THE DAILY BEE
(FRANKLIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 78 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at M. Exchange Alley—Furniture.

Mr. Pierre Comanne, undertaker, has transferred his establishment and his stables to No. 122 Toulouse street, formerly occupied by Mr. Van Benthuysen. See his advertisement.

HOPE INSURANCE CO.—*Return premium of 20 per cent.*—In another place will be found the official announcement of a resolution adopted on the 14th inst., by the Directors of this institution, to the effect that hereafter 20 per cent on premiums will be returned, in cash, to parties who insure at its office.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—Attention is called to the notice elsewhere of the annual election of Directors of the above Company for the ensuing year, to be held at the company's office on the first Monday, the 21 of January next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EXPECTED STARS AT THE ST. CHARLES.—In addition to Mr. Couldock, the tragedian, announced shortly to appear, the St. Charles boards, we understand, will be visited about New Year, by the Misses Webb, Ada and Emma, comedy actresses represented to be much above the average order of talent and accomplishment, while to their professional advantages are to be added eminent charms and graces of person. The protean drama has been their forte and specialty, though they are not now confined to that line of acting, as we observe they have played recently in the West as Bob Brierly and Robt. Willoughby in the Ticket-of-Leave Man.

The young ladies are Creoles of New Orleans, and our population could only recognise their merits with pride and observe and promote their deserved success with satisfaction.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.—The remarkable attractions of this fine Circus have created a perfect furor among the people, and the immense canvas is densely packed at each exhibition. The company is a most excellent one Mr. James Robinson is the best rider who ever visited New Orleans, and we doubt very much if he ever had a superior anywhere. He seems as much at home upon his bare-backed steed as ordinary mortals are on *terra firma*. He accomplishes many wonderful feats, which we have never seen any other equestrians attempt and does everything with a precision, grace and ease really remarkable. He is a perfect model of physical perfection, and we can imagine nothing more exciting than his great feats of equestrianism on his powerful and fleet bare-backed steed.

Dan Castello is also a great favorite. He is full of whims and queer oddities as a clown, besides being a capital acrobat. He also introduces his finely trained horses at each exhibition, and puts them through a variety of interesting feats, showing their docility training and intelligence.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exhibition is the wonderful control exhibited by Crockett over his wild, live-lions, with whom he plays all sorts of pranks, and whom he feeds with raw meat from his naked hands, while in the cage with them.

Passengers per bark Tarsenie, from Bordeaux:

Mr. Jouhert and family, T Rieco and family, M Andreani and son, Mr. Clay and 3 sisters, Mr. Mallie and infant, Mrs. Schmelzel and son, Mrs. Medrick, Edward Moore, Paul Richard and 48 in steerage.

Additional via the River.

The arrival of the steamer Niagara yesterday brought us from Cairo packages of the latest Western papers, from which we gather additional news matter.

To Messrs. Stratton and Carroll, clerks of the Niagara, we return thanks for the prompt delivery of our lucciones and for other favors.

Congressional Proceedings of the 7th.

HOUSE.—*Washington*, Dec. 7.—Mr. Blair of Mo., had the House bill, yesterday, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill of the gentleman from Pa. (Mr. Stevens,) to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issue by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than they represent, was referred.

Mr. Ford, of Pa., moved to reconsider the motion of reference.

In twenty-four hours after this bill was introduced great mischief had been done, and every day and hour this bill remained where it was, and still greater mischief will result in raising the price of gold. It implicates irredeemable States of the Union and makes every man guilty of a misdemeanor, and every clause of it commits the House to an impossibility. Gold rose yesterday 12 per cent for no other reason than this extraordinary bill.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, did not agree with the gentleman that this bill sent up the price of gold. He rather thought the President has played the ball by his message.

Mr. Stevens, in reply to Mr. Blow said the action he proposed had been exercised by the most distinguished statesmen for several ages. There ought to be some check put to gambling, when gold was up to twice and a half its real value. The cause can be prevented, unless by legislation. It is just as much legislation. Legislation adopted during the great wars with Napoleon. He moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Stevens' motion was negatived by 51 against 68. The vote by which the bill was referred, was reconsidered, 61 to 41.

The question then recurring on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Stevens moved to postpone its consideration for ten days.

Mr. Blaine, of Me., moved to lay the bill on the table. This was carried by 73 against 52.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending Article one in the Constitution, that representatives in Congress shall be appointed among the several States, which may be included in the Union, according to their respective number of qualified electors, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners of war. The resolution lays over.

Mr. Ord offered a resolution, which lies over, calling, if compatible with the public interest, for copies of all communications, not heretofore published, in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

The House at 1.30 adjourned.

SENATE.—*Washington*, Dec. 7.—The President, pro tem., laid before the Senate a communication from Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, accompanied by the proceedings of the General Assembly of Louisiana, on the election of R. C. King and Chas. Smith, as Senators from that State.

Mr. Maude, presented a remonstrance unanimously signed by citizens of Louisiana on the subject of the election of Cutler and Smith, as Senators from that State.

Mr. Hemps presented the credentials of Charles Smith and R. C. King, as Senators elect from the State of Louisiana. He did not propose that these persons be now sworn as members of the body, but the Senate would be much better informed and qualified in relation to all the proceedings connected with their election after they had been carefully examined and reported upon by a committee of the body. He therefore proposed, when the committee are appointed, that the credentials of the gentlemen be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull understood the papers just submitted by Senator Hemps, were a copy of the proceedings of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and somewhat voluminous. As it was not proposed to take any action at this time, he moved that they be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade moved that all documents on the subject be printed.

Carried.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

MISSOURI AND OTHER CAPTURED.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Intelligence was received here this afternoon of the capture and destruction of the schooner Mary and the Lizzie Freeman last night, when anchoring off the mouth of Warwick river, in the vicinity of the stream about seven miles above Newport News, by a party of rebels purporting to be a portion of the army

FROM BRAZIL.

New York, Dec. 7.—Recent Brazilian papers contain copies of an order issued by Government, that all ports of the country be closed against the Westward for violation of the neutral laws of Bahia.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER VIXEN.

New York, Dec. 7.—A Fort Monroe letter of the 5th gives the particulars of the capture blockade runner Vixen by the gunboat Rhode-Island. She is a new steamer, on her first voyage, English built, of the time model, and equipped with two screw-steel engines. Previous to coming in contact with the Rhode Island she had been pursued by two steamers, and outran both of them.

During 150 chase the Vixen *ran* fourteen knots, but was gained upon by the Rhode Island, whose wheels turned so rapidly as to throw off the buckets and disable a boat. The Rhode Island towed her to Fort Monroe. The Vixen is a splendid specimen of naval architecture, 225 feet long, two smoke stacks and two masts, schooner rigged, has has a large crew, numbering 400 men. Her captain is an ex-officer of the English navy.

NEW YORK COMMENTS ON SECRETARY FESSENDEN'S REPORT.

New York, December 6.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is very lengthy, and has been received by telegraph this evening.—It might be represented on early synopsis made.

New York, December 7.—Secretary Chase will take his seat in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Post's money article says the continued decline which has attended Mr. Fessenden's administration since on the 5th July he assumed the duties of the Treasury, has induced the public to regard with fever, and to adopt with confidence any policy whatever he might engage.

The report presented yesterday to Congress gives some what to have disappointed expectation, for it is regarded as favoring further issues of currency without a compensatory stimulus to prices in stocks. In the precious metals and in the necessaries of life this conviction has produced a decided activity at the stock exchange this morning, with a rise in the price of gold, of produce, and of nearly all descriptions of taxes stocks.

HAIL BY SPECIAL STEAMER FROM NEW YORK FOR GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

New York, December 7.—The steamer Fulton, specially detailed, will leave this port to-morrow with a heavy mail for General Sherman's army. She goes under sealed order, as the exact point of Sherman's arrival on the coast has not yet been divulged.

ANOTHER CANADA-RENEE RAID PANIC IN DETROIT.

Detroit, December 7.—Information of a most positive character that a raid upon this city is being organized by rebel refugees in Canada has been received by the civil and military authorities here.

Colonel Hill, military commander, in a note to Mayor Barker, published this morning, recommends that immediate measures be taken to organize and arm a regiment of militia for local protection.

A large number of special policemen have been enrolled, and active measures are otherwise being taken to protect the city.

FRENCH COLONIZATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST

New York, Dec. 7.—The Panama *Herald* says information was lately received that Dr. Gwien has obtained from Maximilian, through the influence of Emperor Napoleon, a commission as Governor General of Sonora, with authority to induce emigration to settle the country.

The *Herald* thinks this is a preliminary step to establish a French colony on the Pacific coast.

Financial and Commercial—Advance in Gold on the 7th and its Causes.

New York, December 7.—The gold market was excited and strong. The absence in Mr. Fessenden's report of any indications of a limitation of the currency, and his recommendations of another gold bill, have strengthened the price, and after opening at 238¾ the price rose steadily until at noon the quotation was 243¾, subsequently falling to 241¼.

The steamer Washington, from Havre, took from this port to-day $100,000 in specie, and the Ana, from Boston, $25,000.

New York, December 7.—The stock market opened with a stronger speculative feeling than for several weeks past, but there is considerable baying to cover shorts, as well as for further rise. The change of tone is to some extent the result of the growing abundance of unemployed funds.

Fessenden's report has apparently strongly stimulates the speculative tendency.

The gold market opened steady at 239, finally took a start and rose to a higher figure than it has been for some time past. The market was quite animated and excited, with a large business. It declined about one per cent in the afternoon, but was steady at the decline.

The general market continues easy, with the following quotation at Gallagher's Evening Exchange: Gold, 239.

New York, Dec. 7—P. M.—Cotton—Firmer, with a fair business doing, at $1 28 to 1 29 for middling.

Flour—State and Western 10 to 15c better. Whisky—Irregular and unsettled at $1 92 to 1 93 for State and $1 92 to 1 94½ for Western, closing with sellers of Western at $1 93.

Groceries—Coffee firm but quiet. Sugar firm at 22c for Porto Rico; 18½ to 20½ for muscovado. Molasses steady, muscovado at 85c

Petroleum—Firm but quiet, at 60 to 50c for crude, 70 to 71c for refined in bond and 89 to 90 for do free.

Hops—Quiet and steady at 50 to 55c.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Tobacco—With increased activity, the market is higher, and sales are 34 hhds, including 2 stems at $1 50 to $3; 2 scraps at $2 20 each; 6 factory lugs at $8 70 to $9 90; 6 planters' do at $10 25 to $11 75; 4 common shipping leaf at $13 25 to $17; 10 medium do at $18 50 to $22; 2 good leaf at $23 25 to $29 25; 2 common manufacturing leaf at $24 75, and 1 good do at $36 25; also, 4 boxes at $7 50 to $25 50 per 100 lbs

Flour—Demand languid, and prices easy for buyers. Sales reported of 180 bbls low grade at $6 50 to $6 75; 50 do superfine at $7 25; 200 do at $7 50; 700 do single extra at $8 75 to $8 80, delivered; 50 do low double extra at $9 50, and 200 do choice country double extra at $10 25 per bbl.

Corn—The market was dull, and reported sales included 7,000 sacks new mixed and yellow, in lots, at $1 35 per bushel, and 645 do do private.

Oats—Buyers stood off, and the market was heavy. Sales 2000 sacks prime, in prime order, at 91c.

Hogs—The market was firmer yesterday afternoon and this morning, and the packers are buying all that come in suitable for packing at a rather better price. Among the sales were 150 head at 10¾c; 50 do at 10¾c; 2000 do, in lots, to one packer, at 10 to 11c gross, and 300 do at 11@c per lb net. The number killed to date is over 77,000 head.

Whisky—Market firm but quiet, and sale reported of 50 bbls at $1 91½ per gallon. Other small lots selling at $1 90 to 1 91.

Hay—Market firm, and sales of 240 bales prime timothy, loose-pressed, at $32 to 32 50, and 242 do, tight-pressed, at $33 per ton.

White Beans—Sales of 4 bbls common at $1 80 per bushel.

Potatoes and Onions—Market dull, and no sales on 'change.

Poultry—Sales of dressed turkeys at 22c per pound, old chickens at $5 per dozen, mixed lots of old and young at $4 50 per dozen.

Groceries—The market is very quiet. West India sugar is selling at 23c. New Orleans, from first hands, at 24 to 26c; prime Rio coffee, 50c per pound; molasses, $1 to 1 10 per gallon; rice, in bags, at 10½c per pound.

Beef Cattle—Market firm and prices stiff. Sales yesterday at the Broadway Yards and today at the Bellevue Yards ranged from 3 to 5c gross.

Sheep—A medium lot of 140 head was sold this morning at the Bellevue Yards at $4 75 per head.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7, P. M.—Flour unchanged, sales of superfine at $7.

Whisky—Opened dull, but closed firmer at $1.38—holders asking $1 39.

Provisions—The pork is a better demand at $1 30 to 1 37. Bulk meats dull. Green hams sold at 15½c; shoulders at 12½. Lard in good demand at 12½c, but not to be had below 12½.

Hogs—Opened dull, but closed firmer, 20@30 averages at $14, 200@300 averages at $14 50. Receipts 9,000 head.

A Richmond Paper on Sherman's Destination and Jeff. Davis's Military Policy.

(From the Richmond Whig)

From all we can see, either in the New York papers or our own, we are clearly of the opinion that Sherman is making, as fast he can move, for Beaufort, and that his ulterior design is to unite his force with that of Grant in the enterprise against this city. Whether our forces will be able to stop him or not depends upon so many contingencies that it is impossible to form an opinion upon the subject. That he will take either Savannah or Charleston, or Augusta, we do not fear in the least. If he be able to take even Macon it is more than we believe. Nor do we think that he can do any permanent injury to our communications, or that his present object is to attempt it. We rather believe that he will strain every nerve to reach the seacoast at a point where he will not have to fight, and that point is Beaufort. Before reaching it he will cross the rivers flowing from Savannah to Charleston, and will, no doubt, destroy the connection as effectually as he can. But it can soon be restored, and, unless he be joined by Grant with his whole army, which he is not likely to do, it can be permanently held by our cavalry.

In the meantime, while we do not affect to be a judge of military, we cannot but regret the absence of Hood. When he cut off Sherman's communication above Atlanta we supposed he intended to fortify himself upon the railroad, and fight him when he came out to restore them. If he should choose a bolder game—the game he is now pursuing—we thought, of course, Hood was to follow in his rear and cut all communication in that direction, while all Georgia was to rise in his front. In that view of the case we could see nothing better for Sherman's army than absolute annihilation. But it seems that our calculations were all wrong. Hood plays no part in this interesting drama. His army has been sent entirely off, away across the Tennessee river, and at the last accounts were doing nothing, most vigorously. We do not know who planned the campaign, nor are we competent to pronounce judgment on military matters; but it does appear to us that the policy pursued in this case marvellously resembles that pursued in several others of not very ancient occurrence—which sent a portion of Bragg's forces to Vicksburg just before he was attacked by Rosecrans, and which dispatched Longstreet to Tennessee at the critical moment, when Grant had assembled all his forces, from all quarters, and was about to make his assault on Missionary Ridge.

It may be a policy strictly military, but it is very much in opposition to common sense, which tells us that—*caeteris paribus*—two men are stronger than one, and that if it be an object to defeat an enemy, it is certainly best to have as large a force as possible to do it with. Hood's men have been for weeks without an enemy before them. In that time they might have been at Macon, in Sherman's rear, and were they there Sherman's destruction would be inevitable. So at least it seems to us.

We, too, however, hope for the best, and, among other good things, that the President will say at home when the Southern armies meet with any more bad luck. Let the man who has to fight all the campaign plan it. Even Napoleon declined to make a general order his orders follow a plan he had sketched for him when he found he had one of his own. "Mine is the best," he said, "but it is better to let him follow his own." Let our generals follow their own plans. If they are not fit to be trusted they far they are not fit to command the armies.

The Threatened Exclusion of United States War Vessels from the Ports of the Great Powers.

"Monadnock," the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, in his letter of November 19, thus refers to the case of the Florida as it is viewed in Europe:

"Should the Federal Government adopt the notion of the Captain of the Wachusett, I cannot tell you what will be done, only what we threat-ened, which is, first, to forbid any Federal armed vessel entrance into any English or French ports. It is expected, of course, that all the other Powers will join in the same system of exclusion—to redress, in a word, the rights and privileges of neutrality, which they held have been violated. It is stated that the Emperor, talking there by the throat, has already equal instructions to his Minister at Washington to take very strong ground in the matter.—Brazil is a weak Power; but in this case the cause of Brazil is that of every Power, weak or strong; for if the port of Bahia may be violated to cut out a Confederate steamer, why not to do the same thing to an English or French one? The Englishman or not my so much by this case as they would have done if they had not committed master sets themselves, whenever it was convenient very much to do so. They cut out the Caroline at Schlosser during the Canadian rebellion in 1837, under very similar circumstances. They hanged Mr. Lawrence, and, if I recollect, Mr. Wood, who had cut out the Caroline, but he was not yet jaundiced now what they just-tified then, but we can see yet jaundiced now what they just-tified then, but we can see yet jaundiced now what they just-tified then, but we can see