The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at 12½ cents per week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of real estate which takes place this day, at 12 o'clock, A. M., in the Brandi Warehouse, on Julia-street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

More of the Yankee Programme.

We noticed yesterday the Yankee programme of a forward movement in various directions. There is little doubt that a gigantic effort is about being made to compass the overthrow of the South. Inscrutible boasters as they are, the inhabitants of Lincolndom know too well the absolute necessity of making a speedy and determined attempt at our subjugation to practice delay much longer. The people of the North have become restive, and the national treasury is fearly beggared. The swarm of contractors who have battened upon public plunder since the beginning of the war, would undoubtedly desire to witness a prolongation of inactivity *ad infinitum*. Any policy whatsoever which looks to a termination of hostilities is highly applaudable to the voracious tribe, from CAMERON down; yet their appetite must yield before the popular outcry which has become too fierce and ominous to be resisted. We may expect that the next month or two will be fruitful in events of unspeakable moment to both the North and South. We have already hailed, it would seem, on all sides, McCLELLAN is to begin that onward march for which he has had six months of preparation, and which is destined to proceed remorselessly, crushing the Confederates to atoms till it reaches the capital of Virginia. The New York *Herald* announces that in less than six weeks Richmond will be in the hands of the Federals, and none of us can presume to impugn the infallibility of that veracious journal.

This, however, is but a small part of the projected scheme of conquest. While McCLELLAN is to perform wonders in Virginia, BURNSIDE is to strike an overwhelming blow along the Southern coast, between Newbern or Charleston, or Savannah, or Mobile, or even perhaps New Orleans. Then one wing of the Kentucky army will ascend the Tennessee, beat down all opposition, march into the heart of the State, capture and occupy Nashville, and thence advance upon and seize Memphis. Meanwhile the other grand division, under BUELL, will descend the river, bombard Columbus, and drive the Confederates out of the place; proceed to Memphis, and uniting with the triumphant Yankee force at that place, the redoubtable host will continue its progress till it reaches the Crescent City. That once in the hands of the Yankees, and the war will be virtually at an end. All the heads of the hydra, Secession, will be cut off, and we shall be delighted, all of us, to re-enter the Union humble and submissive, upon such terms as the clemency of the president and the magnanimity and justice of the imperial ABRAHAM may deem proper to dictate. Such at least is Yankee expectation.

This magnificent programme might possibly be thwarted. It might happen that instead of McCLELLAN reaching Richmond in less than sixty days, the young NAPOLEON might be glad to take refuge with his decimated columns beneath the fortifications of Washington. Another Manassas is not an impossibility. As all events JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD are seriously willing to stand the hazard of the die. The Burnside expedition is reported to have run on like that of Port Royal, and the victors may be reduced to the necessity of occupying a barren strand, with the certainty of annihilation if they venture to abandon their base of war. The mighty expeditions through Tennessee and down the river will possibly encounter at every step of their progress certain barriers which they will find hard to overleap—such as batteries and gunboats and forts, and armies composed of heroic and devoted men. Our impression is that the deeper they penetrate into the bowels of the land, the smaller will be their chance of returning. As we know that the best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft agley, and as we have learned from constant experience that the Yankees are always on the point of winning enormous victories, but never achieve them, we are slightly reassured, and think it possible the South may survive the mighty shock. Even the portentous announcement of a simultaneous movement of 480,000 men against us does not cause our weapons to drop from our nerveless grasp, or paralyze our courage, or suspend our determination to confront the foe.

Still we would warn our friends against overweening confidence. There can be no earthly doubt of the stubbornness and formidable character of the effort now nerving the Yankee race to affect our subjection. We believe that if defeated at all points, it will be the final and fruitless attempt of a baffled foe, and that the war will not thenceforth be prosecuted with the vigor which distinguishes it now. But to drive back the enemy requires all our strength, our resources, our indomitable courage, and invincible resolve. It is no hobby task that awaits the soldiers of the Confederacy. It is a life and death struggle, and should be encountered as such. They have boasted that in sixty days we shall be rooted at all points. Let us not imitate their shallow guscomade, but prove to them by our acts that in sixty days they will have accomplished nothing.

OPERA HOUSE.—On Saturday evening next, the lyric Artists of our city will unite their strength for the purpose of representing Meyerbeer's *chef-d'œuvre* "Robert, the Devil." It is a bold undertaking, but with such talent as that of Messrs Gerard, Daviesne, DeBeam, &c., of Mesdames DeLatourserre and Zanetti, we are sure it will be successfully accomplished. Boxes may be obtained on applying to the office on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 9 A. M.

Hon. E. Salomon, of the Senate, has our thanks for interesting public documents.

COLLISION.—The steamers Magnolia and Judah Touro, both bound hence for Memphis, came in collision, in Diamond Bend, on last Saturday morning. The Judah Touro sank in a few minutes, and it is probable that the boat and cargo will be a total loss. We were unable to ascertain the amount of damage sustained by the Magnolia.

FROM COLUMBUS.—It was reported at Memphis that a force of the enemy, numbering fifteen hundred, landed at the mouth of Mayfield creek, on the Mississippi, whom they had command the erection of fortifications. In connection with this rumor, a rumor that three regiments had been sent out from Columbus to reenforce in that direction.

A recent letter from one of the Ohio regiments encamped near Green River, to a Cincinnati paper, says that the small pox and measles have been prevailing there to a considerable extent.

FORT HENRY AND THE YANKEES.—The Nashville *American and Union* of Saturday says:

Private dispatches received yesterday say that the enemy was landing in force below Fort Henry.

A dispatch this morning from Cumberland city states that heavy firing commenced there at 9 o'clock this morning, and ceased until 3 o'clock, which hour it again opened. It was supposed the Yankees had made an attack on Fort Henry, and that a fight was progressing.

When in January now nearly the thirteenth month, two MILLIONS a half for the army and navy, and one MILLION for the value which the labor of soldiers and sailors would create if applied to productive purposes, perchance to comfortable repasts, in all, we know paying FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS a DAY, not to mention suffering and loss of health and life, for the purpose of keeping the soldiers of fabled Falstaff, of the Union decimated by no deadly enemies. Is it not about time to put an end to the necessity for such an outlay?

The above we copy from the New York *Herald* of December 28th. It will be observed by notice to-day that the war is now costing the Yankee nation three millions of dollars a day. How much longer can it afford to carry it on at this rate?

The Federal vessels in the Potomac frequently exhibit their caravan by gaily bewindowed forecasts upon the river bosom. The Fredericksburg *News* facetiously calls this "sailing at anchor." Under this caption it has the following:

The Yankee boys opened fire for an hour on the Rebel Pickets on the other side of the river, and afterwards we visited their encampment. The shore way at Aquia Creek, being under military control, is narrow.

We learn that Colonel John Taylor's "Chesterton," was fired at a number of times, and the frightened Senator and Colonel scrambled to bed at night, in winter, and fleeced without clothing. Colonel T. was from home.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE FEDERAL MOVEMENT A FEINT.

No Fighting at Forts Donelson and Henry.

Nashville, January 20.—The Federal movement up the Tennessee river must have been a feint. They fired a few shells from their gunboats into the woods along the river below Fort Henry, but they did not come within range of our guns.

The latest intelligence reports no Federals near the forts.

The Federal gunboats came within three or four miles of Fort Donelson on Saturday, but retired after firing a few shots into the woods, doing no damage.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Nashville.

Movements of the Federals.

Nashville, January 20.—The Fort Henry correspondent of the *Union and American*, under date of yesterday morning, says three Federal gunboats came within three or four miles of the fort on Saturday, and fired twenty-two shots from behind an island three miles below the fort, all of which fell short more than a mile, and then retired. It has been since ascertained that they landed 2000 troops at the ferry twenty-two miles below the fort.

It is understood that between eight and ten thousand Federals are marching from Mayfield, either on Fort Henry or Paris, Tennessee.

Gen. Van Dorn passed through this city yesterday en route to Bowling Green, from whence it is understood he will proceed to the extreme western division of the army to take command.

The New Police Bill.

We present below the Police bill presented by Hon. J. Solomon, as it passed the Legislature:

AN ACT to organize the Police in the City of New Orleans, and to create a Board of Police therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, &c.*, That from and after the next election of Mayor of the city, shall be organized by an ordinance determining the number of officers of which it shall be composed, and the places and functions to be assigned to said officers respectively, as well as the salaries to be allowed to each, and the uniform that they shall wear; provided that the salary of each policeman shall not be less than seventy five dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Mayor shall appoint the said officers, with advice and consent of the Police Board hereinafter provided, and the officers thus appointed shall remain in office during good behavior.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said officers shall be selected from men who can read and write the English language, and in the Second and Third Districts, from such who can speak and write both English and French, and who shall give evidence that they are citizens of the Confederate States of America, and of the State of Louisiana, and have resided in the city upwards of ten years, and have paid the year preceding his election a city tax on real estate and shall vote at the last election for Mayor.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said Board shall constitute a tribunal before whom all charges against the police officers shall be brought, and have power to suspend from employment for a time, or to dismiss indefinitely from the police, such as shall be incapable of or guilty of any misconduct or neglect in office, and such officers as removed shall be incapable of holding any office hereafter in the said police.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said Board shall meet at such times as may be necessary, and may keep a record of their proceedings, and shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and hold his office at the pleasure of the Board. A majority of the Board shall form a quorum, and have authority to transact the business before them, and the majority of the members present shall decide all questions, and the President be entitled to a casting vote.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if any person now employed as police officers shall at the next election of Mayor and Recorders, and in any election thereafter, interfere in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, except so far as the casting of his vote is concerned, shall be incapable of receiving an appointment on the police to be formed under the provisions of this act, and shall be ever excluded from said police.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Police Board at its first meeting shall determine and fix the days on which it shall meet, and have power to change and increase the number of their meetings as circumstances may require, and have authority to elect a President to act in place of the Mayor whenever the latter shall be absent or incapable of attending, but in that case the President thus elected shall be entitled to a vote in case of an equal division.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the members of said Board shall be elected at the time of the election of the Mayor and Recorders of the city of New Orleans, and shall hold their office during the whole time intervening between two elections.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all laws, or parts of laws, contrary to or conflicting with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Strong Talk.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Times* is evidently dissatisfied with his present position, and is seeking quarters in Fort Lafayette, or some one of the other Federal prisons. Hear him:

We are losing time, we are rapidly losing caste in the world; it is impossible to mistake the sentiment in Washington city. The most unpatriotic Copperhead that ever defiled the republican government, is, beyond question, preparing a grave for Lincoln's administration, supervising it the remotest breath of national success. Why cannot our people see and understand this tremendous fact? And why cannot our people understand that the North is contributing, more than the South, to this bed of infamy? If we cannot rise above the depths of this horrible curse, we ought to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking!"

Let not Mr. Lincoln be deceived; he has men around him who would sell their breeding rings, and deny the names their mothers called them by, if they could, thereby, place gold in their pockets. Let this wretched, miserable confusion of unchained political spending be stayed. All the pestilence that ever infested the Bible—all the Greeks that come from a harbor in the "Lower Empire"—would "pale their ineffectual fires" before the brutality and political impotence that combine to constitute a Secretary of War and a Secretary of the Navy for the United States of America.

We are talking enough these blocks should be dismissed, and dismissed at once. Jefferson Davis may conquer the Republic, but Cameron and Welles will certainly steal it. Let Mr. Lincoln ponder on his thistle-seed theory, and administer in each of these the well known argument, and the monument will rise to his memory utterly eclipsing the Pyramids.

The Washington correspondence on Cornpone shows that the Old World is entirely ignorant of the most adroit methods of robbing the public treasury. The Europeans are only schoolboys in this matter, and that at the end of the year, 1862, the national debt of the Federal States will be nine hundred millions of dollars.

This is pretty well for a three years' war. Yet, if we examine the statistics of the matter very closely, we should find the estimate of extravagance, and still more the estimate of the amount of labor, very much understated. However, let that pass. Two hundred millions in three years form not a bad sessions tg, a respectable national debt. It will be observed that there is no limit given as to where the leaders are to come from who are to supply all the money. There can be no doubt, of course, that they will search the earth to fill up the Federal treasury. It is, moreover, consistent with all the experience of American financiers that the more pressing the need of a borrower the greater become the zeal of lenders and the ability. The more deeply the security becomes deteriorated by the necessity the more ready the capitalist is to double his advances.

For the first time Secretary Chase gives us a glimpse as to what this security is. Of course national security means the national patience of taxation. Mr. Chase is about to make the great experiment, whether any such securities exist in the States. He proposes to raise, by an income tax, the moderate sum of £2,000,000. It is to be of what we raise by the same tax last year. Mr. Chase has objected his tax at £2,000,000 we shall have a faith in his security which we have not now. He hopes also to get another fifty millions from other direct taxes. These six millions, when he gets them, will not go far, as he must admit, but then he has a complete set of taxes ready to get into gear. He is about to tax salts and spirits, and sugar, and tea, and coffee, and tobacco, and he has already prepared the bank notes, legacies, and carriages taxes. Mr. John Bright, how can your credit with the North have fallen so low!—he offers as part security for this mountain of debt a duty upon paper!

If all this only "go forward," as mercantile people say, we shall congratulate the Federal States upon being so well taxed a community as any respectable old-fashioned kingdom of the Old World. Whether such young tax payers will bear such a weight all at once must be a matter of experience. Boston need not to like taxation, and even under the present popular and enlightened Government of the Federal States some timorous man might have objections to take the appointment of Income Tax Commissioner in one of the Western States. We do not find any estimate of the cost of the collection of these taxes or of the new machinery of exaction. We presume that patriotism will supply all the costly expedients of Europe, and that all these taxes will be voluntarily paid into the exchequer. If this should be so, Mr. Chase will get some fourteen millions towards his expenditure of seventy-six millions. *And yet it is still dubious whether to this expenditure is not to be added the trifling contingency of a war with England.*

Bird Hunting.

The Northern telegraph announces that a large audience was present in the United States Senate chamber on the 9th inst., to witness Mr Sumner, of Massachusetts, go through his experiment of eating dirt. The diplomatic corps were largely represented, but Lord Lyons for whom the entertainment this exhibition was gotten up, failed to attend. The following is the telegraphic synopsis of the speech on the occasion:

Mr. Sumner proceeded to address the Senate. He took the ground that Capt. Wilkes was not legally justified in searching the Trent and taking prisoners her the rebel ambassadors, though in making the seizure the gallant captain was actuated by the purest motives and acted in strict accordance with British precedents and international law as expounded by the highest British authorities. He contended that the antiforn policy of the United States, as well as the States of Continental Europe, has been opposed to the pretensions of the British Government, and has maintained a liberal interpretation of the rights of neutrals, and that in many solemn treaties, in many most important and authoritative forms, the British nominations to prevent the republic to the present time, the American Government has committed itself fully and unreservedly to the right of a neutral flag to cover civil passengers. The question, he continued, has been argued with the greatest ability and thoroughness by the most eminent of our statesmen, including Jefferson, Adams and Monroe, and other Presidents and the whole voice and cord of our diplomacy is luminous with arguments against such acts as that of Capt. Wilkes.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to show that we had protested again and again that a neutral flag had no right to constitute himself a judge on a deck of a neutral ship and take from her at his pleasure whom he might think was contraband. He was bound, he said, to be suspected of carrying contraband, to carry her into port and have the question decided by competent authority, but not in this summary manner, setting our national and long-established position on the law of nations, could have lawfully condemned the Trent, or held the captive rebels in taking them from under the British flag.

In conclusion, Mr. Sumner said the result of the affair "was a political diplomatic triumph of the highest value, for which we are deeply indebted to the daring and patriotic act of Capt. Wilkes, and the enlightened statesmanship of Mr. Seward."

The humiliation of the United States Government "a political and diplomatic triumph of the highest value!" Was there ever before such an instance of dirt eating. A politroon Mr. Sumner was known to be, but in this instance he exhibits another phase of the character.

Movements of the Enemy's Flotilla.

Under this head the Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday has the following:

The arrival of the down train early yesterday morning from Humboldt, brought many vague and undefined rumors of the enemy's move upon the Tennessee river, but nothing definite. During the day exciting reports were current in the city of almost every character, having no better source, from what we could learn, than the idle tales of the negro servants.

The latest intelligence which we have from there is derived from a messenger of the Express Company, who arrived in the city late last night on the train from Trenton. He says he left the latter place yesterday morning about nine o'clock. There was but little doubt of the fact that the Yankees, consisting of a number of gunboats and transports, had landed troops on both sides of the Tennessee river, below Fort Henry, which is some twenty miles below Trenton, in Gibson county. The force was not estimated at more than twenty thousand.

The Confederate forces had been driven in, and the enemy were busily engaged in throwing up the fortifications at that point. Our forces were concentrating at Fort Donelson, who had commenced fortifying the opposite river bank.

Our informant says there at these two points is not over two or three thousand men, but they can be reinforced very speedily from either Columbus or Bowling Green. The object of the enemy is evidently to reach the line of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, which is the only route by two valuable bridges over the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Further than this, we apprehend they can do little or no serious damage.

We learn that General Tilghman, who commands our fortifications, expresses a confidence in his ability to hold them both, without fear of capture. We trust his confidence will not be misplaced to such an extent as to regale us during the present week with another Hatteras affair.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Twenty seventh of January.—The anniversary of the Secession of Louisiana should, in our opinion, be kept as a universally celebrated day. Fourth of July over with, and we have no doubt but that it will be. The Governor has ordered a parade and review of all the volunteer State troops, to take place on the afternoon of the 23d inst. Our readers will see the notice in another column. The order of General Ewell will be found in another column. The order of General Ewell will be found in another column. The order of General Ewell will be found