New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. E. Orozat, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his auction room, No. 26 Royal street, furniture, dry goods, and stationery.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, extra claret wine.

By Gregory & Adams, at 10 o'clock, entrance.

By C. Lee Smith, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Chartres street, cement brushes.

By E. E. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, navy and 120 whiskey.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Robin and Front Levee streets, household furniture; at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, a tract of land on the Bayou St. John; at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, house and furniture.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Mrs. Chippendale's Benefit.*—Our readers will bear in mind that to-night this estimable lady presents herself before them in the attitude of a beneficiary. We are glad to know, from what we are given to understand, that Mrs. Chippendale's friends will not omit taking the opportunity presented at the Varieties this evening of expressing, in a substantial manner, a sense of the esteem, personal as well as professional, in which she is held by our theatre-goers. Although coming late in the season, and when the taste for theatrical amusements is, in a measure, satiated, yet we are desirous that this benefit will be such as to do the beneficiary. That she deserves a large house on her benefit night, none will question. It has been but seldom, during the past season, that her attention has not been required in the rendition of the various plays presented. Filling a *rôle* of more or less importance, she has quite come up to the standard of general excellence, and, as the part *soubrette* especially, has never failed in answering the expectations of the critic. Nothing, however, that we could say in her favor would appeal more strongly in her behalf to the sympathies of our citizens than the fact that she is one of ourselves; and it would be strange indeed if the recognition of merit which we do not hesitate to extend to the stranger, when deserving, should fail one who, as in Mrs. Chippendale's case, presents the plea of fellowship and fellow-interests for a support at the hands of our citizens. The programme for to-night is of a kind to send the audience home in a good humor. No melo-dramatic horrors to result in night-mare; but a fine old English comedy, brimful of humor, and a no less humorous musical burletta, which contains nothing more formidable in the cast than a patient donkey. Commend me to this programme, say we; and will say those who, at the Varieties to-night, will be assembled to witness the "Bold Stroke for a Husband" and "The Forty Thieves," upon which occasion the lady-beneficiary will appear as *Minette* in the former play and *Ganem* in the latter.

BIOTT, DAVIS & SHONS.—This firm have just received a variety of choice groceries, provisions, tobacco, &c. We call upon that large invoice the particular attention of the retail trade and of families. See Biott, Davis & Shon's advertisement in another column.

HIGH PRICE FOR GOLD.—In another column will be found an advertisement in which the highest price is paid for old gold and silver. Those who are encumbered with this drone would do well to call at No. 20 Royal street, where they will be able to dispose of it perhaps for something better.

SALES THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Robin and Front Levee, First District, household furniture, &c.; at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved property, situated on the Bayou St. John; at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District, household furniture, &c. See advertisements.

We refer our readers to the sales this day by E. T. Montgomery: At 11 o'clock, at warehouse No. 68 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, 126 barrels very fine old navy and rye whiskies. The above are represented by the consignees to be of the choicest and most superior articles of whiskies, and those interested will surely find them as represented. Also, at 11 o'clock, at residence corner First and Prytania streets, the entire contents of said residence, consisting of parlor, bedroom and hall furniture, valuable paintings, carpets, elegant French plated Mirrors, cartains, China, plated and glassware—in fact, everything necessary for household use; also, one elegant piano forte and one fine horse, buggy and harness. The above furniture is of the choicest and most elegant make and description, and should attract the attention of all purchasers. The lease of the house can be obtained on very moderate terms.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, foot of Crossman street, 248 barrels molasses. The terms are cash, in Treasury notes.

Northern Version of the Brandeville Fight.

The New York *Herald* of the 4th publishes the following dispatch giving the Northern version of the recent fight near Brandeville, Virginia, referred to in late Southern advices:

Washington, April 3, 1863.—On Tuesday last the rebel Captain Mosby visited Centreville with his notorious guerrilla band, numbering about sixty, dressed in Federal uniforms. They left for Brandeville or its neighborhood, and on Wednesday morning a squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry came upon them at a plantation where they were bivouacked. Mosby's men were dismounted, and received our cavalry with a fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the new soldiers. The fight soon became desperate. Mosby threatened his men with death if they flinched, and himself wounded Captain Flint five times with his revolver, killing him. Lieutenant Grout, of the Vermont Cavalry, and seven men were also killed. Our loss was about sixty killed, wounded and prisoners.

Mosby was in the house upon the plantation when he was surprised; but we learn that he rallied his men with lightning-like celerity, and when our squadron broke in pursuit and mounted them nearly the guerrilla chief received a severe sabre cut on the forehead.

We learn that the Vermont carbine companies delivered their fire upon the enemy with good effect, and then opened to the right and left in order to give them room to charge; but they did not come up to the work.

The bodies of Captain Flint and Lieutenant Grout were embalmed to day.

Movements in Tennessee.

Of the recent movements in Tennessee, referred to in the latest Southern papers, the *Herald* publishes the following dispatches:

Louisville, April 3, 1863.—The rebels under General Van Dorn are attempting to flank Gen Mescrons on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. If Le Grand Wright's Ohio has a heavy supply of artillery, and that the movement is aimed at Kentucky.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., April 3, 1863.—It is rumored that a number of bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee river above Florence, to enable the rebel armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.

General Rosecrans has approved the sentence of the deserters in Generals Wood and Palmer's divisions.

Colonel Lowe, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that the enemy are apparently in force.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 3, 1863.—Last night the steamers Eclipse and Lizzie Martin were fired into below here, on the Cumberland. Both escaped. Several more boats are below. The Luminary is safe at Donelson. The gunboat St. Clair which engaged the enemy, was crippled, but was repaired to-day at Donelson.

The Gregory arrived with guns this evening. She was fired into at Harpeth Shoals. The pilot and several of the crew were slightly wounded.

The War Committee and English Neutrality.

Under this heading the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of the 5th, says:

The War Committee waited on the President yesterday to urge the issuing of letters of marque, and to induce the President to inform England that the letting loose of the ten ironclads war vessels now building in her harbors for the rebels will be considered a declaration of war upon us, and that, unless steps are taken at once to prevent the operations in further force, Lord Lyons be furnished his passports and Charles Frederick Adams be recalled. It is urged upon the President that English vessels are now under the rebel flag, sweeping our commerce from the seas, and that in less than ninety days a fleet of English iron-clad steamers of most formidable character will sweep away our whole blockading squadrons and open rebel ports to commerce. The President, however, appears to consider this latter contingency, and fears that something may be done to offend England if we do not act with great caution and circumspection. The President is much influenced in this by the fear of opposition to the Government here in the National Congress, and makes something reference occurs, the next few days will bring forth some of the most important movements in the whole history of the rebellion, as sound defiance policy must be adopted at once.

PREPARATIONS TO INTERVENE.—Says the New York *Herald*:

A large proportion of the State of Illinois is in favor of the secession of Virginia, the northwestern counties excepted. The counties on the Illinois Central Railroad are considered with the war.

Preparations for the Draft in Hooker's Army.

The army correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes, under date of the 2d instant, as follows:

General Order No. 35 contains the following paragraph:

In pursuance of instructions which have been received from the War Department, there will be a general muster of all the troops serving in the army on the 10th inst., and the muster rolls will be immediately thereafter sent to the Adjutant General of the Army for the use of the Provost Marshal in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper complement.

CONFEDERATE MOVEMENTS.

The same correspondent states:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, April 3, 1863.

A force of rebel cavalry is reported to be on the Northern Neck, in the vicinity of King George Courthouse, engaged in seizing supplies and enforcing the conscription.

The enemy has in the last few days displayed a large body of troops in the neighborhood of the fords above Falmouth, but the impression is that this is only a ruse to conceal a retrograde movement.

The Town of Lake Providence Submerged—Return of the Expedition.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 6th contains the following dispatch:

Cairo, April 4.—Later news from below has been received.

We learn that the water continues to pour through the cut at Lake Providence and nearly the whole town is submerged.

The troops have been obliged to move their encampments further up the river. Tug boats can pass into the Lake, but the current is too strong for the transports. The health of the troops is good.

It is now believed that all the expeditions, including the one sent down the Yazoo river, have returned or are returning to Young's Point, where, it is stated, nearly two hundred transports are gathered.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the United States batteries opposite Vicksburg has silenced a battery on the opposite shore.

Shelling from the nearest Federal battery commanding the rebel works in front of the canal, commenced on Wednesday night.

MR. CONWAY, OF KANSAS, AND THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—We take the following paragraph from the New York *Herald* of the 6th:

Some time before the adjournment of the last Congress Hon. Martin F. Conway, Representative from the Kansas revolutionary legislature, the Legislature of his State strongly condemnatory of his course in the House. Mr. Conway returned the resolutions to the Secretary of State, with the expression of his "most profound contempt," and closed his letter by saying: "I shall ask the people, in their next election, to say whether I am a traitor or not; and in the meantime I spit upon the resolutions."

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE CONFEDERATE GEN. HILL.—The *Herald* of the 6th mentions the following fact:

General Sherman ordered the destruction of two thousand head of cattle and a large quantity of forage and grain, on the plantation at Deer Creek, of the rebel General H. R. W. Hill, one of the largest planters and slaveholders in the South.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT BELIZE, HONDURAS.—The New York *Herald* of the 6th says

Captain Reeve, of the brig Grace Worthington, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Belize, Honduras, reports that on the afternoon of the 10th ult a fire occurred at Belize, which continued until the night of the 11th, destroying five hundred buildings in the business part of the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Confederate Prisoners.—Wednesday afternoon one hundred and thirty prisoners and seven officers, Confederate prisoners, captured recently in the Teche country, came across the river from Algiers. Most of them were from the ram Queen of the West, which was destroyed by Grand Lake by a shell from the Calhoun exploding her powder magazine. The other prisoners were chiefly of the Second Louisiana, and some Texans. All looked the worse for wear and tear—many having lost their hats and the necessary garments. Captain A. E. Fuller, commanding the Queen of the West, was among the prisoners, and having been wounded in the ankle in the blow up, was taken to the St. James Hospital. The other prisoners were escorted to a house in Baronne street.

A Habeas Corpus Case.—In the Second District Court yesterday, before Judge Whitaker, Col. Field applied for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of A. A. Cohen. The prayer for the writ represents that Cohen is a loyal citizen; that he is now illegally imprisoned by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, under an order from the Provost Court; that said Provost Court, without authority of law, having no power or jurisdiction over matters of a civil nature, caused the petitioner to be brought before it to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay two certain notes given by him for $550; that on his appearing and showing his inability to pay the notes, on account of poverty and want of means, said Court ordered him to be imprisoned until the said notes were paid. The petitioner further represents that said order of imprisonment is illegal, without any authority on the part of the Court, and is in direct violation of his legal and constitutional rights; that said Court exceeded its jurisdiction in making such order—that it had no power, by the order establishing it, to commit the petitioner to prison for his failure to pay such debt. Wherefore he prays the Court to grant him a peremptory writ of habeas corpus. The Court ordered the writ to issue, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, when the issue will be tried.

It may be remembered that we reported the case of Cohen last Monday, in the proceedings of Sunday's Provost Court; A. D. Bell Esq. presiding. The money was owed to two negroes, under a decree which set them free. Judge Bell, in August, sent Cohen to prison in default of payment, but subsequently released him on his giving two notes at six and twelve months for the amount. The first note fell due a month ago, and failing to pay it, he was again sent to prison, on the ground that he was guilty of contempt of court, until he should pay it. The negroes were positive that Cohen was able to pay the money, but he was simply in the power of the Provost Court.

Insolvent in Drinkers.—The Mayor has issued his proclamation that the proprietors of all drinking places of any kind, are prohibited from selling any spirituous or malt liquors by the glass, to be drank on the premises, after nine o'clock, P. M.," on and after Monday, the 20th instant, "any person convicted of violating this order shall be liable to a fine of $100 for each offense and a forfeiture of his license." This shuts down upon the "social glass" institution, and those who practically advocate and uphold the doctrine that "man is a social being," will be admonished to lay in liquid stores sufficient to quench their thirst before the hour named, or else resort to the quiet corner grocery and wash down their sorrows with them. Therefore Shahrad fined $25, and the father and mother were discharged.

Mrs. Galbraith was then accused of being concerned in the burglary, and is to take her place in the dock to-morrow.

Joseph Hendricks, tortured lessee of bonded fall short of assize weight, was fined $90.

Bill Brake, arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character—having a man named Thompson to board with him, who had a bundle of burglarious tools among his effects—was discharged.

A very lewd and abandoned woman was fined $25, and three men for firing pistols in the streets, were fined $50, $35 and $10.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Heistand.—Judgment was rendered in the case of M. Glynn vs. Thomas Ridge for defendant, with costs. The plaintiff's claim originated in the execution of a contract between the defendant and Major M. L. Smyth, of the "so called Confederate Government," for the erection of certain fortifications near this city. It was held that any such contract being in violation of the supreme law of the land, it cannot be made the subject of an action in any Court sitting under the authority and laws of the United States.

In the case of John Jacob Krieger vs. C. de Monasterio, judgment was given for the plaintiff for $750, with interest and costs—annulling the sale of a negro which proved to be unsound and worthless.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Captain Baxter of the United States transport Empire City, will please accept our thanks for acceptable favors.

THE NEXT STEAMER EXPECTED.—The U. S. M. steamship Creole, Capt. Couch, left New York on the morning of the 7th inst., for New Orleans, via Havana.

Arrival of the U. S. Steam Transport Empire City.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW YORK

The Attack against the Charleston Forts.

NEWS FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

INTERESTING FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

New York Money Market, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the U. S. steam transport Empire City, Captain Baxter, from New York on the 7th inst., we are put in possession of four days later news from New York. The Empire City brings a small mail, and the copies of the New York papers which we have received contain very little news:

The Attack Against Charleston.

The New York *Herald*, of the 6th instant, publishes the following account of the reported attack against the Charleston forts by the Federal fleet. It will be observed that the *Herald* attributes this news to Southern sources. Our readers will remember that our latest accounts from Southern sources stated that the fight had commenced on the evening of the 7th instant, whilst the latest dispatch from Charleston was dated on the 8th. According to this version, the fight would have been opened on the 2d. This account refers to a land attack, which was not mentioned in the advices from Charleston. Says the *Herald's* dispatch:

Washington, April 5, 1863.—The report has reached here by way of Fredericksburg, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by our fleet, and attacked by our land forces on Thursday last, and is now in possession of the Federals under General Hunter and Admiral Dupont.

This report is fully credited by prominent officers of the Government, who were in possession of facts in reference to the contemplated attack upon Charleston which it is not yet prudent to divulge.

It is certain, however, that those who possess this information are confident that our soldiers and sailors will celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured city of Charleston.

The restrictions upon the publication in the Southern papers of any adverse news are so stringent that is not expected to find much in them in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can be longer concealed; but the reports which have arrived are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for them.

CONFEDERATE REPORT.

In addition to the above, the *Herald* republishes the following report of skirmishing on Seabrook's Island.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 3.]

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island.

Three gunboats and several transports are laying off the Island.

Skirmishing has already taken place between ours and the enemy's pickets. Our pickets are driven in and the enemy advancing.

General Haygood has ordered all the women, children and non-combatants removed from Adams run, which is twenty miles from Seabrook's Island.

From Hooker's Army—Movements of the Confederates.

The *Herald* of the 6th publishes the following intelligence from Hooker's army:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, April 5, 1863.

Major A. J. Sheppard, of General Stuart's staff, was captured by our cavalry a few days since, in the vicinity of Dumfries, and is now in custody upon charges of having acted in the capacity of a spy. Positive evidence is accumulating that he has repeatedly visited our camps in civilian's dress, and thereby not only given valuable information to the enemy, but also been instrumental in the capture of many of our pickets. When taken he offered to deliver up seven of our men, with horses, arms and equipments, if released. His conviction is evidently but a question of time, and, if found guilty, immediate execution will inevitably follow.

Alarms upon the outposts have been of frequent occurrence of late, and the troops have been ordered to turn out in order of battle repeatedly; nothing, however, has ever been discovered to justify the excitement.

Affairs along the river remain as quiet as before. The enemy still displays a large force along the heights, but the indications are that their present position is being evacuated.

Interesting from Western Virginia.

THE FIGHT AT POINT PLEASANT.

The New York Herald, of the 6th instant, says:

Washington, April 5.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

General Schenck's Headquarters, Baltimore, April 5, 1863.

Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have now, through Brig. Gen. Scammon, Capt. Carter's account of the Point Pleasant affair. Capt. Carter had sixty-three men. He reports two killed, three wounded and six taken prisoners, making our total loss eleven. The rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, seventy-two, and so their raid with their largely superior numbers was handsomely repulsed.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General Commanding.

Note.—Point Pleasant is at the mouth of the Kanawha, in Western Virginia.

News from Washington.

THE CONFEDERATES NOT EVACUATING RICHMOND.

With regard to this rumor, the *Herald's* Washington correspondent, writing under date of the 5th, says:

Information has been received contradicting positively the reported preparations of the rebels to evacuate Richmond. These reports were based upon the movements of troops and materials from Richmond to strengthen the defences at other points of the Confederacy. It is believed, however, that they are erecting formidable defences at Chattanooga, in the place for a last grand rally in case of being compelled to retire from the borders.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* furnishes the following particulars of a railroad accident near Ellicott's Mills, Maryland:

Last evening the half-past six express train from this city ran into an Ellicott's Mills train, which had broken down between the Relay House and Elkridge, completely demolishing the rear car. A man had been sent back with a lantern to stop the express, but it is supposed the snow falling had so obscured the light that it was not observed by the engineer of the express train. The broken-down train was not a regular passenger train, and there were but few persons, laborers employed upon the road, in it. Of them one was instantly killed, another had a leg broken, the third was injured in the breast, and the other wounded in the head and legs. The express train, delayed until between 10 and 11 P. M., but the through passengers were immediately forwarded from Baltimore in an extra train. No one was injured on the express train.

Skirmishing at Stonington.

COURSE OF THE LOCAL ELECTION.

The Connecticut election took place on the 6th. The *Herald* says that the canvass has been the most animated the people of that section have ever experienced. The democrats claim that the chances of success were never brighter for their side, and it has been telegraphed over the country that they are making headway by thousand. Majority for Thomas H. Seymour, their candidate for Governor.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

An election was to have been held on the 1st in Michigan for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, ten Circuit Judges and eight Regents of the University.

For the Associate Justice the democrats will vote for David Johnson, and the republicans have nominated James V. Campbell.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The electors in Massachusetts were to vote yea or nay on the question of repealing the amendment to the constitution which was adopted on the 9th day of May, 1859, and which provides that "no person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth."

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 4, 1863.—Markets quiet. There is little activity in refined sugars at 12½c. There is a slightly increased demand for groceries.

Three brigs have cleared for the mouth of the Amoor river, carrying liquors, sugars, dry goods and groceries.

English underwriters charge 1½ prem. war risk on California grain-laden ships.

The Legislature has extended its session to the 20th of April.

New York Money Market.

Says the New York *Herald*, of the 6th inst.:

There was more firmness on Saturday in the gold and stock markets. Gold sold at 136, closing at about 135. Stocks were generally up to ¾ per cent. better. Exchange was inactive; at the close the rate was 109¾ to 110¾. Money was very easy indeed—call loans 5 to 6 per cent. The export of specie last week was less than half a million.

European Intelligence.

The New York papers of the 4th, publish European news, not so recent by one day, as that obtained through Southern sources; there are some items, however, which have not come to our knowledge and which we now give:

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Speaking of this loan the London papers says:

The London *Times* rather regrets that the loan was on foot, but says there is nothing in it to prevent any one from subscribing. The bids reached ten million of pounds sterling, and it was expected that from fifteen to eighteen millions of pounds sterling would be taken.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The French Senate had, on motion of M. Billault, passed to the order of the day from the debate on the Polish question, thus leaving the matter in the hands of the Emperor. M. Billault said that Russia had replied to the note of Napoleon "by benevolent and promising concession and amnesty." The Emperor of France believed that "fresh insurrections can only bring fresh misfortunes," and "it is necessary to distrust popular impulses."

The ruling power were now more accessible to the voice of the people, and hence the reply of the Czar relative to Poland. M. Billault seemed to indicate that the question would be considered in a Diplomatic Congress. The reply of Austria to the French note is declared as evasive.

The Destruction of the Queen of the West Confirmed.

NUMBER OF KILLED AND PRISONERS.

CAPT. FULLER WOUNDED AND A PRISONER.

The *Era* published this morning an account obtained from the captured Confederates, which confirms the reported destruction of the "Queen of the West." Speaking of the arrival of prisoners, the *Era* says, there were about 150, including seven commissioned officers, two sergeants and one hundred and twenty seven privates. Eighty of them were of the crew and marine corps of the Queen of the West. The prisoners say the Queen was coming down to destroy the Federal fleet, and got aground in Grand Lake, about four miles from one shore and three from the other, when the Federal gunboats came in sight and opened fire on the helpless ram. Seeing the destruction of the vessel from the shell from the Calhoun, which was [illegible] igniting a quantity of powder on board, communicated with the magazine and blew her up.

It is said that [illegible] were saved. The [illegible] either drowned or [illegible].

Captain Fuller [illegible] Lizzie Simmons [illegible] escape.

Among the prisoners, besides those captured on the Queen, there were others belonging to different regiments and battalions, chiefly the Eleventh Louisiana, and a number of Texans.

The Gunboat Fight in Grand Lake.

The *Era*, besides the account of the destruction of the Queen of the West, publishes particulars of the gunboat fight as narrated by an eye-witness, who says that on the morning of the 14th, the fight took place between the three Federal gunboats—the Calhoun, Estrella and Arizona, under command of Com. Cook, and the Queen of the West, and other vessels not named, by the narrator, under command of Captain Fuller.

The Confederate advance commenced at six o'clock, A. M. The Lizzie Simmons, used as a transport, carried about 500 men on board. The particulars of the fight do not vary with that given by the prisoners published elsewhere.

After the destruction of the Queen of the West, the Lizzie Simmons escaped and was pursued by the Arizona, which was finally signalized to return to the fleet, as it was feared she might fall into a trap, if she attempted to pursue the Simmons into the Bayou to which she retreated.

The *Era's* informant says the Federals did not lose a man. The Confederate loss is stated in the first account given by the prisoners.

Interesting Particulars of the Yazoo Pass Expedition.

Among the various reports of the Yazoo Pass expedition, which we have published, we do not remember having read the following; which possesses sufficient interesting features to bear republication even at this period:

[Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

Helena, Ark., March 11.—It was not the obstructions that nature had placed in and over the Yazoo Pass, that defeated the expedition, that more than a month ago started out under such apparently favorable auspices to enter Vicksburg through that neglected back door. Nor yet was it any obstacle the enemy had placed there. All these were overcome with the utmost ease. The trouble was simply that when we discovered the open door, our risibilities got the better of our discretion.

We were seized with a great fit of merriment, and, instead of quietly and quickly stepping in, we had to sit down on the threshold and have our laugh out! Ha! ha! ha! he! he! he! What a set of ninnies these rebels are! How much trouble they took to fasten their front entrance, and after all went to bed leaving the back door wide open! Ha! ha! ha! he! he! haw! Oh, how my side aches! Thus we kicked up a most unseemly hullabaloo, and managed to wake up the old man of the house. He very soon saw and comprehended the occasion of the row, but it was too late then for him to close and secure the door. In fact, on this occasion to do that. He just ran through the hall and looked all the doors opening into it, and then stuck his head out of the window and cried out to me: "There, you d——d Yankee, you have got into the hall; make the most of it. When you get any further into my house let me know."

The other day an intelligent deserter came into our camp before Fort Greenwood. He may be considered a fair specimen of the class. He was a rebel officer, but says that he is a Maine man; and entered the rebel service because he could not get out of the South, and this was his only course to avoid persecution. His statements have been substantiated in all respects in which it has been possible to substantiate such statements.

A DESERTER'S STATEMENT.

His story is so plausible that our commanders are acting upon some of its reports. He says that, when we arrived in front of the rebel fortifications, they had not a single heavy gun in position. And yet we suffered the slight casualty that occurred on the 29th ult. Gen. Cook, and the Queen of the West, and other vessels not named, by the narrator, under command of Captain Fuller.

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The *Era's* informant says the Federals did not lose a man. The Confederate loss is stated in the first account given by the prisoners.

SO FAR THE EXPEDITION COMES TO—

The Yazoo Pass is the first fifty we had any feasible road to take. It was our own fault that the work was in existence when we got there, and that we had it to redeem. This is freely admitted by parties concerned.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

This one miserable blunder has succeeded another, and failure has followed upon failure, consuming valuable time, until now the valley of the Yazoo will be more difficult to pass through than the valley of any stream through which we have had occasion to move an army. Fort Greenwood can yet, and will be, taken. That is not the trouble. It is the loss of time that constitutes the failure. Yazoo City is being strengthened all this while, and if we finally succeed in passing that place, we shall find formidable batteries at Drumgool's Bluffs, bearing up the river. Yazoo City would have been no impediment to us a few weeks ago, and the guns on Drumgool's Bluffs had no range up the Yazoo river.

The official organ of the Federal authorities publishes the following this morning:

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, 15th day of April, 1863.

Every keeper of a grog-shop, bar-room, tavern, cabaret, coffee-house, beer-house, pleasure garden, theatre, ball-room, club-room, or any other establishment whatever, is hereby prohibited from selling any spirituous or malt liquors by the glass, to be drank on the premises, after nine o'clock, P. M. Any person convicted for violation of this order shall be liable to a fine of One Hundred Dollars for each offense, and a forfeiture of his license. It shall be the duty of the police to arrest any person violating this order on and after Monday, the twentieth inst. By order of JAMES F. MILLER,
Capt. U. S. A., and Acting Mayor.
JONAS H. FRENCH, Chief of Police.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, 1863.

The advices by the Empire City, four days later from the North, received this morning, have had no influence on our market, and the prices for the commodities now on sale are firm and unchanged.

COTTON—A lot of 3 bales Middling sold yesterday at 70c. ₱ lb. To-day, the principal holders are asking 70½ for Good Ordinary, 72½ for Low Middling, 75½ for Middling—the two offered and refused for a lot of good ordinary.

SUGAR—To-day's sales embrace 330 hhds. in several lots, at 8¾c. for good common to fair, and 9¼c. for good fair, new crop, and 10¼c. for fair to fully fair, old crop, and 11c. for prime.

MOLASSES—About 1000 bbls. sold, in several lots, at 37c. for refined old crop, and 31@33 and 36c. for dark. Good inferior to good new fermenting.

COFFEE.—We have heard of small sales of Rio at 26c. ₱ lb.

OATS.—There have been some small sales from first hands at 61 1/4@ bushel.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at @11@@11 50 for Superfine, and @13 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied at @3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. of Bran, @1 25 ₱ bushel of Yellow Corn, and @2 10 for White, and @1 50 ₱ bag of Sugar, and 40@ 50c. ₱ bbl of Molasses.

FREIGHTS.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are now taking cargo at @1 50 ₱ bbl. of Sugar, and 40 @ 50c. ₱ bbl of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 400 sacks damaged white corn at @1 80@@1 70 ₱ bushel; 6 sacks Rice at @5½c. ₱ lb.; 25 sacks Shoulders at 8½@8c.; 25 sacks Inferior Rio Coffee at 20¾@20½c.; 20 bbls. Superfine Flour at @11; 10 half bbls. do using Tobacco at 35c.; 50 bags Good Coffee at 19½; 5 quarter boxes Tea at 80c.; 10 quarter and 20 boxes Candles at 40c.@@1 05; 10 tubs Butter at 25c.; 5 pounds Rice at 6c.; 40 boxes Claret at @4 75@@5 87; 75 bbls old No. 1 Mackerel at 75c.; 10 bbls White Beans at @6 @@6 87; 500 German Cigars at @12, 5 bbls. Mess at 24c.; 6 eighth casks Brandy at @1 45; 4 bbls. Whisky at @1 42@1 30; 7 bbls. crushed Sugar at 12½c., and 11 boxes Starch at 9c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 7 Sevres. Amount of stock sold was 10 Sevres and 0 Veals. Stock remaining on sale 2 Sevres, "28 Sevres," 128 Hogs, 70 Veals and 19 Milch Cows. We quote

Sevres, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....@@ 3c
Sevres, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....@@ 2c
Sevres, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....@@ 1c
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head.....20@30
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head.....20@25
Hogs, ₱ lb gross.....12@13c
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....@100@@150
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....@@@10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 17, 1863.

☞ No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Empire City, Baxter, from New York, 7th instant—1st dist
Schr Resolute, ——, from Key West, master—3d dist
Schr Fanny, from Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Southerner, Moy, from Baton Rouge:
Dalou, Lee, from Bayou Sara:
Belle Robinson, Mann, from Baton Rouge

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Empire City—Gov't stores to U S Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Resolute—33 bbls molasses 10 do sugar 7 bbls do 1 bale moss to order
Per schr Fanny—170 bbls molasses 85 do rum to order
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Southerner—16 hhds sugar 10 do Molasses—50 bbls do Molasses 3 Horses—10 do do Molasses—8 do do 4 bales cotton—365 bbls molasses 4 half do do 51 hhds sugar and sundry to order
MANCHAC—Per steamer Union—82 hhds sugar 407 bbls molasses 7 half do do P A Girard & Co—36 bales cotton—Bowen & Co—Lee & Co—Fenner & Co—147 bbls molasses—Bowen & Co—Hyde & Goddard—Lizzie Simmons [illegible]
Per New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad—
108 bbls molasses A & H Isaac—248 P D Darling—239 do C S Rivers—10 do Scheen & Co—26 do do 67 hhds sugar G Salomon—25 bbls do L S M—1 do A Laforest—sundries to order

In Store and for sale in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

200 BARRELS MESS PORK,
1 of which is Extra, Now;
1 of which is Extra, Now;
1 hf bbls. F. M. BEEF, Hanford & Chamberlain;
20 tierces Rawson's HAMS;
20 do Cudahy & Co.'s Hams;
40 tierces choice LEAF LARD,
50 bbls. do
75 firkins do
50 pails do
50 barrels No. 1 MACKEREL, new;
50 half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL, new;
50 quarter barrels No. 1 MACKEREL, new;
100 kits No. 1
100 kits No. 2
250 dusk BROOMS, assorted;
100 reams BAGGING, assorted sizes;
100 coils STRAW PAPER,
20 barrels PICKLES;
50 ½ do
30 sacks small TABLE SALT, 2s and 10s;
50 do RIO COFFEE;
50 packets OLD GOVT. COFFEE;
10 half chests OOLONG TEA, choice;
4 do do YOUNG HYSON TEA, choice;
10 boxes GUNPOWDER TEA, choice;
100 boxes CASTILE SOAP,
50 boxes Fay's Family SOAP,
100 boxes Lyman's MARINE SOAP;
500 qr. boxes STARCH;
25 bbls. SODA;
15 half boxes G. W. Bartlett's TOBACCO;
15 quarter boxes Golden Seal
15 do Champion Twist
150 do Royal Gem
10 half do Law's Twist
25 boxes Anderson's Navy
3 do Grey Eagle
40 gross Anderson's SOLACE
BRUTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
sp17 tf New Levee, corner Gravier street.

Aid to the Orphans.

Great Trotting Race at the Fair Ground Course.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.

TO take place on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., between the following named horses: GRAY EAGLE, SAM, MOD FREE, MAY QUEEN; to harness.

The undersigned Committee of Arrangements beg leave to inform the public that the owners of the above named horses have kindly consented to their horses trotting for this benevolent purpose, and Mr. Hiram Sibley, proprietor of the Fair Ground, has kindly tendered the use of the course for the occasion. The entire proceeds will be distributed to the different Asylums as the Committee may deem proper.

Stands reserved exclusively for Ladies.

Entrance to the Course on Esplanade street.

Entrance Fee @1 00.

H. M. GRENNAWAY,
H. B. MOLDRICH,
D. C. McCAN,
E. M. MONTGOMERY,
ap17 Committee.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL MEETING.

PURSUANT to Article VIII, Section 1st of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, the members are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Gayoso streets, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 7½ P. M., in order to attend to the regularly quarterly meeting.

It is earnestly requested that all the members be present, as business of importance will be submitted to them. By order of ANTONIO VIEIRA,
President.
ap17 3t

GOLD—SILVER.

THE highest price is paid for old GOLD and SILVER, at the Exchange Office, No. 20 Royal street, in the Auctioneers' Exchange building. ap17 1m

Bakery for Sale.

A BAKERY on Annunciation street, Nos. 43 and 58, A taking three barrels Flour, and having a cart and a horse. The purchaser can have a lease to suit himself. Apply on the premises, to Mr. J. SOURDETTE.
ap17 1t

Lost,

ON the 16th instant, going from the corner of St. Philip and Robertson streets to