THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1865

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NEW ORLEANS :
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1865.

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

We are indebted to the polite consideration of Mr. D. W. Brandeo, passenger on the Mollie Able, for valuable newspaper favors. To Wm. J. Yost & Co, of Cairo, we are also obliged for similar attentions, and to the officers of the Mollie Able for the safe transmission of our packages.

The Academy of Music.

A triple combination, Spalding & Rogers's Ocean Circus, Professor Sear's trained Wild Beasts, and the Academy's Star Company, (they having been detained here in consequence of the withdrawal of the steamers to Havana,) commence operations at the Academy to-night. Before the war, Spalding & Rogers's Circus was an annual visitor to the Crescent City, and immensely popular, especially amongst the Creoles, and hundreds of its old friends will welcome its return.

For the last four years Messrs. Spalding & Rogers have been prosecuting Equestrian expeditions to South America and the West Indies, and now bring with them many notable artists, entirely new here, in addition to the favorites of yore. The stud of trained horses is said to be unapproachable.

Professor Sear's Wild Beasts are described as models of "ye gentle Salvages," lions and tigers obedient to the command of their master, a baby elephant that is expected to learn to talk, and a pair of kangaroos that rival the best acrobats of the Circus troupe.

The Academy's Variety Company needs no praise where its merits are so well known and appreciated, but many new phases of their genius will be developed in connection with this equestrian and zoological company.

S B Howe's Circus.—The reduction of the prices to twenty-five cents and fifty cents for reserved seats, taken in connection with the intrinsic excellence of the performances given at Mr. Howe's Circus in Tivoli Circle, attracts overwhelming audiences, and the opinion of the public is unanimous that this is one of the very best and cheapest places of amusement in the city. The low tariff of prices will be continued all this week, and amusement-seekers will govern themselves accordingly.

Steamboat Collision—Loss of Life.—By the arrival of the steamer Mollie Able, Capt Warner, last evening, we learn that at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 7th inst., the U. S. tinclad steamer John Raine, bound up, came in collision with the steamer J. H. Dickey, from White River bound to this city, having on board the 16th Regiment of New York Volunteers, together with a number of horses and mules. The collision was so severe that the Dickey was towed back to Vicksburg.

Steamer Venango Captured and Burnt by the Guerrillas.

The clerk of the steamer Mollie Able arrived last evening, reports that the steamer Venango, from Vicksburg, was boarded and captured by a gang of guerrillas at Pilcher s Point, 9 miles [illegible] ing, on the evening of the [illegible] t inst of $6000 in greenbacks, [illegible] captain, crew, and all the [illegible] prisoners, and burnt the [illegible] and a cabin boy mustered [illegible] ps. The Venango had on board about 100 bales cotton.

Additional from the North via the River.

The arrival of the steamer Mollie Able last evening put us in possession of Cairo papers of the 5 h inst. and papers from the several Western cities of the 4th

From Grant's Army—A Surprise on the Front—Activity in Lee's Lines—He is Expected to Make a Bold Movement—The Dutch Gamt a Probable Failure.

Washington, January 2—Information from the Army of the Potomac to the evening of Saturday is as follows: "About daylight this morning our pickets in that portion of the front line between Fort Hell and Fort Wadsworth, now occupied by the 1st and 3d brigades of the 1st Div. 9th corps, were surprised by about 300 rebels, who charged upon them without any previous warning, and drove us back within their entrenchments, killing two, wounding three, and captured thirty. The rebels then gathered the muskets and knapsacks which our men left at the picket post and returned to their ranks without being shot.

In attack was so unexpected and the affair so quickly over that the officer of our picket guard had no time to give orders to his men with a view to resist until they had fallen back upon the entrenchments. The assault was of a most furious character, the enemy charging with yells, and firing rapidly as they advanced, very naturally exciting the belief that it was an attack in force. The scattering fire maintained by our forces during the retreat was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those around the entrenchments to be aroused. Nothing further of interest has occurred here for a few days past."

New York, January 3—The Herald's correspondents says: "Fifty picket men now command Burrow's Island, in James River, near Dutch Gap, and the rebels have been driven by this party from an important point opposite the Howlette House battery. Among the results accomplished by this movement is the destruction of the pontoon bridge used by the rebels in making explorations.

Activity continues within the rebel lines.

The rebel troops who evacuated Savannah are doubtless on their way to reinforce Lee, also Hardee's and we may look for a hostile movement by Lee soon.

New York, January 3—The bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal was blown out in part, but the mass of disturbed earth fell back into the water; the opposition thus failing of its object the digging will therefore become necessary, should the projectors decide on continuing the work. The sound produced was low and rumbling. Accounts differ as to the large amount of powder used on the occasion.

The Captured Savannah—Cotton to be Taken to New York and Sold.

New York, January 3—Midnight.—The cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman is to be brought here and sold. Collector Draper has been directed to proceed to Savannah and examine it and take testimony relative to its ownership, and the rights of owners, if they have any, will be settled hereafter. Mr. Draper will leave for Savannah to-morrow. Some vessels, whose owners hope to go to Savannah, have cleared for Port Royal. It is thought that Savannah will be opened to commerce immediately other than cotton has been shipped.

Running of the Steamer Washington at New York—Loss $200,000.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, January 4.)

New York, Jan 3—The New Orleans steamer Washington was burned, together with her cargo, at her wharf, in this city, last night. Loss, $200,000 She had 700 bales of cotton and 1,000 barrels of flour and a full cargo of miscellaneous

[The above also appears in the Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th.

The same dispatch is given in the Chicago Tribune of the 4th, with the difference that the burnt steamer is called the "New Orleans steamer Nassau."

On referring to our files we find that the George Washington left New Orleans for New York on the 24th December, with 1?? bales cotton, $31 000 in gold, 89 packages merchandise, and 1 838 barrels flour—Bee.]

Escape of Hood across the Tennessee.

Failure of Stedman to Intercept him.

Estimate of Forces, Losses, &c.

[Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Nashville, Dec 28, 1864.—Hood has escaped. He crossed the river on the 23d inst, on pontoons at Bainbridge, eight miles from Florence Alabama, of whose expedition I gave a full account in my last reached Decatur on the 24th, and immediately commenced reconnoitering on both sides of the river, when the fact of Hood's escaped was discovered. The rebel army, when it left Tennessee, including cavalry, consisted of from 17,000 to 18,000 men, being less than half its strength when it made its entry. The number of deserters is enormous. Of the 2,000 men he succeeded in conscripting, he did not get 100 across the river, all the remainder escaped in the melee, and of the 8,000 Tennesseans—old soldiers—who marched north, not a thousand are to-day south of the river. The city is full of stragglers; even Hon A. O. P. Nicholson, of Nicholson letter notoriety, has returned to his home in Columbia, declaring the Confederacy a failure, and his determination to aid it no more.

I have conversed with those who are in position to know something of the matter, and they estimated that there were at present only 1,000 Kentuckians and 4,000 Tennessens in the whole rebel army. The two States have furnished at least 75,000, where are they now? At least half of them are in their graves, and the remainder have deserted. The rebel army between the Mississippi and the Savannah river, has ceased to exist as a formidable organization. If all the scattered commands were called in, not more than 12,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry could be brought together. Ten thousand well mounted men could now traverse the country, from Vicksburg to Savannah, and though they might not be able to capture a few of the most strongly fortified places, they would meet no serious resistance outside of those towns, and the remaining rebel railroads could be destroyed.

The Brazil-Florida Affair not yet Finally Adjusted.

A paragraph had been copied into many newspapers within the past three days that the Brazilian Representative here to the Government, has accepted Secretary Seward's letter in relation to the seizure of the Florida as satisfactory. This is not true, for the reason that the Charge d Affaires was not authorized to so determine. The letter of the Secretary has, however, been transmitted to the Government of Brazil, and in due time, an answer will be forwarded through the proper channels, which is not doubted, will be of a friendly character The Brazilian Charge d'Affaire accompanied other foreign representatives to pay their respects to the President, yesterday, and afterwards called upon the Secretary of State, at his residence, on Sunday afternoon.

Washington Items.

Infantry Recruits.

The following important circular, prepared a day or two ago, will to morrow be issued from the War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office, } Washington, Dec. 3, 1864

The wants of service do not, except in special cases, to be designated by the War Department, at this time require the enlistment of recruits for heavy artillery, light artillery or cavalry, and Provost Marshals are instructed that until further orders, they will enlist recruits only for the infantry service.

James B Fry,
Provost Marshal General.

Financial Public.

New York, January 4—The Evening Post received assurances from a distinguished gentleman in Washington in those position gives the best opportunities for accurate information, that no more gold bearing bonds will be used—that no additional inflation of the currency will take place, and that the Government will rely for its extra expenditures on the 7 3 10 loan and the taxes.

From Richmond.

George D Prentice, of Louisville, Ky., whose visit to Richmond to procure the remission of the punishment of his son, a rebel Brigadier, accused of murder, has been widely announced, returned last night. He is under parole to tell nothing of what he saw at the rebel capital, but it is understood his interposition in behalf of his son was successful. He bears a letter to the President from Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, asking permission to return to the North.

The Richmond Sentinel says Grant now has three more armies, and the rebels must raise sufficient men to meet them. It calls upon the rebel Congress to take every possible measure for filling up the armies so as to defeat the Yankee forces. It says: "The pressure of war bears heavily on Gen'l Lee."

Hood's Army South of the Tennessee River with 1,500 Union Prisoners—Gen. Steedman in Pursuit.

[illegible] military authority, I have assurances that Hood's rear left Lamb's ferry, on Sunday, and has been for a week. He crossed five miles above Florence, where the water is only three feet deep and one mile wide. Some cruised at Chickasaw's ferry below Florence.

Hood's advance reached the river on the 21st or 22d inst., and crossed over.

Capt Hinton, of the 1st Indiana, captured at Franklin, escaped, and from him I learn that the rebels carried with them across the Tennessee about 1500 Union prisoners, all of these only 30 were officers, and none above a captain. Of the 15 h Georgia Regiment, three-quarters are Union men. Gen. Loring, and other high officers, in the captain's hearing, strongly denounced Hood and his policy.

Yesterday evening Gen. Steedman reported himself at Courtland, a place south of the town, midway between Florence and Decatur, and was in close pursuit of Hood's pontoon train.

Gen. Steedman will leave to-day, accompanied by his whole staff and escort, going to Nashville.

News from Savannah.

The Herald's correspondent, dated Savannah 29th, says that on the capture of Savannah, when our forces took possession of Fort Jackson, the rebel ram Savannah opened fire on the fort. The guns being spiked, no response could be made, but a battery was hurriedly brought to bear on the ram, and peppered her briskly. She was invulnerable to shot. She afterwards threw a few shells into the city, but the next night she ended her career by committing suicide.

Gen. Sherman received hundreds of citizens daily. He is in good health.

A grand review of the Seventeenth Army Corps by Gen. Sherman took place in Bay street on the 26th. The Mayor, in the course of his address at a public meeting, said the city contains 20 000 persons, without food, fuel or means to relieve pressing and out all from all communication with the country, except such as the sight he saw, there is but one course to pursue. He said they all felt deeply indebted to Gen. Geary, commander of the city, for the course pursued.

A blockade running schooner, with an assorted cargo, came up near the city on the 26th, unaware that it had changed hands. On the 29th a new marked battery was erected by Foster s force, and a train of cars stopped by it. A portion of Hardee's force had passed the point by marching around an old wagon road. The clearing of river obstructions was going on, and one of our monitors had arrived up.

The Savannah Republican of the 29th, contains proceedings of a public meeting called by the Mayor and a large number of influential citizens to take in consideration matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city. Resolutions were adopted:

1st. That we accept the surrender of this city, and, in the language of the President of the United States, to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution, leaving questions which remain, to be adjusted by peaceful means of legislative conferences and votes.

2d. That laying aside all differences, and burying bygones, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the property and commerce once enjoyed.

3d. We did not feel ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of a conqueror, but from the immediate and privileges conferred in the proclamation and message of the President and legislation in Congress in reference to a people situated as we are.

4th That we ask the Governor to call a convention of the people to say whether they wish the war continued.

5th. That it is the unanimous wish of all present that Gen. Geary be continued as military commander of this port, and that for his urbanity and kindness he is entitled to our thanks.

We have had many visitors from Savannah, and citizens speak well of Sherman s rule. Gen. Meagher's order continues the life department, the water and gas works, arrests of straggling soldiers, and provides for the transportation of persons within the rebel lines, who want to go, supplying destitute persons with food, etc.

Accounts from Richmond—The Sentinel on Alliance and Association with European Powers—Abolition of Slavery Pro posed as a Condition of Recognition and Independence.

New York, January 4.—The following is the concluding paragraph of a long editorial in the Richmond Sentinel, Jefferson Davis's organ. If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality, and guaranteeing our independence on the abolition of slavery in all these States rather than continue war, we should be prepared to urge the measure on our readers. We think such a proposition would be favorably received and acted on by these nations and it ought to be made to them.

The Richmond Sentinel, Jeff. Davis's organ, of the 31st, says: If we are overcome give us the political alliance and association with England, France or Spain, rather than our subjugation by the Yankees.

The peace resolutions offered in the North Carolina Legislature were defeated in the Senate by 19 to 21, under a motion to take them from the table.

The steam ram which Admiral Porter's fleet rode in safety is said to have been the most terrible that has occurred on the coast in years.

The rebels regard it as a special act of Providence in their favor, as it gives them time for preparation.

The movement to make Lee Generalissimo continues.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says that Augusta was sacked by Georgians after Gen Sherman left it.

From Charleston.

New York, Jan 4.—The U S S[illegible]supply ship Massachusetts arrived at Philadelphia last evening from Charleston bar. On the 30th reports a fleet of iron clads had arrived at Charleston Harbor, and were to co-operate with Sherman in an attack on that city.

It was reported that Hardee had been brought to a stand, and would probably be obliged to surrender.

Ruffianism in New York City—Harry Lazarus, the Prize Fighter, Killed.

New York, January 3—An officer was shot last night while defending a woman from ruffians, also a Mr. Bennet while attempting to secure a burglar, caught on his premises.

Mr. Bennet was nearly killed by ruffians, on the corner of 36th and Broadway.

An old man of eighty years was severely cut and nearly killed by a gang of ruffians on the corner of Twenty sixth street and Sixth avenue.

Harry Lazarus, prize fighter, was killed this morning by being stabbed in the neck by Barney Ferney, in an altercation. Ferney made his escape.

Cairo and St. Louis River Items.

(From the Cairo Democrat of the 5th.)

The weather continues cool and pleasant. River fallen 2 feet 7 inches in the last 24 hours Business on the levee extremely dull.

Capt. Montgomery, of the Belle Memphis, received a dispatch yesterday, informing him that the Government had pressed the Marble City into service, and had her in New Orleans, and it was thought the Alice Dean would also be taken for the same service

The Jowess was considerably damaged by ice on the Ohio. She is now undergoing repairs at that point

The Argosy, also, was quite seriously damaged at the same time.

The Peerless Rose, from St. Louis for New Orleans, is reported hard aground at Hercules, Tenn. Two feet indicate that water is rather scarce in the Upper Mississippi. No boats have arrived here yet from St. Louis since the river was reported clear of ice.

The weather has largely partaken largely of the changeable. On Monday and yesterday it thawed rapidly, with a very variable wind.

To-day it rains, and from the ice, and as far as known, there is no hindrance to navigation between the port and Cairo.

Owing to the uncertainty in regard to the condition of the river below here, our boatmen have been in a state of hesitation for several days, but all doubt ought to be removed to-day. As after several days of hard and unsuccessful efforts to leave to day for Cairo, New Orleans, Memphis and the Ohio. There is supposed to be from 6 to 7 feet of water to Cairo, 4 feet in the Illinois, 3 1-2 feet in the Tennessee, and 4 feet to Keokuk.

The Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and White rivers are in the same condition for boating. Hon. Mr. Montgomery is about right, many, either in using many feet.

New York Markets.

New York, January 3—The gold market is quiet owing to the advance of money operators. The premium is still 45, and declined to 2?? at Gallagher's Board—Gold $2 39?. Gold, after call, was quoted up to $2 3?1.

New York, Jan 4—Gold 2??.

New York, Jan 3—Cotton firm at $1 20 for middling.

Flour, State and Western grades firmer and very dull, closing heavy at 5c to 10 20 for extra State, $11 00 to 11 20 for common to good shipping brands, extra R H O $11 25 to 12 for trade brands, the latter for shipping spices and firm.

Wheat very firm and quiet. Western at $2 23@2 24.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Jan. 3 P M.—Flour very dull but no change in prices, sales exact. Corn at $1 ?9 Rye dull at $1 ??.

Whisky nominal at $1 ?0, closing with no sellers below $1 ?0.

Provisions buoyant, mess pork advanced to $42 50, closing with no sellers below $43 00. Lard advanced 1c, sales 1,000 tierces at 20c, closing with active advance, bulk ?, $?@?c and 30 @ 30c average, heavy are held at $?5 00. Receipts of pork, 2,000.

Groceries quiet.

Cairo Market.

[Office of the Cairo Democrat, } Wednesday Evening, Jan. 4

We have flat water all the way. Within the past two weeks very great quantities of produce have been shipped direct from the north to many points south

There is no material change in Flour. Single and double extra sells from $10 to $11 50.

Butter continues firm at 40 to 60c. Cheese, 25 to 26c.

Apples $3 to $5 per bbl. Potatoes $3 to $3 Onions, $2 50 to $3 per bushel.

Poultry—Turkey, 1?c. Chickens, 1?c. Geese, 1?c. Ducks, $? to $?.

There is no change in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis markets.

Additional from Europe.

New York, Tuesday, Jan 3—The steamer Asia has arrived from Liverpool the 21st and Queenstown the 22d inst.

The Spanish Ministry has proposed to the Queen the abandonment of St. Domingo.

The London Times speaking of Mr. Lincoln's last message, says:

The confirmation to place an additional force on the great lakes is not to be complained of. We hope the Canadians will take measures to prevent Gen Sherman invading Canada the base of hostility, if he is in good health.

If by placing gunboats on Lakes Ontario and Erie those enterprises will be impeded, Lincoln will only be engaged in a work to protect the British authorities will be bound to assist. But we sincerely trust this increase of force is not meant to be employed in Canada. We cannot conceive the necessity why the occasional forage of a few adventurers should be brought into connection with the unusual measure of stopping the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulations of imports in such a war, temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of 1854.

The Legislature.

Wednesday, January 11, 1865.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

The Committee on Examining the Books of the Auditor of Public Accounts, made a report which was received and ordered to be printed.

A bill to provide for the trial and punishment of delinquent State officers passed with its title.

A bill to incorporate the German Lutherian Church of Jefferson City also passed with its title.

The Senate then took up the bill to regulate the Public School system and was engaged at this when a motion was carried to adjourn.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

The Committee to whom was referred the Police Bill reported favorably by substitute and recommended that the substitute be printed. The report was adopted and the substitute made the order of the day for Monday next.

A bill to authorize the State Treasurer to receive all expense warrants of the General Assembly for taxes or debts due the State passed its several readings, and was passed with its title.

The City Charter was but partially read, when the bill to incorporate the Bayou Lafourche Improvement Company was taken up

Pending a discussion the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge Lieber.—James Keenan was charged with having stolen cotton in his possession. The prosecuting witness said that accused when arrested came from the direction of the river. The case was dismissed.

C. W. Thing was charged with having a Government mule in his possession without permit. The animal was marked U. S. The defense wants to show that the mark was not perceptible to ordinary inspection. The case continued.

The case of C. D Spaids was taken up again for the hearing of evidence for the defense. Several witnesses were examined whose evidence went far to show that accused in spirit and fact done all in his power to comply not only with the military but also with divine law. The case was again continued for some further evidence.

First District Court.—Judge Heustand.—There was no business done in this Court yesterday requiring any notice.

Police Cases.—A number of cotton pilferers of all sizes and colors were sentenced to penal servitude, varying from thirty days to six months. P Delsoux who disturbed the peace in the Academy of Music, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Four small cases were disposed of in the usual manner.

From our Yesterday Evening Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM MORGANZA.

Three Days Later from the North.

BY THE MOLLIE ABLE AT MORGANZA.

Gold on the 4th in New York 233. Cotton 126.

Preparations of Gen. Sherman to move against Branchville and Charleston.

HARDEE'S ARMY GONE TO CHARLESTON.

Later from Europe—English Comments on the President's Message—Foreign Financial News.

Affairs in Savannah—General Sherman's Orders for its government.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Morganza, 9:30 A. M., January 11, 1865.

The steamer Mollie Able passed down at 7:30 P. M.

New York, January 4—Gold 233. Cotton 126.

The steamer New York, from Southampton 21st ult, arrived. The steamer Asia with dates of the 22d and 23d is at Halifax.

The London Times says that President Lincoln's message contains little from which the Federals can derive encouragement or consolation. The message effectually destroys the peace expectations. The Times says the British neutrality has been maintained so well that no cause for complaint is made. Lincoln's message concerns England directly, and that is the reason it places an additional force on the great lakes.

Confederate loan of 1? 0? French rents 71f. 5?.

The contracts for a loan of 3 000 000 pound sterling to Spain is signed. Canada 89? to 90?.

The British Parliament expected to reassemble on the 9 h of February.

The Liverpool cotton market is rather more active. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Middlings are quoted at 12d. Breadstuffs generally unchanged.

Provisions dull and declining.

Consols 89? to 90?.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 21—The Herald's Beaufort correspondent of the 20 h says: Preparations are being made by Sherman's army to resume the offensive. The enemy evidently appear to attack on Charleston and Branchville.

Reinforcements are being surrounded by formidable earthworks. Portion of Dahlgren's fleet is engaged in removing obstructions from Savannah River. A portion channel has been made for vessels plying between Hilton Head and Savannah. Foster's army is still at Broad River landing, covering Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It is said Hardee's army passed over the road going to Charleston. Gen. Morey has issued orders dividing Savannah into two military districts for the protection of public and private property.

Gen Sherman in specific orders states that Savannah is and will be held as a military post for further military uses. He then proceeds to state what may be permitted for convenience and comfort of the people in which are embraced all the necessary privileges of a large community.

The publication of news appears is limited to two. The editors to be held strictly accountable for all matter. Premature news, exaggerated statements or any commente whatever on the acts of the authorities of Savannah are prohibited.

Additional.

THE SUPPOSED BLAIR PEACE MISSION TO RICHMOND EXPLAINED.

The steamer Mollie Able arrived last night at Morganza with St. Louis dates to the 5 h. Below we find a letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, published through to the New Orleans press the line ceased to work

The Era succeeded in obtaining the following:

Morganza, 11:30 P M., January 10, '65.

New York, January 4—The Times Washington special says: All that is known of the Blair mission is that the President was fully apprised of the names and purposes that influenced the elder Blair to undertake the journey, and he decided to make him responsible for the journey, and not give written authorization of it or offer any pronouncement. It is said Mr Blair that he should allow Gen. Grant to settle his own sense of duty and policy in forwarding him to Richmond or refusing a passage through the lines.

It is understood here that when the Blairs received Grants headquarters, a telegram from the Secretary of War was handed ahead of them, announcing the General that their mission to Richmond was self assumed, and without authority of the President, and suggested in the tenor of the dispatch, that if such was the case, the mission had better be stopped. The Blairs stayed at headquarters two days, and then retraced their steps to Washington, and reported that Jeff Davis was not going to Richmond with his father, but was to await his return at City Point, to meet the envoys of any political character. A rumor has been published to-day that Mr. Blair simply endeavored to get to Richmond to recover portions of his political correspondence, destroyed by Breckinridge from his papers at Silver Springs, and which is of so delicate a character that memory to living politicians and decency to the dead ones required that it should be recovered and suppressed at all hazards. [illegible]

New York, Jan. 4.—Gold closed at 2??. Cotton firm at 1?0 for middling.

Characteristic Letter from George Francis Train.

The Philadelphia Press gives the following characteristic letter from George Francis Train in answer to an invitation to inaugurate the ceremonies of a grand ball to be given by the "Republican Invincibles" in Philadelphia on the 12th January. It is a curious piece of political literature, and it is a puzzling question whether to ascribe it to downright insanity or to witty eccentricity stimulated by boundless self-conceit and love of notoriety. Geo. F. T. says it is his "ambition to preserve his egotism." In that case he ought to be the happiest of men, if gratified ambition can confer mortal happiness. Anything better preserved than the egotism of this rare philosopher and scribe, it would be hard to find in this world of transitory and mutable existence. It is to be doubted whether taking office under President Lincoln would endanger the sacred deposit. He need scarcely fear the experiment. But let him beware of "counting on the brain." That is a big thing to carry and might considerably flatten even the exalted egotism of Geo. F. Train.

Here is the letter under consideration:

Willard's Hotel, Washington, Décember 16, 1864.—Gentlemen,—Yes, and three cheers for Philadelphia. Hurrah for Pennsylvania. The Secesh Bulwer has the Union Quaker when he said the Penn was mightier than the sword. But the Union Quaker hit the Secesh Bulwer when he told him that we were all parts of one tremendous whole, whose Body Union is and Liberty the soul. Three cheers for Seward's Saladin thrust through and through the aristocratic hide of the British Lord Wharncliffe. Down with the Alabama! said Winslow, and down she went. Overboard with the Alabama! and the ship sank. What sublime audacity.

Never I said Morris, and the last broadside flashed when the guns of the Cumberland were level with the water. What magnificent heroism! God bless the Navy. America is histrione of the seas when she gets ready. God bless the army. Here is the red, and the white, and the blue. Never heed in what color you find them, but be sure they'll be steeped a blood red through and through ere the chain of a traitor shall bind them. The Union ball is moving then! All right. Count me in. Let all participate The campaign is over Forget and Forgive.

Let party die that the Union may live. Americans abroad once rose and cheered on inside where their birth or what their politics, when the toast went round—The President of the United States. The people spoke in November Cut off all the Border States, and all alleged fraude, and throw in the Electoral College of the South, and then the majority speaks the people for men and things as they are. So close up. Stand together. Make your ball wide enough for everybody who cheers for the country. Those who don't, better cross the line.—America for the Americans. No nonsense now. Put down the insurrection. Be in earnest.—Give us a thousand ships and a million of men. Better all die than lose our nationality America has the best head and quality of brains in the phrenology of nations. Rome must come to America to paint and cut marble. Paris must cross the ocean to learn practical surgery. Englishmen must visit our shores to be educated. Let Europe come over and learn natural history from Agassiz at his Cambridge Museum. Thanks to Cluese, he has introduced the Credit Mobilier system into our finances. The National Banks are a success. Three cheers for the successor of Ellsworth, Jay, Marshall and [illegible] *for the brat man* son.

Am off for Kentucky to-morrow, but will be with you on the [illegible] ith provided the ball covers all America *ex Secession*.

P Barnet from many others, I patronize the Government instead of the Government patronizing me. While Mr Lincoln is President in exile I will be President outside on the cold. My ambition is to preserve my egotism and smash into atoms. To belong to party or to take office would destroy that. Now then if the battle ax is left in all the organizations, I'll come, otherwise I won't.

Understand me I wish to run under the auspices of the young men of the Republican Invincibles—to whom I extend thanks for past and present kindness—the Academy of Music filled with the past God present representatives of all those who had and still have country on the brain. But in any case, you are my friends, and I am yours

Signed, George Francis Train.

To Messrs. A M. Wainwright, Chas M Hall, S Leidy, John M. Butler and Benj Swain, Committee.

The Cause of the Resignation of the Spanish Ministry—The Occupant on by England of the St. Domingo Rebels as Belligerents.

[From the Paris Debats, Dec 1.]

Another Ministerial Crisis in Madrid.

After an existence of three months the cabinet which was formed under the head of Marshal Narvaez has just placed its resignation in the hands of the Queen. In Spain it is often difficult to explain how the ministry that gives or gives place to that which comes to. This time, at least, the papers, in announcing the change of the Narvaez ministry, make known the cause of it. Considerable difficulties concerns England directly, and that is the resolution to place an additional force on the great lakes.

Confederate loan of 1? 0? French rents 71f. 5?.

The contracts for a loan of 3 000 000 pound sterling to Spain is signed. Canada 89? to 90?.

The British Parliament expected to reassemble on the 9 h of February.

The Liverpool cotton market is rather more active. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Middlings are quoted at 12d. Breadstuffs generally unchanged.

Provisions dull and declining.

Consols 89? to 90?.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 21—The Herald's Beaufort correspondent of the 20 h says: Preparations are being made by Sherman's army to resume the offensive. The enemy evidently appear to attack on Charleston and Branchville.

Reinforcements are being surrounded by formidable earthworks. Portion of Dahlgren's fleet is engaged in removing obstructions from Savannah River. A portion channel has been made for vessels plying between Hilton Head and Savannah. Foster's army is still at Broad River landing, covering Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It is said Hardee's army passed over the road going to Charleston. Gen. Morey has issued orders dividing Savannah into two military districts for the protection of public and private property.

Gen Sherman in specific orders states that Savannah is and will be held as a military post for further military uses. He then proceeds to state what may be permitted for convenience and comfort of the people in which are embraced all the necessary privileges of a large community.

The publication of news appears is limited to two. The editors to be held strictly accountable for all matter. Premature news, exaggerated statements or any commente whatever on the acts of the authorities of Savannah are prohibited.

Additional.

THE SUPPOSED BLAIR PEACE MISSION TO RICHMOND EXPLAINED.

The steamer Mollie Able arrived last night at Morganza with St. Louis dates to the 5 h. Below we find a letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, published through to the New Orleans press the line ceased to work

The Era succeeded in obtaining the following:

Morganza, 11:30 P M., January 10, '65.

New York, January 4—The Times Washington special says: All that is known of the Blair mission is that the President was fully apprised of the names and purposes that influenced the elder Blair to undertake the journey, and he decided to make him responsible for the journey, and not give written authorization of it or offer any pronouncement. It is said Mr Blair that he should allow Gen. Grant to settle his own sense of duty and policy in forwarding him to Richmond or refusing a passage through the lines.

It is understood here that when the Blairs received Grants headquarters, a telegram from the Secretary of War was handed ahead of them, announcing the General that their mission to Richmond was self assumed, and without authority of the President, and suggested in the tenor of the dispatch, that if such was the case, the mission had better be stopped. The Blairs stayed at headquarters two days, and then retraced their steps to Washington, and reported that Jeff Davis was not going to Richmond with his father, but was to await his return at City Point, to meet the envoys of any political character. A rumor has been published to-day that Mr. Blair simply endeavored to get to Richmond to recover portions of his political correspondence, destroyed by Breckinridge from his papers at Silver Springs, and which is of so delicate a character that memory to living politicians and decency to the dead ones required that it should be recovered and suppressed at all hazards. [illegible]

New York, Jan. 4.—Gold closed at 2??. Cotton firm at 1?0 for middling.

Characteristic Letter from George Francis Train.

The Philadelphia Press gives the following characteristic letter from George Francis Train in answer to an invitation to inaugurate the ceremonies of a grand ball to be given by the "Republican Invincibles" in Philadelphia on the 12th January. It is a curious piece of political literature, and it is a puzzling question whether to ascribe it to downright insanity or to witty eccentricity stimulated by boundless self-conceit and love of notoriety. Geo. F. T. says it is his "ambition to preserve his egotism." In that case he ought to be the happiest of men, if gratified ambition can confer mortal happiness. Anything better preserved than the egotism of this rare philosopher and scribe, it would be hard to find in this world of transitory and mutable existence. It is to be doubted whether taking office under President Lincoln would endanger the sacred deposit. He need scarcely fear the experiment. But let him beware of "counting on the brain." That is a big thing to carry and might considerably flatten even the exalted egotism of Geo. F. Train.

Here is the letter under consideration:

Willard's Hotel, Washington, Décember 16, 1864.—Gentlemen,—Yes, and three cheers for Philadelphia. Hurrah for Pennsylvania. The Secesh Bulwer has the Union Quaker when he said the Penn was mightier than the sword. But the Union Quaker hit the Secesh Bulwer when he told him that we were all parts of one tremendous whole, whose Body Union is and Liberty the soul. Three cheers for Seward's Saladin thrust through and through the aristocratic hide of the British Lord Wharncliffe. Down with the Alabama! said Winslow, and down she went. Overboard with the Alabama! and the ship sank. What sublime audacity.

Never I said Morris, and the last broadside flashed when the guns of the Cumberland were level with the water. What magnificent heroism! God bless the Navy. America is histrione of the seas when she gets ready. God bless the army. Here is the red, and the white, and the blue. Never heed in what color you find them, but be sure they'll be steeped a blood red through and through ere the chain of a traitor shall bind them. The Union ball is moving then! All right. Count me in. Let all participate The campaign is over Forget and Forgive.

Let party die that the Union may live. Americans abroad once rose and cheered on inside where their birth or what their politics, when the toast went round—The President of the United States. The people spoke in November Cut off all the Border States, and all alleged fraude, and throw in the Electoral College of the South, and then the majority speaks the people for men and things as they are. So close up. Stand together. Make your ball wide enough for everybody who cheers for the country. Those who don't, better cross the line.—America for the Americans. No nonsense now. Put down the insurrection. Be in earnest.—Give us a thousand ships and a million of men. Better all die than lose our nationality America has the best head and quality of brains in the phrenology of nations.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee, Wednesday Evening, January 11, 1865.

COTTON—The accounts from New York reporting an active advance, and they being no change to be left in this week's steamer, the slight falling off in prices noticed yesterday has been followed by further concessions on the part of sellers to the extent of about ?c lb. but a fair amount of business has been done at the reduced rates, sales comprising 4? bales, as to lots: 4 bales good ord nary at 0?c. 3 s lict good ordinary at 1?c, also 4 do at 1?c, 9 strict low middling at —, ?? middling at —, and 4? bales of which no particulars were reported. Good ordinary is quoted at 1?@1?c, low middling at 1 0?@1 0?, and middling at 1 0?@1 0?.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 9? hhds Sugar and 3?1 bbls Molasses, complaining about the total supply on the levee. There was a very brisk inquiry and the sales this morning embrace? 3? hhds seconds Sugar at ??c@ 0?c ? lb, and 2? bbls Molasses, in several lots, at @1 10@1 1? gallon for fair to good, and @1 3? for choice. We are advised that there are but few planters who have not completed grinding, and that there is very little Sugar being held on plantation for higher prices. The total quantity of Louisiana and Cuba Sugar in the city is very small. Only a portion of the inconsiderable stock is in the market. A part is held by the Government, and a part is for shipment to the North and West.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The supply of Flour is in excess and is very slow and difficult of sale. The sales to-day comprise 3.0 bbls low superfine at $? 50; 50 at @10 25, 100 low extra and ?00 fair do at @10 ?0, and 100 bbls very choice extra at @11 25 ? bbl. 100 boxes assrt. we g?t star candles at 30c ? lb, 100 bbls choice Western Hay at @35 ? ton; 1? sacks choice Oats at @1 ?0 ? bushel; 1.5 sacks Louisiana yellow Corn at @1 ?0 and 62 ,sacks? in bad order at @1 0? per bushel; 500 sacks Bran, in lots, at @1?? ? ton 5? and 3? sacks Rio Coffee at 30@? ? lb, the same price paid yesterday. Received Whisky is selling in small lots at @2 ?0 ? gallon. Some India Bagging sold on private terms. A few days since, and previously reported, 2? 000 Bale Rope sold at 11c ? lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, January 12, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold. 112 Beeves and 3 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale? 2?? Beeves, 1?0 Sheep and 42 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ? lb net... 6½ @ — 2?
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ? lb net... 00 @ — 1?
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ? lbs..... 00 @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ? head..... — @ — ??
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ? head..... — @ — 1?
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ? head..... — @ — 1?
Inferior Texas Beeves, ? head..... — @ — 1?
Sheep, ? lb gross..... 15 @ — 17
Sheep, in lots, ? head..... 6 00 @ — 0 00

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

Wednesday Evening, January 11, 1865.

We have no special change to notice in the general market which continues extremely dull, but in our leading staple although there is a good enquiry yet prices have given way about 3c per ?. Tale is ascribed to the increased receipts of the week, and no further improvement being reported at New York. The market is also unfavorably affected by there being no freight room left in this week's New York steamer, and buyers being compelled to defer shipments until the close of another week, while b