearts and Wives" and "A Kiss in the Dark" are on the programme.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—After from the performance to-night at the Academy, the noon performance is peculiarly interesting to all the little folks, as it is for their benefit that it is chiefly gotten up, and the performances of the little men, Com. Foote and Col. Small, are well calculated to attract admiring crowds.

NEWMAN & MURPHY.—The new firm, No. 19 Camp street, has succeeded that of Benoist & Shaw. Messrs. Newman & Murphy are thorough business men, and deserve the continuation of the patronage bestowed on the former house.

By reference to a advertisement in our columns, it will be seen that the old house of Pinckard, Steele & Co., corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, is now stored with meats, provisions, corn, flour, potatoes, mackerel, apples, and all such goods, and that its former reputation for low prices is to be sustained.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, lager beer at 11 o'clock, salt at 11½ o'clock, and spruce lumber planks at 12 o'clock, M. See auction advertisements.

Attention is called to the advertisement of G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, in which he says he will sell at 12 o'clock to-day, at the head of the Old Basin, the schooners Pierre Cousin and Polar Star. Also, a lot of old iron and boiler iron. Terms cash in Treasury notes.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day as follows: At 12 o'clock, at 93 Camp street, lard, butter, hams, beef, whisky, and other groceries; at 10½ o'clock, at Picayune Tier, Second District, onions, apples, turnips and cider; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, fine furniture and other goods. See advertisements.

The *Delta* published yesterday, in its morning edition, the following intelligence:

Important Intelligence—The Alabama—290—in the Gulf—United States Gunboat Hatteras Sunk by Her.

The following letter, conveying intelligence of the highest moment, reached us last night. It would seem that a vessel, supposed to be the Alabama (290) has been off Galveston, and on Sunday had an encounter with the United States gunboat Hatteras, and sunk her. It will be observed that our own correspondent doubts that the relief vessel in question was the 290. He thinks it was a vessel from Mobile. Here is the letter:

Off Galveston, Texas, January 13, 1863

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta:

Of the first Galveston disaster you know all. The rebels occupy the city with a strong force of 5000 or 7000 men. The city is well fortified with batteries all round.

On Sunday evening a strange sail appeared off the harbor. The gunboat Hatteras went in chase about seven o'clock. A heavy fire was soon after heard, and the sloops of war Brooklyn and the gunboat Sciota started in pursuit. The firing ceased before these vessels reached the spot—some twenty miles from Galveston. At daylight next day Capt. Lowry, of the Sciota, picked up a boat containing an officer and five men, belonging to the Hatteras. They reported that at seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, the Hatteras ranged up alongside of a steamer, which looked like the Alabama; she was hailed by Capt. Blake, and replied that "I am Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Spitfire." Captain Blake said: "Heave to—I will send a boat on board of you." A boat was lowered—the one spoken of as having been picked up. Just as this boat shoved off, the strange steamer opened a furious fire on the Hatteras. Both vessels then engaged in fierce combat—running ahead of the boat, but soon after—say about twenty minutes—the officer in the boat saw the Hatteras stop, evidently crippled; then there was loud cheering on board the rebel steamer. The Brooklyn and Sciota cruised all night, and next morning found the wreck of the Hatteras, sunk in nine fathoms of water. Some of her boats were picked up, which contained arms and bloody clothes. But the victor had disappeared. The Hatteras was a purchased iron vessel, sister to the steamer St. Mary. She was unfit for a man of war—having no powers of endurance. Her battery consisted of three small rifled guns, and four short 32 pounders. The rebel had heavy guns—68 pounders, by the sound. Opinions differ as to who she was. Some think she was from Mobile, and not the 290.

The rams and fortifications at Galveston are formidable.

From Berwick's Bay—Death of Lieut. Com. Buchanan—Capture of Thirty Rebels—Reported Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Cotton, and Death of her Commander.

We received yesterday the following dispatch from Berwick's Bay, by which it will be seen that our navy has lost another efficient officer:

Berwick's Bay, January 15, 1863

Editors Delta: I have just learned the particulars of a affair of some importance, which took place yesterday. Early in the day Com. Buchanan went up the Tèche with the Calhoun, until he came to the obstructions placed in the channel by the rebels. At this point, unluckily, the gunboat got aground. Com. Buchanan, however, it is said, went forward some distance, and was shot through the head from one of the rifle pits near. A man named Whitehurt, also belonging to the Calhoun, was killed at the same time. Col. Thomas, of the Eighth Vermont, hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pits, which resulted in the capture of thirty rebels and the dispersion of the rest. I have been told that six rebels were killed. I learn on good authority that the Captain of the rebel gunboat Cotton was killed, and it is also reported that the boat is captured. I shall send you further particulars as soon as I can.

AUCHAFALAYA.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom:

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(L. S.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Battle of Murfreesboro'.

Official Report of General Rosecrans.

Headquarters Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, In Front of Murfreesboro, Jan 3, via Nashville, Jan 4.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, Gen McCook by Nolansville Pike; Gen. Thomas from its encampment on Franklin's Pike via Wilson Pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro' Pike.

Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolansville and occupied the place.

Gen Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen Thomas reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolansville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, who found that Gen. Hardee had retreated toward Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which no' only held its own but advanced until this afternoon's event, which comp lled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst. the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stones river to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed and three hundred and seventy-five wounded, but they were finally repulsed by General Negley's division and the left wing of General Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The 31 was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

Camp near Murfreesboro', January 4.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until four o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock A. M.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stones river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our medical director estimates the wounded in hospital at 5500, and our dead at 1000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut.-Colonel Garesche, whose capacity and gallantry as adjutant had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose memory on the field of battle excited their admiration.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

The Battle of Murfreesboro'.

Among the various particulars published in the Northern papers upon the battle of Murfreesboro', we copy the following:

Nashville, Monday, January 5.—From persons arriving from the battle-field, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in their rifle-pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting in the centre. We drove the enemy across Stone's river. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania first carried the point.

On Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro'. The town is much injured by shells. General Sill's body was at the Court-house.

The rebels buried their own dead and our officers. There has been great loss of Confederate life.

We lose about 9000 killed and wounded, and 5000 prisoners.

The enemy retreated to Tullahoma.

Our forces are terribly shattered. Out of 136 colonels engaged, we lost 19 killed.

Nashville, January 5.—Wounded officers who arrived from the front say that Murfreesboro' is certainly evacuated.

The rebels retire to Tullahoma.

Gen Stanley is pursuing the rebel rear guard.

Gen. Sill's body is in charge of the enemy.

The enemy attacked us on Saturday night, and get whipped and driven back.

A portion of Gen. Negley's division crossed the river first.

We lost ten thousand killed and wounded and four thousand prisoners. The rebel loss is large.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent:

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at 7 P. M., posted strongly in the rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning the rebels commenced to retreat. At noon Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro', and captured prisoners, guns and stores. The Federals on Sunday, in force, occupied Murfreesboro'. The enemy has gone to Tullahoma.

The mail from Louisville arrived to-night.

About 5400 of our wounded are in Murfreesboro'. No rebels or guerrillas are on the road.

Cheatham was reported killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro'. The enemy is whipped, but gone.

Gen. McCown (rebel) is certainly killed.

The Cumberland river has risen four and a half feet since last night.

Other sources say the Federals are driving the rebels towards Tullahoma.

A letter from Barboursville, Ky., says that Col. Carter did not attack or capture Knoxville, but, going eastward, cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lessening the chances of the rebels augmenting their western forces from Richmond, which it is supposed they are attempting to do.

Battle Field, Stone River, January 5.—It rained hard all this day, and both armies suspended hostilities, save skirmishing. This evening we battered down a rebel house, which concealed sharp-shooters, and, after short firing, drove the enemy out of a cover from which they had damaged us. Unless the enemy attacks, Sunday will perhaps be quiet.

Up to date, our killed and wounded, including skirmishing, amounts to nearly five thousand. An unusual proportion of the wounds are severe. The number of killed is about one fifth of the wounded.

The Murfreesboro' *Rebel Banner* of yesterday admits a rebel loss of 1000 in Wednesday's battle. They have lost at least 2000 since. Prisoners state that Gens. Hardee and Hanson were killed.

Battle Field, Stone River, January 5.—On Sunday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the Third Ohio and Eighth Eighth India charged and carried a rebel breastwork, capturing fifty prisoners and killing many rebels, with slight loss.

During the night the enemy evacuated, and are supposed to be retreating to Fayetteville.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about 6000. The enemy claim that they captured 4000 prisoners. Their loss is fully as great. Our loss of field officers—valuable ones—is distressing. The rivers are all rising rapidly. Gen Willich is a prisoner.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Louisville, January 4.—There are three feet of water on the Cumberland shoals, and the river is rising.

Everything is going on well in front.

Gen Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro'. He has captured the rebel trains, and is driving the enemy. Gen Rosecrans is unhurt. His assistant Adjutant General, McDowell, is wounded in the arm.

The *Journal's* dispatches say that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm. The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro'. Our advantages are decided. Gen. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces and routed on Sunday. Our skirmishers decoyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter.

Capt. McCulloch, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry (Union), says the rebel Gen. Withers was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. Eye-witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh. Gen Rosecrans and his soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Col Daniel McCook engaged Wheeler's cavalry six miles from Nashville, routing him completely. All is highly cheerful.

Prisoners say that Gen Kirby Smith was in the fight. Rebel canteens were filled with whisky and gunpowder.

The Murfreesboro' *Rebel* of the 23 says the Federals fought gallantly, and admits of a loss of 5000.

The Federal prisoners are sent to Murfreesboro' as fast as taken. Capt. John Desha, of Kentucky, was wounded by a shell in the head. Adjutant Cord, of the same regiment, was shot by a cannon ball.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent at Nashville:

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans shelled Murfreesboro' this morning.

There was no reply. Our forces would occupy it at noon. The rebels undoubtedly left. Our forces, it is reported, are pursuing.

McCook attacked Wharton's cavalry near the asylum, six miles from Nashville, killing eight, which were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Federals were wounded.

Captain Pinney, of the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Hastings, of the Twenty fifth Illinois, and all the commissioned officers and sergeants of Companies G, L and K, are killed or disabled.

Col Scott, of the Nineteenth Illinois, is seriously wounded.

Capt. Austin, of Gen. Woodruff's staff, is taken prisoner.

Private dispatches say that the rebels in their retreat are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold of it.

The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo have appointed deputations to proceed to Washington to remonstrate against Gen. Grant's order expelling them from the territory occupied by the Federal forces.

It is reported that Frank Ward, of Anderson's troop, is killed.

The fight to-day is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana, some ten miles below Murfreesboro'.

The interruptions of the rebel cavalry between Nashville and Christiana makes it difficult to get news, but every thing thus far is favorable to the ultimate success of the Federal arms.

Louisville, January 5, 1863.—Murfreesboro' advices represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

The Fight at Vicksburg.

The Northern papers of the 6th publish a dispatch from General Grant, in which he says:

"From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* of the 31st says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg." This paper and others here have published advices obtained from the *Appeal* of the 9th inst, which on the contrary informed us that the Federal forces had withdrawn, after a severe engagement with Gen. Lee:

Johnson's Landing, Seventeen Miles up Yazoo River, Dec. 27, via Cairo Jan. 5, 1863.

The expedition reached this point yesterday, and the troops debarked last night under cover of the gunboats in safety, and marched inland to get in the rear of the enemy this morning.

A force has been occupied to-day building bridges to get to the position.

General Sherman has issued orders to move on to the bluffs commanding Vicksburg to-morrow at four A. M. There is every prospect of success.

The gunboats shelled the batteries at Haines's bluff to-day for an hour and a quarter, with indifferent success.

The enemy have seven batteries of heavy rifled guns on each of these bluffs.

The bulk of the army is reported to comprise fourteen thousand men.

The supporting floating batteries will drop out of the Yazoo river probably to-morrow, with the gunboats, and shell Vicksburg in front.

Admiral Farragut and Gen. Banks are hourly expected below. The enemy have news of their approach.

Cairo, January 4, 1863.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, just received, says the steamer Butler has arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left Monday evening.

Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Gen. Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defence, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered. This line was just two miles from Vicksburg. There was nothing between General Sherman and the city but a trestle work of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications, Gen Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport Railroad work, which was successfully accomplished.

Gen. Sherman was reinforced on Sunday night by 9000 men from Gen. Grant's army, by way of the river. The whole of the Federal force at Vicksburg is now 40,000.

At the latest accounts we had captured ten guns and 700 prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

Fight Near Lexington, Tenn.

We find in the New York *World* of the 6th the following dispatch upon a fight which occurred in the neighborhood of Lexington, Tennessee:

Cairo, January 4.—Gen. Sullivan, with a force of six thousand men, attacked Gen Forrest on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, lasting all day. A gunboat patrolled the river, which prevented the rebels from crossing. They fought desperately, but were finally routed and scattered with a loss of one thousand four hundred killed and wounded, and four hundred captured. We also took three hundred and fifty horses, nearly one thousand stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. Union loss eight hundred killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated. It is certain, however, that they were very heavy.

Important from East Tennessee.

THE RECAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE—A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN—ALL THE BRIDGES BURNED AND DESTROYED, &C.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1863.—A Nashville dispatch, received in this city, says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned.

Colonel Bruce has recaptured Clarksville, Tennessee, and taken a number of prisoners and eight thousand barrels of flour which he sends here.

The river is rapidly rising.

News from North Carolina—Governor Stanley Hung in Effigy.

Beaufort, N. C., December 26, 1862.—Gov. Stanley was hung in effigy last night in front of the market house in Beaufort.

Considerable excitement had been occasioned by political speeches made during the day, in view of the pending Congressional election.

It is needless to say that the scandalous outrage is almost universally condemned.

Military matters are quiet in this department.

The Wreck of the Monitor—Narrative of One of the Survivors.

Baltimore, January 5.—The *American* a special Fortress Monroe letter, dated January 4, says:

In conversation with several of the officers and crew of the Monitor, I gather the following narrative of the facts attending the loss of that noble little vessel and so many of her men.

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 29th of December, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, with the Passaic in tow of the steamer State of Georgia. We passed Cape Henry Monday afternoon at five o'clock, with a smooth sea and light wind. The Passaic was a little way ahead. The weather continued fine until five o'clock Tuesday evening, when it commenced to blow from the southwest, with a heavy sea running and making a clean sweep over all.

"At 9:30 Cape Hatteras bore N. N. W. distant 20 miles. The gale still increased. The vessel labored very heavily, the upper hull coming down upon every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Worthington pumps and bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free.

"At 10 o'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engine room that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start Adams's centrifugal pump capable of throwing three thousand gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under.

"In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine room that the water was again gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ash-pits, in a great measure stopping the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep on the wardroom floor.

"All hands were then set to work with every bucket at hand to bail. Water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces.

"At 6 o'clock signal was then flashed to call the attention of the Rhode Island to our condition. After much delay, consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from the Rhode Island and sent to our assistance. After several trials she succeeded in getting alongside of us.

"The Rhode Island at the same time, in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat badly and bringing her own counter very heavily down upon our side. For a time she could not move her engine. Getting on a center she finally started ahead, and the launch, smashed as it was, succeeded in conveying to the steamer thirty of the crew of the Monitor.

"After the departure of the launch, those remaining on board worked at the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously, the sea making a clear sweep over the top of the turret. The water at this juncture had succeeded in rising up to the great bars of the furnaces, and was gradually extinguishing the fires. The steam in the boilers consequently ran down, and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam.

"At this time three boats were discovered coming toward the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all hands off. The Monitor was now sinking. Every pump was stopped, and her deck was under water. Several, in coming off the turret, were swept by the waves to the leeward, and must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered them.

"The boats then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although entreated to come down and get into the boats several remained standing upon the turret, afraid of being swept from the deck, stupefied with fear. The boats succeeded in reaching the Rhode Island in safety, and all in them got on board.

"A picked crew with the gallant officer of the Rhode Island, Mr. Brown, then shoved off in the launch to return to the Monitor. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon the waves, was shut in by dense masses of black clouds.

"At a quarter to one o'clock in the morning the Monitor's light disappeared beneath the waves. The Rhode Island then started for the spot where the Monitor was seen to go down. Cotton signals were constantly kept burning. A strict lookout was kept upon all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat.

"At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with heavy hearts we ran around the spot as nearly as could be judged, where the Monitor had disappeared, until late in the afternoon. Several steamers and other vessels were spoken, to learn, if possible, the fate of the missing boat; but nothing could be heard.

"The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening on the Rhode Island. Nothing whatever was saved, except the apparel the officers and crew stood in. The conduct of both the officers and men of the Monitor on that night was beyond reproach. No sign of panic was visible. Each stood to his post, confident in his commander, and it was hard to prevail upon the men to get into the boats, each wishing to remain until the last."

Inauguration of Gov. Seymour.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Albany, January 1.—The inauguration of Governor Seymour took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol to-day, at eleven o'clock, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Many of the Seymour clubs and other Democratic organization from different parts of the State were represented, and a number of the leading representatives of the party were present.

The crowd filled the chamber and the rotunda of the Capitol, and covered the Park in front of the building. Among the delegated bodies in attendance was a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Union Association of New York city, consisting of Messrs. William E. Frost, M. L. Harris, William C. Rhodes, Benj Ras, Daniel Young, R. B. Bradford, J. D. Hunt, Gideon J. Tucker, and John McKeon. So large a gathering has not been witnessed at an inauguration of a Governor of this State for many years.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Seymour and Lieutenant-Governor Jones by Secretary of State Ballard, and when the requirements of the Constitution had been complied with, Gov. Morgan, who appeared at the speaker's desk in company with Gov. Seymour, spoke as follows:

EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Gov. Seymour—The oath you have just taken fulfills the requirements of the constitution and laws and again formally invests you with the high office of Governor of the State of New York. As such I now greet you, and tender to your administration all the support which a private citizen can give.

Confiding in your ability and patriotism, the people of this, your native State, had called you to the discharge of duties second only in importance to those of the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

A change of administration here has never taken place at a period so crowded with vital events as now. Fortunately, she duties are not new to you, and though of the gravest character, and of the most perplexing nature, yet in their conscientious discharge you will have the approbation of all good men. Herein will be your reward.

In closing an administration of four years' duration in the midst of a civil war, in which I have found it necessary to assume more than ordinary responsibilities, I should have felt a satisfaction in speaking in detail, especially in reference to military affairs, but as usage has not sanctioned this, the chiefs of the several staff departments have been directed to make full reports for use. To these I refer for specific information as to the part New York has borne in the war.

As, however, you will be scrupulously careful in relation to whatever concerns the honor or the interest of the State, I know it will be gratifying for you to be assured that its credit never stood higher, that its funded debt is rapidly diminishing, that its principal and interest have been promptly paid in coin, that its public funds are adequate for every proper demand on them, that the surplus revenues of the canals have increased from $400,000 in 1858 to $1,000,000 in 1862, and that taxation may be largely reduced the present year, and this when scarcely less than a quarter of a million of our people are voluntarily engaged in the military service of the country.

Of such a State and with such a record, we may well be proud. Would that I could speak this encouragingly of national affairs, but we may not anticipate immediate peace. Millions of people, aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passion, cannot at once return to reason, their resentment must have time to cool, and the delusion under which they act to be dissipated, but the day must surely come when the people of the South will again give us the same sovereignty, honor, the same laws, and flight under the same flag. At present we must see this war end, it cannot be sheathed until those in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and the laws have uniform sway.

At the conclusion of Governor Morgan's address, which was warmly applauded Governor Seymour spoke as follows:

Governor Seymour thanked Governor Morgan for the kind expression of his good wishes, and congratulated him on the close of his administration.

Governor Seymour then said:

I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it.

I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed.

These Constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct and for your protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring that it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty of the State.

The most strict jurisdiction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws "are faithfully executed, and so help me God they shall be."

He would not for a moment dwell on the present condition of our national affairs.

Our position, as a State, had been happily alluded to by my predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legislature.

While knowing that his position gave him little control over national affairs, he Seymour ventured to hope that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious and united, as it once was.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the City of Washington with dates to December 25—Discussion of the Pirate Alabama—The Mexican Question—Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 24th, via Queenstown the 25th ult, for New York, was boarded off Cape Race on the morning of January 4th.

It was rumored that the English Government had issued a threatening notice against the Alabama, but its credibility was questioned.

The political news is unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* again harps on the rumor of another attempt by the great powers to terminate the American strife.

It is semi-officially denied that Drouyn de L'Huys, at an official reception, had spoken to the foreign ministers as to the advisability of mediation.

The *Patrie* asserts that Mr. Lincoln, on the demand of Spain, cashiered the captain of the Montgomery, and promised the necessary indemnity to Spain.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says that the Government has issued orders that the Alabama be warned from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed the Government will at once take steps to destroy the Alabama.

The *Shipping Gazette* contradicts this. It is sure the Government will not consider itself justified in stopping the course of the Alabama.

The *Times* again editorially ridicules the idea of the British Government being held responsible for the acts of the Alabama.

The *Times* publishes a strong secessionist letter from Commander Maury. He is very bitter against "Lincoln's Government," and repudiates the idea of reunion. He says the South is well supplied with arms, and is determined as ever. He asserts that the customs receipts at Charleston in July were greater than those of the corresponding month for ten years.

Numerous journals attack the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Congress, and denounce its tenor. The *Times* says such correspondence can scarcely be required to maintain and perpetuate amicable relations. It takes pleasure in believing that the tone of the Government has not been faithful to the feelings of the American people.

The Mexican question has been debated in the Spanish Senate. Concha opposed the policy of Gen Prim, and avowed himself in favor of a monarchy, but not a Spanish prince for the throne. The remarks of Senor Collantes gave offense to the French Government. An explanation was demanded, and a satisfactory response made.

The French Legislature assembled on the 12th of January.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes of 65c.

The Greek Assembly had opened. It is said the Assembly will confirm Prince Alfred as king. The Count of Hundens had been spoken of for the throne.

Garibaldi had embarked for Caprera, but returned to Leghorn, owing to the storm.

The Italian Parliament had been prorogued.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, December 25.—Steamship City of Manchester, from New York, has arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

To-day being Christmas, no market report is received.

The political news is unimportant.

Mails by the Asia.

Among the items brought over by the Asia, which arrived at New York on the 4th from Liverpool, via Queenstown, on the 21st ult., we find the following advices:

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the prospects of peace in America under a spirit of compromise which it attributes to the Democratic party, says that Mr. Lincoln seems ready to adopt the Democratic platform and to coax back the South by his emancipation scheme. "How far," says the *Times*, "these blandishments will have any success with the Confederates we cannot tell. We do not believe they will prevail; we do not believe it will ever be possible to restore the Union; but whether the two incensed communities compose their difference or separate peaceably, the result will be gratifying to England, which has interfered in the quarrel in no way, except to urge on the North the impolicy and wickedness of a war of subjugation. In spite then of the menaces they direct against us, we can assure the Northern people that we wish them all success in any plan of conciliation. It is certainly strange that while querulously complaining of the want of sympathy for their cause which exists in England, their conversation, their speeches and their political writings are full of a rancor against us, which would make a more susceptible nation than our own ready to take the first opportunity of revenge. But we are so little affected by this never failing stream of detraction and menace that we can afford to congratulate the men on the better spirit which they seem to be now displaying towards their alienated brethren, and from the liberality which a part of the American public has shown in the subscriptions for the relief of Lancashire distress, we are willing to believe that a clearer perception of the honorable part which England has played during the war now prevails."

It is reported that another note by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on the necessity of a peaceable intervention, will be soon dispatched to the English and Russian Governments. The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says there is very little doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France inclines the Emperor to listen more attentively to Mr. Slidell, the Southern Commissioner, than he otherwise would.

MR. BRIGHT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Scholefield and Bright, members of Parliament for Birmingham, had been addressing their constituents, and the American question was of course their leading theme. Mr. Scholefield considered the secession of the Southern States an act of folly, but argued that the Southerners had a moral if not a legal right to judge for themselves in the matter. Amid much uproar and confusion he contended that the North was not sincere in its efforts against slavery, and would sacrifice slavery in order to maintain the Union, which was a slave power. He said the duty of England was for the Government to recognize the Southern States. Intervention meant war—mediation meant failure. He was for neither, but for recognition, as a question of policy and prudence, on the ground that the South had shown ability to maintain its independence, and that the North could not subdue it. The North could not be more hostile in forcing to England than it was now, Mr. Scholefield was brought to a premature conclusion owing to the uproar with which his American sentiments were received.

Mr. Bright then addressed the meeting, and after expatiating on future cotton prospects, and holding up India as the most