THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at No. 73 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, mailed daily.....
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the Pelican Club House, corner Canal and Baronne streets, the contents of said house—billiard tables, carpets, engravings, &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By Hoffman & Marks, at 10 o'clock, at 41 Chartres street, dry goods, clothing, hats and shoes.

By Keelar & Son, at 10 o'clock, at 73 Camp street, goods, hosiery, shoes, &c.

MR. RYER'S BENEFIT.—We see that Mr. Ryer is understood for a benefit on Thursday, February 12. In his choice of the bill to be presented on that occasion, we perceive that Mr. Ryer has availed himself of at least three of the suggestions put forth in the columns of this paper, in producing, first, Shakespeare's great play "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. Ryer appears in his masterly embodiment of *Shylock*; the exciting military and musical drama "The French Spy," which introduces the charming and graceful Angela Sefton in her personality—pantomime, and, lastly, the reappearance of Mr. Oliveira in his delightful *morceau* "The Carnival of Venice." In addition to these great inducements, Mrs. Gladstane will recite Tennyson's famous poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Mr. Ryer has displayed great judgment in his choice of a programme for his benefit night; and, from his personation, on former occasions, of *rôles* that require at once the actor's skill and the physical power of the man to render them successful, we do not doubt that his rendition of *Shylock* will be all that can be desired.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the super-excellent manner in which Mr. Ryer has personated many of his characters. Whilst his *forte* is, in our opinion, to depict the loftier inspirations of the tragic muse, it cannot be denied that a better delineation of the hearty old country gentleman could not well be found than his. This, however, only goes to prove the truth of the axiom that talent is universal.

So far as the benefit itself is concerned, Mr. Ryer's "troops of friends" will take care that it shall be gratifying to him pecuniarily, and it is with pleasure that we thus chronicle Thursday evening next as the first appearance of this excellent actor and gentleman.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Ingomar, the Barbarian," is to be given at the Varieties to-night; the performance to conclude with the "Pet of the Petticoats."

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Mr. L. Grunewald, of No. 26 Chartres street, a new polka, by G. Von Hafe, and a polka mazurka, by Mr. E. Stiffi, both of which are calculated to become popular, that is, when the "piping times of peace" will come back to us.

The United States mail steamship Creole, Capt. Couch, sailed yesterday morning at 3 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

H. W. Kendall, J. B. Richards, Mrs. V. Debdy, Mrs. C. Jacobs and daughter, J. R. Watson, Col. D. Gilchrist, F. Claverie, Mrs. Gayoso de Lemos, Miss Blake, H. Goodchaux, C. Hidevue, Hy. Kahn, J. T. Burr, F. Norton, A. Gyob, Mrs. Anna Josius and child, B. Bolton, J. R. Anderson, J. W. Shiff, Jno. Dunlap, and eight in the steerage.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—In another column D. W. C. Campbell, State Tax Collector for the Second District, gives notice that all State taxes for the year 1861 not paid before the 1st day of March, 1863, will be put in suit. See advertisement.

DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for dyspepsia, rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street, New Orleans.

The attention of capitalists is especially called to R. T. Montgomery's sale this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, corner of Canal and Baronne streets, of the entire contents of the elegantly furnished Pelican Club house, consisting of Phelan's costly billiard tables, furniture, elegant car. ets, curtains, an extensive library, and a large number of splendid fine lined engravings. Also, one elegant rosewood piano. The above sale offers a rare chance for obtaining good and costly articles at moderate prices.

T. Keelar & Son sell this day, at their sales-rooms, No. 73 Camp street, at 10 o'clock, 200 lots of seasonable dry goods, clothing, shoes, hoop skirts, fancy articles, a fine assortment of combs, hosiery, &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale. See advertisement under head of action sales.

Furniture, &c., at auction to-day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

FROM EUROPE.

The crowded state of our columns this morning precludes our giving to our readers a complete bulletin of the European news brought over by the Saxonia, from Liverpool on the 11th of January. We can only furnish to-day a short summary of the most interesting items. The French mediation proposition was still discussed. The reference of the Emperor Napoleon to the mediation question in his address before the Corps Legislatif will be found in his speech which is published at length elsewhere. The discussion of the Mexican affairs at Madrid was still continued. The London *Times* has an editorial of some length deploring the issuance of the retaliatory message of Jeff. Davis, and saying that England cannot agree with it. The London stock market was dull, and the demand for cotton at Liverpool moderate.

Five Days Later from the North.

By the arrival of the steam transport Crescent, early yesterday morning, we are put in possession of five days' later news from the North. We present below a summary of the news contained in the oldest dates.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The New York *Herald* of the 25th contains the following in its article on the situation:

General Burnside was in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President, the Secretary of War and General Halleck. The latest news from the army of the Potomac is to the effect that the roads, although improving, are still in a very bad condition. The rebels continue to show themselves in large force at the different fords on the Rappahannock, and are throwing up additional earth works and rifle pits to strengthen their position. There is nothing further to report from the headquarters of the army. The purpose of General Burnside's visit to the authorities at Washington had of course not transpired. Our army correspondence from headquarters to-day contains a very interesting history of the late attempted movement across the river, the cause of the delay and the incidents of the march.

The New York *Tribune* of the 26th publishes the following in its telegraphic columns:

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

Washington, January 25, 1863.—Your correspondent on the Rappahannock sends to this bureau the following:

Army of the Potomac, January 25, 1863.—A Brigadier General commanding a division was yesterday placed under arrest by Gen. Burnside, for denouncing the policy of the Administration upon the slavery question and expressing disloyal sentiments. This General has daily been expecting promotion to the rank of Major-General and assignment to the command of a corps.

Last winter he was reported to the Committee on the Conduct of the War for expressing disloyal sentiments, and his confirmation as Brigadier General held back for several weeks, but at the last moment his Democratic friends succeeded in overcoming their scruples, and he was confirmed.

A portion of the rebel General Hill's divisions are still at work throwing up intrenchments two miles south of Fredericksburg, and near the bank of the river. While at work to-day they asked our pickets for the New York papers containing an account of the last campaign of the army of the Potomac. They also asked what had become of our pontoons.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The army correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows with regard to the operations which have taken place since the movement referred to in our columns as indicated in our previous advices from the North:

THE RESERVE ARTILLERY—THE WEATHER AND THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS—DESPERATE ENERGY OF THE REBELS, &c.

The movements of the grand Army of the Potomac, of which I informed you, has commenced, and the ball will probably open to-morrow. That there was a movement anticipated every one was aware, but the official announcement of the fact was made public to-day by the promulgation of an order from General Burnside.

The movement in the left grand division commenced this morning, and this evening all are gone, with the exception of the cavalry and the pickets. The troops that follow us arrived in the vicinity of Belle Plain about two hours after our forces had left. They are expected to act as a reserve.

An attempt will probably be made to-night to throw bridges across the river, and if successful, we shall once more be under the guns of the enemy. At what particular point the attack will be made would be improper to state.

The weather is very cold, and the suffering of the soldiers will be intense; but they keep up good courage, and will give a good account of themselves in the coming battle. If successful, they will all be satisfied and be willing to endure anything; but if again compelled to retire, the result may be different.

The enemy are evidently well posted in our movements and intentions, and have been to work with desperate earnestness for the past few days in throwing up new fortifications, rifle pits, &c., at the points where they expect us to cross, and will doubtless do everything in their power to prevent it and to gain as much time as possible; but we shall "see what we are witted."

This correspondence is published in the *Herald* of the 26th ult.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The *Herald* of the 26th publishes the following:

Fortress Monroe, January 23, 1863.—Commodores Morris captured one schooner and two sloops, last night, at the mouth of the Carrituck creek, near the James river.

The schooner's cargo was purchased in Norfolk, and the bills amounted to five thousand nine hundred dollars, and consisted of gum shellac, quinine, boots, shoes, and a general assortment.

Frederick Letz, a German, was hung at one o'clock to-day, at Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps, in conformity with the decision of the Court Martial recently held at Fortress Monroe, and the approval of the President.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE—APPOINTMENT OF GEN. HOOKER.

The following dispatches published in the New York *World* of the 27th ultimo, confirm the reports published here from Southern sources, of Burnside's resignation, and Hooker's appointment to the army of the Potomac:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
January 26.

This morning Major-General Burnside turned over the command of the army of the Potomac to Major General Joe. Hooker, who came to the headquarters of the camp for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army a considerable number of the superior officers called on General Burnside, and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.

The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Camp Near Falmouth, January 26.

General Orders No. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States the Commanding General this day transfers the command of the army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience, and endurance that under more favorable circumstance would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, give to the brave and skilful General who is now to command you your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, Acting Adj. General.

It is understood that Major-General Franklin and Major-General Sumner have also been relieved of their commands, the right and left grand divisions of the army of the Potomac have been divulged, nor is it known who have been appointed to take their places.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his late staff, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant.

The road is fast drying up.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, January 26.—The visit of Gen. Burnside to Washington and his long interview with the President on Saturday resulted in his being relieved of the further command of the army of the Potomac at his own request. The President immediately ordered Gen. Hooker, commander of the centre grand division, to assume the full command of the whole army. This decision was arrived at by the President after the most careful consideration of the whole subject. Simultaneously with this change in the highest command, Gen. Franklin, commanding the left grand division, and Gen. Sumner commanding the right grand division, have been ordered to report at Washington. The withdrawal of Gens. Franklin and Sumner will leave the following in command of Gen Sedgwick.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.

The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Camp Near Falmouth, January 26.

General Orders No. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility.

Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and its reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until the destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute the remainder of the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander-in-chief will require the cheerful and zealous operation of every officer and soldier of this army.

In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for the headquarters.

Rain is falling.

The wind is southwest and the temperature of the atmosphere mild.

OFFICIAL ORDERS FOR THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

The following is the official order in regard to the recent changes in the army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.
Headquarters of the Army, War Department,
Adjutant General's Office.
Washington, Jan. 28, 1863.

I.—The President of the United States has directed:

First—That Major General A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac.

Second—That Major General E. V. Sumner, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the army of the Potomac.

Third—That Major General W. B. Franklin be relieved from duty in the army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Major-General J. Hooker be assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved as above will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the army.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Loss of the Hatteras.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOAT HATTERAS BY THE ALABAMA.

As full particulars have been published with regard to the destruction of the Hatteras, we now publish the official report of her loss, which we take from the New York *Herald* of the 29th ultimo:

Washington, January 28, 1863.—The Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the United States steamer Hatteras by the Alabama, on 29d. The substance is contained in the following statement of Lt. H. Partridge, Acting Master on board the United States steamer Hatteras, off Galveston:

"At about three P. M. on Tuesday, January 13, a vessel hove in sight of the sentboats, when we were immediately by the Brooklyn to give chase. As she came in sight she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark we were able to discern that she was bark rigged and set a topgallant sail. After dark we gained on her fast, and when we got up found her lying to under steam. We had been at quarters about twenty minutes. As we came up Captain Blake hailed and asked what ship it was.

The answer was, 'Her British Majesty's ship Spitfire.'

Captain Blake said "I will send a boat aboard."

The boat being lowered away, I was ordered to take charge and board. Before we went one-half the ship's length away from the side the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the Hatteras, and both started ahead, under full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load and fire, for about twenty minutes, with big guns, and then with musketry from both vessels. All the time I had been trying to board my vessel, but could not come up.

After the musketry ceased I discovered that the Hatteras was stopped and blowing off steam, with the enemy alongside for the purpose of boarding. I heard the enemy cheering, and knew the Hatteras had been captured. I thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and rowed back to the fleet under cover of darkness, in the hopes of giving information of the affair. The Brooklyn went out this morning and found the Hatteras sunk.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VANDERBILT.—The *Tribune* of the 26th publishes the following special dispatch:

Baltimore, January 25, 1863.—The steamer Vanderbilt sails from Fortress Monroe to-morrow afternoon to tow the iron-clad Weehawken down the river. The Vanderbilt has a full supply of coal on board. The Vanderbilt has been chartered for a cruise after the Alabama, after performing this duty.

News from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows under date of the 24th:

EFFORTS OF THE RADICALS TO GET MR. SEWARD OUT OF THE CABINET.

Governor Washburne was in conference with Hon. Ben. Wade and other radicals to-day. The great remedy proposed by this junta is to get Mr. Seward out of the Cabinet. Among them Mr. Stanton has some staunch adherents. Thoroughgoing abolitionists must be put at the head of the armies.

The radicals are constantly canvassing at the National and at Willard's. They are as rabid as possible about Lincoln's indecision and cowardliness, and swear loud and deep about Seward's want of fealty to abolitionism. Wendell Phillips is said to be again here.

The same writer says:

THE TWO ARRESTED OFFICERS OF THE REBEL STUART'S STAFF.

It is said that the two rebel captains belonging to Stuart's staff, who were arrested a few days ago in citizens' dress, in the neighborhood of Dumfries, are to be tried and executed as spies. There is positive evidence that they have mingled amongst our troops, in citizens' dress, previous to the recent raid by Stuart at that point, and furnished him the information of the defenceless condition of Dumfries, and piloted him there, and that they have since appeared in citizens' dress in the same neighborhood. Upon the person of one of them was found important documents in regard to the number and positions of the Union troops.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the last reports of the French disaster in Mexico, says:

THE REPORTED FRENCH DISASTERS IN MEXICO.

In the highest French circles here the news of French disasters in Mexico are disbelieved.

BILL FOR A FEDERAL NATIONAL GUARD.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing under date of the 26th ult, communicates the following:

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to-day for the establishment of a national guard, to be composed of two hundred and fifty regiments, with one hundred and fifty men in each company, and ten companies in each regiment, to be raised in all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia. The commissions to be issued by the governors of the different States, and the men are to be organized and drilled every month in the same manner as the present militia laws. The pro rata of enlisted men is to be in accordance with congressional representation. This guard is to be subject to the call of the President during invasion or rebellion, or any armed resistance to the Government, and at all other times is to be under the control of the States respectively.

The New York *World* of the 27th, in its telegraphic dispatches from Washington, contains the following item:

CONFLICT OF THE MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE DISTRICT.

In reply to a question of inquiry relative to property heretofore seized by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia as the property of rebels, the Secretary of War incloses a communication from General Martindale, detailing the circumstances of the conflict of the military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge Campbell, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the Marshal of the District upon a writ of replevin. Gen. Martindale suggests further legislation by Congress, to embrace two points: First, to authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil courts are in operation, and to courts-martial where rebellion has interrupted civil courts; second, continued absence and general reputation of disloyalty to authorize condemnation and sale unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty.

The New York *Herald* of the 28th publishes the following telegrams:

VISIT OF GEN. HOOKER TO WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 27, 1863.—The new Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac arrived in town this morning, and was in consultation with the President and Secretary of War during the forenoon.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS FOR INSUBORDINATION.

Washington, January 27, 1863.—A list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared, who are to be summarily dismissed the service for violating the general orders by using disrespectful language in reference to their superiors and the Commander in Chief, in connection with the removal of Gen. McClellan and the court martial and sentence of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

The *Herald* of the 28th, in its dispatches from Washington, contains the following:

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN TO BE ADMITTED.

The Committee on Elections have decided almost unanimously to report in favor of the admission of the Louisiana members.

THE SALISBURY DIFFICULTY IN THE SENATE.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th, in its report of the proceedings of the United States Senate, contains the following particulars of the difficulty which is referred to in our summary of Southern news:

Mr. Saulsbury made a long speech, and was called to order several times in the course thereof. Finally, Mr. Wade censuring the course of the President of the United States, calling him an imbecile, and calling him by name, the Vice President called him to order, and requested the Senator to take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury continued his remarks.

The Vice-President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. Saulsbury—Then the voice of Freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

The Vice President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. Saulsbury was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time Mr. Saulsbury came in the Senate again and began to speak.

Mr. Doolittle called him to order on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair (Mr. Clark)—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury—Just as I please, or otherwise.

Cries of "Order."

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion, Mr. Saulsbury attempted to speak.

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury—No, Sir!

Mr. Sumner rose to the question of order that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The Chair said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury took his seat, shaking his fists and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

The War in Tennessee.

We copy the following dispatches from the New York *Tribune* of the 26th:

Nashville, Tenn., January 25, 1863.—The rebel Generals Forrest, Stearns and Wheeler were at Franklin, Tenn., yesterday, with 6000 cavalry.

The rebels attacked the bridge guards on the Chattanooga road, ten miles from the city, today, but were repulsed, with two killed and several wounded. One of our men was killed.

There is a fleet of twenty-two boats at Clarksville, and three gunboats. A large mail is on board the fleet.

It rained all day yesterday and last night, and the river has risen six inches.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM NASHVILLE—ATTACK BY REBELS—THEY ARE DRIVEN OFF BY THE GUNBOAT ST. CLAIR.

Nashville, Saturday, January 24, 1863.—The fleet left yesterday noon. Last night, opposite Bettstown Landing, they were fired into by the rebels, with three field pieces on the bluff. The gunboat St. Clair engaged the enemy, who were driven into the woods. The fleet arrived safely at Clarksville.

Col. William B. Stokes, of the First Tennessee Cavalry, in a personal difficulty, yesterday, at Murfreesboro', was shot by Capt. Fleming, of the same regiment. The wound is a serious one. Fleming has disappeared.

DASH ON A RAILROAD TRAIN BETWEEN NASHVILLE AND FRANKLIN.

The New York *World* of the 27th contains a telegram from Murfreesboro', dated the 26th, from which we gather the following interesting items:

Wheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars Sunday on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying it entirely, but were frightened away before they destroyed the balance of the train. A conductor was killed one of the rebels. One Federal sergeant was badly wounded. Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley followed the rebels sharply, but they had so much the start of him. He rode fifty-two miles within twenty hours.

THE CONFEDERATES RECEIVING REINFORCEMENT.

From the same dispatch we learn the following:

It is reported the enemy are being reinforced. An intercepted letter from a member of Gen. Bragg's staff indicates that the feeling against Bragg is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that notwithstanding the rebels captured the most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped. He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship, and by the obstinacy of the Yankees. The whole number of the rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 2500, with eight guns and four standards.

The *World* states in a note that Bragg has been superseded by Johnston. This is an error. Longstreet supersedes Bragg, and Johnston commands the Department.

The Mississippi Expedition—Operations in Arkansas.

The New York *Tribune* of the 26th contains the following intelligence with regard to further operations in Arkansas:

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

Washington, Saturday, January 24, 1863.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from Commander Porter on board the steamer Blackhawk, mouth of White River, January 20, as follows: "We have taken St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff and Des Ark, and the light gunboats are over 300 miles above the mouth of White River. The De Kalb, Lieutenant Commander Walke, captured at Duvall's Bluff two 8 inch guns with carriages, ammunition and 200 Enfield rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured 35 prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Washington, January 25, 1863.—Major-General Curtis has telegraphed to Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, under date of St. Louis, January 24, as follows:

"General Gorman telegraphs from Duvall's Bluff, 18th instant, that, aided by three gunboats, he ascended White River to Des Arc, taking about 150 prisoners, and two steamboats, and about 200 small arms."

From Mexico.

Bombardment of Acapulco by the French—A Three Days' Fight—The Fort Silenced.

The following dispatch, published in the *World* of the 27th, furnishes us with interesting news from the Pacific coast:

San Francisco, January 30.—The steamer Sonora, from Panama, reports that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from the fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town, but thirteen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.—The New York *World* of the 29th contains the following paragraph upon the election of Mr. Callicott, as Speaker of the New York Assembly:

Mr. Callicott was yesterday elected Speaker of the Assembly by two majority, and upon taking the chair briefly thanked the Assembly for the honor, saying that while he professed continued fidelity to the Democratic party, he should endeavor to discharge the duties of the chair with impartiality. The remaining officers of the House were then elected. Fields' resolutions providing for a preamble and joint committee to investigate certain charges against the Speaker elect, which were discussed, and pending the question of their adoption the House adjourned.

THE ALABAMA OFF HAVANA.—Under this heading the *Tribune* of the 26th publishes the following:

Capt. Lavender, of the steam transport Saxon, arrived yesterday, states that on the 14th instant it was reported at Key West that the British pirate Alabama was off Havana, and had been in sight some days. As the United States steamer San Jacinto was in Key West, it is to be hoped that she promptly put out in pursuit.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

In our summary of Southern news, reference is made to a speech delivered by the Emperor Napoleon, at the opening of the session of the French Legislature on the 12th ult., we find in our Northern exchanges the speech itself, which we now give to our readers:

Paris, Monday, January 12.—The session of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif was opened to day by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs,
Messieurs les Deputés:

The legislative body is about to commence its last session. To have anticipated the term fixed by the Constitution would have been, in my opinion, an act of ingratitude toward the Chamber, of mistrust toward the country.

The times have passed when it was thought necessary to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses no longer possess the restlessness of former times, convictions do not change at the slightest breath, which seems to agitate the surface of the waters.

It is we now meet for the last time, it is advisable to cast a retrospective glance upon what we have done together during the last five years, for it is only by taking a connected review of a period of years that a correct idea can be formed of the consistency with which the affairs of the country have been managed.

It is a usual thing to suspect in the acts of sovereigns some secret motive or some ambitious combination. Yet my policy has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral prepondérance without abusing and without weakening the power placed in my hands, to maintain abroad within the limits of right and of treaties the legitimate aspirations of nations toward a better future, and to ally our conscientious relations with those countries toward which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests, to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding, to insist, finally, upon a full reparation for any insult offered to our flag, for any act prejudicial to our countrymen.

It is thus that, according to circumstances, I have always endeavored to carry out these principles.

In the East the national wish of the Danubian Principalities to form only one people could not find me unconcerned, and our support has contributed to cement their union.

We have given our support to what we thought justifiable in the grievances of Syria and Montenegro, and of the Christians of Syria, without disavowing the rights of the Ottoman Porte.

Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution—without uttering after the day of battle our friendly relations with our adversaries even for a day—without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honor and our just engagements bound us to support.

We have suppressed the causes of misunderstanding which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non delimitation of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823 and with Switzerland the difference respecting the Valley of Dappes.

Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland.

Finally, expeditions to China, Cochin China, and Mexico prove that the new century upon entering, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honor of France remains unpunished. Such facts could not be accomplished without complications. Duty always advances through danger. Nevertheless, France has been incre-sed in power and in dignity, she has which separated us from our neighbors have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East, and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired claims to the sympathy of populations without losing the confidence and the esteem of governments.

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal interviews with most of the reigning sovereigns, and from those interviews friendly relations have arisen, which are a guarantee for the peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

This brief sketch of the past is a guarantee to you for the future, and despite the pressure of counteracting events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you will admit that I have always unflinchingly followed the same line of conduct. As more particularly regards our position at home, I have endeavored, on the one hand, by a complete amnesty, to obliterate, as far as I could, the remembrance of our civil discords, and, on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the state.

I have called upon you to take more direct part in the government. I have given to your deliberations all the guarantees which freedom of discussion could claim. I have relinquished a prerogative, hitherto deemed indispensable, so as to allow the legislative body to control the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to give more solidity to the bases upon which public credit rests.

To reduce our expenses, the army and navy estimates have been considerably diminished. The floating debt has been reduced, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the five per cents a great step has been taken towards the consolidation (*raffermissement*) of that debt. The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and if the cotton famine has caused a woful hardship if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of labor has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and which grant will be asked from your support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop to. Nevertheless, I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but, the great maritime powers not having thought it advisable to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood and to prevent the exhaustion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference.

I shall not now enter into details respecting various administrative improvements—such as the creation of an army reserve, the remodelling of the fleet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, great public works, auctions, amendments in agriculture, in the marine, and in the maintenance of the prosperity of our colonies despite the suppression of the emigration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affections of the Arab population and of protecting our settlers. The report upon the condition of the empire will give you all these measures in detail.

Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your labors, and when you return to your respective provinces, let it not be forgotten that if we have overcome many difficulties, and accomplished many useful acts, it must be attributed to the devoted support of the great bodies of the state, and to the harmony which has prevailed among us; nevertheless, there remains still much to be done to perfect our institutions, to diminish good faith, and to soothe the country to count upon itself. Tell your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to adopt anything in the interests of the majority, but that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster, to strengthen the Constitution—which is their work—they must send to the new chamber men who, like you, accept without reserve the present system, who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit of the age and by a true patriotism, will, by their independent spirit, enlighten the path of the Government, and who will never hesitate to place above party interest the stability of the state and the greatness of the country.

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published Saturday evening an extra edition containing late advices from various points South. We copy the following. The summary of news begins with the following dispatch:

Charleston, January 31.—The expedition is completely successful. The Palmetto State sunk the Federal gunboat Mercedita; captain and crew surrendered; she then sunk another, name unknown.

The Chicora sunk one, name unknown, and set on fire the Quaker City, which struck her flag, but afterwards escaped, in a crippled condition. The blockade is raised—not a vessel in sight. Our iron-clads are cruising in triumph off the harbor.

Our community are highly elated and excited.

The *Appeal* of the 3d contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated January 31, which announces the arrival of the gunboats, and their enthusiastic reception by the citizens of Charleston.

Not a man was hurt or a boat struck. The surprise was a complete one: each one of the blockaders running away without caring for the others. All the crew of the Mercedita are supposed to have perished. The Palmetto State could render her no assistance, as she had no boat, and was engaged at the time. The Quaker City was struck twice, knocking in one side almost completely. The Federals lost on the gunboat South, captured on the 30th, 8 killed and 18 wounded. The chief engineer was among the killed. The Federal gunboats came into the mouth of Stono river on the afternoon of the 31st, and threw a few shells, but soon left. Nobody hurt. [From the tenor of these dispatches it would seem that they are the complement of something which was already known to the readers of the *Appeal*. Doubtless the particulars of the expedition and of the attack had been published in some previous issue.]

The Secretary of State at Richmond had notified foreign Consuls that he was officially informed of the opening of the blockade of Charleston. The belief there was that the blockade could not be renewed within 60 days.

A dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 2d, states that one of the Federal gunboats had succeeded in running the batteries before Vicksburg on the morning of that day. She was protected by cotton bales, and did not fire a gun.

She made an attempt to sink the steamer Vicksburg by butting her, but she was disabled by the guns from the batteries. She was struck by seven shots, but with what effect is not known. She now lies below the mouth of the canal.

A Richmond dispatch of the 30th had been received, in which it is stated that Saulsbury, of Delaware, had made a speech in the United States Senate, in which he denounced Lincoln as an imbecile. He was called to order by the Vice President several times, and was finally taken in charge by the Sergeant at Arms. He displayed a revolver as he went out. The next day a resolution for his expulsion was offered by Clark, of New Hampshire: it lies over.

Sales quotations of gold 1.53. Exchange 16@74. Cotton 90c.

General Hunter again commands the department of South Carolina.

The Oviedo (Florida) had arrived at Havana for coal. She had destroyed several Federal vessels. The law already published here, by the French Legislature held a session on the 12th ult. The Emperor in his speech said that he had postponed to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation. The Minister of Foreign Relations says in his official report of the progress of the Emperor with respect to America, that his Government has not neglected any opportunity to explain its opinions to the Federal Government on the dangers and difficulties of its situation. The Emperor had informed the Government at Washington that he was ready to facilitate, either alone and by the co-operation of other powers, the work of peace, in any form that might be indicated.

Speaking of the boat which ran the gauntlet at Vicksburg, the *Appeal* says that the feat was accomplished by one of the first men whose explosives were witnessed at Memphis in June last. The *Appeal* believes that the gunboats are so constructed that it would be almost impossible to give them protection of a vital wall of cotton, and they are not so swift as the rams.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 31st ult says that firing was heard above Warrenton on the morning of the 30th. It was supposed that the batteries had opened on the Ferry boat, as she afterwards came up through the bayou to Young's Point, and the gunboat Diana, which had run through Lake Providence, and got into the lake which runs along by the quarters, where she will be out of danger.

Several transports had gone up the river on the 30th—it is supposed they are going after the Ferry boat. Several shells from the Ferry boat had been sunk by the batteries, but it probably originated from the fact that she had been fired into on the day previous, which compelled her to hide herself behind the levee, out of sight.

A correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing under date of the 31st, says that great excitement had been created in the city by the appearance of the Federal scouts, who had come up close to the lines of the upper town, where they were surveying the ground, with an evident intention to plant batteries in the vicinity. Engineers could be seen at work with their instruments.

A number of Federals had again appeared on the river bank in De Soto, where three or four houses had been burned. It was suspected that the Federals had erected batteries in the rear of these buildings. Nothing more had been observed of the steamer in the canal. The water would probably not admit of navigation at that stream. Seven large gunboats had arrived at the point above on the 31st. The Ferry boat had made several efforts to go down the river, but she was always checked in her progress by the batteries, and was forced to abandon the attempt.

The *Picayune*, in its edition for yesterday, published additional news obtained from Southern papers, from which we copy the following:

According to the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, Mr. Foote intends prosecuting his researches into all the departments of Government, civil and military, for he says that he has but begun a work which will, in the end, fill the country with surprise, so great have been the frauds and peculations.

The ladies of Arcola, La., have recently furnished to the hospital at Brookhaven, under charge of Dr. R. B. Maury, a donation of substantial furniture, for which those destined to be benefited will gratefully remember the donors.

The Mobile *News* contains a paragraph which mentions a successful surgical operation performed on Captain Henry B. Myatt, of the Fourteenth Louisiana. Capt. Myatt had been wounded last June in the battle of Gaines's Mill in the arm, in such a manner that he was compelled to render amputation indispensable. This was avoided by the skillful surgical operation of Dr. F. Formento, a physician of the city, who removed the elbow joint without amputation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Stroll in the Second District.—Promenading reportorially yesterday round about the best *points d'appui* for paragraphs, "the local