New Orleans Bee.

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The Latest News from Southern Sources.

FROM THE JACKSON APPEAL OF 9TH ULT.

LATEST FROM THE YAZOO.

REPORTED CHECK OF THE FEDERAL EXPEDITION.

The *Era* published yesterday the following intelligence:

We have received a copy of the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 27th, from which we condense the following telegraphic items:

Panola, Miss., March 26.—A gentleman from Memphis reports that the permanent occupation of Northern Mississippi, and the erection of fortifications at Hernando, had been determined upon by the Union Generals. Repairs were being made on the railroad.

Fifteen boats with reinforcements, designed for the Yazoo, met some retreating boats, when the whole expedition descended the river. The reinforcing boats have ambulances, field artillery, and other appliances, indicating a purpose to attempt land operations. One gunboat lies at the mouth of Coldwater, repairing damages.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Milledgeville, March 25.—The General Assembly met to-day, and Governor Brown sent in his message. He recommended the enactment of laws restricting the planting of cotton to a quarter of an acre per hand, under a heavy penalty, and urges the necessity of this course to prevent a possible scarcity of provisions. He also recommends the further restriction of the distillation of spirits.

He opposes the endorsement of the bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia, as calculated to impair the credit of the Confederate cause by the additional debt thereby created. It would injure the credit of the State and do the Confederacy no good, but only encourage reconstruction.

He also recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to pay interest on the whole debt, and to create a sinking fund to extinguish the debt gradually.

He urges a cordial support of the Confederate government and the administration.

Concerning State interests, he recommends an increase of the salaries of officers, and desires the Legislature to devise the best plan for finishing laborers for the coast defences. He also recommends the purchase of State cars to carry corn to the destitute portions of the State, and advises an amendment to the military law.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, March 25.—We have authentic news that the Federal fleet at Port Royal has been increased to one hundred vessels, about thirty-five transports having been added in the last few days. The French war steamer Renandin left here to-day.

FEDERAL REPORTS FROM GREENWOOD.

Richmond, March 25.—A Cincinnati dispatch, of the 13th, says that the Yazoo expedition had met with a check. The gunboat Chillicothe encountered a rebel battery at the mouth of the Tallahatchie, the fight lasting all day. One shot from the battery entering a port, it killed and wounded sixteen, the crew struck sixty-four times by shot, and damaged seriously. The fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, De Kalb, five small gunboats, and eighteen transports. At last accounts the force was three miles above the battery.

Rumors of Admiral Farragut's Position.

The *Era* published yesterday a letter from its army correspondent, dated April 2d, from Bayou Bœuf.

The correspondent states that early on the morning of the 1st, the steamboat Anna Parrett, Capt. Fuller, came down near Fort Buchannan under a flag of truce from Butler à la Rose, from Grand Lake, ostensibly for the purpose of bringing a woman within the Federal lines.

Capt. Fuller says that Admiral Farragut is in Red River between the two batteries, out of range of both, but unable to pass either.

He further states that Admiral Farragut sent a messenger to inform General Banks of his position, but the messenger was captured and is now a prisoner.

The correspondent does not seem to give any credit to this statement, and thinks that Capt. Fuller came merely to spy out the situation of affairs at Brashier City.

The *Times-Register*, of the 26th, a Franklin paper, gives the following account of the passing of the Grand Gulf batteries by the Albatross and the Hartford:

"The Monongahela came up to our batteries at Grand Gulf at 7 A. M., on the 19th, and was repulsed, but she returned the fire. The Hartford and passed. We struck them repeatedly. They fired a few shots as they passed up about 8 o'clock.

The correspondent states that Sibley's brigade had passed through Franklin on the 20th ult.

The Confederates report that their whole loss in the engagement with the Diana was nine horses killed. Not a man, they say, was injured. The correspondent considers the statement altogether probable.

The programme of the coming campaign is kept a profound secret.

The Confederate Navy—How the Work is Progressing in England—Startling Disclosures.

Some time since mention was made of the publication in the London *Daily News* of an interesting letter from a correspondent in New Ina, Canada West, signing himself "Anonymous." This letter is addressed to Lord Palmerston, and contains some very important and interesting disclosures on the progress of the construction of a Confederate navy in England. Subsequently the *News* published a second letter, detailing the names and burdens of ships that had cleared from the single port of London for the South. We publish below both of these letters:

Does any body out of a lunatic asylum believe that the Emperor of China will immediate want of a fleet of war steamers? Will the noble Lord, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, hazard an opinion upon this point? Will the honorable member from Birkenhead afford the public the benefit of his experience? Who shall know? Who shall speak truth, his Celestial Majesty is a profitable customer of his. On the premises belonging to the Messrs Laird, at Birkenhead, in a covered shed or "annex" to the main yard, two powerful war-steamers are in course of construction "*for the Emperor of China.*" Their burden is about 2200 tons. They are of the ram class, are partially iron-plated, and measure, say 250 feet long by 36 feet beam, and 18 feet deep. Their engines, now nearly ready, are rated nominally at 300 horse-power, but they will work up to a thousand, and will give them a very high rate of speed.

In the main yard of the same premises another steam ram is being built, also "*for the Emperor of China.*" Her length is about 150 feet, by 28 feet beam, and depth from 16 to 18 feet. She is partially iron plated, like the two others in the annex, and the three are expected to be ready for sea in two months from the present time, perhaps sooner. Captain Bullock, who commanded the "290," is daily in attendance superintending their progress. Does this gentleman hold his commission *from His Celestial Majesty or from Jeff Davis?*

In the yard of Messrs. W. C. Miller & Son, Liverpool, there is nearly completed a wooden screw-propelled vessel, of about 450 to 400 tons. She has been constructed upon the plan of the American coasters, being nearly flat bottomed. She is built for fast sailing under canvass, and under steam is expected to run fifteen knots an hour. She is to be armed with nine-pounder guns, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of four weeks. It is commonly reported that she belongs to the Confederates.

Messrs. Lawrence & Son's yard is the highest up the Mersey. A large screw steamer is being built there "for the Emperor of China."

Messrs Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, the "depositaries," as they are styled, of the Confederate Government, have contracted for a large vessel of 2000 tons, which is to be built at Stockton.

Messrs Thompson Brothers are building, on the Clyde, a powerful armor-clad steam ram, "for the Emperor of China," to be ready for sea on the 19th of April next. She is about 250 feet long by 45 feet beam, and 35 feet in depth. Her armor plates are from four and a half to five inches thick. Her engines will be 500 horse power each.

Mr. Peter Denny, of Dumbarton, has constructed two fine screw steamers. They are lying in the Clyde. Report of a somewhat authentic kind says one of these is partly intended for the Confederate States, and partly by individuals at Nassau, New Providence. It is publicly announced that she is soon to be employed on the line between Nassau and Charleston. Her name is the Virginia. The term "Chinese," as in general use by the building yards of the Clyde and the Mersey to designate the Confederates, and the "Emperor of China," has no other signification in this connection than to personify Jefferson Davis. The "Chinese" have been striving very hard to purchase the ironclads vessel to the Virginia, through one of their agents in Liverpool; but Mr. Denny built and lost the Memphis, and he requires the "Celestials" to pay cash down before he parts with his property.

The Messrs. Scott, of Greenock, are completing a very fine iron screw-steamer, which is alleged to be intended for the trade between Charleston and Savannah.

Three weeks ago, a fine vessel, of the same class as the Virginia, was launched from Messrs. Blackwood's yard, at Port Glasgow, and general rumor says she is intended for the Chinese.

Upwards of fifty steam vessels, of various descriptions, in different stages of completion, might be enumerated in this "Chinese" category. The Proclamation of the 59th George III., cap. 69, prohibits, under a penalty of five and imprisonment, with forfeiture of the property, the equipment, furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any vessel to be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State or potentate, with intent to commit hostilities against any prince, State or potentate, with whom his Majesty shall not then be at war." Do not the facts herein submitted, my lord, warrant an immediate and a searching investigation into the nature of these transactions for the "Celestials?"

The shareholders' conspiracy is largely, may unwisely, indicated for its success, and at the present time is the principal and which has been organized to the Confederate exposition. Two years before it broke out, their co-operation had been secured through the instrumentality of the highest diplomatic agents in the United States then in the country. Large advances were promised upon mortgages of enormous quantities of cotton, tobacco and rice; nor was the fact concealed by the Democratic party, that, in the event of secession and war, almost any amount of pecuniary aid would be procured from this quarter. These powerful combinations in support of the slaveholders' conspiracy comprised the monetary, shipping and mercantile interests. As much as £16,000,000, and even £20,000, have been subscribed by individual members of these associations; and in one instance a sum of £5,000,000 sterling can be directly traced as the financial result of a single operation. Not many days ago, lists were exhibited by a Confederate agent, in which the names of Manchester men of high standing for large sums, which they had but just recently subscribed in aid of the Confederates.

Another of these emissaries is now in this country, whose name can be furnished, if needful. He is duly accredited by Jefferson Davis, and his credentials are endorsed by Mr. Mason, the diplomatic, though officially unrecognized, envoy of the Confederate States. His object is to negotiate a loan for the Confederacy of slaveholders, and to conclude arrangements for the supply to them of all kinds of warlike munitions of war. The factors who have agreed to carry out these arrangements are accountants, men of standing in the city of London. Their contract is signed and sealed by Jefferson Davis, and endorsed by Mr. Mason. The conditions of the contract are as follows: Parties undertaking to run the blockade with vessels laden with material and munitions of war, are guaranteed cargoes of cotton in exchange, at seven cents a pound for the value actually paid on account of the ship and cargo. They also receive Confederate bonds to cover the amount. These vessels, chiefly steamers of light draught, are insured at high rates premium—say 40 per cent. Lloyd's. If one in ten run the blockade out and home, the enormous profits on the sale of the cotton are an ample remuneration for the venture—the bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, are retained as security. The option is given to the owners of selling their ships to the Confederate Government—much of them as reach their destination and do not care to risk a return voyage—and thus they go to form the nucleus of a navy. Thus British capital, and it alone, furnishes the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the war.

Some idea may be formed of the large number of vessels engaged, and of the vast capital risked in this contraband trade, from the fact that the Federal cruisers have captured nearly six hundred, chiefly British, while attempting to run the blockade, and confiscated property to the amount of 8,000,000 pounds sterling. So great, however, are the profits arising from this traffic, that it is daily increasing.

In another letter some details will be given relating to the cargoes these vessels convey.

The following is the second letter detailing the names and cargoes of ships that had cleared from London for the South:

"Numbers of vessels laden with material and munitions of war constantly leave the channel ports of the United Kingdom, notably London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow and Belfast. They clear outwards for neutral ports, but many of them are again heard of as having been captured by Federal cruisers, while attempting to run the blockade, or as having succeeded in doing so. A few cases for the year 1862 are submitted, all from the port of London.

"On the 29th of January the steamer Economist, Capt Barge, cleared outwards for Matamoras. Her broker was W. Haig & Co., and the chief shippers were Isaacs, Campbell & Co., and G Spellman. Besides a miscellaneous assortment of articles suitable for an army engaged in active warfare, she took out 330 pistols, 5000 cases ball cartridges, 1,000,000 percussion caps, 2970 muskets, 10,440 rifles, and 30,000 pounds gunpowder. She ran the blockade, and has since done so again. She is now called the Bonete.

"On the 8th of February cleared out for Nassau, the steamer Scotland. Clapson Stark & Co., brokers, Messrs Isaacs, Campbell & Co chief shippers, Messrs. Moreton & Co, Campbell & Co., Rumstead & Co., G Spellman, Vavasseur, and W. Roberts. Her miscellaneous cargo also consisted of articles for an army on active service, and the same fact is confirmed by the other vessels mentioned in the present category. Besides these goods she conveyed away two cases swords, six cannon, six hundred and eighty muskets, two thousand eight hundred cast iron shells, and sixty cases of fuses, fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty rifles, nine millions percussion caps, and one hundred and four thousand six hundred pounds of gunpowder. She dropped down to Greenhithe, and there took on board her powder and rifles.

"On the 23d May, the gunboat Victoria, 300 tons, Captain Ramsay, owners, C. Z. Rearson & Co., of Hull, cleared out for Tampico and Bermuda; chief shippers, J. G. Baskerville and S D Chippingdale. Her war cargo consisted of 240 rifles, 712 cases and 333 boxes of shells, one package of percussion tubes, three 6-pounder cannon, four 18 pounders, and one 13-pounder rifled. She is reported to have taken on board at Greenhithe a large quantity of gunpowder.

"On the 26th July cleared out for Demarara, the steamer Agrippina, 275 tons; McQueen, master. A. W. Fitch, broker; chief shippers, Messrs. J. W. Baldwin and S. J. Campbell & Co. This vessel took away 160 pistols, 2 cases cutlasses, 26 cannon with their carriages, 1 cases rifles with bayonets, 180 rifles, same weapon, 15,000 and one case of cartridges, 20,000 percussion caps and 10,000 pounds gunpowder. She went out direct to Terceira, and there transhipped her cargo on board the "290," alias the Alabama.

"On the 6th of August the Harriet Pinckney, steamer, 511 tons, Halkin, commander. Hayden & Reed, brokers, cleared out for Nassau; chief shippers, Messrs. Speyer & Haywood, Campbell & Co., Sinclair, Hamilton & Co., Baydon & Reed, and Ely Brothers. She had on board 16 cannon with their carriages, and 2 howitzers, 260 iron shrapnel shells, 409 swords, 20 carbines, 540 muskets, 11,300 rifles, 2,800,000 percussion caps, and 1,360,000 ball cartridges.

"On the 9th November the steamer Gladiator, Wares, master, Baker & Co., brokers, cleared out for Tennerife, Nassau and Honduras. Her cargo was shipped chiefly by Messrs. Speyer & Haywood. It comprised five packages shrapnels, one box and one hundred pistols, one ton lead shot, fifty swords, 17,340 muskets, 1000 boxes and 122,000 cartridges, 4 600,000 percussion caps, and 143,300 pounds gunpowder. This vessel succeeded in running the blockade.

"On the 11th November the Justitia steamer 615 tons, Barrouchs commander; brokers, Speyer & Haywood; chief shippers, Richarson, Roys & Company, cleared out for Demarara. Her cargo of munitions of war comprised ten cases shells, 400 barrels saltpetre, 20,000 linen bandages, 1,000 cartridges, and 179,200 pounds gunpowder. She also ran the blockade.

"On the 8th December the Princess Royal steamer, 405 tons, Lawson, master, cleared out for Halifax, and Vancouver's Island. Her brokers and chief shippers were Messrs W. H. Lindsay & Co. She was fitted principally with hardware, iron and steel, machinery for six propellers, and soldiers' clothing; but she also took out 60,000 pounds of gun powder.

"On the 3d of January last, the Miriam, a new and fast steamer, sailed from London. The chief shippers of her cargo was Messrs Speyer & Haywood. It consisted of a large quantity of army stores, 25,000 rifles, 60 tons gunpowder, 3,012,000 cartridges, and 3,000 percussion caps. Up to within the last few days, her clearance papers were not entered at the Custom House. She is supposed to be a Confederate vessel.

"On the same day the Peterhof, another steamer, also sailed from London, laden with army stores and necessaries, and her clearance papers were not to be found to be entered only a few days ago. The customs lists teem with cases similar to those enumerated.

A recapitulation of these shipments exhibits the following large aggregate:

Cannon	58	Ball cartridges	5,491,000
Muskets	20,980	(cases)	500
Rifles	61,036	Percussion caps	90,650,000
Pistols	45	Gun powder (lbs)	647,000
Shells	2,800	Saltpeter (bbls.)	400
(cases)	81		

[From the New York World of the 18th.]

Monthly Treasury Statements.

A movement is on foot among the bankers and business men of this city to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to make monthly statements of the precise condition of the government finances at the date of each report. In the second session of the last Congress Hon. Elijah Ward, of this city, unsuccessfully pressed a motion making it obligatory upon the Secretary to give such statements, but the subject was not as well understood then as it is now, and its importance, even among business men, not as highly appreciated.

But the necessity for this publicity is obvious. In all commercial nations it has been found indispensable for the Government banks and currency-issuing private corporations to make known at stated periods their obligations, assets, capital, circulation, deposits and discounts, that the commerce of the country would not become a mere game of hazard. There is no financial law better established than that the abundance or scarcity of currency puts prices up or down, as the case may be. An easy money market means speculation and high prices, and a tight money market contraction and low prices. It is this law that places commerce at the mercy of the currency issuers, and the only safeguard business men have is the periodical statements of the Government and private banking institutions, so that they may know just what to expect.

The issue of enormous quantities of Government money paper has so far been an almost unknown force in the derangement of values during the past year. We only now how much of the paper Mr. Chase was authorized to issue, but no one but himself and confidential associates knew exactly how much was exactly afloat at a given time. As a consequence, he has been, is now, and will be for some time to come, the determiner of the value of all property in the loyal States. Such tremendous power was never before, in any nation, given any one man to wield, and if he does not abuse it or take advantage of it, then he is possessed of a super-human virtue not common among the children of men.

It is now proposed, in quarters which should be heeded, that the Secretary of the Treasury publish monthly, or semi-monthly if possible, a statement of the public debt, the new bonds taken up since last report, the amount of certificates of indebtedness out or coming due, the receipts for taxes and customs, the interest-bearing treasury notes afloat and yet on hand, the liabilities of the treasury, and, more important than all the rest, the legal tender notes on hand and in actual circulation. This will give the requisite data for commercial operations, and will disclose the public of the impression which now prevails, that some of Mr. Chase's friends benefit by the knowledge withheld from the country.

The Affair at Brownlee's Bay—Confederate Account.

The *Era* has received a copy of the *Planters' Banner* extra, of the 30th ultimo, containing an account of the recent fight between the Diana and the Confederate batteries:

After describing the position of the forces, it gives a statement of the strength and also the companies engaged.

The force consisted of Waller's battalion, under command of Major Boone in the early part of the engagement, and of Colonel Waller in the latter part; the Valverde battery, four field pieces, in command of Lieut Nettles; one section in command of Lieut. Hume, and the other in command of Lieut. Smith; the Arizona battalion in command of Lieuts. Smith, Welch and Porte, and one hundred and twenty men of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Abney.

The *Banner* then gives the following description of the fight:

At about 2 P. M. last Saturday, the 28th, the Diana came within about fifty yards of our battery, which was waiting and ready for her. Then, suddenly discovering our forces, opened fire on them, killing nine cavalry horses, but doing no other harm. Then commenced a scene on the Yankee gunboat which beggars description. Our sharpshooters and the guns of the Battery opened a fire a hundred times more terrific and fatal than any thing this fated gunboat had ever witnessed before. The gunners on the boat were swept away as if they had all been struck by lightning. Those who were not slain or crippled on the spot, fled, terror-stricken, behind the casemating that protects the engines, and great numbers jumped into the hold of the boat. The officers attempted to rally them, and all, but one were swept away by the deadly dealing guns of an unpractised and terrible foe.

The gunners, pilots and officers were silenced at a dash; terror, dismay and confusion reigned among those who were secreted behind the casemating and beneath the decks of the steamer drifted down the stream, with her rudder disabled, and only managed by half-distracted engineers.

Thus she drifted for about two miles, shot at and struck from almost every imaginable point on this side of the river, Lieut. Hume's section on the Yazoo down to the Mississippi, where it is to be found in three journals, we understand that Captain Smith's expedition met with no serious resistance; and it has returned to Vicksburg with not even a detachment of cavalry missing. They may have been driven off by the rising floods let into the head branches of the Yazoo from the Mississippi.

In addition to rebel fortifications at Haines's Bluff there may, too, be obstructions in the river near that point, which may have prevented any communication down stream with Admiral Porter; while we all know that the Yazoo is too steep to use it up stream against the swift current of the descending flood, and in the narrow, crooked and dangerous channel which must be pursued, has been pronounced absolutely impossible. We feel, therefore, satisfied that the expedition, though temporarily shut off from any communication up or down, or across the flooded country to Admiral Porter, will right. Our greatest apprehension is that when our land and naval forces advance to the assault upon Vicksburg they will find the place evacuated, and that the rebels have fled to Corinth, and that Hosecrans will first know the exact whereabouts of the rebel army of General Pemberton. Before the close of the day we expect some definite news from Admiral Porter or General Mayor or from both. Meantime we can hear no other opinions from the very scanty scraps of positive information in our possession.

The New York *Times*, upon the same question, draws the following conclusions:

We suppose we may now expect daily and hourly to hear of the combined attack on Vicksburg, for it will be impossible for Gen. Grant to move the men and vessels of the Yazoo expedition where they now are. The signal was probably a signal for him to get ready to cross with his army and navy and co-operate in the attack. We shall not speculate either on prospects or results, for a few days are likely to give us the accomplished facts.

We learn also from New Orleans that Gen. Banks about the same time that this signal was fired on the Yazoo, had his army and navy all ready at Baton Rouge for an advance upon Port Hudson. It was probably intended that all these movements should be simultaneous. If so, the problem of the rebellion in the valley of the Mississippi is likely to be solved before the close of the first quarter of 1863.

All About the Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Our latest European files furnish us with the following items regarding the preparations for the marriage of the Prince of Wales:

The *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, says that the Emperor has been invited to the Prince of Wales's marriage, and that "perhaps" he will accept the invitation.

Mr. Leonard Wyon is engaged upon a medal to be struck in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess of Denmark. It will be in gold, and bronze.

One guinea each has already been paid for seats to view the royal procession in London on the 7th inst., and as much as five guineas for a large room in a favorable situation.

The Birmingham Town Council has decided, by a majority of 39 to 20, not to make any grant out of the public funds, for the celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that at Blairgowrie, on the evening of the 10th of March, the wedding day of the Prince of Wales—is to be devoted to "a temperance *soiree*, a prayer meeting and a ball.

At a meeting held on the 23d, at which the Mayor of Manchester took a prominent part, the Sunday school teachers of Manchester and Salford agreed to present the Prince of Wales with a bible and an address on vellum on the occasion of his marriage. The subscription of this scholars is limited to a penny each.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Birkenhead was held on the 23d, Mr Hind (coroner) in the chair. After a good deal of discussion it was decided that any money subscribed should be appropriated for fireworks and other public demonstrations. The subject of regaling the school children was under consideration, but this matter it was agreed to leave to the various congregations. Several subscriptions were announced, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the views of the meeting.

A WOMAN BURNS HER CHILD TO DEATH—*Strange Delusion.*—We find the following strange story in the local columns of the New York *World*, of the 18th ult.:

Coroner Collin was called yesterday at the Thirty-first precinct station house to held an inquest upon the body of John Nell, a lad 3 years of age, who had been burned to death by his mother. The testimony elicited at the inquest shows conclusively that the woman was crazy. It was first known that she had burned deceased from the fact that his sister told the father so. Upon questioning the mother she admitted she had committed the deed because she did not think the child here and burned it to find out. The woman testified herself that she believed the child was a fairy and she wanted to know about it. She had heard in the old country about burning them to ascertain what they were. She thought she would put it upon a hot shovel and if it was a fairy it would fly away, and if it was not it would stay. She heated the shovel red hot and put the child on to it, burning the child so badly that it died in about ten days. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased died at the hands of Margaret Nell," Coroner Collin, after carefully reviewing the evidence, being convinced of her insanity and sent her to the Lunatic Asylum.

The United States mail steamship Roanoke, Captain Thompson, left her wharf yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with a good freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

For New York—Mr. C. L. Guberator, Mr. A. Dyer, James L. Sage, Mr. M. B. Haggerty, Mr. R. A. Monhan, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Mr. J. Boynton, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. Sarvill, Mr. Cornelius Dewitt, Mr. C. Ascher, Mr. C. T. Maurice and lady, Mr. A. E. Hosmon and lady, Mrs. Drew and child, Mr. Thomas King and lady, Mr. Waite and friend, Mr. Matthew Wier, Paymaster Kleesun U. S. N., Mr. Alfred Dahlstrom and lady, Mr. George Fall lady and child, Mrs. McGinnis, Mr. D. H. Hadden, Col. E. Cooke, Mrs. G. Allen and child, Mrs. S. H. Tedder and three children, Miss Carrie Barnum, Mr. A. Barton, Mr. R. C. Taft, D. C. Carlisle and servant, A. G. Rice, O. Guy Martin, Mr. W. D. Mann and family, L. Dancevish and family, I. Rose lady and child Mrs Blomer and son, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Hartevant, John H. Schroquest, W. H. Snyder, Mr. Soumalhois and lady, J. Mayer Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Borges, Mrs. Krause and child, J. Schuber, M. de Acheyga, M. Delige, L. Corallon, E. J. Semon, G. McDonald, Mrs. C. Engle and two children, and 26 in the steerage.

For Havana—Mr. Andrew Richoud, Mrs. Durst, Mrs. Womsull, Mr. Francisco Richoud lady and child, Mrs. Lennox daughter and son, J. Gersh Hunt, Mr. Max Nassau, Mr. Edward Arnaud, F. Cors, W. A. Gliddan, Jean Sabattier, and 7 in the steerage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Excessive Crinoline.—At the first glance this might not seem to be cuy of much business, but on second thought it is; and for that we give the following occurrence:

A citizen walking up the street the other day, trod upon the flowing skirt of a lady's dress in consequence of crinoline, and trailed upon the sidewalks at least four inches. The drapery was so voluminous at any rate, that the wearer was some feet distant from her husband beside whom she was walking. The citizen trod upon the lady's skirt, bringing her to a standstill. The citizen apologized in the most humble manner, and the lady granted it. To the surprise, no one, the lady passed on, the husband turning short about, said to the citizen:

"You're a fool!"

"Sir" said the indignant and astonished citizen, with an eye that was forebode a resent to the insult.

"Oh, I don't mean to insult you. I see by your appearance that you are a gentleman. When I say you're a fool, I mean you're a fool for apologizing to a woman who wears trail skirts, because you accidentally tread upon them. That lady, sir, is my wife. I have to get my boots blackened four times a day to walk with her, for fear of soiling the trimmings. The next time you tread upon them, pray don't apologize for it. If you had torn the whole trail off the dress, I should have been pleased rather than otherwise.

The Courts.—Some of the Courts were in session Saturday, but not the U. S. Provisional.

In the Sixth District Court judgment of $1455 was awarded Bradish Johnson, against Brig. Gen. Neal Dow, for articles taken from plaintiff's plantation without military necessity.

In the same Court a decree of divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, was delivered in the case of Corinne Verrault vs. Mary Ann Powell, giving the plaintiff the custody of the only child.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—(Sunday Morning.)—Garcia y Leon was arrested on the charge of having ejected his wife from the matrimonial domicile, also some other tenants. It appeared that a divorce suit is pending between the parties. Said Garcia, not being willing to trust the wife and child of his existing, under the roof, gave a power of attorney to two persons to go and take possession of the property in his name. This was resisted by the Madame, and hence her complaint against Garcia and the two agents. There was no violence proven. Counsel contended that while the divorce suit was pending she could not be removed. The defence consisted mainly of the husband's right to break up an establishment conducive to lasting in his own house. The Court decided that the wife and child be provided for, and that Garcia must pay $20 for disturbing her peace.

E. Phillips was accused of keeping a very disorderly house at the corner of Perdido and Dryades streets, of selling beer to soldiers and of resisting the police. The proof was very strong, and caused him a fine of $50 with peace bonds for six months.

A deaf and dumb man had been arrested for not dispersing from the public square when he was ordered by a policeman to quit and vacate. He could not hear and not see, was deficient and did not hear the order of the Court discharging him.

Oscar Brown and Frank Stearns, two colored men, were examined on the charge of cotton stealing. A German named Nelson was also arraigned as an accessory. It was not disproved, however, that the negroes had bought the cotton honestly, though sharply (about fifty pounds for sixteen dollars,) from a man down the Shell Road, and the alleged accessory showed a receipt for the bale in his possession. So the parties were discharged.

A married couple appeared to answer for their sins—she for being drunk and he for waiting her. He was fined $5 and she a V.

Sam. Stephens sang a seditious song in a saloon on Sunday, and was sent to "Big Sam" for a month.

A young French girl, of sixteen summers, with lips like ripe cherries, and whose cheeks were outvied by the rosebush, professor Iadeu Schaffer, Esq., was charged with the larceny of a handkerchief and a petticoat from Mr. Meyer. Her own statement was so clear and plausible that the prosecutor had to go and "hide his diminished head" out of Court, while the abused girl went on her way rejoicing. Her cheeks appeared more brilliant than before, and more than one of the *gents home* around no doubt had thoughts of cherry picking times.

A M Edwards was fined $25 for kicking his wife and driving her away.

Sam. S Smith was brought forward a second time for trial, on the charge of having stolen silverware in his possession; but on motion of Mr. Earhart, because of the absence of Mr Rosellus, his associate counsel, the case was continued to Wednesday—the accused obtaining the privilege of seeing his counsel and subpœning his witnesses.

Laura Clayton was charged with larceny by Ada Clifton, which consisted in taking from the neck of the prosecutrix a gold chain which had been pawned to the latter for the sum of $60. The court decided to solve the problem by the promise of the accused to restore the chain to the custody of the main "fair but frail" witness, to hold till the debt was paid.

Charles Tennos and Francois Ducros were examined on the charge of making and having light bread for sale. Officer Kavanagh testified that the whole batch he had captured was weighed in the balance and found wanting, except one loaf, and as there was not enough leaven in that to leaven the whole pile, the accused were fined $100 in solido.

Mrs. Whalan had been arrested on the charge of assaulting and whaling Mrs. Corley. The prosecutrix appeared and did not wish to prosecute; but the court insisted on the case going on. It proved a dirty affair on both sides, and as they had befouled and battered each other sufficiently, the case was dismissed.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—(Saturday Morning.)—Two young men were up after a night in the calaboose, charged by an enterprising leather-head with ringing the bell of one private house in Circus street. The matter proved a mere moonshine, and the accused went off, seemingly lost in wonder, but more scared than hurt.

Francis Lafayette, with a splendid crop of that kind of hair supposed to be a rich auburn, was accused by his dark-eyed landlady with using insulting language towards her. The provocation seemed to be that she had remarked upon the unenviable color of his capillary adornments, which he resented by an insulting retort. This cost him $10.

Thomas Goffin, the wounded burglar, was brought up for trial. His left arm was in a sling and his countenance was "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought"—evidently he was not thinking up better things. A Mrs. Tarlen testified that, at one o'clock in the morning, she found the prisoner under her bed, when he rose to his feet and rushed by, grinning at her. No other prosecutor appearing, the prisoner was left to be convicted that he was guilty of stealing a watch, a pocket-book and four dollars, and had robbed that lady of nothing. He said he was in a state of destitution, and had been sleeping in vacant houses and picking up something to eat as best he could; that seeing a light in a house on Fourth street, Monday night, he deliberately walked into it, picked up the watch and pocket-book, and as he was coming out of the house the watchman shot him in the shoulder. The watchman testified that he had been instructed to capture the man at all hazards, as the people in that vicinity had been complaining of his depredations, and it became necessary to shoot him or let him escape. He was then sent to the Charity Hospital, and yesterday tried to make his escape from there, when he was taken to the Parish Prison.

The Court seemed to have some pity for the poor crushed looking fellow, and first ordered him to the Charity Hospital for medical attendance, preparatory to his going to Fort Pickens for six months; but finally sent him to the Parish Prison for that period.

Captain Swain came forward in answer to the rule on him to show cause why he should not pay Mrs. Burke and her sister $100 per month, according to the order of Judge Kinman. Mr. Kozier urged that the original decree of the Provost Court was only temporary, and because there were no other Courts in force by which the parties could sue their father for maintenance. The Courts being now organized, and a suit actually pending in the Fifth District Court, he thought this Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and should refer it to the other tribunal.

Captain Swain stated that he was told by Judge Bell he was not required to pay this allowance unless he had funds sufficient in his hands as part proceeds of the rents of Mr. Alexander's property; and that on presenting, after deducting the costs of the estate, he was not realizing more than $400 to $500 per annum. He was not disposed to disregard the decree of the Court, and thought he had taxes and insurance to pay out of the funds now in his hand. He desired the instructions of the Court as to what he should do.

In reply to Col. Field, he said he had Confederate money in his hands belonging to Mr. Alexander, and was willing to pay it back to Court if it would be received as money, but he could not sacrifice it without the order of its owner.

Col. Field indicated that whether the Court had jurisdiction or not of civil cases, it had always indicated upon the previous decrees of the Court being complied with, and he urged the immediate payment of this allowance, even if the taxes should remain unpaid and the property be advertised for sale.

The Court did not agree with the view of immediately selling the property, and ordered Captain Swain to pay to Mrs. Burke the allowance decreed until the other Court had decided the suit pending there.

S Levy, who had been condemned to pay $70 he obtained from an acquaintance (on the fictitious promise that he would do so in gold)

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.

FIRST BENEFIT
OF
MR. LEWIS BAKER,

MONDAY EVENING.....April 6, 1863.
When will be presented the great Drama of

JEANNIE DEANS,
—OR—
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

With all the original Scenery, Music and Effects, and an excellent cast of characters.

Jeannie Deans.....Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker
Effie Deans.....Mrs. W. C. Gladstone
David Deans.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Fairwather.....Mr. Geo. Eyer
Laird of Dumbiedikes.....Mr. Vining Bowers

To conclude with the famous SCREEN SCENE from Sheridan's unequaled Comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Lady Teazle.....Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker
Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. Lewis Baker

☞ The Box-sheet will be opened on Thursday Morning, April 9, when seats may be secured. sp3

AUCTION SALES.

HOFFMAN & MARKS'S SALES.

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons and Linen Handkerchiefs.
BY HOFFMAN & MARKS.
J. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
Office, 41 Chartres street.

ON MONDAY, the 6th of April, at 10 o'clock, at the Old Basin—

1000 dozen White Linen Handkerchiefs;
1000 " Fancy and Plain Bonnet Ribbons;
500 " Assorted Prints;
500 do French and American Printed Lawns;
500 do White Cambrics;
500 do Blue and Fancy Colored Cottonades;
500 do Linen Checks;
500 do Brown and Unbleached Sheets;
500 do Bleached Cottons;
5 bales 4-4 Brown Cotton;
1 piece Cotton Netting;
1000 dozen assorted Hosiery, for men, women and children.

Also a large variety of other Goods too numerous to be specified.

ALSO—

At 12 o'clock, positively,
25 pieces PLAIN SILKS, for cloth makers.
At 12 o'clock, positively,
1 case 4-4 BLEACHED COTTONS, damaged, and to be sold for account of whom it may concern. sp6

The Entire Contents of a Fine Drug Store, in a Desirable Location, at Auction.
BY HOFFMAN & MARKS.
J. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
Office, 41 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, M.—

The ENTIRE STOCK and FIXTURES of the Phœnix Drug Store, situated at the corner of Levee and Canal streets, and comprising a fresh stock of Drugs.

Terms of sale—Cash. The stock is offered at a very reasonable price, and can be had for any length of time.

The above establishment will be found in block, and if not disposed of, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, immediately after. mh30

$6 Kegs Choice Butter.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the 6th of April, at 10 o'clock, at the store corner of Common and Fulton streets—

6 Kegs Choice BUTTER. sp6

Furniture, &c., and Two Mules at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, (their regular sale day,) the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Mart—

A general assortment of Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c.

Also, two Mules.

Terms cash. sp6

Sale of Hams, Shoulders, Teas, Soap, Candles, &c., at Auction,
BY PHINNEY & AMORY,
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of Colonel Charles Dwight, Provost Marshal General, on WEDNESDAY, April 8th, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Robin and Bayou St. Charles streets, at 9 o'clock, P. M., daily.

An assortment of—

300 HAMS, SOAP, SALT SHOULDERS, CANDLES, TEAS, WHISKY, WRAPPING PAPER, PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. mh30 tu

Sale of Schooner Adelaide at Auction.
BY PHINNEY & AMORY,
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets