THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. W. WEBBER, G. W. CUTTER & CO.
G. F. WEBBER, F. LIMIT.
Daily Paper, one year ... $10
Country Paper ... $5
To all other ... $10
In writing about ... $5
Any person ... $5
carrier or other ... $5
and collected ... $10
NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WEEKLY

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the papers themselves.

Assignees Sales Today.

By M. Bonzano, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, Jewelry, Clothing, &c.—at 12 o'clock, furniture.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, office Magazine, a lot of ground, on time and payments, a good building, and valuable property in Faubourg Delgado, also, a lot of ground, on Barracks street.

By McGrath & Landry, at Hewlett, at their auction mart, that elegant residence.

N. Vignie, auctioneer, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Special street, slaves and property belonging to the succession of Thomas F. Pennington and Sylvian Lorin. Slaves served and delivery today.

McCormick Landry, auctioneer, at their auction mart, Hewlett, residence, gold, speaking French and English, without reserve, for cash.

Elegant and neat furniture, this day, at 10 o'clock, at their large stock of furniture, without reserve, at No. 20 and 22 Common street, for cash, to be continued this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Valuable Improved Real Estate at Auction by the Bee.—We have supplied to all public notice to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by the Bee, of valuable improved and unimproved real estate, situated between Bienville, Iberville, Levee and Royal streets, First District, and square of Bienville, Dorgenois and Barracks streets, Third District, see particulars, our advertisement.

FINANCIAL DESPERATION.

In the United States the question of finance appears to be rapidly assuming portentous significance. The problem of extinguishing the greatest Southern rebels; the expediency of emancipating the slaves by the plunder clause of a Congressional statute; the impossibility of bringing of Southern ports by mere force—all give way to the alarming prospect of a general monetary crash. The banks have suspended, and decline positively any further negotiations with the Federal Government. Having already lent the latter more than their capital, they deem it unwise to incur the peril of absolute ruin by longer guaranteeing the interchangeable paper currency of Lincoln & Co. The proposition of the war project a highly costly venture, which can be indulged only at an expense of about two millions per day, and this is a rate of disbursement which would exceed a million sterling, which the United States cannot, at present, meet. How to meet this, perpetual and continuous outlay without precipitating the country headlong into the abyss of financial perdition is a puzzling question which wiser and abler heads than either Lincoln or Chase can hitherto have rarely sought to answer.

On the 8th, instant, the New York *Herald*, which however false and unreliable it may be in its news department, usually bestows great care and labor on its money article, declared that in another week the United States Treasury would be without a cent, and added that in financial and commercial circles a panic and the prospect was fast precipitating matters into a panic. More than a week has elapsed since this forgetful acknowledgment, and we have had no evidence to prove that the bankrupt condition of the Federal Treasury has been relieved. According, therefore, to the *Herald*, the Government is without a cent. If such should be the fact, the consequences, in the opinion of that sheet, would be highly disastrous, for it says "it is evident that unless Congress acts speedily and energetically, not only will we be overtaken by a financial revulsion severer than any we have yet encountered, but the credit of our Government will be destroyed, and our army, which is being brought into such fine condition, will be utterly demoralized." Whether the *Herald* beheld a remedy in the proposed issue of fresh batches of Treasury notes, and here it displays its wonted judgment and good sense, we cannot say. Promises to pay, which are irredeemable, are to be substituted for a while as all appreciate the necessity of the force of circumstances, by the patriotic determination of the people, by their being made receivable for taxes and contractors dues; but the amount of such a circulation must be continually replaced, for every increase in the amount that pay-lists tends to depreciate its value when compared with the pay real standard—gold and silver. The *Herald* discerns these elementary principles of political economy clearly enough; and recommends as a remedy worse than the disease, the flooding of the country with Greenbacks. But as a substitute what does it propose? Hear it:

"We have as army and navy sufficient for the immediate work in hand; we have our army and our navy so organized and distributed as to minimize the inevitable overthrow of the rebellion; and we have the credit, the money question is assuming a shrieking shape. Sixty millions of cash receipts make a sorry figure against six hundred millions of expenditures. The principal of the debt must be increased to the extent of a hundred and fifty millions, and that right soon, or we shall be deluged by a general shipwrecking of shipping, and the fearful revulsion of 1857, ten times heightened in its evils, will come upon us." The solvency and safety of the Treasury, our currency, our credit, our ultimate, as a people—are very intimately dependent on the action of Congress at this all-important money question. We have plenty of money and means in the country, if we let the power of the purse remain in Congress shall fail to adopt the necessary measures of taxation, and such note issues as the requirement of the currency and resources of the country demand, the consequences must of its suffering business classes, as the crisis deepens, would soon before long be sufficient to all the evils of a sweeping financial revulsion.

What must inevitable bring into the coffers of the Government such a time when the ordinary sources of revenue are curtailed more than one half, and when the monthly expenses of the war is estimated by some at less than fifty millions of dollars? If the Government is without a cent, as the *Herald* tells us it must

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,286.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED VIA ATLANTA NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, Saturday 16.—About one hundred and eighty Yankee prisoners leave here to-morrow; twenty-seven hundred, under a flag of truce, to Fortress Monroe. They have been packed not in light due Confederate until arrangement. Congressional business to-day is not made public.

From Norfolk.

Norfolk, Saturday 16.—The troubles in the Lincoln Cabinet are culminating. The announcement of the resignation of Cameron is generally credited.

The troubles in the Federal Congress are increasing and the financial affairs North continue to become more and more embarrassing.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

[Special to the Richmond Examiner.]

Norfolk, January 16.—The New York *Herald* of the 13th has it assigned, containing the following important intelligence:

Secretary Cameron has resigned, and T. M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, is his successor.

Cameron, it is said, will go as Minister to Russia.

McClellan has recovered, and is now attending to business.

It is rumored Chase intends to resign, and assume a seat in the Senate.

Col. Kenyon is dead.

The Federals claim a victory at Pound Gap, over Gen. Marshall. The Federal Col. Garfield reports that Marshall was repulsed and fleeing in great confusion, carrying off numbers of dead and wounded.

The Federals found 27 dead, and took 25 prisoners. Federal loss, 2 killed and 25 wounded.

The Federal House of Representatives have passed a bill abolishing the franking privilege.

The appropriations for the army for the year ending next June is nearly $450,000,000.

The Board of Bankers in the principal cities met the Finance Committee of Congress at Chase's residence on Monday last, but no results followed, after four hours' conference. Chase threatened high taxes, but the bankers were inexorable.

Commodore Goldsborough left Fortress Monroe, with the Thirteenth Massachusetts, in the steamer Spaulding, it is said, bound for Port Royal. Goldsborough commands the fleet and Burnside the land operations.

The Federal Senate, on Tuesday, passed a bill discharging the fugitive slaves jailed in the District of Columbia.

Commodore Wilkes that were at Hampton Roads went to sea on Thursday last.

The ironclad Constitution, with the Maine and Massachusetts regiments, arrived on Thursday at Fortress Monroe.

Richmond, January 17.—Nothing heard officially of Gen. Marshall's fight at Prestonburg.

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, January 17.—In the House, Mr. Crossan introduced a joint resolution referring to the joint resolutions passed by the Convention of Ninety-Six that State in 1847, tendering thanks and providing that those resolutions and the ordinance of 1812 be the basis of the praise in the annals of our State Legislature, be engraved. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Hatch, on behalf of Mr. Edwards, who is absent, presented a memorial from the citizens of Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, praying for an amendment to the act of incorporation of that town, with a message saying bill to carry out the views of the citizens. Memorial and bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stephen Olivier (Mr. Robinson in the chair) called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday for the adoption of Marie Melinda Drouet, only child of Lieut. Col. Chas. D. Drouet, deceased, and Mary Amanda Bryant.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Olivier, Ogden and Foulhouze with an eloquence which would have been worthy of the gallant Drouet himself.

Messrs. Taylor (of Carroll) and Morrison questioned the propriety of establishing a precedent of so novel a character, and had simply sought to the extent of the responsibilities assumed by the State by the act of adoption. Mr. Morrison indeed moved to add a section making a specific appropriation as a portion or contribution for the child, which motion was laid on the table. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed by a vote of 81 ayes to 15 noes.

A Senate bill, called up by Mr. Prudhomme, authorizing the adoption of a child by Jonathan Sprawl and wife, of the parish of Natchitoches, was passed.

Mr. Imbeden offered a joint resolution that both Houses of the present General Assembly, when they adjourn to morrow, adjourn to meet on the 19th inst., the third Monday of January, 1864, that being the time which the Legislature is required by the Constitution annually to convene in regular session.

Mr. Bickham offered, as a substitute, a joint resolution that the two Houses adjourn on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

From Richmond.

Richmond, January 17.—The following Regular Generals have been confirmed by the Confederate Congress, viz: Henry Heth, of Virginia, Johnson K. Duncan, of Louisiana, Robert E. Wood, of Alabama.

The Postmaster General has decided that Postmasters ought to receive Confederate Treasury notes on deposit for the payment of money orders, and that there can be no objection to making change for such notes in postage stamps when parties will accept them.

From Nashville.

Federals Landing in Force on Tennessee River.

Nashville, January 17.—Private dispatches received here report the Federals landing in force this morning below Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river. There was some firing, but the Federal balls did not reach the fort.

Advices from Fort Donelson say General Tilghman still feels confident of his ability to defend Fort Donelson and Henry.

A dispatch dated Boston, January 8th, says Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, has been lionized while in that city.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American* says General Hindman, with a detachment of 900 cavalry, went to Rowlett's station, three miles this side of Green river, a few days since, and burned the station house and all the out-buildings, also the Horse Cave Depot and buildings attached, and hotel and adjacent houses, at Cave City.

Captain Morgan's scouts burned a mill within a half mile of the Federal lines on Green river, used by the enemy to grind their wheat and corn. It is thought that all the public houses between Glasgow Junction and Rowlette will be destroyed. The railroad and turnpike between those places are utterly impassable to artillery without an immense amount of labor.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 11th instant has a dispatch stating that Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, was expelled from the Federal Senate on the 10th instant, by a unanimous vote.

A special to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Cairo, January 9th, says: The great expedition will be ready to start on to-morrow. The fleet, I understand, will second the Tennessee River some distance, but its final destination is not known.

Cairo, January 10.—Several steamers, conveying a part of the troops forming the present expedition, left this afternoon and landed troops at Fort Jefferson, and then returned. They will go down in the morning, carrying the rest of the troops to Fort Jefferson, a point on the Kentucky shore, five miles below Bird's Point. The troops are positively been taken across to Hall, and will join them in the morning.

From Bird's Point a considerable number of regiments will be taken; and at Pulaski, about 20 regiments from there this morning, and will join the expedition at some point in the interior.

Richmond, January 17.—In Congress to-day nothing was made public.

Ex President Tyler is very ill.

Lynchburg, January 17.—Harvey Lovenstein, a ward master of the College Hospital, killed himself, designedly or accidentally, last night with a pistol. He came to Virginia from Hinsville, Ala., a member of Tracey's company, in the Fourth Alabama Regiment.

Lovenstein was a professional dentist, and highly esteemed.

We with the telegraphic reporters would not excite the people with such terribly sensation headings as their dispatches. "The Great desperate battle of the war!" Such is the title they bestow upon a fight near Prestonburg, in which 400 Confederates and 200 Federals are reported to have killed and wounded. It matters not that the battle of Manassas, the Seven Days' Retreat were far more decisive battles, this engagement. Let us leave such gross exaggerations to the enemy.

THE GOLDSBORO AFFAIR.—Says the Columbia *News* of the 14th:

Yesterday, about one o'clock, five of Lincoln's gunboats, their topsails and crossed four or five miles up the river and commenced firing upon our batteries on the bluff. The fire was returned with a regular concentrating column, which kept up for about three-quarters of an hour, when the Yankee gunboats retired and ceased firing their exploding bolts.

We have not learned whether any damage was done to our boats. Two balls struck the upper gunboat four times, but nobody hurt, or injured.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in his issue of January 14, gives the following interesting information:

The rebel army here is constantly growing with the strength, and we are constantly gaining the field. By reports in the War Department to-day, we learn that the rebel force on the Potomac is probably in the vicinity of 200,000 men. The number will reach 300,000 before the 20th of December. The impression that a general battle will be fought in the next 10 days, is not entertained by any of the officers of the War Department. The number of prisoners taken and captured and missing, is about 600. The entire strength of the rebel army, as given in the Adjutant General's office, is 400,000 men; about 250,000 new recruits, in the last year.

Our thanks are due Hon. F. B. Ranney for several interesting legislative reports.

YANKEE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—*Pittsburg, January* 7.—Phillips & Stone's glass works were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $125,000; insured for $50,000.

THE RAMS GUNBOATS.—*Cairo, Ill., January* 7.—Flag Officer Foote, with the gunboats Essex, Lexington and Tyler, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi this morning, and went within two hundred yards range of the batteries. On his return he was fired at by the rebel pushing Mohawk, to which he replied. The fight lasted about an hour. The flag officer was highly satisfied with the reconnoissance, but all the points on the river within two miles of Columbus.

LARGEST RAM MISSOURI.—*Sabetin, Mo., January* 7.—An unusual business meeting of our guard's regiment, stationed at West Point, Benton county, adjourned yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis with important dispatches to Gen. Halleck. He left Butler county on Friday, and reports that Jessamine had vacated Austin, in Cass county, instead of Rose Hill, Johnson, after leaving Austin, here northward. The Union men of Kansas City are greatly pleased at the outrages of the Secessionists, and say nothing but Federal troops will save Lexington and Warrensburg from being burned.

The Secessionists of Col. Jennison are kept secret, yet enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious rebels in Johnson county and their dupes will be bagged.

YANKEE TRAIN CAPTURED.—A Government train of about twenty wagons and 70 men is reported to have been captured about five miles southeast of Georgetown, by a party of rebels. We was dispatched to Colonel Thayer, of the First Nebraska regiment at Georgetown, who promptly dispatched a party in pursuit.

ARRESTMENT OF REBELS.—*St. Louis, January* 1.—In consequence of disproportionate amounts having been made upon Secession rate of this city, under order No. 24, General Halleck has appointed a new board of assessors to revise the old list and make such changes as they may deem proper. All other parties listed will be in accordance with the order, and the board of assessors are hereby enjoined to assess no individual unjustly, as there will be no further appeals from their decisions.

There is no doubt that Mr. A. Harris has been elected to Congress from the Third, and Thomas L. Price from the Fifth District.

SUBSTITUTE ROMANTIC—*How the South first Informed—Washington, January* 7.—In connection with the rumors respecting the leaving of news from Washington to the rebels, it is said that the daughter of a high official in one of the guilty parties. It is now well ascertained from the movements of the rebels that they were aware of the destination of Burnside's expedition. The story is given that it was talked of in the family of the officer alluded to, and by the daughter communicated to her lover, who is with the rebels. The destination of the expedition has been changed in consequence. The young lady has left Washington, and has not since returned. Her father, it is understood, will shortly leave for Europe for the benefit of his health.

Marvelous Stories of a Yankee Just from Savannah.

Savannah readers will doubtless be amused by the following string of amazing lies, which we take from the Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent (Dec. 29) of the Cincinnati *Times*:

Mr. Nelson R. A. Biddell, a merchant of Philadelphia, who married his wife in Savannah, Georgia, and who left there on the 3d instant, has just arrived here, by way of Mobile, Cairo and Green River to Louisville. Mr. Biddell had great difficulty in getting out of Savannah, having labored faithfully, but in vain, to do so for several months.

Mr. Biddell describes the alarm and panic in Savannah, after the Federal attack on Port Royal, as most extraordinary. Fear seized every one, and all the citizens fled from the place. There was not a single soldier for defence whatever—all the guns, ammunition and cannon having been sent to Virginia. There were no soldiers there but one regiment, which was scattered fifty miles in the town, temporarily, on the way to Virginia.

During the residence of my informant in Savannah there were two or three drafts for soldiers, and he was compelled to furnish two substitutes for the rebel army, one of whom, an ex-barber merchant of Maine, was the most violent Secessionist in the place. The South, he believes, has all the forces in the field that it can possibly raise, having made the most determined and persistent efforts to furnish men and money for the cause. The people have been most severely taxed, and those of all shades of Union sentiments, or prostitutes, have been forced to contribute enormous sums. Many of the merchants and professional men have been impressed by the enactment of the "Confederacy."

The strongest and boldest Union man is Hon. John E. Ward, formerly our Minister to China, and he is manifestly persecuted by the rebels, who have arrested him at least twenty times while attempting to escape, robbed him of his entire property and some $40,000 and threatened to hang him. Mr. Ward says he knows they can kill him if they like, but that he will never surrender his allegiance to the Federal Government, or cease to detest and denounce the miserable abortion known as the Southern Confederacy. He is very anxious to go North, but is so closely watched that he cannot escape. Mr. Biddell thinks that it is not at all improbable that Mr. Ward will be hanged outside of Savannah, unless he succeeds in getting out of the State.

The greatest excitement, Mr. Biddell says, reigned throughout the South on the subject of war, and the women of Savannah daily practiced with firearms to perfect themselves in the use. He thinks that even in Savannah the presence of the Federal army would be hailed with joy by a majority of the people.

Savannah, like all the southern towns through which Mr. Biddell passed, is subject to barren of business, and complains sore rife of the stagnation of trade, and of the scarcity of money. Mr. B. had the greatest difficulty in obtaining $500 in gold, although his brother-in-law had $90,000 in specie, carried in Ballou Platters' Bank, and when he did procure coin he was compelled to pay fifty cents premium for it.

Mr. Biddell says that the most astounding falsehoods are daily circulated and believed throughout the South, and that he himself has on one occasion, that Lincoln had been hanged. Such stories as the burning of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, are very common, and the Savannah newspapers publish accounts of false victories, won by the rebels, five or six times every week.

Gen. Shields and Senator McDougal—A Duel on the Tapis.

A card was recently published in the Northern journals from Gen. Shields, pronouncing a "utterly false" an allegation of Senator McDougal, of California, that he (Shields) was a Secessionist. The Senator sets out in the following rejoinder:

Astor House, N. Y., January 5, 1862.

I am advised that a question has been made concerning a statement made by me at Jackson, Ville, Illinois, for having the proper bearing that statement before me, I can only now repeat what I proposed to state at Jacksonville. What I then intended to say was that Mr. Jas. Shields, in the fall of 1860, called to see me at San Francisco, California, that he approved the secession of the Southern (cotton) States; that he thought they had just cause for secession; that the South had both the right and the power to achieve success, and that it was sound policy to favor them. If it is supposed that in discharging my official duty as a Senator of the United States in acting upon the constitution of Mr. Shields as a Brigadier-General, I can be influenced by menace, I trust that all such hopes will prove unfounded.

J. A. McDOUGAL.

In connection with the above, the New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper*, under date of January 7th, says:

In consequence of the allegation on the part of Senator McDougal, of California, that Gen. Shields was a Secessionist at heart, it is rumored in first circles to-day that a duel *à outrance* has passed between these gentlemen for a trial of skill with pistols, at a convenient "pinking" distance. Senator McDougal is sojourning at the Astor House here, and Gen. Shields is at Washington. Considerable anxiety is manifested on the part of the friends of the above gentlemen as to how the matter will end.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Cross Roads, in Berkeley county, Va., under date of January 9th, says:

It is reported here, on good authority, that 500 of the enemy are advancing from Romney to Winchester. They are driven away from two regiments of militia stationed at the Hanging Rock, and are now advancing upon Winchester. Our troops are in readiness to meet them. If it be true, they will be a little worse for wear, when one-half of our gray advances to meet them and the other half advances toward Washington City.

I have heard of one or two incidents of this description, which I consider is worthy of note. On the evening of the 6th instant, Col. Rust, of Alexandria, proceeded up the road to the town of Bath, to burn the Depot bridge, in command of a detachment consisting of four regiments and a battery. When near the bridge he saw the advance guard of the enemy, and advanced to attack them. It seems that the enemy were aware of his approach, and had taken position in ambush behind the rear, so as to ambuscade his command. Perceiving the Colonel was aware of the position of the enemy, he ordered his men to fire upon them in their exploding bolts.

We have not learned whether any damage was done to our boats. Two balls struck the upper gunboat four times, but nobody hurt, or injured.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in his issue of January 14, gives the following interesting information:

The rebel army here is constantly growing with the strength, and we are constantly gaining the field. By reports in the War Department to-day, we learn that the rebel force on the Potomac is probably in the vicinity of 200,000 men. The number will reach 300,000 before the 20th of December. The impression that a general battle will be fought in the next 10 days, is not entertained by any of the officers of the War Department. The number of prisoners taken and captured and missing, is about 600. The entire strength of the rebel army, as given in the Adjutant General's office, is 400,000 men; about 250,000 new recruits, in the last year.

Our thanks are due Hon. F. B. Ranney for several interesting legislative reports.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is extremely indignant as well at the scrapings of Messrs. Mason and Slidell from Fort Warren. Here are some specimens of the writer's pointments upon those acts:

It will be small comfort to the people to be told that Mason and Slidell were of little consequence, and that their release, while it proved that we possess a magnanimous Government, will add nothing to the strength of the rebels. Mr. Seward, although he puts forth this generation with his usual art and ability, will fail in impressing it upon the popular mind, and for the simple reason that it is not true. One day hence believe that the wrath of the British Government was roused solely by the circumstances of the "pretended insult to their flag, in being boarded and searched for contraband?" Does not their quiet submission to scores of such searches and seizures during the past six months give the lie to any such belief? They have remained idle and of secret for a cause that lies behind the pretended one: *they are secretly determined on lengthening the Southern rebellion itself.* The almost united voice of their press and the unanimous voice of their statesmen, were enough to prove this to any clear-sighted person long before the affair of the 8th occurred. It is because they were half ready to treat with Mason and Slidell that they reserved to remest the Mason and Slidell captures. Nothing is more, or less, than a mere overturning British pride cannot endure that any other Government should wax as great as their own. They will allow nobody to take liberties with neutral rights but themselves, if they can help it. They are in this insurrection the long deferred opportunity to weaken, humiliate and divide the United States. If anybody believes in the reality or depth of Great Britain's friendship for this country, he has read history to little purpose, and is strongly lacking in the elements of character. Not the least of the objections which press against the surrender of these rebels is the fact that in all probability it will prove a fruitless sacrifice of national dignity and self-respect. Great Britain does not lustfully desire peace with us, least of all a peace which shall end in the choking out of the Southern rebellion. She will be all the more ready to seek a pretext for quarrel with us now that we have shown her how successful she is likely to prove. The violation of neutral rights is the pretext to-day, and the inefficiency of the blockade, or the confiscation of British vessels carrying contraband will be the pretext to-morrow.

The retreating serenity with which Mr. Seward suggests, in deprecation of the outraged public feeling of the nation, that the safety of the Union rests on the surrender of these "captured persons," we may as well let them go free, is well calculated to provoke a smile, were it not for the bitter reflections which surround the subject. It proves a vital error in the necessary measure of safety to capture secession spies and hold in custody suspected women, while these public Ambassadors of the Confederacy marauded at will, to corrupt and intrigue. It will do for Mr. Seward to congratulate us upon the "effectual check and warning proportioned to the existing insurrection," when it no longer requires one hundred thousand men to secure the tranquillity of his slumbers in his house, and in the closet of every member of the Union cabinet. Nothing short of this will be the beginning of the end. Nothing short of this will secure the tranquillity of his slumbers in his mansion on Lafayette square. The skeleton in the closet will be in the closet of every member of the Administration, should have taught him better than to make light of a rebellious power which has not only forced into its service most of the most stringent powers, but has virtually, by the success of its pretentions abroad, forced him to the alternative of this surrender. The rebellion will never be vanquished by force, stalking is upon paper, while giving it free course to make itself felt abroad. The stamped that circulation method by which Mr. Seward arrives at the conclusion that the end of the rebellion is about extinguished, furnished a sad illustration of the straits to which diplomacy will bring a man.

As for Congress, during all this flutter of international excitement, there is none. A few manly compokers words got uttered in the Senate on Thursday, by Senator Hale, but it was after the session was over. The defeated candidates, and while the ink of Secretary Seward's invitations to the great pacification dinner was hardly yet dry. Lord Lyons, Dr. Russell, and the bankers and exchanges, Congressmen gave the result, under the auspices of Mr. Seward's genial hospitality, which, as is pretty well known to the country, is of the most fainting description. Meanwhile the Congressional press the ill news with varying emotions—that of disgust, I am bound to say, predominating. They will become reconciled to it under the half disciplined and half undisciplined state of partisan discontent may eventually be absorbed in the contemplation of the superior comforts and blessings of peace, as compared to a war with England