New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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Any person sending either the paper through other of the subscribers, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay[illegible] from notice received at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2.

Sales at Auction Wednesday.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at 63 Magazine street, coffee.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 19 Camp street, cotton and cotton seed.

By McCormick & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers's Exchange, [illegible] of goods.

By Julius Neville, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, bank stock.

By the Sheriff at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 and 108 Chartres street [illegible] at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, real estate.

See McCormick & Landry's advertisement of to-day's sale of furniture, &c., at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

Sales to be made this day by the Sheriff: at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Nos. 99 and 101 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti, second District, consisting of an upholsterer's store, upholstered furniture, etc.

At noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, By 1st street some District, improved real estate. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN E SHAW—Julius Neville, auctioneer, will sell, this day at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, 500 shares Louisiana State Bank, 40 shares Canal Bank, 111 shares Pontchartrain R R Co. stock; belonging to the above succession. Permission has been obtained from the Bank Commission to sell this stock. For further particulars see advertisements in another column.

COTTON AND COTTON SEED—E. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 19 Camp street, 225 bales cotton, a large portion being just landed, and of choice grades; also, 100 sacks cotton seed. We invite the attention of buyers.

D E Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of 100 bags coffee, which are to be sold by him this day for account of whom it may concern, at 11 o'clock A M, at store No. 65 Magazine street.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Morning Star Harry L. Hepburn Commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at eight o'clock for New York via Havana, with a full freight, the U. S. Mails, and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—A Beaumont and three sons, A E Fraser, W F Rogers, Mrs C M Marsh, Mrs Richmond, Miss Matthews, Mrs Count Polaski and 2 children, Mrs D Wilson and child, H Newman, W M Kenyon, Gustave Wilson, Joe S Stannard, Jas Smith, A E Jackson, H E Rowson and son, Mrs Britton, S Johnson, H W Cook, Mr Felscher, Miss Tredeau, Mrs A Isle, N Price, Capt Hall and lady, H H Bliss, N S Baugh, H W Gage, and 40 in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA—Miss Pauline Meade, Jos Grossman, Jr, Dr Thomas F De Charles, Mrs L Jacobus, A H Mercier and Servant, Mrs Gilbert, A E Mercier, A M Blanc, and 14 in the Steerage.

AN APRIL HOAX—PERHAPS!—The *True Delta*, which announced, in its extra yesterday morning, that it would probably give further particulars of the battle at Cane River, in its evening edition, refers to the matter in that edition as follows:

The above news was received and issued by us in an extra this morning. Upon enquiring at headquarters for further news we learned that no whatever had been received. We also came to doubt its correctness, save that it is the first of April. We would not advise any out on speculations to be influenced by it one way or the other. It may or may not be true. We believe it, but would not bet a penny a cent upon it.

Novel Doctrines of Economy.

Men of progressive mode advance with fear fal rapidity in these impetuous times. Truths which but yesterday, so to speak, were familiar as household words, are to-day so [illegible] vanished, along with the dreams of the past, that when recalled by some daring memory of some bold reasoner, they are apt to be regarded as startling novelties, and perhaps persecuted as heresies. All New York city was astounded not long ago, by the refusal of its new Mayor, Mr. Gunther, to attend an Allemannic banquet on the anniversary of Washington's birthday; but not astounded by the fact so much as by the reason given for it, namely, that the double-less cost of the affair tended to encourage municipal extravagance, and thereby increase the financial burdens of the city. Persisting in the same slaughter idea, Mayor Gunther subsequently vetoed an appropriation by the Common Council Finance for making themselves presents out of the city treasure for, of course, contemptible mementoes of their public services in the shape of valuable gold badges. Nothing more was wanted to cause him to be looked upon by the advanced order of financial philosophers as not exactly to the verge of madness.

Comptroller Howell, of New Orleans, was in danger of having imputed to him a similar eccentricity when he lately hinted at the possibility of largely reducing existing taxes, by making a thrifty use of the various city properties.

It certainly requires unusual courage to take such positions, when it is a reigning dogma that extravagance is the royal road to prosperity and that taxation and debt are the positive, but negative, measure of public wealth and individual piety. But, in any, fair encounter, coppers are armed with the truth, even objectable truth, will always prove more than a match for the most ferocious dogmatism backed by an army of deluding delusions. Let those, then, who have dared to apply as a test of financial health the maxim that economy is wealth, and to compare gains and losses upon the principle that two and two make four, while two from four does not make either six or sixteen, not despair of being forbidden in their efforts to revive once unquestioned truths and to vindicate the first lessons of arithmetic.

Already we observe in several of the leading Northern journals a disposition to return to forgotten paths of reasoning in financial affairs. They are beginning to doubt the notion that waste is wealth, that reckless high living is the sure index of a long and happy life, and even insinuate the old-fashioned idea that extravagance, either public or private, may be carried to a criminal extent. The New York *Post*, which a short time ago urged every body to spend money lavishly as a patriotic duty and as a charity to the working people, recants that advice on the 21st of March, and declares that citizens who ostentatiously squander their gains commit a crime against the country. The New York *Times* also comes out decidedly in a long article in which it is said:

The nation does not seem to recognize that it is in war, or that its habits of economy have anything to do with its ability to pay the public debt. Some one else seems to be spending for the war, while we spend for foreign luxuries. Money is plenty, and why should not we have the benefit of it? The Government may be in debt, and we have plenty of money. Such is the universal thought on this matter, if not the expression of it, and it is full time that the press and the pulpit should expose its fallacy, and teach some of the first principles of political economy.

It must be remembered that we are all in debt for the expenditures of the war—every individual man, woman and child of the whole community. It is not the Government which is paying, but we, the people. For every dollar—or, to other words, for every day's labor—diverted to this war, and, in great part, wasted, in an economical point of view, we must each of us pay in full, or at least pay in labor, or if we lay it on the future. We cannot escape this. All the Treasury in the world cannot make money. If Mr. Chase possessed all the fabled gold the ever granted to man, he could not create a dollar for the nation to pay us its debt with, any further than as creates labor. He may indeed borrow from the labor of posterity, but the most pay interest from the labor of to-day.

In so far as the money he sends forth exceeds the labor it is designed to represent, it does in value and purchases one of commodities. It is just as impossible for a nation to expend its income for war, and at the same time to buy foreign luxuries, as it would be for an individual. We save each of us as much and unlessonly just so much which we can spend; if we go beyond, we fail in debt and may eventually be bankrupt. It is clearly impossible for the nation to spend so much on this war, that neither the labor of the present nor the mortgaged labor of the future shall repay it. National bankruptcy is an event—improbable as it may be—which is within the limit of things that may happen. If it should come, no words could paint the disgrace and the calamity which would overwhelm our country.

THE ELECTION IN THE COUNTRY.—The *True Delta* learns that J. L. Dufresne and J. H. Salomon have been elected Delegates to the Conventions. Conventions from the parish of Iberville, Thomas Ong in the Delegates from St. Bernard and R Benavede from St. James. And it is informed that in Terrebonne a large vote was polled, and that the Free State ticket was successful. From Lafayette we have the following returns give 119 for H. C. Edwards and 12[illegible] L. P. Normand, both unconfessing Union men.

Amusements.

VARIETIES.—The run of the Duke's Motto was interrupted on Wednesday night by the benefit of Mrs. Baker and the performances of the Walter Baptist Family, of Lizzie Weber, and agreeable and successful episode which only seemed to heighten the relish with which the rousing play was received when restored to the bill for the following night, and there is no reason to anticipate an permanent withdrawal for some time to come, perhaps not during the remainder of the regular season.

It is but just to observe, while remarking the success of the Duke's Motto, that nothing to respect of the details of mounting this drama has contributed more to its brilliant representation at the Varieties than the scenic illustrations of M. Dauvigny, the well known harlequin or scenic artist of the French Opera in this city.

Monday night is fixed for the complimentary benefit of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, an occasion which gives promise of most brilliant results.

ST. CHARLES.—Only two more nights remain of the engagement of Mr. J. Wilkes Booth. Under several disadvantages, not the least of which was an affection of the throat which seriously impaired his voice, he has performed as he wished a successful season, and evinced fragile powers of a high order and of more than ordinary promise.

Mrs. Matilda Herron will commence an engagement at the St. Charles on Monday. Her intensity and passion she is conceded to be without a superior on the stage.

ACADEMY.—The management here continues to illustrate its sagacity by the introduction of novelties before the current attractions have become stale to the popular taste. Curiosity is now on tiptoe to witness the latest sensation at the Academy in the wonderful vocal exploits of Miss Dora Dawson, who is announced to make her first appearance at noon to-day. Her truthfulness from the feminine to the masculine character in singing, and from tenor to soprano are said to be unprecedented. A crowded attendance may be expected at both the day and the night entertainment.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night is to be the occasion of the farewell benefit of M. Ocasio, who will appear in the fine comic opera of the Barber of Seville, assisted by other well known and talented artists. The performance will begin with an entertaining, dramatic prelude in English of the Beggar's Petition.

Another Fast Day—Proclamation by Jeff. Davis.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of the States that Friday, the Sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, that all humanity God would so preside over our public councils and authorities, that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so manifest himself in the greatness of His goodness and mercy of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening by which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity.

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with them in thus publicly invoking them to meet in the courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and confidence solemn to burn and protect our country. The present military government by putting to death the citizens who refuse to perform [illegible] has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened, our finances promise rapid progress to self-sufficient condition, and our whole country is animated with a high resolve and a fixed determination to achieve our independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us with thankful hearts, to be conscious before the [illegible] of the Most High, and, while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to the chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, as ministered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and with resolute courage and patient endurance let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now therefore I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to observe Friday, the Sixth day of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, and I do hereby invite them on the day to repair to their several places of public worship, and beseech Almighty God to preside over our public councils, and to inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so to manifest himself in the greatness of His goodness and in the mercy of His power that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening by which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[seal.] JEFFERSON DAVIS

By the President.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

An Exciting Altercation in Congress.

Washington, March 23—Mr McClurg, of Missouri, owing to ill personal explanation, repeated, and sung it to prove the charge he here made, that his colleague, Mr Blair, of having violated the Army Regulations, by [illegible] liquors into the army, and produced an army order, signed by General Rosecrans, to show the falsity of Mr Blair's remarks, that persons of color had not been removed from Missouri and sold into slavery. He had the [illegible] to read a letter from Mr Blair to the United States marshal, and indicated a severe personal [illegible] upon his colleague.

Mr Blair asked that a special Committee be appointed to examine the charges of the resolutions, who had uttered a base and willful falsehood. His colleague had taken the place of the dead, and [illegible] of fact. The Attorney Vivian brings 900 contrabands, mostly women and children

The speaker said such language was against the rules and decorum of the House, and called upon the House to aid him in forcing the rules. Mr Blair said no other language could be used in regard to the allegations, false and utterly contemptible.

Mr McClurg asked Mr. Blair to look at his (Blair's) own record in the liquor order.

Mr Blair replied with reiterated assertions that he would look at nothing that came from the infamous scoundrel.

Much excitement, confusion and disorder prevailed throughout the proceedings.

Finally the resolution to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of McClung, was adopted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Abeles Presiding.—Wm. Eastwood, of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York, was charged with desertion. This one and others charged with the same offense, were sent to No 48 Baronne street to be dealt of.

The colored Corporal Ch. Walters, who was on a visit from Fort Erie, refused to show his pass to the Provost Guard, and behaved thoroughly official when he attempted to take him to the watchhouse. He said he did not know that he was a deserter, but only one but to the Provost Guard, and that he so defended himself against the club of the watchman. He was returned to his regiment.

Barry Lynch was charged with a stolen mule to Mr. Scanlan on the 14th ult., was sent to prison for six months.

A drunken soldier damaged the glasses of Gerome to the extent of $1 50, and was ordered to make good the damage.

The black, Aug Williams, caught pilfering when on guard, was sent to prison for sixty days.

Railroad Accident—E. O'Meally, the driver of a city railroad car on Magazine street, was held for a hearing, as the car wheeled he was the driver caused an injury to the girl Agnes Lynch, when passing on Magazine street. The certificate of the physician states that the girl is dangerously injured. The sufferer is now in Dr. Stone's hospital for treatment, and Recorder Vezinaro will investigate the case when the certificate from that institution as to the condition of the child is produced. The driver explains the accident to be the result of the desire of the child to cross the track.

Three Hundred Loaves of Bread—Two bakers were arrested yesterday for having baked their bread too light. They were fined $25 each and 300 loaves of the light bread confiscated for charitable purposes.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Leonard Presiding.—Robert A Carter is to appear April 5th to answer the charge of having kidnapped the child of Anna M Cohen, on the 15th inst.

John McDonnell was sent down to be cured of his drunken propensities. Capt Gros will have the care of him for 30 days. The colored woman, Bell Washington, has to undergo the same discipline for 60 days.

Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Cannon occupy the same bedroom and both have babies. They are not on good terms and went yesterday into rough scratch and tumble fight. They were fined $2 50 each and required to give peace bonds.

First District Court—Judge Irastiand.—Moses Goodrich, convicted of larceny, having stolen a piece of cloth, was sentenced yesterday to three years' hard labor in the penitentiary to expiate his offense.

Is Outrage Punished.—The soldiers Gilbert, Murphy and Brett, and citizen McCormick, were all sentenced to hard labor with ball and chain at Tortugas. They had broke into a grocery where liquor had been refused them—they severely injured the owner of the store by hitting him with a brickbat on the chest, the [illegible] also counter received a cut in the head, and the things in the store were demolished smashed up. Judge Abeles tried the case and sentenced the guilty parties as stated above.

The New Coroner.—Dr. Hire, formerly City Physician, yesterday presented his appointment to the office of Coroner of this City and Parish. Dr. Kaiser returning, the new appointee entered upon the duties of his office.

A Heavy Military Offence.—Henry Harding, a soldier, was ordered to divest himself of a sabre belt, revolver, and showed disobedience. He was in the respect on his Lieutenant, and struck him in the face. He was committed to Tortugas for a term of ten years, with ball and chain.

Miscellaneous Items.

A SCENE—MORNING AFTER ELECTION.—"Pa, does you intend to make a beast of a man?"

"That! still, perhaps once in a while."

"Is that the reason you have a black eye?"

"Yours keeper, hem on his cap, "Entertainment to-night, sir."

"Mamma, child; what makes you ask?"

"Because ma says that last night you went to the theatre to see some home a beast, and that he entertained you."

"That's mother's nonsense, dear. Run out and play, papa's head aches."

It was Dave Jr.—answered by his mommy I—who said that "Life is a [illegible] dance; down, outside and back; round corners; meet your neighbor; pass your man everywhere; all hands round; right and left. Keep your countenance, the figure is ended. Then comes up the fiddle, and death put out the lights."

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Parson Mallory, of the steamship Creole, has our sincere thanks for acceptable favors at his hands.

The Morning Press.

The *True Delta* refers to a petition from thirty or forty loyal citizens of Lot Baton Rouge, asking Gov. Hahn's assistance to enable them to arm and organize themselves into mounted companies, to protect their homes, outside the Federal lines, against guerrillas and marauding bands. The matter being referred to Adjutant General Swift, he expressed himself favorably in regard to the proposition, as one tending to identify the interests of citizens with the success of the State as now organized, and the Governor, the *True Delta* understands, has authorized the initiatory steps to be taken for such organizations as are suggested, withholding final action until he can proceed in concert with the military authorities.

The *Era*, recurring to the announcement that the War Department had adopted the Free Labor system of General Banks for application in the whole Department of the Mississippi, observes that if Banks's system is adopted, Order 38 will also be adopted in spirit and substance, as it is the necessary supplement to the former, giving vitality and executive form to one of its most important features"—namely, the principle that the freed negroes are entitled not only to wages for labor, but to a primary education at the hands of the Government upon whom they are temporarily dependent.

The *Times* anticipates that the judiciary question will excite considerable interest at the approaching Convention. It sees evils in the choice of judges by the popular election as well as by Executive appointment, and would have judges appointed for long terms or term during good behavior, jointly by the Executive and one of the Legislative bodies, as most calculated to remove the judiciary from political influences and Executive visitation.

The Steamship Creole, Thompson Master, from New York, with merchandise and passengers, to Messrs. Warnaken & Co., arrived yesterday afternoon. On March 26th she experienced a very heavy gale from the eastward, which lasted 18 hours. The sea ran so high that we had to keep the ship on the wind. Had strong head winds the remainder of the passage.

The following is a list of passengers by the steamship Creole, from New York:

Mr Eichelberger wife, two children and servant, O M Beard, H Sarwin, John S se James A Ward, Charles Mowry, Miss E Mowry, Miss Ann Mowry, Miss Jane Wood, John Lake, Gomez, Miss [illegible], Capt D Wheeler, Mrs Fowler, Capt Fowler, Capt D Wheeler, Mrs Preston, Captain T South and wife, Miss Jones, and lady, Miss Keenan wife and 2 children, Mrs A M Grant and child, Miss Jane M Grant, Miss D Wheeler, Miss Annie Fowler, Miss Forrestberg, Richard Fisk and wife, Mrs Wenzer and wife.

The War in West Louisiana.

BATTLE AT CANE RIVER.

600 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ESTIMATE FEDERAL AND REBEL FORCES

Steamers Fired Into and Captured on Red River.

The *True Delta* issued an extra this morning with the following:

We learn from the steamer Illinois, which arrived this morning, that a big battle was fought on Monday last by the U. S. forces under Gen. A. J. Smith and a rebel force, the latter being commanded by Gen. Taylor, and the fight occurred at Cane River, about twenty miles above Natchitoches. The fight lasted two hours and forty minutes, in which Dabney's battery is reported to have done great execution. Our troops behaved splendidly. Our loss was 150 killed and wounded. That of the enemy was heavy, the prisoners taken being 600.

Since the above was written, we have the same confirmed by the arrival of the U. S. transport Alice Vivian, from Alexandria, which left that town yesterday morning.

Our forces are in full pursuit, Lee's cavalry following the enemy rapidly and picking up stragglers. Colonel Dudley's brigade took a short rest after the fight and immediately resumed the advance.

The steamer Lacrosse was fired into by guerrillas twenty miles to the north of Alexandria. The steamer at the time of her capture was anchored in the middle of the stream. The rebels, seeing her position, secured the services of a friend living of the river, constructed a raft and floated down to the steamer. After seeing the raft, there was no time to raise steam and the boat fell an easy prey. Had the boat been armed according to the regulations, she might have been saved.

The law requires all vessels sailing the Western rivers to be armed with twenty-five United States muskets. The boat was plundered, burned and the crew paroled—the military commander and other officers being captured.

On Wednesday night the rebels band fired into the steamer Mittie Stephens, but she succeeded in escaping. No boats are now permitted to leave Alexandria, at least. The Alice Vivian brings 900 contrabands, mostly women and children

The Fremont Movement—Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

At a recent meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, for the nomination of General Fremont for the Presidency, among the speeches made was one by Horace Greeley:

Mr Greeley, on being introduced by the President, said that he was happy to be present on an occasion of so much interest to the friends of the nation. It was one of the most important questions now before the people. Who shall be the next Chief Magistrate? The movement of the friends of Fremont was not a [illegible] movement. It was not intended to divide the country on the ruins of new compromises and falsehoods too long substituted. It was a proper movement, and he did not believe that it was in the right of General Fremont to present his claims by means of discussions. He considered it a wrong principle in any man to seek for a nomination or election, and he had said this on more occasions than one. The people had a right to be the free advocate of their own choice. For his own part, he thought it at the friends of Fremont to [illegible] of the First National Bank of New Orleans, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]