# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 22, 1864.

**Sales at Auction To-day.**

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Orleans street, cotton.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 39 Camp street, molasses.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 69 Camp street, at 10 o'clock, groceries.

By Wm. F. Vincent, at 94 Custom-house street, 120 bales cotton.

We call the attention of our readers to the second page, where will be found auction and Sheriff's sales, bank notices, and various other important advertisements.

Holloway's Pills.—Coughs, Colds, Asthma.—The best remedy ever known for coughs, colds, asthma and affections of the chest. One or two doses will give immediate relief and a continuance, a permanent cure by giving freedom to the respiratory organs. Sold everywhere.

Beef, Pork, &c.—E. S. Kemp, 62 Poydras street, advertises for sale a lot of new mess beef, mess pork and ribbed sides.

The sale by E. T. Montgomery at 10½ o'clock, this day, at salesroom 39 Camp street, embracing leading articles of a desirable kind, such as molasses, choice flour, sugar cured hams, coal oil, sperm candles, fine old Bourbon whisky, linsey, and a variety of other goods. The attention of the trade is called to their advertisement.

The Academy of Music.—The reappearance of Robert Nicolo in his

[illegible] examine the bill in attractive for this evening.

The Italian Benefit Society.—The names of the officers, for the present year, elected at a meeting of this society on the 10th instant, with their places of residence, are announced by the Secretary in another column. They are as follows: President, G. C. Barelli; Vice President, A. Steiner; Treasurer, B. Blardone; Secretary, P. Marinoni. Dr. F. Formento, Jr., was chosen Physician; F. Berti, Apothecary, and G. Loccheni, Collector. A. Scocla, A. Langia, N. Marinoni, G. Brisolara, and G. Lavizzo were made the Committee of Administration.

Gubernatorial.—The committee appointed by the "Pioneer Lincoln Club" to select the name of a sound Union man for Governor of the State of Louisiana around whom all loyal men could rally," report that they have unanimously agreed to present the name of Hon. Michael Hahn for that position.

Judge J. S. Whitaker has replied to the call heretofore mentioned, requesting him to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor, by consenting to such a use of his name on condition that it would not divide or distract Union men, but should serve to harmonize and unite the electors of the State.

Promenade Concerts at the New Opera House.—The following announcement appears in yesterday's *Era*:

An agreeable entertainment will take place on Monday evening next at the New Opera House, on Bourbon street, under the auspices of one of the most distinguished military gentlemen, assisted by leading citizens, both Creole and American. The character of the entertainment will be somewhat novel here, but is very popular in other large cities under the name of "Promenade Concerts." The musical department will be under the direction of Mr. Quirmore, one of the most successful leaders in this country.

The era of invitation will be issued in a day or two.

**Evils of the Colonial System of England—Decentralization the Remedy.**

A somewhat remarkable and significant work has made its appearance in England, entitled "The Empire—a series of letters published in the *Daily News*, 1862-1863, by Goldwin Smith. The author is professor of modern history at the University of Oxford." The strong Conservative proclivities of this school have long been proverbial. All its traditions are on the side of conservatism, and especially of a jealous maintenance of the centralized power of the British Empire in the person of a hereditary monarch. It is not there that one would think of looking for an ardent advocate of colonial rights, or of advanced theories of political economy. Yet the arguments of Professor Smith are in elaborate protest against the political and commercial centralization resulting from the colonial system of England. They aim to show that decentralization is alike essential to true liberty and prosperous commerce, and conducive not less to the general than to local welfare. In a word, the author believes in the principle of economy in government, in commerce, in industry, in social formation, and would apply it to the utmost extent of its practicability in any given circumstances. He would leave to every local centre its own liberty of action, as far as compatible with the recognized general authority of the nation, confiding more and more to local administration, and less and less to central authority, thus stimulating the development of individual energies and reducing the functions of government to the most simple and fundamental duties.

The author's ideas regarding commerce are not new. The merchants of Bordeaux, when asked by the Minister how he could best promote commerce, answered—"By letting it alone." In those words is an epitome of the whole doctrine of Adam Smith and the free trade school. But the *laissez faire* principle—a truth that is alike familiar to the philosophical reasoner and the man of practical experience—is not easily knocked into the heads of ruling statesmen, who, as a general thing, seem to hold the opinion that it is the duty and destiny of governments to meddle with everybody and everything.

A New York contemporary gives us the following information about the origin and the condition of the work in question:

The circumstance which gave rise to these letters was the danger of a war between England and the United States on the Trent affair, and the consequent forwarding of troops and munitions of war, by England, for the defence of Canada. Mr. Smith, with little hope of being heeded then, contributed his first letter to the *Daily News*, for the purpose of showing that the connection between the mother country and her colonies is a source of weakness to the former, while it keeps the latter in a perpetual state of political infancy, and prevents the growth of their frames from being mastered and hardened into bone. He illustrated that strength of empire was not necessarily synonymous with extent of territory, but that, on the contrary, when colonies are neither a source of pecuniary income to the mother country nor recruiting posts for its armies or navy, they are perpetual sources of weakness and debility.

He sums up with considerable force all the arguments which may be advanced in favor of the maintenance of England's present colonial policy, and finds that it all resolves itself, in that substantive one of national glory, grandeur of the Empire, the desire to be able to boast that the sun never sets upon British dominions, and finally prestige. Mr. Smith's answer we must give in his words:

"In answer unless Empire was Empire. The Russian retrieved from his dependencies both military force and revenue. We are too moral to extort either force or revenue from our dependencies even if we had the power. While we monopolized their trade in a general relax of monopoly, they brought us a real advantage, though of a narrow and selfish kind. Now they bring us no advantage at all. But the system has been established, many prejudices and some interests are bound up with it, and reasons must be found or invented for maintaining it. The reasons found or invented are, as might be expected, various and discordant enough. Now it is the interest of the colonial trade; now it is the necessity of the colonial trade; now it is the interests of our people for the colonies as citizens of emigration. When facts overthrow all the suppositions, it is glory, national spirit, prestige. I give an agent an immense sum of money to invest for me. He tells me that he has bought an estate. I ask to see the estate. He tells me that the money is laid out not in an estate but in heaven. I ask to see the bonds; he tells me that is laid out not in bonds but in military stores. I ask for my scrip; he tells me that it is not laid out in railway shares but expended in the funds. I ask for the transfer receipts; and he tells me that it is not invested in the funds but in concerting grand better and better, in prestige. I turn to the French dictionary for prestige, and find that it is an illusion, a juggling trick, an imposture."

In answer to the severe criticisms by the *Times*, on his remark on the comparative unimportance of the colonial trade, upon which the latter journal asserted that the trade of the colonies was on the contrary of the utmost importance to England, he gives the following startling and interesting statistical table:

The exports of England in 1861 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| To foreign countries | £22,854,000 |
| To the East Indies, Cayenne, Singapore and Hong Kong (which are not British colonies but only dependencies) | 19,000,000 |
| To the British colonies in North America | £3,888,000 |
| To Australia | 10,750,000 |
| To the West Indies | 7,000,000 |
| | £21,638,000 |

Thus we perceive that the export trade to the British colonies was only about one fifth part of that to foreign countries. But this need not surprise us, a profitable and extensive trade can only be conducted between free and independent powers. Everybody knows that the trade carried on by Great Britain with the American colonies was a miserable peddling trade, when compared with the immense international commerce which sprang up after the war of 1812, though the so-called statement of the day believed that the severance of the colonies from the mother country would lead to the destruction of England's colonial commerce. Adam Smith pointed out the absurdity of attempting to hold by force of arms the then struggling Colonies, but he was not heeded because he was a "philosopher" and a "political economist."

**The History of the Army of the Potomac.**

General McClellan thus describes his own report of the operations of this army under his command:

"This report is in fact an history of the Army of the Potomac. During the period occupied in the organization of that army, it serves as a barrier against the advance of a lately victorious enemy, while the fortification of the Capital was in progress, and under the patronage which it then received, its acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which consisted in after-days to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes occurred along the lines, conducted with great gallantry, which inured our troops to the realities of war. The army grew into shape but slowly, and the delays which ahlend ed on the obtaining of arms, continued late into the winter of 1861-62 were no less trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Even at the time of the organization of the Peninsula campaign, some of the finest regiments were without rifles, nor were the utmost exertions on the part of the military authorities adequate to overcome the obstacles to active service. When at length the army was in condition to take the field, the Peninsula campaign was planned and entered upon with enthusiasm by officers and men. Had this campaign been followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt that it would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms, and the permanent restoration of the power of the Government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revolted States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the Army of the Potomac was recalled from within sight of Richmond and incorporated with the Army of Virginia. The disappointments of the campaign on the Peninsula had not damped their ardor or diminished their patriotism. They fought well, faithfully, gallantly, under Gen Pope; yet when compelled to fall back on Washington, defeated and almost demoralized, the enemy, no longer occupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania, and even Washington itself. Elated by his recent victories, and assured that our troops were disorganized and dispirited, he was confident that the seat of war was now permanently transferred to the Loyal States, and that his own exhausted soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which animated the soldiers of the Union. He shall not, nor can I, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defense of the capital, the soldiers, with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed, across the Potomac into Virginia. The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam. It was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to efficient duty. Shoes were worn out, and blankets were lost; clothing was in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly-forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory, when, in the midst of the movement, when my advance guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command.

"Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a defeated army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and to originate another plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and, it proved, the most fatal moment. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration should be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my subordinates were, in every field of action, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and by escaping to the army its transit to the James river, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

**Thirty Years Age and Now.**

Hon. James Brooks, a member of Congress from New York, and one of the editors of the New York *Express*, made a speech not long since at a dinner given in Washington by the members of the press to Mr. Colfax, the new Speaker of the House, and who was formerly a printer and an editor. Alluding to his first experience in Washington, about thirty years ago, Mr. Brooks said:

The whole social life of Washington was then an unwritten myth. The Departments were, if ever visited for news, as deaf and dumb to inquiry as the mute. The Commissioner of Congress sat with closed doors, and "Silence" was engraved upon the lips of every member. Hotel-keepers and waiters, the keepers of my correspondence, I broke in this mute *penetrale*, and opened to ventilation all matters I deemed proper for the public press. In about ten days or two weeks my letters would return from Portland, (Me.,) and I do not say their merit, but their novelty, their freshness, perhaps their audacity, not only provoked curiosity, but filled an earnest public want, and more or less they circulated in all the then journals of the United States.

The public call for such information was so great the ensuing winter, that I then had more work on my hands than any one hand could execute, and, with some slight variations, I then supplied three paper correspondence, not only for the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, but for the New Orleans *Bulletin*, the Richmond *Whig*, and for a journal then conducted in Cincinnati, by Mr. Thomas, its name of which has now escapes me, with occasional letters for the Baltimore *Patriot* and the New York *Courier*, as well as for some weekly papers. In short, I earned money enough in a single session to supply me with means for a long and wide-extended journey in Europe; whence, again, I wrote home letters for the Portland *Advertiser*. The coach mail then carried off all correspondence. New Orleans was twenty-five days off. Cincinnati was I think, from seven to ten days, descending upon the mountains and the mail. And when Amos Kendall afterwards started a horse relay express with a pair of saddle bags to carry off a mail to New York, we classed him then, as of Morse and his telegraph now, to be the great pioneer of the age. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, upon you, who have now greater means of reaching the public, everywhere from Passamaquoddy to California, to what the slow going pen or pencil is far behind this age—whose ink indeed, is electricity, and whose mail conductor is the lightning—whose audiences everywhere instantaneously drink in your thoughts—upon you, I say now devolves far greater responsibilities than in my day. When I wrote from here, the western frontier of civilization, save a few dots on the Upper Mississippi, was bounded by the Wabash. What Idaho or Colorado is now, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa were then. The Chattahoochie, with its filthy manner, the boundary of Southern civilization, almost all beyond until the Mississippi was reached, being Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws. The wilder, the more obscure, your field of operations, the more solemn duty of being just, equitable, impartial-honest, hence. The vast audiences that the steam power cylinder presses now enable you to address are so many more minds, if not souls in your charge. The genius of Morse and Hoe, the fifth a printer, the latter a pressman, have made even the great teachers of the people, and exalted the newspaper to the dignity of the pulpit and the bar. Let me, then, close, to commend you and to our noble profession. If we must differ, or dispute, or even wrangle, let us differ or wrangle as lawyers do; let us always with dignity, other than charity and forgiveness, when the difference is stated, and it ever. Men were no more made to think alike than to look alike than to look alike. Differences of opinion are as much in law of man's minds, as difference of lineaments in law of their physical organization. I have, in the day when my locks curled, written as many editorials, at the rate of seven columns per day, as the combinations exchange points were then, for the *Express*, and once wrote, the *Express* in the *Tribune*. (A laugh.)

The people—the great public—will appreciate a man of no one calling their own blasts to procure fame, but made always with a number of blankets belonging to their comrades. They were sent to the Parish Prison for six months, and to forfeit their commissions.

*First District Court—Judge Husband.*—Thomas Charbouroux was tried on the charge of taking possession of a vacant estate without having obtained an order of court. The estate in question was that of Ellis Fagot. The false alarm intent was not seen by the jury who acquitted accused.

Joseph Mayer married Kora Chamberlin and another young man, belonging to a gunboat, in a skiff across the river. After the passengers left the skiff it was discovered that the boatman from which he had paid the fare for the party. Suspicion fell on the boatman who was tried on the charge of having the pocket book in question, containing about $20. He was acquitted.

Kate Dooley was tried on the charge of having stolen a pair of ear rings and a breastpin belonging to Ann Trebin. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Kate Fernandez and Mrs. Mitchell were tried yesterday on the charge of embezzlement and breach of trust. Miss E. A. Albert was the prosecutrix, and sworn that the defendants' trunks containing wearing apparel [for a small debt] in the care of accused, residing at No. 55 Bienville, and were presumed to be left. On account, were seized by the sheriff and sold. The trial was fixed for Saturday next.

The colored girl Victorine had two U. S. blankets, which, she says, were given her some time ago by a colored soldier. The blankets were confiscated and accused discharged.

E Graham, sergeant of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, charged his brother, also a sergeant, with robbing him. Both were drunk, and the articles charged to have been stolen were found by the police on the person of the prosecuting brother. They were all right the next morning, and were sent to obey a special order from headquarters.

Bob Cooper, Daniel Gardens, and three women from Perdido street were charged with having robbed a man named Porter of a pocket book like way that cash pocket had in stated that a man might also be robbed. The *World* as a peace paper and the administration endorsed, to enforce its restrictions up to free speech and a free press by arbitrary arrests by the Vallandigham contingent, by the suppression of peace newspapers.

But events have gone on, and while Mr Lincoln has not made an formal resolution, he has come to the private audience conclusion that as peaceful as Mr Vallandigham, and the *Tribune* and *Times*, though they have never apologized to the *World* for all their misrepresentations, are now, we are able to affirm, even at this that the News still continues to live and prosper in tranquillity and unconditional peace.—*N. Y. World.*

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

*Released.*—Judge Hunsell, of the Ninth District Court, at the request of Mr. Shaw, attorney for lawyer Wenk, ordered the release of the latter, who had been committed by Judge Sandergood for a contempt against his court. The latter gentleman retained attorney had given notice to the Justice of the Peace that a proposition of his proper esprit to supplied with his name would relish a personal audience. Mr. Shaw, said he came, reclothed, that as the occurred when the Judge was in the lobby, there was no [illegible] committed. In Mr. Howell was of the same opinion and ordered the release of the attorney.

*First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.*—Mary Murray and Ann Watson were fined $5 each for disturbing the peace. were frequently inmates of the station-house calls to sleep off their inebriation. They were admonished by the Recorder, who sent Mary to the Workhouse for ten days and Ann to the same place for sixty days.

M Link, a youth of about 11 years, was brought before the Recorder on the charge of being a juvenile vagrant without a home, having been a wanderer in the streets for some time and attracted the attention of the police. He had no father, and his mother, it appears, was worse than no mother. Under these circumstances the Recorder found it proper to send him to the House of Refuge.

The colored man Medallion had a hogshead of sugar on his dray, and a policeman took a notion that it might be stolen property. He arrested him, therefore, on the charge of running a dray without a license. Accused is held to explain about the sugar.

Frank Robinson, another colored man, who interfered in the duty of a police officer, was fined $10 or ten days.

Wm May, colored, stands charged with having stolen a horse found in his possession, and awaits a trial.

Wm Moore, for being drunk and halting for the Bonnie Blue Flag, was sent to prison for 30 days.

**Opening the Cotton Trade.**

The New York *Evening Post* of the 9th announces the opening of the cotton trade through the army lines, on the following grounds:

We printed some days ago a communication from a correspondent who signed himself "E. A.," urging upon the Government to throw open the trade in cotton, under certain restrictions, to all who desire to buy, and demanding as each of any kind of the planters who bring it from the rebel lines into ours and sell it to us, payment being made in United States notes.

There is reason to believe that such a trade would soon bring us in a large amount of cotton, and would at the same time discredit the rebel currency in the whole cotton region, and by that means strike a deadly blow at the rebellion. It seems the rebel leaders fear such an opening of trade very much, they complain that the very moderate trade now carried on does great harm to their cause, by the introduction of "greenbacks" and the depreciation of rebel paper money.

Our correspondent may take a hint from these rebel fears. An opening of such extraordinary stringency would not have been passed at Richmond if the danger from the trade it forbids was not great. Even if we gain no direct advantage by throwing open the trade, we ought still to do it in the face of this act, as a mere means to harrass the rebels. It may be said that if we do the leaders will draw the planters to burn their cotton, as an effectual preventive to trade. But, we reply, let them try that, we shall have gained most if we forces the rebel chiefs to attempt a general destruction of cotton. The planters would rebel against. Davis the moment he attempted to do this. It is notorious that but a few of the planters of the Mississippi burned their cotton; the greatest number hid theirs away or carried it into the interior, and some whose bales were threatened by rebel guerillas, defended their property. Let the government give permission to all proper persons to buy cotton within our lines, and let it give notice that cotton brought to our lines will receive a safe conduct, and no questions asked, and the balance of advantage from the traffic will be greatly on our side. Whether the spread of United States Treasury notes through the South will still more depreciate the rebel currency.

**An Auction in Mr. Beecher's Church.**

The unusual sale of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) took place recently. The desecrated sittings were carried at auction in the body of the church Mr Beecher himself opened the transaction, by mounting the pulpit and announcing in a business-like way that each pew had its stated value, but it must be remembered that no pew could be given up to it could not be sold for less. The auction then commenced. The competition was animated, intense, furious. The aggregate of the sales reached the unprecedented sum of $30,000. The day was referred to as a glorious one in Mr Beecher's clerical history, by the reports in the New York papers. It was, indeed, a memorable one. The *Herald*, personally referring to it, says:

Such bartering and chaffering for preeminent seats, and such a display of money changing, have never before been seen in a house of worship since Christ scattered the money changers and the followers out of the Jewish temple. The scene was a remarkable though by no means a novel one. It required no stretch of the imagination to believe that one was in a common auction room. There was the auctioneer, bland and pleasant. The pulpit was his temporary rostrum, and he was surrounded by his bidders—numerously in camp, consisting non-commissioned officers and threatening to shoot another as from the rebel lines into ours and sell it to us, payment being made in United States notes.

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**Landed Property in England.**

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes on the 19th December:

For the moment the Cobden-Times controversy seems to be closed, unless John Bright should choose to break silence in his forthcoming address to his Birmingham constituents. He will address them after Christmas. After all, there remains something to be said on the question of landed property in England. In his speech which had given rise to the quarrel Mr. Bright denounced "feudalism" as the "curse of this country," and declared that a system which brings large tracts of land into the possession of one man, so that one man may exercise great political power—a system which "doomed the agricultural laborer to perpetual poverty and degradation," ought to be done away with. He added but that if it would be done away with "if we were fairly represented." It is on the speech that the Times has founded the accusation that John Bright had proposed the division among the poor of the lands of the rich."

In the main, landed property is still in the same condition in England to-day as it was immediately after the Norman conquest. The foreign invaders at that time divided the land among a small number of nobles and brigand captains with the point of the sword, and in the Doomsday Book it was then laid down that their right to the possession of those lands was based on the fact of conquest. The Anglo-Saxon people, however, had not been exterminated, and such a display of money changing, have never before been seen in a house of worship since Christ scattered the money changers and the followers out of the Jewish temple. The scene was a remarkable though by no means a novel one. It required no stretch of the imagination to believe that one was in a common auction room. There was the auctioneer, bland and pleasant. The pulpit was his temporary rostrum, and he was surrounded by his bidders—numerously in camp, consisting non-commissioned officers and threatening to shoot another as from the rebel lines into ours and sell it to us, payment being made in United States notes.

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The whole social life of Washington was then an unwritten myth. The Departments were, if ever visited for news, as deaf and dumb to inquiry as the mute. The Commissioner of Congress sat with closed doors, and "Silence" was engraved upon the lips of every member. Hotel-keepers and waiters, the keepers of my correspondence, I broke in this mute *penetrale*, and opened to ventilation all matters I deemed proper for the public press. In about ten days or two weeks my letters would return from Portland, (Me.,) and I do not say their merit, but their novelty, their freshness, perhaps their audacity, not only provoked curiosity, but filled an earnest public want, and more or less they circulated in all the then journals of the United States.

The public call for such information was so great the ensuing winter, that I then had more work on my hands than any one hand could execute, and, with some slight variations, I then supplied three paper correspondence, not only for the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, but for the New Orleans *Bulletin*, the Richmond *Whig*, and for a journal then conducted in Cincinnati, by Mr. Thomas, its name of which has now escapes me, with occasional letters for the Baltimore *Patriot* and the New York *Courier*, as well as for some weekly papers. In short, I earned money enough in a single session to supply me with means for a long and wide-extended journey in Europe; whence, again, I wrote home letters for the Portland *Advertiser*. The coach mail then carried off all correspondence. New Orleans was twenty-five days off. Cincinnati was I think, from seven to ten days, descending upon the mountains and the mail. And when Amos Kendall afterwards started a horse relay express with a pair of saddle bags to carry off a mail to New York, we classed him then, as of Morse and his telegraph now, to be the great pioneer of the age. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, upon you, who have now greater means of reaching the public, everywhere from Passamaquoddy to California, to what the slow going pen or pencil is far behind this age—whose ink indeed, is electricity, and whose mail conductor is the lightning—whose audiences everywhere instantaneously drink in your thoughts—upon you, I say now devolves far greater responsibilities than in my day. When I wrote from here, the western frontier of civilization, save a few dots on the Upper Mississippi, was bounded by the Wabash. What Idaho or Colorado is now, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa were then. The Chattahoochie, with its filthy manner, the boundary of Southern civilization, almost all beyond until the Mississippi was reached, being Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws. The wilder, the more obscure, your field of operations, the more solemn duty of being just, equitable, impartial-honest, hence. The vast audiences that the steam power cylinder presses now enable you to address are so many more minds, if not souls in your charge. The genius of Morse and Hoe, the fifth a printer, the latter a pressman, have made even the great teachers of the people, and exalted the newspaper to the dignity of the pulpit and the bar. Let me, then, close, to commend you and to our noble profession. If we must differ, or dispute, or even wrangle, let us differ or wrangle as lawyers do; let us always with dignity, other than charity and forgiveness, when the difference is stated, and it ever. Men were no more made to think alike than to look alike than to look alike. Differences of opinion are as much in law of man's minds, as difference of lineaments in law of their physical organization. I have, in the day when my locks curled, written as many editorials, at the rate of seven columns per day, as the combinations exchange points were then, for the *Express*, and once wrote, the *Express* in the *Tribune*. (A laugh.)

The people—the great public—will appreciate a man of no one calling their own blasts to procure fame, but made always with a number of blankets belonging to their comrades. They were sent to the Parish Prison for six months, and to forfeit their commissions.

*First District Court—Judge Husband.*—Thomas Charbouroux was tried on the charge of taking possession of a vacant estate without having obtained an order of court. The estate in question was that of Ellis Fagot. The false alarm intent was not seen by the jury who acquitted accused.

Joseph Mayer married Kora Chamberlin and another young man, belonging to a gunboat, in a skiff across the river. After the passengers left the skiff it was discovered that the boatman from which he had paid the fare for the party. Suspicion fell on the boatman who was tried on the charge of having the pocket book in question, containing about $20. He was acquitted.

Kate Dooley was tried on the charge of having stolen a pair of ear rings and a breastpin belonging to Ann Trebin. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Kate Fernandez and Mrs. Mitchell were tried yesterday on the charge of embezzlement and breach of trust. Miss E. A. Albert was the prosecutrix, and sworn that the defendants' trunks containing wearing apparel [for a small debt] in the care of accused, residing at No. 55 Bienville, and were presumed to be left. On account, were seized by the sheriff and sold. The trial was fixed for Saturday next.

The colored girl Victorine had two U. S. blankets, which, she says, were given her some time ago by a colored soldier. The blankets were confiscated and accused discharged.

E Graham, sergeant of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, charged his brother, also a sergeant, with robbing him. Both were drunk, and the articles charged to have been stolen were found by the police on the person of the prosecuting brother. They were all right the next morning, and were sent to obey a special order from headquarters.

Bob Cooper, Daniel Gardens, and three women from Perdido street were charged with having robbed a man named Porter of a pocket like way that cash pocket had in stated that a man might also be robbed. The *World* as a peace paper and the administration endorsed, to enforce its restrictions up to free speech and a free press by arbitrary arrests by the Vallandigham contingent, by the suppression of peace newspapers.

But events have gone on, and while Mr Lincoln has not made an formal resolution, he has come to the private audience conclusion that as peaceful as Mr Vallandigham, and the *Tribune* and *Times*, though they have never apologized to the *World* for all their misrepresentations, are now, we are able to affirm, even at this that the News still continues to live and prosper in tranquillity and unconditional peace.—*N. Y. World.*

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

*Released.*—Judge Hunsell, of the Ninth District Court, at the request of Mr. Shaw, attorney for lawyer Wenk, ordered the release of the latter, who had been committed by Judge Sandergood for a contempt against his court. The latter gentleman retained attorney had given notice to the Justice of the Peace that a proposition of his proper esprit to supplied with his name would relish a personal audience. Mr. Shaw, said he came, reclothed, that as the occurred when the Judge was in the lobby, there was no [illegible] committed. In Mr. Howell was of the same opinion and ordered the release of the attorney.

*First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.*—Mary Murray and Ann Watson were fined $5 each for disturbing the peace. were frequently inmates of the station-house calls to sleep off their inebriation. They were admonished by the Recorder, who sent Mary to the Workhouse for ten days and Ann to the same place for sixty days.

M Link, a youth of about 11 years, was brought before the Recorder on the charge of being a juvenile vagrant without a home, having been a wanderer in the streets for some time and attracted the attention of the police. He had no father, and his mother, it appears, was worse than no mother. Under these circumstances the Recorder found it proper to send him to the House of Refuge.

The colored man Medallion had a hogshead of sugar on his dray, and a policeman took a notion that it might be stolen property. He arrested him, therefore, on the charge of running a dray without a license. Accused is held to explain about the sugar.

Frank Robinson, another colored man, who interfered in the duty of a police officer, was fined $10 or ten days.

Wm May, colored, stands charged with having stolen a horse found in his possession, and awaits a trial.

Wm Moore, for being drunk and halting for the Bonnie Blue Flag, was sent to prison for 30 days.

**The Pilgrim Fathers and Human Liberty.**

The New York *Journal of Commerce* had an extended exhibition of the claim set up by Senator Sumner and the New England Society in behalf of the Mayflower Pilgrims as the founders of American liberty. Mr Sumner, in a letter to the Society, speaks of the "consecrated to human liberty" of the Pilgrims, and the Society itself declares:

"We mean in our next anniversary to celebrate in all States, from Maine to California, the National Jubilee in honor of the eternal principles of liberty under the law which the Pilgrim, emerging from the cabin of the Mayflower, laid down on the corner-stone of the nation."

The *Journal of Commerce*, commenting upon these ideas of the Puritan fathers, remarks, and supports its propositions with numerous historical citations:

"The memory of the Puritan fathers is the inheritance of the whole country, not the special possession of radical Abolitionists. The latter seem determined to give to these Puritans a fictitious character, and to claim them as the founders of free institutions in America. The idea is pure absurdity. The Puritans were a noble set of men, but by no means the men that some of their degenerate sons wish them to be considered. Their views have been inherited as well as their virtues, and have gone into the national character. They had some grand points of character, and they had some great sins and crimes to answer for. Whatever may be said of the growth of free principles in America, this is true, and history stamps it thus, that we cannot trace our liberty to the Puritans of Massachusetts. We owe them little or nothing on that account. Liberty had to fight against their doctrines and practices. Nor do we say this to their reproach. They made no pretenses to free principles. If we could call them bodily from their graves they would be astonished at the sight of American liberty, and they would turn among us, or rather as they existed only within two years. They never dreamed of free speech, a free press, liberty of conscience, and all the safeguards of liberty which we have enjoyed. American liberty was born at a later date.

Absolute submission to the moral and religious views of the Puritan church was one general requirement of their law. Intolerance of anything not "orthodox doctrine," under penalty of whipping, branding, banishment and death, was another. The liberty of the press was placed under the most severe restrictions. The liberty of the person was dependent upon the person supporting the Puritan doctrines and avoiding all opposition. To oppose the doctrines of the Puritan court was punishable by refusal of trial by jury. Nor do we use the word "torture" unadvisedly. Starving as it may seem to some members of the New England Society, it is nevertheless a solemn truth that the Puritans by law authorized torture to extort information about confederates."

Peace to Treason.—Some months ago we remember to have seen in the columns of a people of the administration a type of timid loyalty, by agreeing that the advocacy of peace doctrines was the best way to prove the existence of a real might aid the Democratic party to be the best means of restoring the Union, and should have the liberty to say so if he liked and to vote for peace candidates, other parties of it. We remember that all the radical journals lowled at such toleration as disloyal; and reported it now their denunciations. The *World* as a peace paper and the administration endorsed, to enforce its restrictions up to free speech and a free press by arbitrary arrests by the Vallandigham contingent, by the suppression of peace newspapers.

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## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 21, 1864.

SEE OFFICE.

In glancing at the operations in our Money market during the past week, we have again to notice only a moderate degree of activity, without any important fluctuations. Exchange having been remarkably steady and partaking towards the close, while Specie has ranged from ¼ @ par. $1 @ par. Less than the quotations of last Thursday. To-day, the Exchange market continued rather an upward tendency, under slight bids on New York, which would not have been sufficient to effect sales, but for the presence of a few sellers, who, with the winter or many winters to come, be interested by a cold snap so prolonged and intolerable as that we have experienced this year.

**Landed Property in England.**