New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,668.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Bienville streets, groceries; at 12½ o'clock, at the foot of St. Joseph street, flour, beef, pork, hams, &c.; at 12½ o'clock, at the corner of Broad and Bienville streets, hogs.

By T. Keeler & Son, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 73 Camp street, dry goods.

MR. MYER'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—To-night as we have already announced, has been set apart for the grand complimentary testimonial and farewell benefit of Mr. Myer. For the past four months it has been our pleasant duty to record the masterly efforts of this accomplished actor, which fully entitle him to a high rank in his profession.

The performance of to-night, apart from the sterling merit of the piece itself, possesses this feature of interest, that it introduces Mr. Ryer in a character which, with a few others, to which we may have occasion to refer again, he has made a special study. What with his own powerful delineations and his familiarity with the idiosyncracies of the character he personates, we may look for something more than ordinary to-night. Of course the very flattering and justly merited call for a benefit extended to Mr. Ryer, will meet with a response commensurate with the deserts of the artiste. To night's then, will be a gala night at the Varieties.

The steamer McClellan, from New York on the 11th, passed the Quarantine at 4 P. M. last evening.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.—By reference to another column it will be seen that O. E. Hall & Co., keep constantly on hand a large, new and well selected stock of choice family groceries, wines and liquors, which they offer for sale for cash at the lowest market prices.

B. F. ETHELL & CO.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this house. They have in store and offer for sale 200 barrels "Golden Hue" choice extra flour, 100 Laclede extra, 200 Pittsburg City Mills, 150 Greenwich Grove, and 50 Hickory Grove, to which we would call the attention of purchasers.

E. S. KEEP.—This well known and long established house advertises this morning a choice stock of groceries, to which we call attention.

The dealers in flour, beef, pork, choice hams, fine extra pig pork, candles, Bi-carb. soda, also butchers' and all in want of elegant furniture, are particularly invited to attend the sales to be made by R. T. Montgomery, as follows: at 10½ o'clock, at steamer Continental, foot of St. Joseph street, will be sold 1500 barrels choice extra flour, large lots of hams, beef, pork, and various other choice merchandise. This is an important sale and should attract the entire trade; at 11 o'clock, at the residence on Enterprise, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, all the elegant and costly furniture contained in said residence; at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, corner of Broad and Bienville streets, 87 new live fat hogs. Butchers and market men should attend. For full particulars see advertisements.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by T. Keeler & son, at their salesroom, 73 Camp street, comprising 150 lots of staple and seasonable dry goods, 1200 dozen assorted hosiery and gloves, 240 dozen L. C. handkerchiefs, 25 cases shoes, and sundry other articles of merchandise. This sale is made to close consignments, and buyers will find it to their interest to attend. See advertisement under head of auction sales.

Later from Southern Sources.

FROM THE APPEAL OF THE 11TH.

SKIRMISH NEAR MEMPHIS.

GENERAL GRANT IN THE CITY.

Reported Skirmish in North Carolina.

FROM CHARLESTON.

SKIRMISH ON THE AMITE.

REPORTS FROM CORINTH.

Movements in Northwest Mississippi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have received the morning edition of the Jackson (Memphis) *Appeal* of the 14th instant, from which we copy the following:

SKIRMISH NEAR MEMPHIS.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

Senatobia, April 13.—Grierson's Sixth Ohio cavalry made an attack upon Richardson's partisans at Whitesville station, six miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. The Federals were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed and wounded.

A rumor reaches me from the front that Rosecrans is falling back on Nashville.

A gentleman just out from Memphis, says Grant and his staff are undoubtedly in the city.

REPORTED SKIRMISH IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Goldsboro, April 13.—News of a partial victory over the Abolitionists near Washington, North Carolina, reached us today. It appears that the Yankees, under Foster, marched to the relief of Washington, a few miles off, yesterday morning, were met and routed last Thursday evening, near Blunts creek, by Gen. Petersburg. (?) No loss on our side.

FROM CHARLESTON—DEPARTURE OF THE FEDERAL FLEET.

Mobile, April 13.—A special dispatch from P. W. A. to the *Register*, dated Charleston, April 13th, says: All the vessels except the New Ironsides, went South this afternoon. Three of them had to be towed away. After the fight a dispatch boat left for Fortress Monroe, which returned this morning, dentilates bringing orders to retire.

SKIRMISH ON THE AMITE.

Captain Herron, who had been sent from Punchatoula, with a detachment of cavalry to make an effort to secure the gunboat on the Amite river, returned on Sunday. He succeeded in getting one of the guns on board a schooner, and reached the mouth of Tickfaw river, where he discovered the war pursued by a detachment of Federals belonging to the Sixth Michigan. These were ambuscaded with success—the party being driven back with a loss of one killed and eight prisoners. Two of the prisoners are commissioned officers. To-day we commence on our side to be fortified, that Captain H. was compelled to throw the gun overboard to save the vessel.

FROM CORINTH.

The latest report from this point is to the effect that it was occupied by a Federal force about 7000 strong, including 800 cavalry. The indications were that they intend to stay awhile, judging from the preparations that were making.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTHWESTERN MISSISSIPPI.

Says the *Appeal*:

Scouts report from LaGrange as late as the 11th the arrival of reinforcements, and heavy shipments of commissary and quartermaster's stores from Memphis. Also, that it was rumored in the Federal camps that the new programme was to send a force along each of the three railroads leading south into Mississippi, from Memphis, Grand Junction and Corinth. Such a big job will exercise the ingenuity of one of the routes indicated will probably be undertaken. Tupelo, Abberville or Grenada, may soon become points of interest again.

Rumors have also been received from the same source that a portion of Grant's army has gone by water to join Rosecrans.

Miscellaneous.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

This stream is reported falling fast, in the Northern press as well as by our own intelligence. Gunboat raids to North Alabama will soon be impossible.

THE TIMES.

We have no news from the front of importance. The report that one of our regiments of cavalry had been captured by the enemy is a humbug. And the capture of two Federal cavalry regiments is, we fear, another humbug; at least there is more doubt about it than we like.

Cavalry in Kentucky have captured about three hundred Yankees, including Lieut. Col. Adams.

The big fight, we think will come off soon in Tennessee. The Yankees will make a desperate effort. We believe they are reinforced, and we believe Yankee reinforcements are going into Kentucky.

Read what Gov. Harris says in his letter, to be found in another column. He believes we will repossess our State soon.

(*Winchester Bulletin, 7th.*)

Still Later News from Southern Sources.

FROM JACKSON PAPERS OF THE 15TH INSTANT.

The *Vicksburg Delta* published last evening an extra, containing still later news, taken from the *Appeal* of the evening of the 14th and the morning of the 15th, which, with our extracts, comprises the advices from Jackson up to that date. We copy the following:

THE SITUATION.

Heavy day frights are thrown out along our lines by the wily Rosecrans.

The first made upon Liberty and our far right; the sham movement towards McMinnville; the maneuvres in front of our centre, are probably all meant as measures of reconnoissance merely; although such games of chance do peep very frequently result in general engagements and decisive conflicts.

We learn that a raid has been made successfully upon a portion of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, but are inclined to believe the damage to be trifling.

May not the idea of the enemy embrace the distraction of sufficient bodies of our troops in our right, for the purpose of operating more decisively against our left and centre?

As yet the turn of the campaign is on the cards; the designs of Rosecrans are probably known to none but our Commanding Generals.

(*Chattanooga Rebel, April 10.*)

Telegraphic Dispatches.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Tullahoma, April 13.—Information, considered reliable, has been received to-day, stating that Wheeler has captured two trains between Louisville and Nashville, and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro', with a large number of men and officers, destroying the trains. All quiet elsewhere.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, April 12.—All quiet. A few blockaders and the frigate Ironsides off the bar are the only vessels in sight to-day.

A steamship arrived this morning from Bermuda, with a cargo of army equipments, etc., for the government.

SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg, April 13.—A special to the *Republican*, dated Salem, April 13th, says: "Col. Jenkins's expedition, with a small portion of his command in Western Virginia, had been completely successful. The elections and spring courts of the loyal government in all the counties west of the Kanawha river were broken up. Driving the enemy with loss into his fortification at Hurricane Bridge, Jenkins proceeded thence to the Kanawha river, four miles below Winfield, and riddled two government steamboats which were passing. He then embarked at night in boats and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant. The next morning he landed and captured a number of the enemy, took one hundred and fifty horses, and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made a most desperate effort to cut off his retreat from the Ohio river, but they were eluded and the command safely effected its safety."

FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, April 14.—Van Dorn attacked the enemy at Franklin, with 1000 cavalry and Freemin's battery. The Federals retreated, but advanced again with large reinforcements, when a bloody fight ensued. Freemin's battery was captured and Lowell killed. The loss was heavy. We retreated from the place after six hours hard fighting. Rain and snow prevent the capture of the entire command, after the fall of Freemin. We took no prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Richmond, April 13.—In the Senate to-day the bill to abolish the call of regimental commissary was passed. Also House bill to prevent fraud in the quartermaster and commissary departments, and a bill to impose price penalties, the transportation of private property.

House business unimportant.

The Latest Dispatches—Late from the North.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

DOUBT AS TO THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON—MISCELLANEOUS.

Memphis, Sunday, April 12.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 11th has been received. It contains no additional intelligence of the fight at Charleston. The report of Lee's Washington, in the Southern papers, that unmeaning terms were made to get Southern papers, in light, but in reality not any of the Confederate projects be made in to give any information relating to the action of Charleston city, and is so regarded by the Administration.

The Washington *Republican* says the Southern sympathizers in that city, drop hints so mysterious and give such information as leads to the belief that another invasion of Maryland is threatened.

A dispatch, from Murfreesboro, dated April 8th, says Col. Wilder, last night, with three hundred mounted men, an expedition with three hundred and sixty wagons. After burning the most of the old barracks, giving the poor ones to Unionmen and capturing good ones from Southern men.

It is also stated he summarily shot several Confederates who were dressed in Federal uniforms. One one of the 1, who was caught near the lines, he hung.

The gunboat Cincinnati, which was disabled in the Steele bayou expedition, arrived at Cairo on the 8th.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, April 11.—Seventeen prisoners taken by Gen. Lee at Deer Creek, arrived yesterday.

Another transport with troops left the fleet this morning. Many more and ten or twelve transports are still visible across the river.

CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL STEAMER.

Mobile, April 11.—The steamer Fox, former ly the Whitmore, of New Orleans, arrived this evening. She was captured on Sunday night at Pass a l'Outre by Captain Anderson. They sur prised the crew, and secured the men, got up steam and, with a few men, ran the blockade last night through the Swash channel, under a heavy fire, and was hit twice. Capt. Anderson is an old New Orleans steamboat captain, the rest were steamboatmen.

Mobile, April 11.—The *Evening News* has a special dispatch stating that the Bermuda arrived on the 10th, with Liverpool dates to the 25th. Riots among the cotton operatives reported, and many were arrested.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Prisoners.—Yesterday afternoon we saw a group of Confederate prisoners going into quarters at the Custom House, just arrived from the upper country. Their names are as follows, to wit: Eugene Holmes, Cherokee Company E, Crescent Regiment. Lindsay Valentzer, James Jones, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Crescent Regiment. W. H. Jackson, First Lieutenant Company K, Crescent Regiment. Samuel Alston, Second Lieutenant Company E, Crescent Regiment. Lieutenant Company E, Crescent Regiment. A. Brigman, Second Lieutenant Company E, Crescent Regiment.

Frank Grove vs. Henry Lynks.—This was the title of a case tried yesterday in the Third Recorder's Court, before Judge Hoskins. Several features of it were peculiarly interesting. First, the lawyers engaged were—Hon. Michael Hahn, the first reputed Unionist in Washington, opposed Congressional candidate, Hon. Michael by Sam Myers, Esq., who seemed flushed with the excitement of having put a Unionist so worthy of his steel. The next point was that Lynks had once upon a time discharged Grove from his employ as a barkeeper, and in the secession days gave him a seven hundred dollar bill, which the Confederate Congress, imposed a fine of $5. This did not satisfy Grove, and he instituted the present suit for $300 damages. After the evidence and argument of counsel, the Court decided that the suit and the money was fully proved, but as the law in other wise sought redress by a criminal prosecution, it was estimated that about $20 would be the fair amount for the bloody nose and blackened eye sustained by the prosecutor.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Tuesday Morning.—In the Court gave a elaborate and lucid decision in the case of H. Durfee & Co. vs. Burger & Brown—Van Benschoten and Straight, for the plaintiff; Wm. Want of space compels us to the main features, as follows:

"The sale by Burger & Brown was not consummated. If there was any contract of sale it was conditional, conditional upon the consent of Durfee & Co., and their consent was never given"—and not agreed.

"Straight never purchased in any manner, afterwards, but did express satisfaction with the proceeds of a sale. "He made a purchase from Durfee & Co. of the same sugar"—and "there is no evidence to show this was a ratification of the sale of Burger & Brown."

"The plaintiffs have no lien or privilege on it for the amount to be ascertained for supplies furnished." "They have no other right to it."

"Straight having acquired no title, and Durfee & Co. having not, except a lien, the general property in the sugar and molasses was in Burger & Brown or in Van Benschoten."

"The question of general title being narrowed down to these two parties, there is no doubt that as between them Van Benschoten has a good title and is the owner of it.

"The plaintiffs must have redress against Burger & Brown for the amount due them on the account."

"On the whole I am not satisfied with the evidence of the bona fide due from Burger & Brown. They should be fuller and better evidence of a claim of this magnitude."

"The extent to which plaintiffs are entitled to a privilege on the sugar sequestered is not plainly shown by the evidence."

"These questions must be sent to a referee to ascertain and report the amount due plaintiffs, and the amount for which they have a lien on the sugar, or the price of it to be paid by the purchaser. That referee should be a lawyer and acquainted with the duties of referee, and Mr. Hughes is appointed such referee, unless the parties agree to have three, in which case each party may name one, and Mr. Hughes will be the umpire."

In the case of Evans Rogers vs. Thos. Keefe, on motion of Mr. Soulier, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, judgment by default was entered.

In the case of Hermann Baker & Co. vs. G. Dupuy—a suit of New York merchants for $634; and Charles Keuntzer vs. H. Dupuy for $637—both with interest from February, 1861, on motion of Mr. Sullivan, and on proving the claims, judgment by default was rendered.

In the case of Crowell & Hallett vs. Spencer Field, the Court appointed Mr. Sullivan as the referee.

Spencer G. Hamilton was also appointed referee in the case of Coleman & Cronan vs. Crosby.

The Court then, at 12 M., adjourned.

Provost Court — Judge Peabody—Continuation of the Examination in the case of the Ferry boat Belleville.—At a quarter to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Court was opened.

John Gibson was recalled. He was on the ferry boat, and thought the collision was unavoidable, from the course of the Union. He got from the ferry boat on board the Union. The ferry-boat was about three lengths from the shore at the time of the collision. It is dangerous for a boat to come in under such a full head of steam so near shore. Union stopped her wheels, but did not back. If her headway had not been stopped she would have gone through the ferry-boat. Tried to get some ladies off with him, but the gentlemen in charge would not let them. The Union rendered no assistance.

Cross examined — Saw the Union coming down at foot of Julia street before the ferry-boat started. When he heard the whistle he thought there was danger of collision. Did not know enough of navigation to be able to say whether the ferry-boat was right in proceeding in her course across.

At this stage of the case, Col. Field remarked that one of the accused, Capt. McKeige, was not present, and he suggested the fact as a question to the Court whether the examination should be proceeded with in his absence. Under the act of Congress these charges are treated as homicide or manslaughter, and by the laws of the land every one accused of such crimes was entitled to be present at his trial.

Mr. Rozelius said the Captain was too sick to attend; but if it were absolutely indispensable that he should, he would be sent for and brought, though it would be a very great inconvenience and hardship.

The Court deemed it important to avoid the risk of any irregularity, the result of this examination being uncertain—whether it would be a discharge of the accused, or their commitment on the charges alleged, and it was finally agreed to postpone the examination again till Friday next at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the expectation that all the accused would then be present.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

STILL LATER FROM THE NORTH

New York Advices to the Evening of the 11th Inst.

Four Days Later from Europe.

DATES TO MARCH 27TH.

EXCITING NEWS.

Indignation in England against Commodore Wilkes's Interference with British Vessels.

RUMORED DISPATCH OF WAR VESSELS TO WEST INDIA WATERS.

Interesting Debate in the British Parliament in Reference to the Alabama.

The Question of Recognition.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON

FROM NORTH CAROLINA

&c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Des Cours well we are put in possession of later advices from New York, that vessel having sailed on the evening of the 11th. She brings the following interesting news, which we take from the evening papers of that date:

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th. She brings advices four days later than was brought over by the Bavaria.

We glean the following from her mails.

On the 26th ult. mo a memorial, regarding the seizure by Admiral Wilkes of the British steamer Petershoff, bound from London to the Mexican port of Matamoras, was presented to Earl Russell, through Mr. W. Crawford, M. P. for Lambeth, and a reply was received that it should be laid before the law officers of the crown, and have immediate attention.

The *Shipping Gazette*, referring to the seizure of the Petershoff, remarks that the interference with British commerce threatens really to be of very formidable proportions. It is said that some portions of the Petershoff's cargo were owned by French subjects, and the *Gazette* urges that the time has come for the English Government and that of France to unite in such a representation to the Cabinet of Washington as will compel a respect for neutral rights.

Messrs Burnett & Walker, ship-owners, London, who have organized a line of steamers to Mexican Ports, had addressed a letter to the *Shipping Gazette*, complaining of the great inconvenience likely to arise if Admiral Wilkes continue arbitrarily to arrest British ships.

Rumors were current in London on the 26 that the action of Commodore Wilkes had induced the British Government to send a squadron to the British squadron in the West India waters, and the report caused a decline in the funds. The London *Times* in its city article says:

"At one time yesterday Consols showed an improvement of ½ per cent, and there was a partial reaction in the afternoon, on a report that the law officers of the Crown had declared the seizure of the Petershoff by Admiral Wilkes illegal, and that our West India squadron will be forthwith ordered to protect the trade with Mexico from a repetition of the outrage. A demand for the surrender of the Petershoff will, it is anticipated, be complied with with as one promptitude as was exhibited in the Trent affair, although it may be doubted if Wilkes's second lesson will convince the federal Government of the loss of dignity they sustain by employing an officer so liable to fall into positions of humiliation."

The *Morning Post*, Government organ, says:

Rumors were yesterday flying about, which had their origin in the recent seizure of the Petershoff by Admiral Wilkes. It was assumed that we were to have another Trent affair on our hands. The *Post* says, so far as we know at present the case of the Petershoff is not likely to assume any alarming aspect, and it is not true that an additional force is to be dispatched to the West India Station. The case will be properly adjudicated. If Admiral Wilkes was in the right there will be nothing to complain of. If he was in the wrong, the wrong will be redressed. We may therefore dismiss from our minds any anxiety in reference to the disturbance of our relations with the United States arising out of this affair.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Lord Henry Thynne asked whether the attention of Government had been called to the statement that the Government of the Federal States of America were recruiting in Ireland. He wished to know if these statements were true, and if so, whether the Government proposed to take any steps to prevent it?

Sir Robert Peel said no reports had been received on the subject. There had been rumors, but no authentic information had been obtained.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked whether the attention of Government had been directed to the danger to England and friendly relations with the United States, resulting from the fitting out in English ports, of ships of war for the service of the self-styled Confederate States, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and if the policy of neutrality adopted by England. He reviewed at great detail the history of the fitting out of the Alabama, in the yard of a gentleman holding a seat in that House.

The American Minister had continually called the attention of the Government to the case, the attention of the Crown was referred to the law officers of the Crown, and after considerable delay their opinion was received, stating that the fitting out of the vessel was illegal, but that very little proof was allowed to fall. He was bound to inquire into this delay, for it was very likely to embroil England with the Americans, more especially as it believed there were other vessels fitting out in English ports.

The Solicitor General said that he could easily show that the charge brought by the American Government against Her Majesty's Government was most unfounded. The American Government was only entitled to ask the Government to carry out the law as it was understood itself, and to administer the law as English law was always administered, not on suspicion, but on evidence. (Cheers.) He warmly defended the conduct of the Government with respect to the fitting out of the Alabama, and insisted that the American Government had not always respected our neutrality where their own interests were concerned.

Sir T. Baring and Mr. Bright deprecated the remarks of the Solicitor General, as tending to add to the irritation in America.

Mr. Laird defended the builder of the Alabama—maintained that the whole transaction in reference to that vessel was most open and legitimate.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald called upon the Government. To prevent a repetition of such a case as that of the Petershoff.

The Very Latest.

THE EXCITEMENT AGAINST ADMIRAL WILKES SUBSIDING.

London, March 29.—The steamer Magdeleine, which was captured by the Federals and taken to Key West, has been released, and it is consequently believed that the Petershoff will also be liberated on the same warrant.

The London *Herald* of the 29th says, that rumors are afloat in some circles that the Government at Washington intend laying an embargo on British ships and property as a measure of retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama, and that this embargo will be enforced against British ships and property without any declaration of war against England. The onus of that step would therefore devolve on England.

Mr. Seward will, it is said, quote an English precedent for this step, Lord Palmerston having in the year 1850, blockaded the Dutch coast, and laid an embargo on Dutch shipping without making any declaration of war.

Commercial Intelligence.

London, March 29.—The alarm caused by the Petershoff affair has subsided and the Funds are better to-day.

The Confederate loan is at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium.

Consols closed after official hours yesterday at 92½ to 92¼ for money.

Paris, March 29.—The Rentes closed on the 26th at 69 fr. 55.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Under the influence of favorable telegrams from India a good business was done yesterday; Yarns and extreme prices were realized. Yarns and cloth were generally quoted at 1d. dearer on the week.

What England Ought to Do.

[From the London Morning Post, Lord Palmerston's Organ.]

There must come a time, sooner or later, when the Southern Confederacy will be acknowledged by the European powers. We would even go farther, and say that the recognition will be granted before the Federal Government formally confess themselves vanquished, and may exercise no little influence in hastening the termination of a foolish and a wicked war. It cannot, therefore, be ill timed for the House of Lords dispassionately to discuss the grounds on which the Southern Confederacy rests its claims for recognition, and to determine how far the acknowledgment of its independence has by the force of circumstances and the usage of nations been rendered obligatory on neutral States.

* * * Recognition is certainly a mere matter of expediency. There are no precepts in the code of international law which prescribe the exact time at which a State struggling for the vindication of its independence is entitled to demand from neutral States a formal admission that its endeavors have been successful. The English Government have always been actuated by a sincere desire to avoid, by any show of reference to either belligerent, in no unnecessary additional bitterness into the contest, or engendering reminiscences fruitful of future discord. But at the same time we do not think that the mere apprehension of committing an unfriendly act affords by itself, a satisfactory reason for refusing to recognize the Southern Confederacy the recognition of its independence, if we sincerely believe that such independence has been in fact established. Accepting this as a basis of action, we thought proper to postpone the question as long as we thought there was a reasonable prospect that the war would be carried on by the United States are morally bound to recognize the Southern Confederacy as soon as they feel convinced that the prospect of reconquering the South is hopeless. It is a duty which is incumbent upon neutral States, and one whose fulfillment may lead to no small degree to bring about the end of the war to a speedy close. The Federal Government might for a time be irritated at the step, but it would subsequently acknowledge the justice and the wisdom of the course which was adopted.

The Attack on Charleston.

We have received the New York *Express* of the evening of the 11th instant. It contains the following news concerning the attack against Charleston:

Cincinnati, April 11.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Nashville, gives the following intelligence:

We have received the Southern papers, which state that a terrible battle is progressing at Charleston.

The Federal iron clads have been repulsed, and the land batteries are fighting with vigor of the city.

NEWS VIA RICHMOND.

The last news we have on Richmond on the morning of the 9th, from Charleston, says, in substance:

"All is quiet. The iron clads still within the bar. The Keokuk is certainly sunk, and she from her tackle masts, and the Ironsides called the day before yesterday."

The news via Richmond, is very meagre, and we have to refer the reader will observe the date.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter has been received in Richmond, dated Newbern, April 6, which states that Foster had been reinforced, and had driven back the rebels.

The Confederate Loan in England.

OPINION OF THE [illegible] TO ITS LEGALITY—[illegible] ON THE LOAN.

By the arrival of the Cornelia we have put in possession of London papers, to the 27th ult., and at the time we gave a [illegible] of some of the most prominent [illegible] the London Press upon the [illegible] of the Confederate loan [illegible] the following extracts from editorials, together with the quotations of the loan addressed to the [illegible] crown, with regard to the legality [illegible] tion, and the answers thereto.

[From the Morning Post.]

The excitement connected with [illegible] rate loan, is probably due to [illegible] of the Federal government [illegible] cotton speculators. The demand for cotton at in Liverpool, Manchester and other centres of the cotton industry [illegible] the fact that [illegible] Lord Palmerston [illegible] be likely to be [illegible] ment at [illegible] of participating, [illegible] persons who [illegible] probably be [illegible] risk of getting [illegible] and if [illegible] ence as would leave a profit [illegible] be one current, the prospect [illegible] be cancelled in this way [illegible] transaction [illegible] however, will be as to the [illegible] wait for [illegible] after the [illegible] and that is a matter of the [illegible] sure.

Six months is allowed as [illegible] which each holder of the [illegible] option, also the ratification [illegible] ing them for cotton, and [illegible] cribe will do so in the [illegible] rate throughout that interval [illegible] Confederate States, or [illegible] affair will be irrelevant. The [illegible] America, and the Washington [illegible] ticular, will doubtless meet [illegible] as an outrage upon the [illegible] them for the European [illegible] they will be conscious that [illegible] also they would publicly [illegible] transaction themselves, and [illegible] ready so far as the example [illegible] cotton speculators [illegible] lately handed over way [illegible] mile through purchases [illegible] fibers, who have contributed across the relief fund [illegible] ceive no official notification [illegible] Committee of the Stock Exchange [illegible] Federal government like [illegible] mount on the hypothecation [illegible] corn, or Ohio pork, these [illegible] our capitalists in their [illegible] tally free from political [illegible] guided solely by the natural [illegible] security offered, and the consequent profit. The matter originated [illegible] shared by England and [illegible] parties on the Federal side, [illegible] ment of Congressional [illegible] Government has [illegible] tion was detected [illegible] Confederate States.

[illegible] includes Virginia, [illegible] Louisiana, Texas, Florida, [illegible] Georgia, and other [illegible] and it is by the prospect of [illegible] acy will do as a whole [illegible] make their calculations [illegible] would exclude the South [illegible] of the conduct of Mexico [illegible] to the North, since the [illegible] ment. It would also have [illegible] States' loans negotiated [illegible] State of the Union, and [illegible] Jefferson Davis, the [illegible] the Federal Government, [illegible] high favor by all the Northern [illegible]

As some doubt seems [illegible] the legality of the operation [illegible] ed, exhibits of the operation [illegible] and the last it was referred to the law officers of the Crown, and after considerable delay their opinion was received, stating that the fitting out of the vessel was illegal, but that very little proof was allowed to fall. It does not appear that we were bound to inquire into this delay, for it was very likely to embroil England with the Americans, more especially as it believed there were other vessels fitting out in English ports.

The Solicitor General said that he could easily show that the charge brought by the American Government against Her Majesty's Government was most unfounded. The American Government was only entitled to ask the Government to carry out the law as it was understood itself, and to administer the law as English law was always administered, not on suspicion, but on evidence. (Cheers.) He warmly defended the conduct of the Government with respect to the fitting out of the Alabama, and insisted that the American Government had not always respected our neutrality where their own interests were concerned.

Sir T. Baring and Mr. Bright deprecated the remarks of the Solicitor General, as tending to add to the irritation in America.

Mr. Laird defended the builder of the Alabama—maintained that the whole transaction in reference to that vessel was most open and legitimate.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald called upon the Government. To prevent a repetition of such a case as that of the Petershoff.

The Very Latest.

THE EXCITEMENT AGAINST ADMIRAL WILKES SUBSIDING.

London, March 29.—The steamer Magdeleine, which was captured by the Federals and taken to Key West, has been released, and it is consequently believed that the Petershoff will also be liberated on the same warrant.

The London *Herald* of the 29th says, that rumors are afloat in some circles that the Government at Washington intend laying an embargo on British ships and property as a measure of retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama, and that this embargo will be enforced against British ships and property without any declaration of war against England. The onus of that step would therefore devolve on England.

Mr. Seward will, it is said, quote an English precedent for this step, Lord Palmerston having in the year 1850, blockaded the Dutch coast, and laid an embargo on Dutch shipping without making any declaration of war.

Commercial Intelligence.

London, March 29.—The alarm caused by the Petershoff affair has subsided and the Funds are better to-day.

The Confederate loan is at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium.

Consols closed after official hours yesterday at 92½ to 92¼ for money.

Paris, March 29.—The Rentes closed on the 26th at 69 fr. 55.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER.....LEWIS BAKER.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Complimentary and Farewell Benefit

—OF—

MR. GEO. RYER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, 1863.

On which occasion will be produced the great comedy of dramatic composition, entitled

RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.

Cardinal Richelieu.....Mr. Geo. Ryer.
Chevalier De Mauprat.....Mr. Lewis Baker.
Sieur De Berrington.....Mr. Violin Bowers.
Count De Barradas.....Mr. L. F. Rand.
Julie De Mauprat.....Mrs. Gladstone.
François.....Mrs. Alex. F. Baker.

In order not to disturb the sublime impression which this magnificent play leaves upon the mind, and in consequence of its length, and the elaborate grandeur of its construction, it will con tinue the entire performance of the evening.

☞ Horse Cars will be in waiting each evening on the corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, at the close of the performance, to convey passengers as far as the head of Jackson street.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. ap22

New Family Grocery.

No. 112 Gravier street, under the St. Charles Hotel.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large, new and well selected stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, which will be sold for CASH at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, and delivered to any part of the city free of drayage.

ap22 1m

B. F. ETHELL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Flour and Western Produce,

NOS. 52 AND 54 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE in store and now landing for sale, on public wharf, "Golden Hue" Choice Extra FLOUR;
100 " "Laclede" do. do.
200 " Pittsburg City Mills do. do.
150 " Greenwich do. Choice S. F. do.
50 " "Hickory Grove" do. do. do.

ap22 3d

Bacon Shoulders and Clear Sides.

50 CASKS CHOICE NEW SHOULDERS;
4 " CLEAR SIDES.

In store and for sale by

E. S. KEEP,

62 Poydras street

ap22 3t

Pools! Pools!!

POOLS.—For the Trotting Race to take place on THURSDAY EVENING, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, to be sold at 7 o'clock, P. M., on the evening, 22d inst., proceeds

ap22

Lost or Stolen.

PROMISSORY NOTE for Six Hundred dollars, (.600.00) dated December 15, 1862, subscribed by Thomas F. Portalis, in the order of A. Pitot, payable one year from date. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped.

ap22 3t*10d

For New York.

To sail on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 9 A. M.

THE new and elegant propeller GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. J. Foster, commander, carrying the U. S. Mail, will leave her wharf, Foot 14, First District, as above.

For freight or passage (in lieu of steerage), having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

A. MOULTON,

31 N. Peters street.

ap22

To sail on FRIDAY, May 1st, at 8 A. M.

Regular United States Mail Line Ship New York.

THE magnificent and new steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Smith, commanding, will leave for New York, from foot of St. Joseph street, on the above date, touching at Havana to land passengers and United States mails.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. J. KEID, 32 Magazine st.

☞ All letters for the Mail must be addressed to the steamer, and post paid through the Post Office. ap22 3t

For Bayou Lafourche.

THE schooner MARY CAMPBELL, Ledoux master, will leave on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the above Bayou. Lafourche and all intermediate landings, apply on board, foot of Canal street.

ap22 2t

For Mexico.

THE fine A1 French ship STE. OLIVE, VIEVE, Picard, master, having nearly all her accommodations engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

EUG. ROCHEBEAU & CO.,

6 and 18 St. Louis street.

For Sale.

FOUR COWS with Young CALVES. Apply to

WILLIAM HENNESSEY,

Meadow Shop, A glers.

ap21 3t

Notice.

The following described NOTES and DRAFT have been stolen from the firm of S. B. GEAR, Jr., & Co., and the public are hereby cautioned against trading for the same, or to the payment of the same, to the rightful owner thereof:

Note of W. L. Allen & Co., for $[illegible], dated February 4, 1863, 12 months.
Note of W. L. Allen & Co., for $[illegible], dated February 4, 1863, 12 months.
Note of J. Lopez & Co., for $[illegible], dated August 22, 1862, 6 months.
Note of J. Lopez & Co., for $[illegible], dated September 4, 1862, 6 months.
Note of R. S. Morse & Co., for $[illegible], dated March 25, 1863, 6 months.
Note of R. S. Morse & Co., for $[illegible], dated March 25, 1863, 6 months.
Note of Wm. Vacherot, to his own order, signed Wm. Vacherot, by Robert J. Ker, note dated New Orleans, March 14, 1863, 12 months.
Note of Wm. Vacherot, to his own order, signed Wm. Vacherot, by Robert J. Ker, note dated New Orleans, March 14, 1863, 12 months.
Draft of S. B. Gear, Jr., & Co., on T. T. Mallet & Co., dated September 4, 1862, payable 2 days after date, for $[illegible].