THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,020

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 16, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, new sugar-cured hams and bran.
By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 191 Magazine street, furniture.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the surest and safest medicines yet offered to the public. They have received more real blessings in the nursery, sick chamber and hospital than the combined action of all the Apothecaries' Drugs. For the cure of scalds, burns, bruises or 1 skin diseases the Ointment is unrivalled, while the Pills are a sure antidote to dyspepsia, etc.

HATS.—E. S. Benedict, 25 Magazine street, advertises elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and received by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his auction mart, 7 thereon new sugar-cured hams and sundries; at 11 o'clock A M., on the Levee, head of Poydras street, 200 sacks choice bran. See advertisements.

MEDICAL CARD OF DR. EVERITT.—Elsewhere will be found the card of Dr. Lancelot H. Everitt, containing a statement of his multifarious acquirements, combined with practical and special skill in medicine and surgery. His consulting office is 58 Baronne street, between Gravier and Common.

THE NEW ENGAGEMENT AT THE ACADEMY. —Owing to the fatigues and derangements of a sea voyage, the newly arrived troops of variety performers engaged for the Academy, will not commence their entertainments before Wednesday. Meanwhile, under the management of Mr. Frank Rivers, they will undergo a deligent rehearsal, designed to fit them for making a brilliant opening of the engagement.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK. — The Matanzas was announced to leave on the 6th for New Orleans via Havana, and may be momentarily expected. The Yazoo was announced to leave, direct, for New Orleans on the 10th, and the Columbia, via Havana, on the 13th.

Mr. Pelton has signified his withdrawal from the Conservative Union ticket, as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Acting Mayor Hoyt has ordered the barrooms of the city to be closed at 11 P. M., two hours later than the time before designated for closing.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.—The House bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General on General Grant, which the Senate Military Committee has adopted without amendment, contemplates that the new Lieutenant-General shall command the armies of the United States, and makes the appointment of General Grant to this position imperative on the President. It is stated that, if this bill become a law, General Halleck will at once resign as Commander in Chief. Whether he resigned or not, he would be effectually superseded, since his functions will be transferred to another. The New York *Times* opposes the bill for the following reasons:

To command the armies of the United States, it would be necessary for Gen. Grant to leave the field and go to Washington—the general centre of military administration and direction. We will not contest our conviction that this would be a great misfortune to the country. We will not raise the question as to Gen. Grant's capacities as a born General—as a pioneer of campaigns; it is in the discussion of campaigns that he has won his glory, and it is in the view that the country still needs him. If it would aid any strength to the weight of this argument to say that Gen. Grant is himself utterly opposed to leaving the field, we think we can sustain the statement. There are those, indeed, who, having the best opportunities of knowing his sentiments on the subject, say he would rather resign than go to Washington.

From St. Domingo.

The Havana papers contain nothing of interest from St. Domingo. The latest published correspondence is dated January 30th.

The fight at San Pedro, on the 23d ult., which has already been mentioned, ended in such a complete triumph for her Majesty's forces, and was such a heavy blow to the insurgents that, according to a letter writer, "an extraordinary confidence has grown up in all hearts, so much so that no one could now be found on the island so incredulous as to doubt the final overthrow of the insurrection as an event near at hand."

Letters of the 24 and 31 inst. from Azua have been seen in the office of the *Diario*, which state that two columns—one by land and the other by sea—had left Azua, and that the object of the expedition was the occupation of Neiba and Barahona, where it was expected to arrive on the 5th.

D. Manuel de Lores, Secretary of the Supreme Governor of St. Domingo, and five hundred sick soldiers were on board the Spanish steamer San Fernando de Borja which arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 8th.

The state of things is worse than ever for the insurgents, according to the *Ranos*, in the rebel province of Cibao. Chiro and Salcedo, the President of the Provisional Government, have been quarrelling. It appears, and the former has been sent a prisoner to Santiago. The rebel paper is not received either at Vega, Moca or Macoris, and an ounce of gold is worth there $12,000 in currency. Many families are concealed in the mountains or have retired to Macoris. Citizens had been forced into the ranks by the insurgents previous to the fight at San Pedro Hayti does not allow men to cross her frontiers, because she dreads a conflict with Spain.

A CONFEDERATE ENVOY IN HAVANA.—We stated in the Havana *Diario* of the 9th instant, that Mr. William Preston, a Major General in the Confederate army, was among the passengers by the British steamship Corsica, which entered the port of Havana on the 7th instant.

Mr. Preston had run the blockade at Wilmington, and came from Nassau. The *Diario* understands that he is charged with a special mission to Mexico, and would leave for Vera Cruz by the royal mail steamship which was expected from Santoma on the 23d or 24th instant.

Late from the South via Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, February 7.—The Richmond Examiner of Saturday, says that considerable and several Yankee prisoners from Newbern arrived yesterday, probably the crew of the gunboat Underwriter. The same paper says there is no local probability that all the newspapers in the Confederacy, except a few doing Government work, will be obliged to suspend.

The Richmond papers contain the following dispatches:

Mobile, February 4.—Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson. Nothing had been destroyed there, but everything was carried off. Yankee cavalry in strong force crossed the Big Black yesterday, and were met by Jackson's cavalry, and a lively fight took place.

Charleston, February 5.—The enemy kept up his commencal fire on Sumter. Six shots were fired yesterday morning and three last night. Eighty shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy's batteries and monitors keep a slow fire on the wreck of the Fronts.

Morristown, February 5.—Trains are now running to Knoxville, Tennessee.

There is nothing of interest from the front.

A large force of Yankees supposed to number about 5000 have crossed the Tennessee river near Germantville, the object of the raid being no doubt the destruction of the iron works in Cherokee county.

The *Sentinel* says her platoon retired to-day, Kingston, N. C., after the fight at Batchelor's creek.

The Shiners.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 6th says:

The river has been stationary for several days at this point, and is near ten feet above low water mark of last December.

To Cairo, there is abundance of water.

The Missouri is still rising, and has an extraordinary stage of water through to St. Joseph.

The Illinois is high and rising. Large boats deeply loaded with produce will soon be arriving from Peoria.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 12th says:

The river, opposite the city, is now rising rapidly, and drift wood is floating past in considerable quantities.

Red river reports say that the stragns in that section are now rising slowly. Black and Catahula are in excellent boating condition.

STEAMBOATS AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.

The steamer Eleanor, a well-known Red river packet, is offered for sale at Alexandria, at the ridiculous low rate of $10,000 in Confederate currency.

The well known steamer J. W. Cooley, formerly a Red river packet, of 250 tons capacity, was sold a couple of weeks ago for $30,000 in Confederate money; equal to the nominal price of $3000 in greenbacks. She would bring $25,000 within the lines of the United States army.—*Natchez Courier*, 12th.

From Washington.

(From the Herald's Washington Dispatches.)

THE RUMORED DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.

Washington, February 5, 1864.—The rumors recently put forth of real or apprehended difficulties between the United States and France are without foundation.

ADOPTION OF THE CONFISCATION BY THE HOUSE.

The entire session of the House was to-day occupied with the amendatory Confiscation act. Immediately upon the opening of the session the filibustering to prevent a vote on the amendment was recommenced and continued until nearly two o'clock, when the majority gave way, having become satisfied that no business could be transacted unless the concession was made. The feeling was quite bitter on both sides, but the opposition was too well organized and too determined to be overslaughed. Frank Blair's speech has excited a good deal of comment. He dealt severely with the more radical wing of the republican party, denouncing them as the enemies of the President, and as so shaping the legislation of the country as to break down the present administration before the people. He was followed by Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, in reply, and Mr. Frye, of New York, closed the debate in opposition. The final vote was very full, nearly every member voting. Five of each party were either sick or paired off. The passage of the amendment is regarded as a triumph of the Chase faction over the administration. The feeling to night is very bitter and the opposition is pointing proud that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Chase can secure the nomination of the republican convention, should one be held, and that a third man will have to be taken up to unite the party, and in that event the nomination of a military man is not improbable.

The joint resolution was passed—yeas 82, nays 74.

The joint resolution, as passed, amends the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, by making it read that no punishment or proceeding under it shall be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the estate of the offender contrary to the constitution of the United States: provided, that no other public proceeding or prosecution under the act of June 17, 1862, chapter 93, section 6 so far shall be required, than the proclamation of the President made and published by him on the 25th of July, 1862, which proclamation, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending or which may hereafter arise under said act.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, February 6.—Some of the friends of the President assert that he will veto the confiscation resolution which passed the House yesterday, if this seat to him from Congress.

BANKRUPT BILL.

A Washington dispatch of the 5th says:

The propagation of a bankrupt bill has been under consideration of the special committee of the House for that purpose, but no definite form has been as yet agreed upon. There is a disposition in Congress to move such a measure, but it needs concentration. The friends of the bill do not seem to be aware of the means to be employed to secure its passage, but fritter away their strength, as they have done for three years past.

SENATOR SUMNER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

Washington, February 6.—Senator Sumner is expected to introduce to morrow very carefully considered and elaborate resolutions, declaring that the Government has two distinct classes of rights over the rebel factions—the rights of national sovereignty and the rights of war—and that either or both may be exercised at pleasure; that any proposition of reconstruction must be rejected that does not effectually provide against the continued existence or possible revival of slavery; that such guarantees can only be obtained through the agency of the National Government asserting its temporary supremacy, either civil or military, over the conquered territory, long enough to stamp upon it forever the character of freedom; and that the Constitution must be so amended as to prohibit slavery everywhere. These resolutions are likely, in some particulars, to conflict with the President's policy, and to have a marked attention and elaborate discussion.

PROGRESS OF RADICAL ANTI-SLAVERY VIEWS.

Ex-Gov. Johnson's friends intimate that within the week he may be expected to take in the Senate even more radical anti slavery ground than he did in the evening at the cabinet dinner. He will probably declare himself, it is said, in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery anywhere in the limits of the nation.

This and similar cases are but instances of the progress in anti-slavery sentiment made in Washington among the leaders, even since the meeting of Congress—a progress more remarkable in the judgment of old anti slavery leaders than has ever been made in the history of the nation.

PROCLAMATION REGARDING TRADE.

The following executive order has just been printed and promulgated:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, January 25, 1864.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the additional regulations of trade prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, do hereby approve the same; and I further declare and order, that all property brought for sale or for use, in good faith, and actually sold in pursuance of said regulations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, after the same shall have taken effect and come in force, as provided in regulation 56, shall be exempt from confiscation or forfeiture to the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, February 7.—Information has reached here that yesterday morning a reconnoissance in force started from the Army of the Potomac, and that considerable skirmishing took place at Morton's Ford on the Rapidan during the day, and at 5 P. M. musketry began and continued until dark.

THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES.

Washington, February 7.—A daughter of Mrs Gaines died through the lines this other day, when Secretary Stanton sent her mother back and came up to Washington. Stanton issued an order, Saturday, sending her also back to the rebel lines.

Judge White, of New York, is here, trying to have Stanton's order changed. It is denied that any reason was given why Mrs. Gaines should not come North and go to her property at New Orleans.

FINANCIAL.

Washington, February 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed Gen. Spinner to pay to all the creditors of the Government 5 per cent. in legal tenders, instead of 25, as heretofore; the remainder is to be paid in certificates of indebtedness.

Ten million dollars, in one and two years 6 per cent. legal tenders have been sent to pay the Army of the Cumberland, and ten millions have been sent to New Orleans, to pay the army there.

There are nearly $21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury.

GRAND LEVEE, POINT COUPEE PARISH.—A late Baton Rouge *Comet* says:

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GRAND LEVEE, POINT COUPEE PARISH.—A late Baton Rouge *Comet* says:

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbery at Franklin.—This case came up again yesterday. Two of the guilty parties confessed that they went to Dr. Berwick's house, and by threatening to bring him, compelled him to give up about $3 500 in notes, gold and silver. Robert Trim, who stood convicted of a crime, confessed that Carey made the plan and resolved for his share about $400 in notes, $60 in gold, and $8 in silver. All the guilty men are of the First Missouri Cavalry. Hendricks was sentenced to ten years hard labor at Tortugas. The claim for mercy urged for Trim is under the consideration of the Court. J. Hall was discharged.

Provost Court—Order Attacks pursuing.—John Borton, alias John Nash, a young trooper of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, with a bad countenance, was sent to Tortugas for life. He was the party who carried off the money till from Abadie's store, on the Levee, and threw the box on the head of the pursuing policeman. His comrade, who throttled the young store keeper during the time of the robbery, is ordered to be arrested.

Martin Johnson, the negro servant who stole a package of $47 500 out of the safe of a pay master, was sentenced to 30 years' hard labor at Tortugas.

A Fatal Accident.—Last night, about seven o'clock, a steamboat man named Wm Murphy fell down a flight of stairs, about fourteen feet high, in the house of Mr. Johnson, on the corner of Julia and Old Levee streets. He did not appear to have been hurt, but was dead within an hour after the accident. Deceased is married and has a large family. He appeared to be about 30 years of age.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

Parser Field, of the Evening Star, has again obliged us by his polite attentions.

The officers of the Albert Pierce, D. N. Greenleaf, captain, and J. M. Douglass, clerk, have obliged us with valuable newspaper favors.

The steamship Evening Star, Captain W. R Bell, arrived with the following passengers:

FROM NEW YORK.

F. W Dopp, Mrs Castle, Miss Castle, Mr Sexton, Mrs Wilson, Ida Dewes, Frank Rivers 2 Taylor, C Cooper, Mrs Hewitt, J. C. Vennard, D Mahlon, L Fisher, Mrs Cobb, Mrs Hill, H Swartz, W Westfall, W. Wagoner, Miss Farrell, M Marshall, M Wilson, Mrs Spear, Paul Tulane, M T Rice, E Gill, J Fenton, B S Jones, Mrs Lilly and daughter, Mr Vernon, J Stopk, F. J Mc Mahon, Mrs Wilson, Armstrong M Gilbert C T, Miss Drake, Emma Drake, Miss Lizzie Drake, Mrs Spencer, Mrs Vernon, F. P. Baker and wife, T S White and child, J. S C Hinkley, Miss Julia Hinkley, Miss Mollie Fowler Clara Fowler, D Maguire, wife, child and servant, Mrs Lawrence and child, J Ash and lady, Mrs Hobart and 2 daughters, S Butterworth and lady, Mrs Hall and child, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs Wheeler and child, T J Moore and child, J Fennessy, M O'Neil, W Lyons, Mrs Baker, E S Childs, Mr Tarnell, Mr and Mrs Edwards.

Three Days Later via New York and St. Louis.

News to P. M. of the 6th by the Evening Star, New York, and to the 5th by the Albert Pierce, from St. Louis.

DECISION OF THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

The Great Sherman Expedition of 70,000 Men.

RAILROAD DISASTER AT WASHINGTON.

Late from Mexico via Havana.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Gold 150¼ in New York.

We append from our New York files by the steamship Evening Star the most interesting features of their intelligence:

Railroad Disaster at Washington.

A TRAIN FULL OF SOLDIERS FALLS THROUGH LONG BRIDGE.

Our New York correspondent sends us the following dispatch, received by him at 2 P. M. on the 6th, and not published in the New York papers:

Washington, 2 P. M.—A train loaded with soldiers, crossing the Potomac, has just fallen through Long Bridge. Particulars soon.

The Chesapeake Case Decided.

CONCLUDING EXAMINATION—THE VESSEL TO BE RESTORED TO HER OWNERS.

St. John, N. B., February 5.—The examination of the Chesapeake case was continued on Saturday.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, being sworn, said:—I am a resident of the Confederate States; I was appointed Medical Director of the State of Mississippi in January, 1863; am intimately acquainted with Jefferson Davis's and his handwriting; have corresponded with him.

Witness displayed to the witness's hands Captain Parker's authority, and asked him to identify the signature and seal.

Witness.—The signature is that of Jefferson Davis, and the seal is that of the Confederacy.

Eben Locke sworn.—Am a Nova Scotian; have a brother called Vernon G. Locke, who was formerly a resident of Mississippi; knew my brother at Nassau, commanding a Confederate vessel called the retribution; he was received and recognized as captain; he showed me his commission as captain of the Retribution; he made the one he showed me at that time; don't know why my brother changed his name; don't know that he was ever out of New York; never saw the Chesapeake.

Captain F. H. Davis, Alonzo G. Coleman and E. Pigue.—All claimants of the South, were also examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the pirates of the Chesapeake are some dissatisfied Confederates of war, entitled to all the rights of war, and should be recognized as such.

Halifax, N. S., February 6.—In the case of the Chesapeake, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to her owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payments of the expenses as the Attorney General may exact.

The latter demands survey against latent claims which the owners and agents of the vessel decline to. The court has adjourned till Wednesday next.

Cotton and Gold on the 6th in New York.

The *Herald* says Cotton was dull and nominally lower. Sales 900 bales at 82½ to 84 for Middlings.

The *Advertiser* says:

The Gold market was more active. The market opened at 150½, and gradually advanced under a steady demand at 150⅝ at 12 o'clock.

After 12 o'clock there was less doing, and the market remained steady up to 1 o'clock at 150¼.

By a dispatch elsewhere gold is reported to a late hour in the evening of the 6th, at 150¼.

Latest from Mexico.

An English steamer arrived at Havana on the evening of the 5th, from Vera Cruz, and brought some interesting news from Mexico.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its editorial remarks on the present state of things in the neighboring Republic, says: "Although the advices we received by the British packet which entered our port last evening are, in some particulars, conflicted and contradictory; there is, however, no doubt but that the military question, according to a review of the capital, is decided in Mexico on the part of the French intervention.

"The occupation of five among the principal States, the submission of the most important towns, commercial and industrial cities in that immense extent of territory, known as Oaxaca, Morelia, San Luis and Guadalajara, and the suspension of the nucleus of Juarista's forces under Negrete and Uraga prove that the campaign in the interior is at an end." Our contemporary can see no reason for doubting the good successful result of the invasion, "although the rate of the Regency is not acknowledged in a considerable portion of the territory, although the State of Guerrero, in the extreme South Alvarez reigns supreme, is no independent at ever, and although guerrilla swarm on the fronts and in the rearguard of the Intervencionists' columns."

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 27th of January.

The Empire has been proclaimed in the departments of Queretaro, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, the district of Leonard, and the Sierra Gorda Territory. Those departments, added to those which had already accepted Maximilian, constitute, says Mr. Ron Barcena, editor of the *Reporte*, a considerable majority of the vote of the country in favor of the new institutions.

General Bizaine was expected in the capital which, it was supposed, he would reach by the end of the month. The object of his visit was supposed to be an interview with the Marquis of Montebello, the new French Minister, who reached the capital on the 18th, with his family.

Communications between the capital and Vera Cruz are still free, and heavy supplies of goods are frequently received from the latter city.

The only Juarista forces which have preserved their organization are those under Porfirio Diaz in Dajaca and those under Doblado and Gonzalez Ortega in Zamtamas. It appears that Ortega, on being informed of the occupation of Aguas Calientes by the Intervencionists, destroyed his heavy artillery and joined Doblado. The movement of most under them is said to be from four to five thousand. The forces under the French General Castagny, and the division under Mejia were near by.

Mejia, began to move from San Luis on the 19th. The suspension of operations in Zacatecas is attributed to the fact that Doblado and Ortega are coming to terms with the Intervencionists.

General Douai was expected in San Luis.

Civil government and the necessary forces are being organized in the recently conquered departments.

President Juarez, who, on the approach of Mejia, had retired to San Luis with his ministers, arrived on the 25th of December at Monterey, where Alcala and Negrete joined him on the 1st of January. He left, a few days after, for Venegas, whence he proceeded to Matehuala. His family is at Monterey, where he has not yet presented himself. The latest news from San Luis, communicated by Mejia, stated that Juarez is before Saltillo, with the intention of going to Monterey, should the Imperial forces advance towards the former place. It was supposed that he would finally proceed from Monterey to Tejuan with Lerdo de Tejada as "Universal Minister." The *Estafette* of the 27th says that the ex President would take refuge in Durango with his "cohorts," and thence in one of the ports on the Pacific.

One Day Later from the North via the River.

By the arrival of the steamer Albert Pierce Captain Greenleaf, from St. Louis, we have papers from that city of the 8th, with telegraphic intelligence one day later than that received from New York.

The War in Tennessee and Georgia —From Continental—Rebel Army Still at Dalton, and Around Tunnel Hill—Reported Combined Movement of Longstreet and Johnston.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Chattanooga, February 7.—Further intelligence from Dalton indicates that the enemy have learned that they went to Dr. Berwick's house, and by threatening to burn him, compelled him to give up about $3 500 in notes, gold and silver. Robert Trim, who stood convicted of a crime, confessed that Carey made the plan and resolved for his share about $400 in notes, $60 in gold, and $8 in silver. All the guilty men are of the First Missouri Cavalry. Hendricks was sentenced to ten years hard labor at Tortugas. The claim for mercy urged for Trim is under the consideration of the Court. J. Hall was discharged.

Provost Court—order Attacks pursuing.—John Borton, alias John Nash, a young trooper of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, with a bad countenance, was sent to Tortugas for life. He was the party who carried off the money till from Abadie's store, on the Levee, and threw the box on the head of the pursuing policeman. His comrade, who throttled the young store keeper during the time of the robbery, is ordered to be arrested.

Martin Johnson, the negro servant who stole a package of $47 500 out of the safe of a pay master, was sentenced to 30 years' hard labor at Tortugas.

A Fatal Accident.—Last night, about seven o'clock, a steamboat man named Wm Murphy fell down a flight of stairs, about fourteen feet high, in the house of Mr. Johnson, on the corner of Julia and Old Levee streets. He did not appear to have been hurt, but was dead within an hour after the accident. Deceased is married and has a large family. He appeared to be about 30 years of age.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

Parser Field, of the Evening Star, has again obliged us by his polite attentions.

The officers of the Albert Pierce, D. N. Greenleaf, captain, and J. M. Douglass, clerk, have obliged us with valuable newspaper favors.

The steamship Evening Star, Captain W. R Bell, arrived with the following passengers:

FROM NEW YORK.

F. W Dopp, Mrs Castle, Miss Castle, Mr Sexton, Mrs Wilson, Ida Dewes, Frank Rivers 2 Taylor, C Cooper, Mrs Hewitt, J. C. Vennard, D Mahlon, L Fisher, Mrs Cobb, Mrs Hill, H Swartz, W Westfall, W. Wagoner, Miss Farrell, M Marshall, M Wilson, Mrs Spear, Paul Tulane, M T Rice, E Gill, J Fenton, B S Jones, Mrs Lilly and daughter, Mr Vernon, J Stopk, F. J Mc Mahon, Mrs Wilson, Armstrong M Gilbert C T, Miss Drake, Emma Drake, Miss Lizzie Drake, Mrs Spencer, Mrs Vernon, F. P. Baker and wife, T S White and child, J. S C Hinkley, Miss Julia Hinkley, Miss Mollie Fowler Clara Fowler, D Maguire, wife, child and servant, Mrs Lawrence and child, J Ash and lady, Mrs Hobart and 2 daughters, S Butterworth and lady, Mrs Hall and child, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs Wheeler and child, T J Moore and child, J Fennessy, M O'Neil, W Lyons, Mrs Baker, E S Childs, Mr Tarnell, Mr and Mrs Edwards.

Three Days Later via New York and St. Louis.

News to P. M. of the 6th by the Evening Star, New York, and to the 5th by the Albert Pierce, from St. Louis.

DECISION OF THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

The Great Sherman Expedition of 70,000 Men.

RAILROAD DISASTER AT WASHINGTON.

Late from Mexico via Havana.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Gold 150¼ in New York.

We append from our New York files by the steamship Evening Star the most interesting features of their intelligence:

Railroad Disaster at Washington.

A TRAIN FULL OF SOLDIERS FALLS THROUGH LONG BRIDGE.

Our New York correspondent sends us the following dispatch, received by him at 2 P. M. on the 6th, and not published in the New York papers:

Washington, 2 P. M.—A train loaded with soldiers, crossing the Potomac, has just fallen through Long Bridge. Particulars soon.

The Chesapeake Case Decided.

CONCLUDING EXAMINATION—THE VESSEL TO BE RESTORED TO HER OWNERS.

St. John, N. B., February 5.—The examination of the Chesapeake case was continued on Saturday.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, being sworn, said:—I am a resident of the Confederate States; I was appointed Medical Director of the State of Mississippi in January, 1863; am intimately acquainted with Jefferson Davis's and his handwriting; have corresponded with him.

Witness displayed to the witness's hands Captain Parker's authority, and asked him to identify the signature and seal.

Witness.—The signature is that of Jefferson Davis, and the seal is that of the Confederacy.

Eben Locke sworn.—Am a Nova Scotian; have a brother called Vernon G. Locke, who was formerly a resident of Mississippi; knew my brother at Nassau, commanding a Confederate vessel called the retribution; he was received and recognized as captain; he showed me his commission as captain of the Retribution; he made the one he showed me at that time; don't know why my brother changed his name; don't know that he was ever out of New York; never saw the Chesapeake.

Captain F. H. Davis, Alonzo G. Coleman and E. Pigue.—All claimants of the South, were also examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the pirates of the Chesapeake are some dissatisfied Confederates of war, entitled to all the rights of war, and should be recognized as such.

Halifax, N. S., February 6.—In the case of the Chesapeake, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to her owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payments of the expenses as the Attorney General may exact.

The latter demands survey against latent claims which the owners and agents of the vessel decline to. The court has adjourned till Wednesday next.

Cotton and Gold on the 6th in New York.

The *Herald* says Cotton was dull and nominally lower. Sales 900 bales at 82½ to 84 for Middlings.

The *Advertiser* says:

The Gold market was more active. The market opened at 150½, and gradually advanced under a steady demand at 150⅝ at 12 o'clock.

After 12 o'clock there was less doing, and the market remained steady up to 1 o'clock at 150¼.

By a dispatch elsewhere gold is reported to a late hour in the evening of the 6th, at 150¼.

Latest from Mexico.

An English steamer arrived at Havana on the evening of the 5th, from Vera Cruz, and brought some interesting news from Mexico.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its editorial remarks on the present state of things in the neighboring Republic, says: "Although the advices we received by the British packet which entered our port last evening are, in some particulars, conflicted and contradictory; there is, however, no doubt but that the military question, according to a review of the capital, is

THE MEXICAN QUESTION—SPAIN TO RECOGNIZE THE EMPEROR.

Paris, January 24.—Before receiving the notice of government the Archduke Maximilian will await the return of the Mexican deputation who offered him the crown of Mexico on the 31 of October, with the vote of the Mexican Notables and the adhesion of nearly all the cities specified by the Archduke, who declared that the vote of the Notables be ratified by the vote of the principal Mexican counties.

The mission of the French expedition will be accomplished by the middle of January. The deputation are expected to return to France before the first fortnight in February, and will proceed to Miramar to announce to the Archduke his election.

The Archduke will not only accept the crown of Mexico, but immediately assume the empire, and will visit Paris in the quality of Emperor of Mexico.

SPAIN TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE EMPEROR.

Madrid, January 23.—The *Epoca* announces that the Spanish government will appoint a minister to Mexico as soon as is received official notification of the crowning of the Archduke Maximilian.

THE BRITISH ABOLITION POLICY.

January 23.—The emancipationists, in their breakfast to George Thompson, passed resolutions complimentary to that gentleman, and expressing their sympathy with the people of the United States and their desire for the restoration of peace and of the Union on the basis of freedom to the slaves of the South.

INDIA.

London, January 24.—The Bombay mail reached England in season to be forwarded by the steamship Arabia.

The following later telegrams have been received:

Calcutta, December 30.—Cotton goods quiet and unchanged. Exchange 2s. 0d. Freights dull.

Ceylon, December 11.—Shirtings are firm. Tea quiet. Exchange 4s 10½d.

CHINA.

Tea is declining. Silk firm. Exchange 4s. 5¼d. Freights improving.

Major Gordon has been appointed at Soochow. A private telegram, dated Hong Kong, December 15, says:

There has been a material advance in exchange and cotton imports at Shanghai.

JAPAN.

London, January 24, 1864.—It is reported from Japan that Prince Satsuma has refused to pay the indemnity demanded by the English until they evacuate Yokohama.

The English are awaiting reinforcements.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, January 21, A. M.—Consols after official hours last evening closed at 90¾ for money. There were sales to-day at 90¾ for $2,000,000 in gold. More gold is expected to be withdrawn from the bank for Alexandria next week.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, January 23, 1864.—The sales of Cotton to day to 4 p. m. (3000 bales). The market closes firmer, but rates are unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Petroleum easier.

THE LONDON COTTON MARKET.

Havre, January 22, 1864.—The sales of Cotton for the week were 3000 bales. The market is firm and the tendency downward. New Orleans ires ordinaire, 90½ fr., do fine, 104 fr. Stock 38,000 bales.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1864.

We ref