THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. W. WESSON & CO.
P. PINSON, R. WOOD.
Subscription, per annum $5
Subscription, for six months $3
Subscription, for three months $2
Any person sending in five names, shall receive a copy for every fifty subscribers, at the rate of $2 each, and subject to pay, unless the notice is given of the last issue of the paper.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1862

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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 carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCormick, Lindsay, of 11 Orleans, at their auction room, household furniture.

The Yankee Programme.

The Western papers being benevolently disposed to warn the South in due season that she may prepare for the wrath to come, have disclosed the Federal programme by an "advertisement to which we are to be completely crushed and subjugated before the 1st March. The New York press had previously affirmed that General McClellan had his grips upon the throat of the South, and would throttle that rebellious nation as soon as he was ready; but the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with more considerate care for our anxious and bewildered state, undertakes to furnish us particulars of the mode in which the throttling design is to be accomplished. We are, it seems, to be attacked simultaneously, by land and water, at all points where the gallant Confederates offer the slightest resistance. An immense column of Yankees extending from the Potomac, through Virginia and Kentucky to the Mississippi, is to enfold the unhappy South within its suffocating coils. Observe with what precision and minuteness the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* fashions the appalling programme:

The Burnside expedition leaves in about ten days on a mission that must necessarily be highly successful; while a fleet of boats will scope up the Potomac, General McClellan will advance steadily on Manassas. Banks and Rosecrans will take their campaign in the rear; Cox will strike but toward Lewisburg; Garfield will move toward Cumberland Gap; Buell, with his four divisions, toward Nashville; Halleck, Wallace, Grant, Foote, and others to wind Memphis overland, and down the Mississippi river, and the forces at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort will move inland to take the enemy in their rear. General McClellan will move "forward" until he is entirely ready, so that a sudden and triumphant victory may be the crowning result of his patience and preparation. The young General, although now confined to his bed by a severe attack of typhoid fever, which has been more severe than has yet been stated, announced to one of his staff on Tuesday last, that if left alone to carry out his own plans, and conduct the campaign in accordance with his judgments, the rebellion would be crushed in sixty days after New Year's. The repeated attacks on the General by the Northern Abolition press, charging him with want of activity and unnecessary quietude on the Potomac, lack of military capacity, etc., etc., are unheeded by the young Napoleon; but when advised by the Executive or Cabinet that the public are clamoring for an advance, the General replies, "Fortunately, they are not all Major Generals, each superior in rank; they know not what they say."

It must be confessed that gigantic operations are contemplated. The young Napoleon is confident of crushing the rebellion by the beginning of March, if allowed to follow the dictates of his own judgment. The Yankees have very formidable bodies of troops in various directions; near Washington, in Western Virginia, on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and in Kentucky and Missouri, with nearly half a million of men, perfectly equipped and provided with the finest weapons of the most approved pattern, with endless supplies of ammunition, forage and provisions, and with immense parks of artillery, and with all appliances and means to boot which can make up the grand total of an immense host—ready, too, at the word of command to commence that forward movement which, they fondly hope and believe, will know no pause in its resistless march, until the baffled and vanquished South tenders unconditional submission, how is it that we are not paralyzed by terror and willing in advance to mitigate the potential ire of the terrible foe? They have certainly striven hard to frighten us. If constant boasting could avail to disarm us of our courage, if dwelling with uninterrupted iteration on the numerical superiority of Yankeedom could impress the South with a conviction of its feeblenes and folly in resistance, the assurance repeated periodically that we are to be used up and overwhelmed in ninety days could appal us, there would be some probability that this elaborate programme would fill us with consternation. But the truth is we have heard so much of all this before, have been treated to so many direful menaces, have been assured so frequently that we were on the brink of destruction and have so invariably found that it was all bosh, bluster and bombast, that the people of the South have become wofully incredulous touching the Yankee promises and Yankee exploits. The hopes of King ABRAHAM have compelled us to look on full of horrors that with MACBETH we may exclaim thus:

"Direness, familiar to our slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start us."

With perfect seriousness, however, we are willing to acknowledge our belief that the Yankees do contemplate a simultaneous movement against the Confederates from various points. They cannot help themselves. They are compelled to advance by the irresistible pressure of public opinion—a power behind them, a *vis a tergo* impels them forward, whether they will or not. The people of Yankeedom are beginning to awaken of a war which is rapidly bankrupting the nation, and has hitherto proved barren in every thing save defeat and disgrace to them. The financial condition of the country is another potent argument in favor of a bold and desperate policy. The Federal exchequer is exhausted; the banks have been depleted almost to the point of ruin, and can bleed no more. A monetary crisis is at hand which we have the authority of a keen observer to predicting will be tenfold worse than that of 1857. To delay longer is passively to await destruction. If the South is not redoubled submission in sixty days, the means of maintaining an enormous Northern army in the field, and of supporting a war at an expense of two millions a day will cease, and baffled Yankeedom will perforce abandon the attempt at our subjection. Besides, in sixty days the blockade may be raised, England may be at war with the United States, the Confederates may be recognised—in short a thousand evils to Yankeedom loom in the distance. No further time can be lost. One final desperate effort at our reduction must be made. This much we believe, but we accept the fact without the slightest apprehension of an adverse result. We are ready for the foe all along the line, and with the blessing of that Providence which has thus far almost visibly shielded and protected us in the hour of peril, we shall repel him as we did at Manassas, Oak Hills, Leesburg, Lexington and Belmont.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Mrs. Margaret Haughery, No. 36 New Levee street, manufactures every variety of biscuit and cracker, including the wine, pic nic, cheese, water, butter, cinnamon, ginger, lemon and sugar. Mrs. H. having courteously enabled us to test these nice delicious kinds of biscuits, we can declare with sincerity that they are in every respect as palatable and pleasant as those heretofore imported from the North and West. Encourage home manufactures!

CLAIRVOYANCE.—It will be seen from the advertisement in our columns that Madame Le Blanch has resumed her profession for a few hours daily, and may be consulted at her office and reception rooms, No. 13 Bourbon street, a few doors below Canal.

"MARYLAND."—Messrs Wehrle & Halsey, No. 5 Camp street, have our thanks for a copy of "Mr. Randall's beautiful and spirited song "Maryland! My Maryland." It has been set to appropriate music by P. F. W.

SOIREE MUSICALE.—We are informed that Madame Deare, from the kindness of invitation to a soiree musicale, to be given by the young ladies, pupils of the institution, on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Louisiana volunteers.

THE GUNBOAT.—Says the Natchez *Democrat*: The Confederate gunboat Heron, built at Saunders's ship-yard, on this place, is now using the most substantial and staunch build vessels that we have ever looked upon. We doubt if Yankee iron-clad can do more than we believe they will be able to do. Suffice to say, she is faster by far than any craft that has ever appeared on the waters of the Tombigbee.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. PRICE.—The Little Rock *Journal* of the 11th states that the Arkansas regiments commanded by Colonels Dobbin, Stephens, Williams and Hooker will be ordered to march to Springfield, Mo., and that a detachment will be sent to join General Thompson on New Madrid.

THE GLADIATOR.—Late information received by the Quitman (Ga.) *Reporter* of the 8th states that the Gladiator of this place is about to be converted into a Confederate gun-boat—a Florida gem. The Gladiator has cost *millions* of *worth* of *scum*!

But our dispatches state that the rumor of her arrival is unfounded. Which shall we believe?

THE COTTON RELIEF BILL.

The telegraphic dispatches from Baton Rouge announce the not unexpected but most unwelcome intelligence of the adoption by the Senate of the bill authorizing the State to issue ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes for the relief of the cotton planters. There is, therefore, no further hope of preventing the consummation of this iniquitous and inexpedient measure, so far as the Legislature is concerned. That body has remained wilfully deaf to the cry of reprobation which went up from all save those directly interested in the bill; and has trifled, as we verily believe, with the honor and genuine welfare of the Commonwealth. But yet a barrier firm and insurmountable may be opposed to this mischievous and inconsiderate legislation. Let our conscientious and honest Chief Magistrate interpose in the last resort the constitutional prerogative of the veto, to arrest the practical enforcement of a statute than which nothing more fraught with evil consequences, and more unjust in itself has ever emanated from obstinate and misplaced zeal. Let us trust that Governor Moore will be faithful to his momentous mission, and will have the energy and nerve to perform a duty for which he will be entitled to the pealing gratitude of every patriotic citizen of Louisiana. Let him save the State from an infatuation of irredeemable shiplasters, and from probable repudiation and dishonor.

Seward tells Lord Lyons that "the four *persons*" captured in Fort Warren will be delivered to him. Lyons replies that he will receive "the four gentlemen." A writer says there two words show the difference between Seward and Lyons, and their employment of them, respectively, proves it—Lyons is a "gentleman," Seward a "person."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Mr. Jos. Hernandez, State Tax Collector, Second District, gives notice that from the 1st February next he will be ready to receive the State taxes. Persons following trades or professions are notified to provide themselves with the necessary licenses. See advertisement.

The Little Rock *Journal* of the 12th says: "The sixty jayhawkers who were brought here last week by Captain Edward Dark were mustered into the Confederate service yesterday, and transferred to Quinlin's battalion to go to Kentucky.

The following is a correct copy of the bill passed by the Legislature commonly called the "Stay Law

AN ACT

To Regulate Forced and Judicial Sales of Property.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That the appraisers appointed, and to be appointed, by the provisions of the existing laws for appraising property in all cases of forced sales, shall adopt as a standard of appraisement the value of such property on the first of April, 1861, whenever the property has been depreciated by the existing war.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if the price offered by the highest and last bidder does not reach the appraisement made on it according to the above standard, then the property shall not be adjudged, and the sale shall be postponed for twelve months after the termination of the existing war between the Confederate States and the United States, and returned to the defendant, the plaintiff paying costs of execution and advertisement.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the first and second sections of this act shall also apply to sales of property in cause of partition.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That property seized on an execution issued on a twelve months' bond, or on a judgment where the appraisement has been waived, shall not be adjudicated unless it brings its appraised value according to the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this act shall not apply to judiciaries or defaulters of any trust, nor to moneys due chartered charitable institutions to order or subscriptions, nor to special taxes for any purpose.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act be, and the same are hereby suspended until twelve months after the termination of this war.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

DARING ADVENTURES IN MISSOURI.—The Memphis *Appeal* has received from a friend at New Madrid the following letter:

Three days ago a small scouting party of five, all told, under a lieutenant, while moving along the railroad line, between Charleston and Bird's Point, discovered the "Feds" in force. They had moved out that far in the cars, and were advancing southward on their usual and nearly daily tour of stealing. Our men estimated them to number about fifteen hundred, including two hundred and fifty cavalry.

Nothing daunted, the little band actually determined to ambuscade them a mile south of the road, at a favorable place, as they passed through a woods. Being all of them armed with shot-guns, and shooting only buckshot, each fire sent nine shot into their thick ranks as they came marching past, hardly one failing to hit some one somewhere. They represent their attack as so unexpected, that the Abolitionists fired for a while in great confusion and fired in the most indiscriminate manner, and I think that in their frightful panic they must have shot some of their own men. Our little band, each man behind a tree, stood loading and firing as fast as possible, until the enemy calmed into some order, and moved on them, (only thirty paces dividing them) then they retreated, but loading and halting to fire, and taking advantage of every tree to shelter themselves from the enemy; they slowly retreated, firing slow and biding volleys the while. After firing some ten times apiece, (to use their own expression) they "got up and dusted," and were soon out of all danger in the woods. Reliable authority from Charleston assays they had eight killed and eighteen badly wounded. None of our lads had as much as a scratch.

Another affair was told me by the hero himself. A week ago he found himself minus his horse, and as it was absolutely necessary he should have one, and knowing full well that officers he could "cook a fish, it must catch it," he determined so to act in this case. A scouting "Feds" came out the next day near Charleston and halted some time. Two of the pillers rode a mile from their troops to a farmhouse to visit some ladies, without being aware, though, thus a watchful eye was on them. Our "bonny lad" friend had heard that this was not an uncommon thing for some of Uncle Jim's "men in Blackram" to be guilty of, and he had prepared himself accordingly. Quietly waiting until they had dismounted and entered the house, and noting that they had only thrown their bridle reins on their horses' necks, he quietly but swiftly drew the pillers, and left their pistols in the holsters, he quietly but swiftly strode up to the horses, and already had the reins of both in his hands, when the valiant gentlemen both appeared at the door, and seemed about to advance to inquire into his proceedings, when he told them quite gently not to stir, or "somebody might get hurt," and, as he mounted, said he had no for both horses, and rode off at a rapid pace. As he rode away, one of them said aloud, "Well, that's d—d cool!" It saw both horses myself this day, and I know this to be true.

A SKIRMISH.—The Knoxville *Register* of the 15th has the following:

By a private letter from Gen. Crittenden's command we learn that a skirmish recently took place between our forces in Kentucky, and the enemy, in which the Yankees were completely routed, with a reported loss of twenty. The letter states that on Thursday, the 9th, the General ordered a part of his command across the river, and when we arrived at the bank the Yankees commenced a brisk fire on us. We were ordered to return the fire, when they threw down their arms and ran. A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed. There was nobody killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and ammunition.

Success of Gen. Jackson.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* of the 10th has the following as to the results of the late movement of General Jackson on the upper Potomac:

At our present writing, Gen. Jackson, with his army, has retired from Morgan county, leaving no enemy in his rear this side of the Potomac.

The strength of his command we will leave for his enemies to discover in some other way, whilst we speculate upon his movements would be an indirect way of insinuating what we have no right to tell. If our readers are as anxious as the Yankees, they can guess until our next issue, when we may be more communicative upon the subject. As to what was accomplished whilst in Morgan, we will state only what we have reliable authority for.

When within a few miles of Bath, on our march down, a skirmish ensued between our advance guard and the enemy's picket, in which we lost one killed and five or six wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded not be definitely ascertained. Eight prisoners were, however, captured. Brigadier General Mason was then put forward with his command to prevent the Yankees, 1400 strong, from reoccupying the place, which they had left the morning before. Upon the closing in of our lines it was found that the enemy was in our grasp, it remained for the militia and home guards were to do the work, and they made good the prize. Seven additional prisoners were, then captured, with some 500 or 600 stand of arms, and some 300 or 400 horses. The rabble, however, upon river, just completed by the enemy, was left in flames, by which fate ten of several killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, after the burning of the bridge, we could not learn. (Our entire loss so far is five killed and twelve wounded.) This we believe to be the true total of the damage done to the enemy. Whether it will justify the expenditure in life and money, we will not undertake to determine. We think but believe this move has been made to cover some grand move in another direction.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Death of Ex-President Tyler—Movements of Yankee Fleets.

Meridian, January 18.—The line from Mobile, along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was finished this afternoon, and will be in operation on Monday next. This completes the line between Mobile and New Orleans, via Jackson and Meridian.

(Signed) D. FLANNERY,
Superintendent.

[The completion of the above line is very opportune at this juncture, as the Yankees, having complete possession of the Sound, may destroy the coast line at any moment.—REP.]

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—*Yankee Fleets Left Port Royal.*—*Richmond*, January 18.—Ex-President Tyler died during last night. The flag on the Capitol is at half-mast.

The Examiner has a special dispatch from Charleston of the 17th, which reports that all the Yankee vessels have left Port Royal, probably to co-operate with Burnside.

LARGE YANKEE FLEET OFF HATTERAS.—*Supposed Newbern will be Attacked.*—*Wilmington*, January 18.—A letter from Newbern, dated the 17th, says: "A steamer has arrived from Pamlico Sound, and reports forty-three vessels at Hatteras, and their supposed destination is Roanoke Island or Newbern."

FROM RICHMOND.—*Richmond*, January 18.—The statements published in the Southern papers that the Gladiator had arrived in a Southern port; also, that Gen. Van Dorn was seriously injured by a fall from his horse, are both unfounded.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Baton Rouge*, January 18.—In the Senate the bill for the relief of cotton planters passed its final reading—ayes 17, noes 11. It goes to the House for concurrence in two or three amendments.

Mr. Salomon's bill in relation to the Free Public Schools, now (7 o'clock, P. M.) is under consideration.

In the House, in yesterday's evening session, there was a long discussion on a motion to reconsider the 6th section of the Militia bill. Section gives power to the Governor to appoint a field officer in all the parishes. An amendment was adopted giving the election of these officers to the militia men in a large number of parishes specified, and after numerous other less important amendments, the bill passed and goes back to the Senate.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Carroll resigned the chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

The vote on the second reading of the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Education resulted, ayes 46, noes 23. On a third reading the House refused to abolish the office—it retaining a majority of all the members elected to both Houses.

A bill was reported from the Committee on the Penitentiary to continue the lease of that institution. The bank bills were then considered.

Mr. Elam's substitute, suspending until twelve months after the year the 12th and 13th sections of the act of 1847, and the 15th section of the act of 1855, was laid on the table—ayes 69, noes, 13.

A motion to take up a bill from the Senate was refused—ayes 34, noes 37.

A bill reported from the House Judiciary Committee was adopted and passed—ayes 50, noes 15. This bill provides that no prosecution shall be instituted against the banks for suspending specie payment, or for other acts enumerated, except on the direct vote of the General Assembly or the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, provided the banks continue to receive and pay out at par Confederate Treasury notes. The bill further requires the banks to conform to the requirements of the act of 1843. The sale or other disposition of stock is prohibited, except in loans to the State or the Confederate States.

In the House, at 7 o'clock, P. M., the bill was under consideration, authorizing the free banks now existing to issue circulating notes, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 36 of the State Convention. Mr. Kernan's motion to strike out the enacting clause was laid on the table—ayes 39, noes 24. The bill was under consideration when the adjournment, 7.30 P. M. The Free Bank bill has passed—ayes 36, noes 27.

The Senate amendments to the Cotton bill were concurred in.

A bill from the Senate for the issue of State bonds to certain railroad companies, in accordance with ordinance No 29 of the State Convention, passed—ayes 52, noes 19.

FROM NASHVILLE.—*Nashville*, January 18—The city is full of rumors, but there is nothing reliable from Fort Henry and Donelson.

Captain Wharton has been elected Colonel of the Texas Rangers, in accepting the position he said Col. Terry's death must be avenged before leaving Kentucky.

Five companies of rangers under the command of Col. Wharton have gone as scouts in the vicinity of Green river.

The sixty day Mississippi troops have returned home from Bowling Green.

The Southern troops are fortified beyond Fort Pike, depriving us of Richmond dispatches again.—*Reporter.*

From Lincolndom.

The Louisville *Courier* has received one day's later intelligence from the North. Fact and fiction are so usual mingled up in the medley of news:

Washington, January 8.—The following has been received from General Sherman per Vanderbilt:

Headquarters, Port Royal, S. C., January 2.

Sir—I enclose you a letter of instructions to Gen. Stevens, commanding the second brigade of the Expedition to Beaufort bay. The simple object of this dash was to destroy the batteries which the enemy appeared to have erected on the Coosaw river, for the obstruction of the navigation and safety of this stream, and also to punish him for the insult of firing into the steamer Mayflower, on her recent passage through the stream to sound the depth of the channel.

The affair succeeded perfectly, and the enemy were driven out of their entrenchments, their batteries demolished, and the property found there destroyed, with little or no loss of life on our side. When the object of the expedition was executed, Gen. Stevens returned to Port Royal Island. As soon as his report reaches me, it will be forwarded to you.

PREPARATION FOR THE FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.—*St. Louis*, January 8.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Democrat* says that 25,000 troops are on their way there from different points. The second day army, a column of from 60,000 to 72,000 strong will march from there and Paducah, under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, where, if longer it can be made with Gen. Beall's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans. The movement will undoubtedly be made within six days.

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP.—The Provost Marshal General has issued an order requiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, the St. Louis city papers excepted, to furnish his office with a copy of such issue for inspection, a failure to comply with which will render the publisher liable to suspension.

ENTHUSIASM AND DISCURTION.—St. Louis, January 8th, 1862 Great excitement occurred in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, on the occasion of the election of officers, which resulted in the disruption of the Chamber by the withdrawal of the Union members. Measures were subsequently set on foot for the establishment of a Union Chamber of Commerce, which will be immediately carried out. The trouble occurred in consequence of Secession members refusing by their votes to admitta number of Union applicants for membership.

FURTHER BY THE BOHEMIAN.—*New York*, January 9.—*London*, December 26.—The German papers state that France alone has expressed views on the American conflicts. They also state that the circular of M. Thouvenel was not communicated to all European powers, and therefore it is not certain whether a reply will be given to it.

Paris, December 26.—The *Constitutionnel* proves by legal arguments that the detention of Mason and Slidell was a violation of international rights.

INAUGURATION.—*Baltimore*, January 9.—Governor Bradford was inaugurated at noon to-day at Annapolis. He made a most able and eloquent address, condemning the rebellion in the strongest terms, and expressing the utmost devotion to the Union.

TREASURY NOTES BELOW PAR.—*Washington*, January 9.—Treasury notes are 4 per cent. discount. Exchange on New York ½ per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.—*New York*, January 9.—The steamship Bohemian has arrived from Southampton on the 27th. The London Times of the 26th publish Thouvenel's dispatch to M. Tassier on the Mason-Slidell case.

Reinforcements for the army will be going on in great England.

The crews of the Sidaline and gunboats Gladiator and Scutter laid up for the southward seas of Canada. The Government has decided to form a reserve of troops at Bermuda. The whole naval guard was ordered to hold themselves in readiness for war.

The London Times of the 27th says Count Spalding has written a dispatch to the Austrian Ministry, fully justifying the British demands in the case of the Saxon Jacinto, and urging the American Government not to compromise their own allies by any hesitation in satisfying the just demands of the English Government.

A BRITISH VESSEL.—The British frigate Immortalite has been at Annapolis for three days. She unceremoniously came there from Bermuda for Lord Lyons, who won't take passage on any government vessel. Captain Hancock, her commander, is in Washington.

THE KERNSTOWN CASE.—*Washington*, January 9.—The evidence for the defence in Kenyon's case goes far to relieve him from the charges made against him.

Charles Sumner will make a speech which will fill five columns of the *Globe*, supporting the Administration in the Trent affair, which he will deliver shortly.

Congress occupied all to-day on the Kansas and Indian question. Charles Foster spoke for and against Lane, but the latter has counted his votes and knows his seat is in the face of the report against him.

FROM GRANADA.—It is ascertained, on inquiry, that it is now settled to the satisfaction of all parties that there are no grounds for the report of a collision between General Thomas or any member of his family.

Boston, January 8.—An extensive and bloody place in Corbconer yesterday. Some twenty or more persons were shot, but none were killed. Troops were sent from here to Lexington to preserve order.

The War in Missouri.

We extract the following from the Rolla correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

The resignation of Gen. Siegel is no longer a secret here, he having himself spoken of it on several occasions. Except among Southwest Missourians, I hear but little said in regard to it. Amongst them, however, he was a great favorite, and his resignation is by them considered irreparable. I know nothing of the circumstances which produced this result, and, therefore, have no opinion how far Gen. Siegel is justified in his course; but it is can, and ought to be said, in him we shall lose a most valuable and accomplished officer, and one whom the rebels particularly dread.

Whilst writing the last sentence, a bearer of dispatches from Col. Carr arrived. From him I learn the Colonel has captured four rebel officers, sixty-two head of cattle, forty head of sheep and one hundred and fifty head of hogs, the same, doubtless, alluded to in my last letter. This messenger brings further information that Gen. Price has been reinforced by three thousand men and ten pieces of cannon from Arkansas, under Gen. McIntosh. It is the opinion of my informant that Price intends to make another stand at Springfield. As an *ex dei* in this connection, Gen. Price is reported to have said, if he can succeed in retaining Springfield, he will be satisfied to remain in the South for the next ten days.

Upon the whole, the prospect of a fight impends, for certainly nothing can be wanting to secure so desirable a thing but the willingness of the enemy.

I am pained to record the fact that Walter Gault, one of the best men in the Southwest, is in imminent peril of his life. It appears that after the battle of Wet Glaize, Mr. Gault, and several other men met the advance guard of Col. Julian Frazier, and disarmed them, taking their guns and horses, and for this act Mr. Gault, now a prisoner in the rebel camp, is now on trial for his life.

There is a misunderstanding among two regiments of United States reserve corps, the First and Second, commanded by Cols Coleman and Bennett. A general order was issued lately by Gen. Halleck, requiring all regiments irregularly mustered into service to be paid off and mustered out. The two regiments alluded to pretend that because, at their enlistment, they were told they would not be required to leave the State, they may now claim to be mustered out of service under Gen. Halleck's order, and have thereupon become insubordinate. I am assured there was no intrigue, only in the mustering of these regiments, whatever may have been the outside representations of the recruiting officers. To-day I hear Gen. Curtis has placed about two hundred of these men under arrest, including Colonel Bombauer and twenty-five of his subordinate officers.

Richmond Intelligence.

[From the Dispatch, Jan. 18, 1862

Orders were issued on Saturday for the Wise Legion to proceed immediately to Edenton, North Carolina. The men are recovering from the debility and sickness they have labored under from their severe western campaign. We understand that Col. Richardson's regiment, which includes the L. I. Blues, will leave on Tuesday.

Workmen are employed in clearing away the ruins of the Richmond Theatre, and the city police having discovered that the walls are not entirely safe, arrangements will be made to have them removed. A considerable portion of the brick will probably be used in the construction of a new edifice, on the same site.

Capt. Gibbs, who for some time past has had charge of the prison depots here, has been promoted to the rank of major in the Confederate army, and goes to Salisbury, N. C., this morning, to which place all the prisoners not sent away since the flag of truce will be transferred. The prison in Richmond will be used for receiving depot, and placed in charge of Lieut. Harrison, of the 19th Mississippi regiment.

A hearing was had before Judge Lyons on Saturday upon the petition of George Lemon, under a writ of habeas corpus for discharge from the military service of the State. The ground of the petition was that the soldier was under eighteen years of age, and that fact being been established by satisfactory proof, the discharge was granted.

FIRE.—*Mendota, Ill.*, January 8.—A fire last night destroyed the Pratiol Mills. The estimated loss is $15,000, insurance $15,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Launch on Saturday.—There was an immense crowd down on Bayou St. John Saturday to witness the launching of the steam gunboat Bienville, built by Mr. J. Hughes. The boat fired for during the embargo was launched, but not before that hour it was discovered that there was an immense hole bored in the bottom of the boat just at the place where the vessel was to launch her debut in her element, so it was necessary to cut this out before proceeding further. This took a little hard work, for all the hands that could be gathered; but it was done at last, and then the pegs were knocked out, and away the vessel slid into the water, amid the cheers and applause of the assembled thousands. Experienced men declare that the Bienville is a fine boat, well built, and are confident that she will be a troublesome visitor for the Lincolnites to deal with. It is expected that she will be ready for work in four or five weeks, when we may look for the stirring news from the Lake. The other steamer—the Tensas—will be ready launching some day this week, probably next Saturday.

A Good Appointment—Gen. Beauregard, we understand, has appointed Mr. John Claiborne, of this city, Quartermaster upon his staff, with the rank of Major in the Confederate Army. This appointment will undoubtedly prove a popular and a wise one, as Mr. Claiborne is singularly qualified for the post.

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence.—Henry Green, free man of color, who is a barber by profession, is decidedly too good look for these evil times, and he accordingly has to suffer to the tune of $40 in current shiplasters. The manner in which the mentioned Green was victimized is related by himself substantially as follows: An unknown white man, of genteel address, entered Green's tonsorial salon, and strutting up to the barber's chair, said: "I want to get a shave, and have a little change in my pocket, and I'll give you a good shinplaster for it." Green was about going to town and knew that he had not the change in his pocket, though it would cost him little trouble to procure it in the usual way, but doubting for a moment that the check was good, forbore over the $40, gave the man the change, accepted his genteel thanks and hurried his out, feeling perfectly satisfied that he had done a gentleman—in fact, like a true Greek. But he was not either well satisfied with himself after he had visited the Bank and been informed by Mr. Cammack that the check was worthless. He is not a man, however, to waste valuable time in useless lamentations, but, on the contrary, can act with decision and celerity upon occasion. Therefore, we may be inferred that the police soon knew of the transaction, and officer Gaspar on the lookout for the rascal operator. Longest soon found his man in the person of one George Washington, who was shown to Green and Brown—no doubt because of his doing things in a very complete manner. Said Brown was captured, and upon being searched turned out to be Bush, a very notorious circumstance, consequently it is firmly believed that Green will get back his money. He is in a better humor today.

An Introduction.—The theory that necessity knows no law may sound very well, but we venture to hazard the opinion that if necessity should really be unacquainted with that antiquated individual, and desire to travel on his tracks or violate any of his ideas of propriety, she will find plenty of middlemen individuals ready at all times to give her an introduction. In proof of this, we will mention a case in point which we got at the police office. Mr. John Lartigue wished to have a friend introduced, but happened to have the necessary number of coats to buy himself, and being a disciple of the theory above quoted, he thought that he might as well appropriate those of his neighbor, our worthy Coroner Beard. He did so, and proceeding on with his house most cheerfully, would no doubt have established it if the Doctor had not called his friends, and kept his eyes still and until he caught Lartigue with some in his possession. Of course certain parties known as officers were called in, and Lartigue was introduced into the police cell fellow-law, after the most approved form. Who will say in future that necessity knows no law.

A Sharp Truck.—On Friday last a negro man, who for some time past has been runaway, and who belongs to a gentleman of the First District, was arrested by a Mr. John Shearer, in Dryades Market, and taken to the upper police station. The Sergeant at that station—Wm. Hale—it is charged, connected the fact of the arrest, and going to the owner of the negro, told him that he had caught his boy and wanted the $20 reward which he had offered. The amount was cheerfully paid and the negro delivered to his master; but unfortunately for Hale, his sharp practice leaked out, an affidavit was made charging him with obtaining money under false pretences, and he was lagged. This is a serious charge against an officer, and if true, should subject him to severe punishment.

Fire.—About 7 o'clock last evening the alarm bells sounded for a fire in the Third District, but before we could get far in that direction, they stopped ringing, and we learned that the alarm was premature, no damage done.

Arrests.—The following named worthies are in durance vile, accused of the following mighty offenses:

Felix, a negro belonging to Mr. Chase, for stealing two rolls of black enameled cloth from his master.

W. S. Lacour, for buying said cloth from said negro, knowing it to be stolen.

John Montel, for assaulting and cutting Jno. Gorman with a hatchet.

Aaron, a slave of the gas company, and Alfred Hunah, a white companion of his, for assaulting a citizen on the streets.

Margaret Simpkins, for hooking eighteen dollars of her friend George G. Smith's money, while he was paying her a visit.

The only arrests yesterday were found drunks and runaway negroes. The fighting portion of the community seemed to have declared a general truce or trust to church, and the police were to be seen lounging lazily about, hardly able to keep awake, with a sleepy eye upon every Roseneat of their countenances. If we had been so sorry for ourselves, we would have sympathized with them; but as it was, we felt more like envying them for not affording us any fun.

Rape.—A little girl named Catherine Roseman, aged fourteen years, went before Recorder Bonner on Saturday and deposed that the crime of rape had been committed upon her by one Joseph Silsby. A warrant was issued for his arrest; but as the individual had left the city, he could not be caught.

Our friends McCormick & Lindsay will offer household furniture at auction, at their rooms, 11 Orleans, this morning, at 10 o'clock. In addition to the household and valuable furniture, there will be sold a valuable assortment of boots and shoes, and other articles, which will be found worth the attention of those in want of such articles.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 19th instant, at half-past two o'clock, JOHN MCCORMICK, PATRICIA ANN, wife of James H. Wheaton. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 75 Julia street, this (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past three o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1862.

COTTON.—One lot of 1000 bales sold for immediate delivery at ... cents, about 50 bales, in two lots, price not known.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market is dull, at previous rates. About 800 hds. sold at 1½@1¾c for inferior, 2¾@2¾c for Common to Good Common, 2¾@3c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 4¾@4¾c for Prime to Choice.

MOLASSES.—The demand is limited, and the sales embrace about 120 bbls at 17@17½, and 15c for Fermenting, according to quality, 16@c for Common to Prime, and 18c for Prime to Choice. Also, 200 half bbls at 27½ for Fermenting, and 2 ½c for Choice Fermenting.

FLOUR.—300 bbls Superfine sold yesterday on private terms. The market is very dull, and prices are lower.

CORN.—16 double sacks White sold at 65c, and 970 sacks White and Mixed at 2 a 2 bushel.

BRAN.—100 sacks sold at $1 20 @ 120 lbs.

HAY.—65 bales Prairie Grass sold at $20, and 20 do. Shed Oats at $24 @ 25 ton.

LARD.—We have heard of sales, but could not obtain the particulars.

PORK AND BACON.—There is little or no stock, and prices are entirely nominal.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at $1 20, and Old Bourbon and Monongahela at $1 25@$1 50 @ gal'on.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 20, 1 o'clk.

Arrived Saturday and yesterday, 1099 Texas Beeves, 10 Western Beeves, 80 Hogs and 144 Calves. Amount of stock sold over 264 Texas Beeves, 15 Western Beeves, 26 Hogs, 202 Calves and 4 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 1835 Texas Beeves, 200 Western Beeves, 1057 Hogs, 225 Calves and 8 Milch Cows. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ⅌ lb., 1st quality			1-9@12c
Texas " " "	⅌ head,	1st	20 00@30 00
" " "	"	2d	16 00@20 00
Veal Calves, " "	Choice, ⅌ lb		7c to 10c
" " "	"	1st	11 00@13 00
Sheep, " "	"	2d	8 00@11 00
" " "	"	3d	6 00@ 7 50
Hogs, ⅌ lbs. gross,		1st	5 25@5 50
" " "		2d	5 00@5 25
Milch Cows, " "	⅌ head,	1st	45 00@60 00
" " "	"	2d	30 00@40 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1862.

☞No clearances at the Custom-house Saturday

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Emma, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Liberty 5th Parish—Bagman, from Memphis.
Cecilia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

STEAMBOATS.

Magnolia, Wilson, from Memphis.
Mary T. Jones, from Donaldsonville.
Sun, Smith, from Satartaria.
J. A. Cotton, Barnum, from Bayou Sara.
Prince of Wales, Lee, from Brownsville.
W Burton, Scantel, from Vicksburg.
Tensas No. 3, Brand, from Atchafalaya.
C B Mills, Atkinson, from Atchafalaya.
T D Rogers, Falkes, from Fort Adams.
Red Chief, Wolf, from Quachita River.
Belle Robinson, Reynolds, from Fort Adams

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Eras—50 hhds sugar 2 cs sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Thirty-fifth Parallel—30 tons hay Fitzgerald & Co—1 bbl honey Dupuis & Keith—72 bds corn Kidpatrick & co—27 do 10 do do H Ottier—Total 102 packages.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Arcadia—45 bbls molasses Mitternberger & co—16 do E Benjamin—15 do C Offer—30 do Bright & co—40 do Bright & co—20 do E Bright—20 do E Bright—20 do Montgomery & White—10 do Brand & Landry—40 do Foley—20 do 5 bbls molasses Brand & Landry—45 do Foley—Avery & co—40 do F Avery—40 do Avery & co—40 do Robinson—20 half bbls molasses—41 bbls sugar T Lanman—1 package sundries to order—Total, 641 packages, 64 bbls molasses, 41 bbls sugar.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Arabian