THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, corner of Bienville and Dauphin streets, a coffee-house and oyster saloon.

By B. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Bernard and Grand streets, the stock in trade of a grocery store.

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

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—By referring to our advertisements it will been seen that the Sheriff is to sell at auction to-day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved Real Estate, situated at the corner of Marigny and St Joan the Baptist streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

A Morganza letter of the 13th, notes the arrival there from New Orleans of 167 Confederate officers, exchanged prisoners, en route to the mouth of Red River.

THE POST OFFICE.—Postmaster Parker gives notice that in observance of the holiday proclaimed by the Governor, the Post Office will be open to-day only from 8 to 11 A. M., as on Sunday.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand matinee to day at 1 o'clock, a special one, given in order to accommodate the members persons who will avail themselves of the proclamation of Gov Hahn, and devote the day to recreation and festivity. The programme will be found commensurate to the occasion, presenting a gallaxy of brilliant features. La Belle Annie, who made an immense hit last night in her double pony act, will make her second appearance, and Mr. Charles Fish, another first-class equestrian, although but a mere boy, will execute his principal bare back act. These displays by two who can with propriety be styled *Child Artistes*, will, to a great extent, interest the juvenile portion of the audience, the whole menagerie—the domesticated animals, every member of the Circus, Variety and Ethiopian Troupe, will appear both to-day and night. The regular Wednesday matinee will be omitted this week on account of the specially arranged for to day.

The Late Edward Everett.

In the death of Edward Everett, as in that closely preceding it of George M. Dallas, a bright and cherished link is broken in the living chain which unites contemporaneous affairs of the country with phases of American politics and statesmanship upon which the volume of history would seem to have closed forever. But Mr. Everett as a public man possessed a singular vitality, which enabled him to live, so to speak, beyond his own time, and its proper history, into a new era, a vast and unknown expanse of change and eventuality. His lively sympathy with the present, his activity and adaptibility of mind, his views of patriotic duty, assisted by a natural desire to fittingly display the fine abilities, contributed mainly no doubt to sustain him in a vigorous career in connection with public affairs to the very verge of his death at the age of seventy years and nine months. He died, it may be said, with harness on.

Born in Dorchester, Mass, in 1791, graduate of Harvard College in 1811, pastor of a Unitarian congregation in 1813, he soon after went to Europe where he traveled and sojourned for about four years, perfecting various studies and enjoying the company of men eminent in the literature and politics of the old world.

A few years subsequent to his return, his public life began, when, in addition to his fame as a graceful and instructive writer and as a brilliant lecturer and orator on set themes, he soon evinced a practical capacity for affairs which, if it imposed upon him severe labors, also opened to him a series of distinguished positions, attended by honorable, extensive, and enduring fame.

From 1824 to 1831 Mr Everett held a seat in Congress from Massachusetts. He was a supporter of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and was doubtly in opposition to that of Andrew Jackson. He was then Governor of his State for three terms. Appointed Minister to England by President Harrison, he retained the place under Mr Tyler, while Mr. Upsher, Mr. Legare, and Mr. Calhoun were successively at the head of the State Department. He was himself called to that Department by Mr. Fillmore in 1852. During his brief occupancy of that office the most powerful and celebrated paper was evoked by the Anglo French project of a treaty for guaranteeing to Spain the perpetual possession of the island of Cuba. His protest was conclusive, and the proposition soon ceased to be agitated. The younger Adams, and we believe Monroe, had expressed very similar convictions of the inalienable interest of the United States in the fate of Cuba. But Mr Everett's expression of the idea was so felicitous and captivating, and accorded so well with a strong national impulse of the day, that he acquired a large measure of a species of popularity to which till then he had been comparatively a stranger.

In 1853 Mr. Everett was elected to the Senate from Massachusetts, but resigned the next year on account of his health.

His oratorical and literary labors in behalf of the Mount Vernon subscription, and his active and zealous efforts for the Union cause since the beginning of the war, are of too recent date to need recapitulation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North.

BY THE PAULINE CARROLL AND THE PETTONA

Capture of Fort Fisher on the 16th—Official Details of the Assault and Surrender—1500 Prisoners, 74 Guns Taken—Explosion of the Magazine—The Fleet Moving Up towards Wilmington—Richmond Account of Affair from Generals Lee and Bragg—Other Reports from Richmond.

Generals Thomas and Meagher at Louisville with 2 Army Corps to Reinforce Sherman via New York.

Gold in New York on the 19th 216 7-8.—Cotton 98 to 100.

[To the N. O. Bee.]
Morganza, January 23, 1865

By the arrival of the Pauline Carroll we have Western dates of the 19th.

Gold 216¾. Cotton 98 and 100

Fort Monroe, January 18.

To the President:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, yesterday morning January 16th.

Major Gen. TERRY

An acknowledgement and thanks for gallant achievements in your name to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry from whom the following particulars were obtained.

The troops arrived at Fort Fisher Thursday night, and on Friday they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnoissance was made by Gen. Terry on Saturday, and a strong defensive line against the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established and held by 45 men chiefly colored troops and an assault determined on. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon at 3 and a half o'clock. The front of the fort had been fatally damaged by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour named by a column of seamen and marines, 1500 strong, under command of Capt. Breese.

They reached the parapet line after a short conflict. This column was checked and driven back in disorder, and was afterwards placed in the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting party of troops—although the sea front failed, it—performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy, and making their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side.

The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of three thousand five hundred and eighty of the old Tenth Corps, led by Col Curtis, under the immediate supervision of Gen. Terry. The enemy's forces in the fort were over twelve hundred and twenty. The conflict lasted for some hours.

The works were so constructed that their traverses afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from the traverses for seven hours by a skillfully directed fire thrown in the traverses, as one after another they were occupied by the enemy.

Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and Gen. Terry at brief intervals.

This fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our troops. At about 10 o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and at about 12 o'clock at night Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry unconditionally as prisoners of war—over 1800, the remainder of his force being either killed or wounded.

Our loss was estimated at between 500 and 600 in killed and wounded. No a transport was lost. The armament of the fort was 74 guns, some of large calibre and one Armstrong.

Baltimore, January 18.—The following is taken from a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, dated off Fort Fisher, the 16th:

The fight lasted six hours, and was a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. Each of the seventeen mounds and embrasures were taken in succession, after the most fearful fighting, in which hecatombs of dead and wounded were added to those that already lined the fort.

Suffice it to say, by way of preface to a detailed account, notwithstanding the fort had been strengthened and reinforced to treble it had when Butler decided it could not be taken, it is now in our hands, with 74 cannon, 2000 living prisoners and 700 dead.

Our gunboats have today sailed up the Cape Fear river, driving before them the Confederate Cuckamauga and Tallahassee, effectually closing it to the blockade runners and stopping the only channel the rebels had left for the importation of munitions of war.

The troops in the fort had rations for 10 days. Gen Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Col Lamb, also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements to relieve Gen Whiting on Sunday, is wounded.

On Monday everything was as quiet as a Sabbath day.

On Monday A. M., between 6 and 7 o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded killing and wounding 250 or 300 prisoners. How the explosion occurred was not known, but Gen Terry believed that it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Gen. Hawkes's Division, reported at Point was in Wilmington.

About 1 o'clock on Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith on the south side of New Inlet.

The naval officer, commanding that station, reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated the fort.

To Major-General Dix—

Washington, January 17.—The Richmond *Whig* of this A. M. contains the following account of the capture of Fort Fisher by the naval and land forces of the United States.

The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Cape Fear River, was made into A. M., and caused a sensation of profound regret. The capture of this fort is equivalent to the closure of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet.

It is situated about 18 miles below the city, but was the main defense of the entrance to the river. Its fall, therefore, will prevent in future the arrival and departure of blockade runners. How far this reverse will prove injurious to our cause remains to be seen, but at present we regard it rather an unfortunate than a disastrous event. The following is the official report:

To Hon. J. A. Seddon—

Headquarters Northern Va., Jan 15—Gen. Bragg reports that the the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 3 P. M. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops. At half past 6 P. M. Gen. Whiting reports that their attack had failed, and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. At about 10 P. M the fort was captured, with most of the garrison. No further particulars at this time known.

R. E. LEE.

No dispatches have been received from Gen Terry since that of Sunday night announcing the result of the assault.

C. A. DANA,
A. S. of War

SECOND DISPATCH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

9.30 P. M. Jan. 23.—Steamer Peytona passed down at 9 P. M. Her news is mostly anticipated by the Pauline Carroll.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate and Legislature of Western Virginia met and organized to day. Gen. Kramer was elected Speaker of the House. In the Senate W. S. Stephenson was elected speaker. The Governor in his message speaks very encouragingly of the prospects of the new State and the condition of its finances.

Cairo, January 19.—The river between here and St. Louis is still closed, but the ice has commenced moving.

Cincinnati, January 17.—The National Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood meets here to-day. Delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada, &c., are present. The Convention will meet with closed doors.

Louisville, Jan 17.—Gen. Thomas and Gen Meagher arrived here last night from Chattanooga with several thousand veteran troops of the 13th and 17th Army Corps, organized as the provisional Division of Tennessee to join Sherman at Savannah via New York.

New York, January 18.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says many conservatives regard the finance bill with apprehension, fearing to intrust the Secretary of the Treasury with power to inflate the currency at his discretion. Gen. Butler is now before the Committee on the conduct of the war giving testimony why he did not take Fort Fisher.

Additional.

Special Telegraph to the N. O. Times.

ADDITIONAL REGARDING THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

To Major General Dix

Washington, Jan. 17.—The following official dispatches have just been received at the Department Headquarters:

United States Forces on Federal Point, North Carolina, Jan. 15.

To Brig Gen. J. A. Rawling:

General: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by Gen. Ame's division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the fleet, and was made at 3.30 P. M., when the 1st Brigade of Ame's division effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the works was not obtained until 10 P. M.

The behavior of the whole force was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1200 prisoners, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the Commandant of the fort. I regret to say our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevt. Maj.-Gen., Comd'g Expedition.

To the President:

Fort Monroe, Jan. 18.—The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, yesterday morning, Jan 16th.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Maj. Gen.

Another dispatch estimates the number of prisoners at 2,500, and number of guns at 72.

Gen Grant telegraphs to this Department that in honor of the great triumph achieved by the united efforts of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA,
Asst. Sec. of War.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. LEE'S FAMILY FROM RICHMOND—FOOTE'S CASE.

The *Times* dispatch especially says, it is reported at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that Gen Lee has sent his family out of Richmond, and that nothing but peace is talked of in the city.

New York, Jan 17.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th says: Foote is still at Fredericksburg awaiting orders.

ARREST OF ALLEGED REBEL PIRATES.

New York, Jan. 17.—Four alleged rebel pirates and incendiaries have been arrested by officers under Gen. Dix and superintendent Kennedy. They were under the lead of a rebel Capt. Hall, and were captured on the Northern border. They will be tried by court martial at Fort Lafayette.

MAIN REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT.—HAS NO OFFICIAL MESSAGE FROM DAVIS—LT. GOV. STORS' ACCOUNT OF THE FEELING IN RICHMOND.

Washington, Jan 17.—Mr. Blair has reported to the President. He had no official message to communicate to him from the rebel Government, so far as is known. He found the talk in Richmond to be the same as is put forth in the city papers.

Blair's sole business to Richmond was to recover a number of important private papers, title deeds, etc., taken from his house by the rebels when near Washington.

He was kindly received, and had frank and free conversations with Jeff. Davis, and a number of others, but these resulted in nothing definite.

The story published by the Richmond *Dispatch* about Davis sending a letter, saying he was willing to receive peace commissioners to President Lincoln, is all bosh.

The *Tribune's* special also says no letter was sent by Davis. That he made no signs of lowering the rebel flag.

Lieut. Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, who returned with Mr. Blair, reports a strong peace feeling among the citizens of Richmond, and even among the officers of high grade. He predicts there will be a cessation of hostilities within two months, and a proposal for peace from the rebel Government. Blair in contradiction of the indications shown in the fact repeated by an officer from North Carolina, who says the rebel army has three regiments of freed slaves in the field.

Later News via Mobile.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

We have the Mobile *Register* of the 19th, from which we take the following:

A MOVEMENT OF THE RIVER FLEET—MOVEMENTS OF FEDERALS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Jan 17.—A Yankee monitor is on picket duty between the forts.

The monitor Hunter was sunk last night, supposed to be by a torpedo. Only her smoke stack is left above the water.

A deserter reports that the forces on the line of Salkehatchie, composed of the Seventeenth and part of the Fourteenth Corps, under destination to Charleston. A considerable body of the enemy is entirely moved up about noon within two miles of the Salkehatchie bridge, but affairs wards retired to their entrenchments at Garden's Corner.

DEPREDATIONS IN GEORGIA OF REBEL CAVALRY—REFUGEES TO HAVE IT STOPPED.

The Georgia papers contain an order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office of that State, issued by authority of Governor Brown, which recites that "it is well known that bands of runaways men, calling themselves Wheeler's cavalry, whether belonging to that corps or not, have been traversing the State, plundering our citizens of their horses, mules and other property, threatening life of peaceful and unoffending citizens, and committing other outrages upon unarmed old men and unprotected females.

This condition of things must be stopped. And if the people of the State will respond cordially to this call, it will be stopped. Gen. Beauregard, Wheeler and Cobb have taken measures to end this shameful state of affairs, so far as their authority extends, and the Governor appeals to upon the militia and the people to do their duty in ridding the State of robbers and plunderers."

And to the end of stopping it, "the Governor orders the militia of every county in the State to turn out on a given day at the county seat, and under proper officers, to search the woods and to scour every nook and corner of the country, and arrest every fellow who passes for a cavalryman, or who cannot give a sound account of himself as citizen or soldier. This duty is to be kept up for a certain time, and the military authorities promise Gov. Brown that there shall be some quiet and certain shooting done with the guns by soldiers who are arrested, without Gov Brown responds a hearty "Amen."

GOOD ARMY—HOOD ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

We do not speak by authority, but we believe it to believe from what we see and hear, that Gen Hood has asked the President to relieve him from his present command, and that the request will be granted.

There is no reason whatever to believe the report true that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been reinstated. But there are some reasons to hope that it will be done. Whether Gen. Dick Taylor will be the next commander of the army of Tennessee, and that until his wound is sufficiently healed to allow him to take the field, Gen. Stephen D. Lee will have command of the Department.

These are only speculations of our own and not to be taken as facts. Gens. Taylor and Lee, who had been in this city two or three days, left it on Tuesday by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

We are informed by the Commissioner of Exchange that he will send down a flag of truce boat to the enemy's fleet on Friday, 20th inst. Letters and packages for prisoners can be sent by this opportunity.

GOOD RELIEVED—DICK TAYLOR IS COMMAND.

Tuesday.—Gen. Hood has given request Gen Hood has been relieved.

Gen. Taylor now commands the Army of Tennessee

The Legislature.

MONDAY, January 23, 1865.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.—The roll being called at the usual hour yesterday, it was found that there was no quorum present. The Senate then adjourned till Wednesday next, 12 M.

House.—This body met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon J. S. Baldon, speaker, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Strong. The minutes were read and approved.

Resolutions to adjourn at the close of to-day's session to Wednesday next, currently to the proclamation appointing to day, Tuesday, as a thanks giving day, and expressive of the gratification of the House to find that the Legislature of Missouri has adopted the emancipation act, were adopted.

A preamble and resolutions were referred to a special committee. They refer to charges made against R. Watson, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, accused of having insulted Lieut. Doane, a member of the House.

Chs. Woolf, elected to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of the Hon. R. McIlowell, was sworn in and took his seat.

The Committee on Claims reported that they now having work on hand, elected Mr. Secar clerk of that committee. The wrangling about who should have been elected was left to be settled in the committee room and the report was adopted.

Mr. James Ward petitioned that the sum of $100 be paid him, for transporting laborers to a crevasse, during Confederate reign and when there was no money in the Treasury to pay the warrant of Gov. Th. O. Moore for the service rendered. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill to establish a ferry on Vermilion river, parish of Lafayette, passed a first reading.

A bill was read to provide substitutes, or pay commutation money, for the following classes:

1. Fathers with 3—4 children depending on his labor for support.

2. Sons, on whose labor 3—4 persons of his family are depending for support.

3. Members of the General Assembly.

This bill, after some discussion, was rejected.

A number of acts, erasing the word slaves from certain sections in the Code of Practice, passed a first reading.

On the second reading the act relative to tax collectors was adopted and ordered to be engrossed for the third reading. An amendment directs the Sheriff to set purchasers at tax sales in possession of the property.

Under the suspension of the rules a Joint Resolution was introduced and passed through the second reading. It provides that the city be prohibited from executing a higher license than that of $150 for reselling spirituous liquors.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest concluded.—Ch Smith, a native of Hanover, about 30 years old, was shot about 12 days ago by officer Henry Baker, a special of the Provost Marshal's department. The officer was taking the deceased to prison when the latter attempted to escape, and then drew the fire of the officer. The ball passed the spinal processes of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, lodging in the spinal canal. The wounded man lived till the 21st inst. The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with the above.

Present Court.—*Judge Lacher.*—Samuel Walker, colored, was arrested on the levee carrying a revolver in violation of military orders. He said that he bought it for a dime. There was a misty atmosphere about the case and accused was dismissed. The little sixshooter was confiscated.

The case of officer Jacobs, charged with black mailing, came up yesterday.

A witness named Fisher, a resident of Plaquemines, testified that arrested told him he was sent to arrest about fifty men there, and obtained $75 in gold from witness, not to arrest him. Another witness, Mr. Moses, testified that Jacobs offered to compromise a case on Moses by letting him the sum of $100. The case then would be taken out of Court. This was corroborated by another witness. The defense aimed to discredit the testimony of the prosecution. One witness stated that Fisher had admitted to him that he took about $6000 worth of goods into the Confederate lines, and that the goods were taken by the pickets. In his evidence Fisher had said that he did not take any goods into the Confederate lines. The case was taken under advisement.

Anchor regained.—Suspicion arose as to the manner of the death of Jas Tortorich, aged nine years, and the body was exhumed in the St Vincent Cemetery. The verdict was that death resulted from Pleura Pneumonia, which might have been induced by the ill treatment of Bella Pelagis, colored. The case will be further investigated.

First District Court.—Judge Hunsdon.—The colored man Joseph was tried on the charge of having stolen five pairs of pants, the property of Moses Meyer, on the 5th inst. He was found guilty.

Mary Mitchel was acquitted of the charge of having stolen a gold button, $2 in silver and other property of Jno Meslino.

P. McDermott was tried on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on J. M. Carroll, on the 8th inst. The jury is deliberating on the verdict.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Durrett.—In the case of Fr. Fox, charged with having violated the Internal Revenue law requiring a license for that business. A verdict of guilty of manufacturing champagne has been found by the jury. Mr. Abel, for the defense, had moved the court to decide that this verdict was not responsive to the indictment.

Judge Durrett yesterday decided in favor of the defense. At the sighting of the case, his Honor gave a learned dissertation on the champagne question, and gave it as his opinion that the manufacture of champagne was a legitimate business in the United States as in France and could not be classed as a business of an illegal type.

W. Roach was tried yesterday on the charge of having attempted to bribe an United States Revenue Officer. The evidence was to the effect that "Barrels of whisky had been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws. Accused left in the office of the officer a state ment requesting the matter be compromised in his favor. Another envelope contained the sum of $100. Accused was acquitted.

Police Courts.—A and J. A. Perenot were sent before the First District Court to answer the charge of having stolen a hog, the property of a neighbor, Mme Celeste.

Chas. Gibert, charged with having stolen two dozen tins valued at $300, a gold watch worth $100 and two gold rings priced at $12, the property of Leopold Delbing, at 334 Magazine street, was sent before the First District Court for trial.

The colored man William has to answer before the same tribunal on the charge of having stolen some unhinged hair work. Bail, $300.

C. H. Schloss, who disturbed the peace of the Phœnix House, on St. Charles street by attempting to fight a peaceable citizen, was fined $25, with leave from Recorder Vanard.

FROM THE FLATBOAT EVENING EDITI.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN.—The New York *Times* states that Vice-President Hamlin has announced to his friends that he will not accept any position in the new Cabinet and intends returning to his farm.

It is detailed in a recent Washington dispatch that Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who is a nephew of Francis P. Blair, Sr., carried off any of the latter's private papers from his residence in Maryland, but it is asserted, on the contrary, that Breckinridge had then collected and placed in the proper hands, to be out of the way of his soldiers, where they were found after his troops had been withdrawn.

It is said to be the opinion of Rear Admiral Farragut that Porter's fleet should have steamed past Fort Fisher. This supposes an analogy between the situation at that fort and the one at Fort Jackson and Fort Philip when passed by Farragut in 1862.

Reports are various about Gen Thomas sending him with the bulk of the army via the North to reinforce Gen Sherman—transporting his whole army up the Tennessee to a new base for a campaign against Hood or Johnston in Alabama and Mississippi—assigning him and his troops to still another destination and work not yet developed or publishable.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.—The only war news of interest in the Richmond papers of the 14th relates to the effect of the great James River freshet on the Dutch Gap Canal and the incessant activity of Gen. Grant's Army railroad from City Point to the left of his line. According to one opinion, the freshet would undo all Butler's work by filling the channel with deposit, but another authority was very apprehensive that it would scour out the channel and flush a work which all Butler's powder explosions could not accomplish. As to the railroad, it was thought that its running night and day indicated a heavy movement of supplies to Grant's left, perhaps for a long march into the interior, and possibly towards Wilmington.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.—A Richmond paper of recent date says:

There is no place of safety for storing cotton in the South, as we realize it; the enemy can reach every corner of the Confederacy, and recommends the passing of a law for burning all cotton and tobacco in the South not needed for the use of the Government.

REPORTS FROM MOBILE.—The *Times* has a letter from Dog River Bar, Ala., Jan. 17, giving reports by refugees from Mobile. They believe that city will be evacuated in two weeks. It was rumored there that 25,000 troops were at Pascagoula for an attack on the city. Gen. Johnston, commanding in place of Hood, was said to be at Selma, where he was stopped for want of transportation. The letter concludes:

If Granger does not hurry up his movements he will find but naked earthworks around Mobile, but when he attempts to move towards Selma, the probabilities are that he will find something in the way. A speedy movement, however, on his part, will stop the rebels from moving their guns, and if he can make a demonstration now, Mobile will fall without a struggle. All those who come off tell the same story about the sufferings of the poor, and all agree that it is the general wish that the Yankees may take the place.

Particulars of Mr. Everett's Death.

(From a Boston dispatch, January 15.)

Edward Everett died this morning at four o'clock at his residence on Summer street, of apoplexy. His age was 70 years and about 9 months.

Mr. Everett addressed his fellow citizens at Faneuil Hall on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Savannah. During the afternoon of that day he was present in court in reference to a claim for services against the city of Charleston for overflowing a portion of an estate in Medford by constructing a dam on the Mystic river.

On Tuesday he became affected with quite severe cold, but neither his friends or himself deemed it serious.

On Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him.

At about 3 o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room and found him laying on the floor breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett had breathed his last.

Blair in Richmond—His Mysterious Movements.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following:

Francis P. Blair, Sr., the Yankee peace commissioner, arrived in this city the Wednesday night attended by a servant. Mr. Blair came into our lines at a point in front of Fort Harrison held by the city battery. He was detained several hours in our lines waiting for a permit to come to the city, which was not procured until a late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been kept or has kept himself from the public eye and his movements and whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. He is believed to be lodged at the Spotswood Hotel. We think there is little doubt he is there though his name does not appear on the register. He has been metaphorically by several acquaintances and their meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides. He is said to have had an interview with the chief Executive officers of the Government. What passed at these interviews we could not expect to know until Mr. Blair returns to the United States where it will be published in full in the New York *Tribune* and other New York papers.

Blair's ostensible business in Richmond, of course presumed, for there is nothing ostensible about him or his business or movement, is to ascertain whether anything can be done to bring about a cessation of hostilities to end the war. We think his real business is to place himself in administration in a good position before the northern people, who are just called upon to fill another draft. Lincoln knows that the present draft will make are such that they will be squashed by our Government, for the rejection of them stables him by before his people, and with Blair's aid, prove that the rebels will accept no terms of peace, and that nothing is left for him but a repetition of the war.

Mr. Blair will return to Grant's lines Saturday, if the freshet subsides to enable a flag of truce to go down the river.

Washington, January 14.—Blair's pass to the front and through our lines was signed by Abraham Lincoln. That forwarded today the rebel flag of truce to Grant's headquarters for him was signed by Jno. A. Dahlgren, Rebel Secretary of War and was in the following words:

Confederate States of America,
War Department,
Richmond, January 5th, 1865.

Permission is hereby granted to Francis P. Blair, Sr., to visit Richmond on private business. He will regard himself as in duty bound to honor while within the Confederate lines.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, January 23, 1865.

The money market continues as tight as ever, the restricted circulation of the Department still being felt, the loans from New York continued, and the demand still in excess of the supply. The rates of exchange have been forced down to a nominal one, and the demand for money is so great that it is difficult to get it at any price. Before the news of a few days ago, the change in the feeling of the Northern people was so decided that it was confidently expected that the Government would be able to negotiate a loan, but the recent news has caused a decided check to the movement, and it is doubtful if the Government will be able to negotiate any loan at all, except at very ruinous rates. The recent news from the North, however, has had a very decided effect upon the minds of the people, who are now fully convinced that the Government and the people are determined to carry on the war to a successful termination, and that the Government will be able to raise the money necessary to carry on the war, and that the people will be ready to pay the taxes necessary to meet the interest on the loan, and to pay the principal when it shall become due. The Government has now a new issue of Bonds, which it is proposed to place on the market, and which will be found very attractive to those who have money to invest, and who desire to aid their country in her struggle for independence. The Bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000, and are made payable in two years from date, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable in specie, or its equivalent, at the option of the holder. The Bonds are also exempt from taxation, and are made receivable in payment for all taxes, dues, and imposts, except those on imports, and are also made receivable in payment for all lands, and for all other property belonging to the Government, and are also made receivable in payment for all debts due to the Government, except those on imports. The Bonds are also made receivable in payment for all claims against the Government, except those on imports, and are also made receivable in payment for all claims against the Government, except those on imports, and are also made receivable in payment for all claims against the Government, except those on imports, and