THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Customhouse street, groceries, wines, liquors, &c.

Jacks kingdom and cups, mills, iron, shovels, coulter, &c.

By B. W. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at corner of Bourgmont and Governor streets, house and lot.

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

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a cottage.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The use of beauty is regarded by females as a heavier affliction than death, and consequently Dr. Holloway restores a large share of the personage of the gentler sex; for his ointment and pills give white whiteness to the face, arms and hands, the Circassian is a certain specific and restores the purity and brilliancy of the complexion.

A general assortment of furniture, &c., will be sold to-day by McCorran & Landry at their mart. See their advertisement.

The attention of the merchants and speculators is called by D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer, to the various unreserved sales to be made by him this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, Second District, head of Customhouse street.

Desirable small cottage house at auction by the Sheriff—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish, of a small cottage house, situate on Love street, between Port and St. Ferdinand streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT NO. 2 MAGAZINE STREET.—The establishment of A. Tirrell & Co., No. 2 Magazine street, is one that dates back for a period of thirty years, and its stock, like its standing, is substantial and complete. It will be seen, by advertisement elsewhere, that it has now 3000 pairs of russets and brogans for plantation use, together with a general assortment manufactured and selected with reference to the city and country trade, and to be had at moderate prices in cash.

ARRIVAL FROM NEW YORK.—The United States transport steamer Liberty, T. W. Wilcox commanding, arrived yesterday, having left New York on the 27th ult., at 2 o'clock, P. M. and Key West 3d instant, at 8 P. M., and reached the bar at 10 A. M. April 6th, with freight consigned to U. S. Quartermaster. The Liberty experienced very heavy weather through almost the entire voyage. We are indebted to her purser Purser, J. H. Nichols, for a report.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA.—The steamship Havana, M. R. Gessner commander, arrived last night with passengers, correspondence, and cargo consigned to Avendano Bros. The Havana brings dates from New York to the evening of the 25th March, and from Havana to the 31st ult. She got aground on the Bar and was detained there fifty-one hours. From her gentlemanly Purser, Mr. Hawkins, we have received the usual polite attentions.

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

Mr F Hall and lady, Mrs H Winter, Mrs H Duffy, Miss H Bowers and children, Miss H Allen, Mr R Allen, Mrs M S Veach, Mrs G S Bowers, Mr F Price, Mrs H Power, Mr G W Bishop, Mr Bernhard Fent, Mrs A Fent, Mrs Wm Tyler, Mrs H A Plummer, Mrs F Penn Axtel, G W Childs.

The State Convention.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.

At 12 o'clock, Colonel Thayer called the Convention to order, when Hon. Alfred Shaw was appointed temporary President, and Hon. A. D. Hills temporary Secretary.

On calling the roll, 61 delegates answered to their names.

The Rev. Dr. Newman opened the proceedings of the Convention with prayer.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the returns of the present election of delegates to the Convention, which was read and referred to the Committee on Elections; upon which the President appointed Messrs. Thomas, Pernell, Lazarus, Genella and Brent.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock, to-morrow, in order to give the Committee time to report.

A national salute was fired from Lafayette Square, in honor of the assembling of the Convention.

Late Southern News via Mobile.

[From the Picayune of last evening.]

We have files of Mobile papers to the 23d ult., inclusive, from which we gather the subjoined items:

They are void of anything of special interest.

Dalton, March 22.—The enemy have retired from our front, and their recent movements are only supposed to have been a reconnoissance.

A battery on a hill last night and to-day. It has four Parrott guns.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, at present in camp near Mobile, have unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

On the 9th ult. the country residence of the Honorable Benjamin Lyon, about one mile from Richmond, was destroyed by fire, with all his rich furniture, pictures, &c., and a large law library. Loss from $175,000 to $200,000. It was fired by design.

The Mobile *Tribune* says:

We learn from a gentleman just arrived that a general conflagration on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Mrs. Margaret Jordan, Miss Vogel and Miss Silla Pickett, of Huntsville, were killed.

Reliable authority also says that at Huntsville there had been an extensive fire—that it was burning from noon on the 14th to Tuesday the 15th. The northern portion of the city, we learn, has been destroyed.

During the past year the Yazoo land sales produced half enough for the billions of cotton bale, and this year the quantity will be doubled.

FLORIDA.

The Savannah *News* states that the enemy have landed only three regiments at Pinckney, that they were fortifying the place, and had thrown out their pickets a few miles. The Fourth Georgia Cavalry were at Widden, and the Fifth at Camp Finegan. Several deserters from the Federal troops at Jacksonville reached our lines on Monday night, and were taken to Baldwin.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

The special correspondent of the Columbus *Times* gives a synopsis of the speech of Vice-President Stephens, delivered at Milledgeville on the 16th. Mr. Stephens remarked hopeful-ness and prudence. He intimated that the suspension of the habeas corpus in a proper way is constitutional, but the bill passed by Congress was dangerous, because it dispensed with the oath under which arrests should be made. The President, Secretary of War, and their agents can now arrest citizens without specifying any cause. He did not believe the President or his officers would abuse powers conferred on them, but abuses might be attempted without their knowledge. The main object of the bill was evidently to prevent principals who had subsistence from speculating in the courts. If the suspension is necessary, which he did not admit, it was passed in a way dangerous to freedom; and, if not promptly against, may be followed on as on the policy of the Government. In pressing we do not oppose the Government, but show a proper solicitude for individual liberty.

The currency bill we think unwise and severe, and the military bill, if exempt, would be bad, because it diminished resources to meet an object so to interfere with the necessary supply of food.

Jeff. Davis Addresses the Returned Prisoners.

When the paroled prisoners recently returned by flag of truce reached Richmond, Jeff. Davis made them the following speech:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS: I welcome you to your native land. When I have heard of the sufferings you have endured, and the humiliation to which you have been subjected, while helpless prisoners of cruel captors, my heart has yearned for you with a father's deep sympathy and affectionate solicitude; it has burned with indignation at your wrongs; but it has also pulsated with an unspeakable pride and exultation at the fortitude you have evinced under the severest trials, the integrity you have preserved amid the most insidious temptations, and the calm trust you have never ceased to repose in the righteousness of your country's cause. [Cheers.]

A color-bearer among you, when captured, secreted his battle flag in his bosom and possessed it through a long captivity, until the proud moment arrived, when, standing on the deck of a Confederate vessel, he gave its folds, amid the cheers of his comrades, once more to the light of his native skies. (Applause.) With a no less jealous care, through the long dreary months of a vile imprisonment, you have kept entwined around your heart of hearts the enfolding love of that sacred emblem, and your faithful guardianship earns for you the admiration of your government, and is hailed by the plaudits of your grateful countrymen.

You have passed through many bitter trials. You know there are many more in store for you. You have followed that flag with unfaltering steps, on many a bloody field. You will follow it again with no less enthusiasm, as each day makes it more precious, and sheds a new radiance on its bright folds. To the spirit which has carried you forward to so many heights of victory in the past, will be added the inspiration of new wrongs and outrages, that will strengthen your arms and nerve your hearts to a resistance that nothing can overcome in the future. Your brother soldiers have awaited your coming with painful anxiety—for you will tell them, by the camp fires, of the horrors of your long captivity.

You will contrast your sufferings with the generosity with which their prisoners have been treated at our hands, and though they have felt, many times, this broad distinction, you responded to the sentiment of your comrades at home, that we must never forget what is due ourselves as a civilized people, though the enemy have nothing to claim.

Your words will excite them to an unconquerable determination. They will arouse you to the highest pitch of martial enthusiasm by accounts of their glorious deeds in your absence. Together you will be stimulated to renewed exertion until you plant your banner on the heights of Southern independence and dwell in it with the rich fruits and fragrant flowers of an enduring peace. [Applause.]

You will find your families suffering less than you have been led to suppose. You will find much of our territory desolated at best the people still true to the spirit of '76. [Applause.] You will find the old State of Virginia, baring her bosom to the storm, with look heart and eagle eye, defiant as ever. So long as she has a man you will there her hospitality. [Cheers.] After a short respite you will be called again to the front. I know you will come. [Applause.]

May God bless you all.

Where is the Vital Point of the Confederacy?

The Washington correspondence of the New York *World*, under date of 25th March, says:

Several officers in Washington, who do not believe that the success of our arms is necessary to the promotion of a general, regret very much the order which has transferred General Grant from Tennessee to Virginia. They remember that that order took newness and impetus, and say it will add nothing to the prompt termination of the war; this not on account of any deficiency in General Grant's ability—quite the contrary—but on account of a difference of opinion in regard to the imposition of our strategical position in Tennessee and Georgia.

These persons, among whom are found several graduates of West Point, believe that the vital part of the rebellion is not in Virginia, but in the extreme South, and that a blow in that direction will be more sensibly felt by the rebels in a moral and material point of view than the capture of Richmond.

They also believe it is a far easier task for us to make an advance upon Atlanta than upon Richmond; that the rebels are not as well fortified there as they are here; that the battle fields of Georgia are far from having the same position on them as Virginia; that the sympathies of the Confederacy, while Atlanta is its heart, and the Gulf States its extremities, are not so vital as Richmond is felt to be; that the capture of the latter would not necessarily involve the fall of the former, while the capture of Atlanta would be the severing of the main artery of the Confederacy, and would be followed by the fall of Richmond, and that we ought to have sent our best and most popular general.

The same critics state that the withdrawal of General Grant from the Department of the Cumberland had cast a gloom among all military organizations now located in those regions, and that the most painful apprehensions are entertained as regards his successor. They say, also, that in many places soldiers die cast down and dispirited on account of the loss of their beloved chief, and that as the time for the campaign approaches his influence will be greatly missed. He possesses his entire confidence of the men, and they will fight with the same spirit they had before.

England and the Mississippi Affair.

We read in the London correspondence, March 1, of the New York *Times*:

And now comes this very ugly affair of Mondial. Just when it is of the greatest importance to keep on good terms with the Emperor, here is Mr. Beresford, member of Parliament, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, thought not to be the bosom friend of Mazzini, while intercepted Italian conspirators are directed to his residence, No. 36 Chester square, to Mr. Pigeon, indeed, but this gentleman is supposed to be M. Piere, Mazzini's Secretary. I said in my last, that the Government was in fact seizing out done with Italian refugees. This has been the case for a long time. Only the secret archives of the Department of State can tell what sums of money service have been expended upon Italian revolutionists. England has been up to her eyes in all the affairs of the Peninsula. Mr. Stansfield, questioned in the House last night, denied all complicity with the plot to murder the Emperor, and declared that Mazzini was innocent. But the ballot is not guilt to be most universal in Paris, as one may see by the exhilarance of the correspondents of the London press. The *Times*, which a few weeks ago talked down Mazzini, has not a word to say. It perfidiously awaits the trial, which will take place in a few days. If Mazzini is not indicted in the certain, he will be demanded by the French Government. And then—well, then, he will take good care to be out of the way, repose in the truthfulness of Mazzini! I do not say that he is guilty, but it is evident that either the Emperor has been deluded against him, or Mazzini against the Emperor. It is said that the real object of the Italian revolt was to terrorize the Emperor, and not assassinate him. Rather hard upon the instruments, one would say. In the Orsini affair some forty persons were killed or wounded, and the Emperor and Empress had a very narrow and wonderful escape.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Present Court—Judge Abecke presiding.—Bernard Carriere was before the Court on the charge of having purchased the uniform of a soldier. In this case was discharged as the soldier was drunk and only left his bundle in the house for safe keeping.

A case of a charge that several parcels of goods, destined to be landed, and then their Confederate brethren, were countersigned at the Provost Marshal's office according to regulations, was up before the Provost Court. The goods were shipped on the steamer Constitution by H. Mc. Graham, the agent who had admitted that he was aware of the military regulations, and the goods were seized as Union goods by officer O'Connell. The defense was that the shipment was made in good faith. The case was taken under advisement. The case of Mr. Dolan, whose goods were seized under the same circumstances, presented the feature that the owner held a trading permit. This case was also taken under advisement.

Louis Bloom was tried on the charge of having sold liquor to a soldier. He had taken drinks before and took some whisky in other places. Officer Galusbury arrested the soldier distributing greenbacks on the corner of Carondelet and Canal street, recovered $29 for him and arrested Bloom, in whose place the soldier's overcoat was found. Bloom was fined $30.

First District Court—Judge Bienvenu.—Cecil Johnson, colored, was tried for larceny and acquitted. Two men, Pillow and Taylor, were found guilty of having received stolen goods, and were remanded for sentence.

The Prosecutor First.—Mrs. Mary Walsh was fined for charging Mrs. McNamarre with having beaten her and then refusing to prosecute.

Jno. Shaffer and Jno. Hothenbeer, knights of the anvil, had a little row and were fined $10 each.

The Coroner.—Dpeter Hire, now holding the office of Coroner, was called yesterday to attend the case of two sailors, found drowned, and whose bodies had been taken on board the U. S. steamer Marotanza, laying between Julia and St. Joseph streets. The case of a young man who died a natural death at 518 Magazine street, and an old lady at 74 Desire street. Appropriate verdicts were rendered.

Fined.—Mrs. McDonald, for an aggravated assault and battery on Mary Clifford, was fined $5; S. Dunn, for exiting drunk, had to pay a fine of $3 50, and Bob Jones, for being charged with attempting to relieve a former scoundrel, of $65, was recommended to be discharged from the police by the Recorder.

Workhouse.—Bridget Cook and John McConney, too much addicted to inebriety, were sent down to the Workhouse for four and six months.

Mrs. President Lincoln, it is stated, has abandoned originism.

Soldiers sometimes profess to be spoiling for a fight, but, if they fight and get killed, they spoil faster than ever.

Let not the Government, in fixing the tax, forget carpets. They can stand a large amount of tacks.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

DEPARTURE OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHEPLEY.—It is announced that Brigadier-General George F. Shepley, late Military Governor of Louisiana, will take his departure from the city for the North this evening on the St. Louis steamer Olive Branch, accompanied by ex-Acting Mayor, Captain J. F. Miller, and Capt. Charles G. G. Thornton.

Official Statement of the Returns of the Late Election.

Mr. S. Wrotnoski, Secretary of State, has made a statement of the returns of the recent election received up to 2 P. M. of the 5th April. The votes, so far as then returned, amounted to 6,184, and the number of delegates officially reported was 90, of which 63 are elected from the parish of Orleans. The total number of delegates from all the parishes, as apportioned in the Proclamation calling the election, was 156. Below is the official list of delegates from the eleven parishes, thus far ascertained. The New Orleans delegation we have already published:

ASCENSION.—Robert J. Duke, Emile Collin and J. E. Richard obtained each 61. Election contested.

ASSUMPTION.—Joseph Dupuy, S. J. Pitcher, James Kane.

BATON ROUGE (EAST).—W. D. Mann, H. J. Heard, P. A. Kaplet.

BATON ROUGE (WEST.)—Sidney A. Lobdell.

CONCORDIA.—Robert W. Taliaferro.

FELICIANA (EAST.)—Jasper T. Paine, Marcellus Elmore.

JEFFERSON.—Robert Morris, Christian Roselius, Samuel Farnell, John Paine.

LAFOURCHE.—J. D. Bromley, E. S. Knoblosch, C. H. L. Grandpoint.

MADISON.—E. V. Montague.

PLAQUEMINES.—Louis Lombard, Thos. J. Dunbar.

Election contested. Vote supposed to be 946. Not entirely returned.

ST. BERNARD.—Thomas Ong.

ST. JAMES.—E. Bonavais.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Young Barbe.

ST. MARY.—Charles Smith.

TERREBONNE.—E. W. Bonois, Adolphe Guidry.

Total number of Delegates—Orleans.....63.

The McClellan Conspiracy.

The subjoined statement, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 25th ult., received publicity several days ago, but is rendered more conspicuous than it was then. It is not known that it puts a new phase in the plot—transferring the burden of defense to other parties than the original object of accusation:

STATEMENT OF MR. WALDRON.

A series of articles having appeared of which I am charged with the authorship. About the 7th of October, I, in person, by the name of Graham, of whom I had no acquaintance, asked me to write a letter for him to Col. Sharpe, in regard to an enquiry he had with that officer. He said me that he was employed by the War Department to send spies to Richmond. While we were talking about the battle of Antietam—the battle of Bull Run, also, about Generals Kilpatrick, Buford, Merritt, and Col. Campbell making my home a place for caning, &c.—this Mr. Graham asked me if there were at times many officers met at my house; and I replied, in the way of a joke of course, they were. I replied to him that you will make an affidavit to that effect we can have a grand hanging out of it. I don't remember what reply I made to it—probably none, for the reason I was laboring under the influence of liquor for some days. He continued to keep this mask before me for three days, I keeping me under the influence of liquor during the time. He visited Gen. Hitchcock, and insisted on my going to Washington to see Mr. Stanton. I went to see Gen Mitchy, as the Provost Judge in this city, and took up the statement which I had made to Graham, which was, that Gen. and McClellan had met at my house on the 4th July and a conversation on the matter for some time, of which I do not remember. On the 17th of October I was arrested to go to the War Department and was introduced to Col. Harden and Mr. Dana, to whom I was induced to say what I had said to Graham. Mr. Dana made the remark that he believed every word of it. The next thing that happened in this play was, I was sent after by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was the first time that I realized the position I stood in.

FRANCIS WALDRON.

A Standard of Value.

The New York *World* of the 26th ultimo asks "have we a standard of value," and proceeds then to comment on a speech delivered by Joseph Keckam, from Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo:

Mr. Spaulding, with the natural pride of paternity thinks well of the legal-tender system which he has created, and he considers it a misfortune that it has degenerated, in other hands, into something which essential all business calculations impossible. Responsible for any man to contract for the present, or estimate the future value of his property. It was precisely because the legal-tender scheme had this tendency that we opposed it, and indeed, we administer, 74 Nativity—England, 9; France, 4; Germany 4; Ireland, 8; Italy, 1; Spain, 2; United States, 46; just as we opposed, 74 Nativities—164.

Whites, 123; Blacks, 30; Mulattoes, 12. Total—164.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Trudeau Presiding.—Mrs. Clarey who had been in jail for months, without being tried for the trifle, was fined $5 and suffered to depart after receiving a lecture worth her money.

Ed. Keating, for indecent exposure of the person, was sent to prison for fifteen days, his offense being aggravated by an assault on the officer who arrested him. Others who were simply drunk, were let off with fines or $5 each.

Hibernating.—Early this morning, youthful votes were seen clambering into their parts to the Union ranks of conscription, meeting to-day.

A Lesson from Lilliput.

When the principal secretary of the emperor of Lilliput waited on Gulliver to lay before him the state of parties in the empire, and to solicit the aid of the man-mountain in resisting an apprehended attack from the fleet of the rival empire of Blefuscu, the great secretary was observed, that, though he would not become him to interfere with the domestic affairs of Lilliput, he was ready with the hazard of his life to defend the empire against all invaders. This secretary was followed by the high admiral of Lilliput, Skyresh Bolgolam Majesty, who, was in a somewhat narrow strait.

No sooner, however, had Gulliver waded across the channel and waded back with the enemy's fleet at his back, than the King of Lilliput, freed from all his embarrassments of the power of Blefuscu, and elated with the control of such a potent engine of destruction as his gigantic subject, resolved to reduce the whole empire of Blefuscu into a province and govern it by a viceroy, to destroy the big-endian heresy and compel the Belfuscudians to break the smaller end of their eggs, and, in short, to make himself the sole monarch of the whole world.

Miscellaneous Items.

The distinguished race horse Highlander died near Nashville last week.

What is the difference between a legal document and a cat? One has paunce at the end of its tail, and the other has claws at the end of its paws.

Why are lawyers uneasy sleepers? Because they lie on the side, and take it on the other side, and are wide awake all the time.

One farmer made a conveyance so very frightful that an old crow went and brought back all the corn he had stolen for several days. Couldn't that farmer be induced to try his hand in the government serb field?

An English newspaper says that only one person got to the bottom of the Sebastopol Hole question, and he was a German professor, who immediately went mad.

The temperance revival is going on with a great deal of earnestness in nearly every part of New England. In Worcester the Sunday evening meetings are attended by nearly three thousand persons, and much interest is manifested.

Forney's *Press*, in a long article devoted to the dissolution of the radical Germans, who are termed a "renegade combination," and other hard names, asks and answers the question:

One such a party be loyal? No. For if the Administration of the President had been one colossal blunder, the enemy could never be saved from its effects by a party composed of spectators from all fables, renegades from all political antipathy.

An ignorant fellow, who was about to get married, resolved that he would make himself perfect in the response of the marriage service. But, by mistake, he committed to memory the office baptism for those of riper years: so, when the clergyman asked him in the church, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" the bridegroom answered, in a very solemn tone, "I renounce them all." The astonished minister said, "I think you are a fool." To which he replied, "As this I steadily believe."

The Varieties Theatre to be Let for 1864-'65.

We read in the New York *Evening Express* of the 26th ult.:

The Varieties Theatre, in New Orleans, it will be seen on referring to our amusements advertising columns, is now to be let for the season of 1864-'65. This is one of the most beautiful theatres in the country. For many years, under the capable management of Mr. Thomas Placide, it was the resort of the most influential and fashionable circles, in defiance to whose refined and discriminating taste, as well as in conformity with good judgment and a conscientious sense of duty, on the part of the manager, the performances were ever of the very highest class. No superior compensate to those of Mr. Placide have ever been seen in American theatres.

The Varieties, having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt a few years ago, and has since been under the management successively, of Messrs. Benedict, Crisp, Placide, Cowan, and Baker & Co., and it has always retained its high position. Last year and this, the managerial companies that have had it in charge, have greatly added their interest in it, and it is not to be wondered at that there are a great many applicants for the lease of it, for the next season. It will be seen that preference is to be made to A. M. Holbrook, Esq., of the New Orleans *Picayune*, the President of the "Varieties Association," whose property the theatre is.

Premiums and Speech-Making.

A correspondent from Washington recently related the following:

The sentiment with which some of the Administration understake to quote fraternal, in debating financial questions, always reminds me of a story which Governor Seward told in the Senate, during the debate on the Lecompton Constitution. My old friend Gideon Lee, said the Governor, was an eminently social and efficient member of the House of Representatives. After the great fire in New York, which burned a large portion of the city, the merchants sent an application to Congress to remit the duties upon the goods which were destroyed by the fire. The memorial was a very eloquent one, but it was thought best to have it enforced by the eloquence of the most commanding and influential member in the House at that time, who was understood to be a celebrated orator from the State of Vermont, Mr. Horace Everett.

Mr. Everett accordingly prepared his remarks, and a day was duly assigned for the presentation of the memorial. When he rose for that purpose, Mr. Lee, being a member of the New York delegation, took a seat at his side. Mr. Everett opened his remarks in a very effective manner. He said that the ruin of yesterday morning looked upon a great and prosperous city—the sun of this morning looked down upon the same city, and developed fifty acres of it covered with ruins. "I see here the old party I must refer to the honorable gentleman," exclaimed Mr. Lee, rising in his seat and stopping the flow of eloquence. "It was fifty-three acres and a half." The orator was convulsed with laughter, and Mr. Everett was so disconcerted that he could not affords got on at all, but the worthy merchant legislator had stated the exact figures, fractions and all.

Extravagant Prices at the Opening of the Spring Fashions in New York.

We read in the New York *Herald's* report of the ceremonial opening of the spring fashions in New York:

As might be expected, the enormous increase in the price of dry goods tells on the millinery business, and prices are going steadily up. The materials that enter into the composition of bonnets, opposite as all these, have this season nearly put ribbons out of the field. Sage and ribbons command very full prices; predictions are most positive that the same will be the case with flowers, and the ladies within our observation have already begun to look out for New York styles, and in the late spring and early summer bonnets will be quoted at high prices. Some dressers sell ¾ or ⅞, and the smallest, comparatively speaking, at ½ yard. The latter is denounced as "no sense whatever," and dresses sell at from $60 to $100 and upwards. The Shetland petticoat is now in fashion, and sells at $2 per yard. Jackets were so fashionable last winter that they are worn this season, and sell at $8 to $10 each. Hoop skirts are not very active just now, differ than previously. Gold and its round coin from $7 to $10 is the medium, the bonnets ranging $10 to $20, and with pomaded hair and ornaments $30 to $40. Shoes are also very active, and sell at $5 to $6 per pair. Gaiters are also in demand, and sell at $6 to $7 per pair. Kid gloves are also in demand, and sell at $2 per pair. Kid gloves are also in demand, and sell at $2 per pair. Kid gloves are also in demand, and sell at $2 per pair.

Cattle Markets.

JERSEYCITY, April 7, 1864.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of Stock sold 30 Beeves on Sept. 21 Cows, Stock remaining on hand 213 Beeves and 21 Cows. Sales: 9 Veal and 3 Milch Cows.

Sheep and Swine.

Sheep, in lots, $ head..... @
Lambs, in lots, $ head..... @
Swine, in lots, $ head..... @
Veal Calves, $ head..... @
Breeding Cows, $ head..... @

Lost or Stolen.

On or about the month of May, A PROMISSORY NOTE of $700, drawn by Michael Gaudet to his own order, dated New Orleans the 20th day of June, 1863, payable one year after date at the domicile of the maker, in the city of New Orleans, with interest at 8 per cent. from date until paid, and three months grace. Any person having any such note in his possession will please leave the same at the office of the undersigned, and he will be liberally rewarded. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been enjoined by the Court. The undersigned is the owner of the said note, and is the only person entitled to receive the amount thereof.

apr7 3t 3w 10d MICHAEL GAUDET.

Boots and Shoes.

2000 pair Russets and Stock Brogans

FOR PLANTATION USE.

A. TIRRELL & CO.,

(Successors to TIRRELL & BATES.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 2 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care, and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. apr7 6m

Wet Sale.

AT No. 207 Chartres street, two large, splendid HORSES, well worth to horsemen or others. They will be on sale two days on the corner in about leaving the city. apr3 3t s m

Mule Found.

ONE light Bay Mare MULE, 15 hands high, swelling in the left hind leg, and the scars on her back, about seven years old; strayed to be stolen about the 25th of March. The owner can get the Mule by applying at the Second Police Station. apr3 3t

C. H. Brandwell,
LARD BROKER,
87 Quarter street.

LARD, BACON, PORK and S. C. HAMS bought and sold. apr1 1m

Wanted,

A MAN, well recommended, and of a respectable age, who would take charge of the estate or work of a Dray Horse and attend to the out-door errands. Apply immediately at the drug store, corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets. apr7

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HATS—HATS.

AT—

$5 ..... Magazine Street $5

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Remember, by every steamer, a choice selection to your style HATS.

Manufacturer's Brooklyn, New York.
New Mills
E. S. EMERSON.

Petroleum V. Nasby writes that he had an interview with the President recently, which terminated thus:

"Is there any little thing I kin do for you?" sez he.

"Nothin' particular. I would accept a small post orfis. If stocontid within my range of dooty. My politikle views is well nigh over. Let me but see the old party must rebel in the immoderacy, let those old ire wunst more behold the constitooshun on it is, the Uneyun as it was, and the sinner was be forgiv. I will say no more. I will rap the mantel ov private life around me, go in delirious tremens happy. I hev no ambishun, I am in the sear and yaller leef. These whitin' looks, these sunkin cheeks, warn me that age and whisky hev dun their perfect work; and this I shall goon go hence. Lookin, sooes not my words. I hev sed. Adoo."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1864.

The Money market has been quiet to-day at the Gallatin notes for gold, and without any material change in other departments. Our leading staple continues to rule the price of dry goods tells on the millinery business, and prices are going steadily up. The materials that enter into the composition of bonnets, opposite as all these, have this season nearly put ribbons out of the field. Sage and ribbons command very full prices; predictions are most positive that the same will be the case with flowers, and the ladies within our observation have already begun to look out for New York styles, and in the late spring and early summer bonnets will be quoted at high prices. Some dressers sell ¾ or ⅞, and the smallest, comparatively speaking, at ½ yard. The latter is denounced as "no sense whatever," and dresses sell at from $60 to $100 and upwards. The Shetland petticoat is now in fashion, and sells at $2 per yard. Jackets were so fashionable last winter that they are worn this season, and sell at $8 to $10 each. Hoop skirts are not very active just now, differ than previously. Gold and its round coin from $7 to $10 is the medium, the bonnets ranging $10 to $20, and with pomaded hair and ornaments $30 to $40. Shoes are also very active, and sell at $5 to $6 per pair. Gaiters are also in demand, and sell at $6 to $7 per pair. Kid gloves are also in demand, and sell at $2 per pair. Kid gloves are also in demand, and sell at $2 per pair. Kid gloves are also in demand, and sell at $2 per pair.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The demand has continued good to-day, but the supply being very large, sales were not limited to 136 hhds and 1000 bbls, for new crop clarified sugars, 4½ for fully fair to prime, and 4¾ for fair to prime. The 500 puncheons offered with half a charge of powder—viz., with 70 pounds instead of 140 pounds, the services rendered, only three times on board the vessel, and to the intense disgust of the gunners, who had to carry home shot in their pockets. Sales 1000 bbls at 42½ @ 43c.

FLOUR.—In very small lots, 1000 bbls, at 6 75 @ 7 00 for superfine; 7 25 @ 7 50 for extra; 7 75 @ 8 00 for family, and 10 00 @ 12 00 for fancy.

LARD.—In small lots, 1000 pounds, at 18c.

GARDLES.—60 boxes short weight Rice sold at 5½c.

PORK.—Yesterday's and to-day's sales, not very great, comprise 75 barrels new; weight, mess at $36; 150 barrels prime weight at $30 per bbl. Sales to-day 75 bbls at $30 for prime.

COFFEE.—Rio is selling, in small lots, at 60@ 62½c.

WHISKY.—The stock is light and firmly held. Small sales reported, while 50 bbls sold from store at 42c.

BACON.—There have been sales of small lots of Shoulders, while 60 tcs and 40 sacks Sides sold at 17½c.

SUNNY SIDE.—Second-cost Sugs are selling at 38c per lb.

RICE.—111 barrels India sold in lots at 11c and 12c.

BUTTER.—Choice Goshen is very scarce and commands attention, while Western is in pleasing demand at 30c. 2 A lot of 30 firkins choice Western sold at 27½c.

CHEESE.—Welcome is in good demand and sells at 20c.

MISCELLENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at 2 75 @ 3 00 per bbl. Onions at 3 75 @ 4 00 per bbl. Apples at $5 @ 6 per barrel. Cabbages at $1 per dozen.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 7, 1864.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of Stock sold 30 Beeves on Sept. 21 Cows, Stock remaining on hand 213 Beeves and 21 Cows. Sales: 9 Veal and 3 Milch Cows.

Sheep and Swine.

Sheep, in lots, $ head..... @
Lambs, in lots, $ head..... @
Swine, in lots, $ head..... @
Veal Calves, $ head..... @
Breeding Cows, $ head..... @

Lost or Stolen.

On or about the month of May, A PROMISSORY NOTE of $700, drawn by Michael Gaudet to his own order, dated New Orleans the 20th day of June, 1863, payable one year after date at the domicile of the maker, in the city of New Orleans, with interest at 8 per cent. from date until paid, and three months grace. Any person having any such note in his possession will please leave the same at the office of the undersigned, and he will be liberally rewarded. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been enjoined by the Court. The undersigned is the owner of the said note, and is the only person entitled to receive the amount thereof.

apr7 3t 3w 10d MICHAEL GAUDET.

Boots and Shoes.

2000 pair Russets and Stock Brogans

FOR PLANTATION USE.

A. TIRRELL & CO.,

(Successors to TIRRELL & BATES.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 2 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care, and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. apr7 6m

Wet Sale.

AT No. 207 Chartres street, two large, splendid HORSES, well worth to horsemen or others. They will be on sale two days on the corner in about leaving the city. apr3 3t s m

Mule Found.

ONE light Bay Mare MULE, 15 hands high, swelling in the left hind leg, and the scars on her back, about seven years old; strayed to be stolen about the 25th of March. The owner can get the Mule by applying at the Second Police Station. apr3 3t

C. H. Brandwell,
LARD BROKER,
87 Quarter street.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 7, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark W A Pettigrew, Lloyd, for New York.
J Wilkinson & co
Schr Jennie Pitts, Bushell, for Philadelphia
Master

Schr May, Watrous, for New York
Schr Mary (British) Lewis, for Matanzas
Steamer Olive Branch, Pegram, for St Louis
Steamer Joseph Pierce, Pegram, for Vicksburg

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Havana, Green, from New York, via Havana
U S Transport Steamship Clinton, Baxter, from Brazos Santiago, to U S Quartermaster—4 days
U S Transport Steamship Liberty Wilcox, from New York 27 h inst and Key West 3d inst, to U S Quartermaster—4 h district
Ship William Wirt, Livermore, 29 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick—3d district
Brig Dacia, Mabley, Matanzas, 13 days, from Philadelphia—3d district
Brig Ida, Higbee, 3 days from Havana, to master—3d district
Schr Peerless, Lobbing, 20 days from New York, to Geo A Peebles—1st district
Schr Edward, Bissell, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Caroline Chadbourne, from Matanzville, to master—South
Schr Star Union, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tims
Schr Leonard, Cavanaugh, from Pointe a la Hache, to F Martin—3d district

STEAMBOATS.

Minnie Stephens, Goddin, from Alexandria

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Charlotte, Scarlow, from New York
Bark E A Ambrose, Ryder, from Boston
Brig Mary, —, from —
Bark Ellen Cobb, Hallowell, from Texas Coast
Schr Forest King, Nichols, from Philadelphia

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per bark W A Pettigrew—3000 bushels corn.

MATANORAS—Per schr Mary—97 bbls flour; 4 do coffee; 3 do whisky; 10 bags meal; 20 bags bran; 20 do shorts; 10 bags feed; 20 bbls potatoes; 10 do onions; 2 do apples; 1 do cheese; 1 do butter; 1 do lard; 1 do pickles; 1 do ale; 1 do beer; 1 do