THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,314.

NEW ORLEANS :
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13.

On our second page will be found sheriffs' and auction sales, bank notices and other advertisements.

HOWE'S GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—Amusement seeking circles have been thrilled since Monday by the advent of Howe's Great European Circus. Congo Square is the centre from which the pleasurable sensation has radiated, and to which eager steps have tended from all quarters of the city. Children of a larger growth, not less than the small fry of that ilk, are seized with a contagious enthusiasm over this avatar of the 'pristine circus come again. Many an old stager, long out of harness, feels as sportive at the sight as Rosinante in his shortlived gambols on the verdant plain among a herd of colts and fillies. To them it is redolent of joy and youth: it breathes a second spring; it brings back the dear old time which in memory is ever growing the youngest, freshest, and most imperishable.

For some time the population of the Second and Third Districts have been mainly deposited on the First District for their amusements. The establishment of the circus at Congo Square enables them to enjoy a degree of independence in this respect, and they naturally avail themselves of the occasion with alacrity and zest, as was testified on the opening night when the mammoth canvas in the square covered as large an attendance as could be possibly got within its circle. Last night a similar scene was presented.

We will not go into the details of the performances. Suffice it that this circus is no tinsel, new fangled affair, but has the ring of the true old metal which has been kept bright and free from rust. To those do not look like spiritless imitations of the stone and bronze lions that are seen sometimes to grace the fronts of our banks and other public buildings. Its clowns, not below their calling by trying to seem above it, do not make themselves really silly from the fear that they may be taken for fools. And the genuineness and sincerity mark other numerous features of its entertainments.

THE SMITH-BUTLER GOLD SUIT.—In this suit a motion of plaintiff's counsel on the 5th to have it removed to the United States Court from the Court of Common Pleas, New York, was denied, and the case retained for trial before the latter tribunal.

LORD LYONS IN NEW YORK.—A New York dispatch of the 9th notes the arrival there that morning of Lord Lyons, the British Minister to the United States. His movements are mysterious, and a Washington special says that he is not expected to return to Washington.

Late News via Mobile.

(From the Picayune Extra, last evening.)

FROM CORINTH, MISS.

Persons just from Corinth, Miss., (says the *Clarion*) state that every soldier on route for the army of Tennessee, is detained at that place. An officer informs us that the troops collected there are being organized into regiments in anticipation of any raid that may be attempted by the enemy to cut the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

The same paper is informed that two full regiments of Kentuckians and Tennesseans, just out of the ranks, were armed and mustered into the service the other day, and are now leading the advance with Gen. Forrest.

THE CONCORD CHURCH BATTLE.

Dover, Yazoo Co., Dec. 2, via *Canton*, Dec. 3—The fight yesterday was at Concord Church, on the Yazoo City and Vicksburg road.

The federal forces was two regiments. They were completely routed. Eighteen dead counted, besides wounded. Twenty-three prisoners were captured, beside drag a lieutenant.

They carried away most of their wounded.

Their entire loss is between 75 and 100. Our loss 1 killed and 6 wounded.

A large quantity of arms and equipments and several horses were captured.

THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST GEORGIA—SHERMAN REPORTED SHORT OF PROVISIONS, &C.

The following items are copied from the latest Macon and Columbus papers :

A passenger who came from Macon this morning, tells us that a member of Gen. Hardee's staff, a bearer of dispatches to General Beauregard, reports that a large Federal fl at is off the coast from Port Royal to Darien. Their steam barges, supposed to be loaded with powder are off Sapelo. It is thought that Sherman is short of powder—that he has not more than twenty rounds to a man—and hence he is very desirous of reaching the fleet on the coast.

Sherman was at Sparta last Sunday, and advancing on the Central Road. Wheeler's cavalry was attacked on that day at Sanders-ville, and repulsed the enemy, and on Tuesday our cavalry still held the place.

It was thought Sherman, after reaching Milledgeville, would divide his forces, and while one column menaced Augusta, the other would try to reach the coast to get powder, and then aid in the attack on Augusta. Owing to the scarcity of powder, Sherman's army will probably give Savannah the go by for the present. Our forces will dispute every foot of his passage.

The Radicals Jubilant over President Lincoln's Message.

(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.)

Radicalism at the capital is jubilant, and all the elements of Union repression are brought closely and more harmoniously together by this day's good work. The message is received with unbounded approval. The clerical messages, reaffirming the emancipation proclamation, and deciding that if any one is to be enslaved, neither shall be, must do it, was received by loud applause in the galleries and on the floor of the House, and at the close the Union men rose and again applauded heartily. The message was all and more kindly received by both Houses because of the knowledge that just before it was sent down the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice had been made out, and the unanimous confirmation of his appointment immediately after awards adds to and intensifies the general good feeling amid which Congress begins its labors.

The United States Minister in Brazil to the Brazilian Foreign Minister—No Acuse Responsibility for the Capture of the Florida and Promises Ample Reparation.

New York, Dec. 5.—Our minister in Brazil, under date of October 24, sends a communication to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the capture of the Florida.

General Webb begins his communication by rehearsing the cases of Great Britain to other nations. General Webb declares the United States have a kindly feeling toward Brazil, and adds that, animated by such a consciousness the Brazilian Government, the United States will regret as bearing that a commander in the navy, without instructions or authority whatever, took on himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia, and the undersigned feels himself authorized to assure your Excellency all the reparation which honor and justice exacts will be very freely offered and made, more freely and promptly than if she had been committed by American cruisers to the waters of the most powerful nation of the world, recognizing the right of those powers to enjoy protection in the ports of England and France, simply because she cannot resist it. The Government of the United States will not withhold from Brazil one iota of that reparation which, under the same circumstances, and in the present embarrassed position, she would be obliged to concede to England.

Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized, either by the Government of the United States or the undersigned.

Superiority of Armstrong over English Artillery—The Late Japan Expedition Another Crimean Triumph of France at the Expense of England.

The London correspondent of the N. Y *Times* writes on the 19th ult :

The newspapers to-day contain full details of the allied naval operations in Japan, but they do not state one very important fact, which may be of interest to you, as well as to English men. The test by the unanswerable superiority of the French to the English artillery. Armstrong guns were no where. The French guns were fired much more rapidly, with more precision and with far greater effect. The English officers were filled with astonishment at the French shelling, and with disconfiguration at the performance of their own Armstrongs. If there were any glory in beating the Japanese, it would eat make up for the mortification of being beaten in a fair trial by the French. The victory does not compensate for the defeat. It is the Crimea over again, where the English got all the disgrace and the French all the glory.

STRENGTH AND IMPORTANCE OF WILMINGTON.—*New York*, Dec. 5.—A letter from Wilmington to the London *Times* says: "If, instead of isolating their ports against Charleston in April, 1863, the whole power of the Federal navy had been turned against Wilmington, the course of this war might have been more influenced than by the burning of ten cities of Charleston, or capturing half a dozen Vicksburgs. Wilmington, as long unmolested, has grown into such a fortress as to defy the utmost efforts of the Yankees from the sea."

The Legislature.

TUESDAY, December 13, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

The committee appointed to investigate the printing of the last Constitutional Convention, submitted a very lengthy report.

The majority of the committee were of opinion that the bills of the Official Journal for the publishing of the proceedings, debates, &c., of the late Convention, were in the main correct and according to law; and as the Official State printer had signified his willingness to restore to the State Treasury any amount which might have been paid to him through error, the committee recommended the adoption of the report.

Some two or three other reports were offered to the adoption of the report as in their opinion the publication of the proceedings in the morning, evenings and weekly papers, would not be in accordance to law and the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

On motion the question upon the report was adopted by a vote of 16 to 4.

The Senate then adjourned.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

The Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement stated he had received information that the President of the City Rail Road Company was sick at the time the Committee demanded an explanation from him, and would therefore move that the House rescind the resolution of yesterday ordering the Sergeant at Arms to make his arrest; the motion was adopted and the report referred back to the Committee.

The joint resolution ordering the Morgan Gold Rail Road to go into liquidation, passed its several readings, on the rules being suspended.

Bills to amend the following acts of the Civil Code were read a first time and laid over under the rules :—Nos. 1153, 1156, 98, 1151, 798, 804, 492, 348, 339 and 336.

Under the head of unfinished business the House took up the Public School bill, at this its second reading pending a discussion of the bill.

The House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Haustead.—Alfred Jackson, colored, was tried on the charge of having, on the 5th ult., embezzled two shirts, of the value of $6, the property of one Blas Domingo.

Mary Green, colored, was found guilty on the charge of having on the 25th of November stolen $33 in currency and a ring valued at $18 from the trunk of Mrs. Turner, at No 377 Dryades street.

Mary Ann Smith was tried for having stolen handkerchiefs and groceries of the value of $32 from E. Blumenbach, No 4 Robinson street, where she had been a servant for 10 days. The jury found her guilty.

Wm. Fisher, a mulatto man, stood his trial in the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Mrs. Hyndes, in forcibly ejecting her from the premises she occupied. He had taken the law into his own hands and was convicted.

Provost Court—Judge Locker.—Major E T. Williams was charged with having in June last robbed the Captain Millet of two horses and two mules. Accused and prosecutor were sent to the Louisiana Scouts at that time. For the defence it was shown that the Major acted under the orders of General Nathan Arnold. The case remained continued with the remark that prosecutor could, on proper showing, recover the value of his property from the United States.

Sent before a Jury.—Geo. W. Davis, colored, charged with having broke into the office of the Veteran Tenure, stealing $63 and a gold pencil case belonging to Miss Wood, was sent before the First District Court.

Howe's Grand Circus.—This large establishment opened on Monday night, in Congo Square. The immense canvas was filled to its utmost capacity and the large audience present testified by their vociferous applause the satisfaction they experienced during the varied performance.

The company is, in all respects, a most excellent one, comprising the very best artists in their specialities. Madame de Berg, the principal Equestrienne is a beautiful woman, and a most accomplished rider. She executes all she attempts with an amount of dash and grace highly creditable, and wins the most enthusiastic plaudits from the spectators.

Mr. James Robinson performs a grand principal act in a manner which stamps him a perfect master of his profession. Grand creates a sensation such as is rarely witnessed.

Crookesie performances with his lions is highly sensational and will undoubtedly prove a great attraction.

In short the circus is in every respect a good one, and is fairly deserving of a liberal patronage.

Additional via the River.

Arrival of the 8d. Walsh and the Pauline Carroll.

The arrival of the above steamers brings to hand our packages from the West with dates up to the 9th, at Cairo.

RIOTOUS ACTS OF THE FENIANS IN NEW YORK.

Toronto, December 6 — The excitement in regard to the Fenian Brotherhood is revived and growing more and more intense. Last night an Orange lodge was broken open and destroyed by the Fenians. Some fine portraits of Queen Victoria were disgracefully mutilated. The excitement is very rans high and fears of violence are entertained.

SITUATION OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

New York, December 6.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 30th says the rebel loss in the Georgia campaign is 4,000 men.

Rebel advices indicate that Sherman has made little or no progress with the main body of his army for 6 days.

He is still on the railroad some distance beyond Milieu, apparently receiving his commissaries. His men subsist on rice, and must be terribly jaded by this time, and little prepared to meet the troubles to come.

Another fight is reported between Wheeler and Kilpatrick on the 27th, in which the latter was decently thrashed.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th says news from Georgia is encouraging, and if Sherman goes through now, which is doubtful, he will lose one half of his army.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Dec. 6—Senate.—The Senate met at a regular hour.

Mr. Clark appeared pro tem in the Chair.

Mr. Foote, in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President, reported that the committee performed its duty and that the President would send in his Message to both Houses at 1 o'clock.

Petitions and bills were called for, and none being presented, on motion of Mr. Sumner, took a recess until 1 o'clock.

House.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would send in his Message at 1 o'clock.

Committees were called for reports, but none made.

President Lincoln's Message.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 7th and the Cairo *News Extra* of the 8th have telegraphic reports of the President's message complete They contain the usual number of verbal inaccuracies incident to the transmission of matter by telegraph, but generally in regard to the figures which, says the *Democrat*, were received in such a bad condition from the operators as to be unintelligible. In other material particulars the document is believed to be reported with substantial accuracy.

The message opens as follows :

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory; Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that Government have undergone no change, we have, at the same time, strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

It then reviews the condition of things in the Central and South American republics, in Hayti and Liberia, the relations of the United States with China and Japan, Egypt and the Barbary Powers, and the progress of the telegraphic scheme of connecting the Old and New World via Behring's Straits and through Asiatic Russia. In respect to all these topics the position of the United States is represented as quite satisfactory.

The message then proceeds :

NORFOLK, PENSACOLA AND PENSACOLA OPEN PORTS.—CONTRABAND AND SLAVE TRADE.

The ports of Norfolk, Pernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation, and it is hope that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safe or profitable to themselve, as well as just to the United States, to reopen there and other open ports than it is to postpone through many hazards, and at vast sot, contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operate, at least by a well and effective blockade.

To myself, I have no doubt of the power, under the Executive, under the law of war, to close to enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or right to be further regulated, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

THE BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is possible, that if this were a new and open question, the settling power, with all the lights they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States—denizens as they are and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Deserters and emissaries are not neither have accidents nor more successful during the last year than before. Therefore that time, in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars.

The desire and determination of the maritime states to defeat that design, are believed to be, as far as possible, more earnest than heretofore. Nevertheless, understanding, political difficulties have arisen, especially in the Brazilian and British quarters, and on the northern boundaries of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as the nations concerned and their governments.

BRITISH AMERICA.—THE BORDER TROUBLES.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Paget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them in view of the insecurity of life in that region adjacent to the Canadian border by recent assaults and depredations committed by emmies and desperate persons who are harbored there. It has been thought proper to direct that a naval force be stationed on the lakes if they find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States as well as the regulation of reports, which was temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally subject or unfriendly to the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

IMMIGRATION.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration, has, as far as was possible, been put in beneficial operation, and it seems needs an amendment which will enable the officers of the Government to protect the passage of the foreign against the emissaries of their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of vocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudible pride to our countrymen, that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 6,112 guns, and 510,396 tons burden, being an addition during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck, or by battle, of 83 vessels carrying 167 guns and 43,712 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been employed by the navy during the year 294 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures and destructions commenced is 1,200, of which 907 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prizes and property thus far reported amount to $14,306,200 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department, of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons and flotillas built and employed during the fiscal years ended with the 30th of June, 1864, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending with the 30th of September, 1864, are $128,647,262 35 Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishments for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armament for our ships, to which reference was made in his last annual message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prizes on our inland waters. I can only concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of vice admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the Postmaster General's report for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post-office Department. The Postal Revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253 78, and expenditures to $12,644,-789 20. The excess of expenditures over receipts is $206,535 42 The views presented by the Postmaster General.

On the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy to be recommended for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and foreign countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country, have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by the great civil war, which, as first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the States of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and their early approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

IMMIGRATION.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration, has, as far as was possible, been put in beneficial operation, and it seems needs an amendment which will enable the officers of the Government to protect the passage of the foreign against the emissaries of their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of vocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudible pride to our countrymen, that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 6,112 guns, and 510,396 tons burden, being an addition during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck, or by battle, of 83 vessels carrying 167 guns and 43,712 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been employed by the navy during the year 294 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures and destructions commenced is 1,200, of which 907 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prizes and property thus far reported amount to $14,306,200 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department, of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons and flotillas built and employed during the fiscal years ended with the 30th of June, 1864, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending with the 30th of September, 1864, are $128,647,262 35 Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishments for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armament for our ships, to which reference was made in his last annual message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prizes on our inland waters. I can only concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of vice admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the Postmaster General's report for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post-office Department. The Postal Revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253 78, and expenditures to $12,644,-789 20. The excess of expenditures over receipts is $206,535 42 The views presented by the Postmaster General.

On the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy to be recommended for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and foreign countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country, have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by the great civil war, which, at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State