New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at the Pelican Warehouse, choice extra flour; at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Delord street, gunny cloth, corn, bran &c.; also, at 11 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, harness, whips, cutlery, &c.; also, at 11½ o'clock, in store No. 47 Magazine street, stationery, &c. &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, water works [illegible] city railroad, &c. and insurance scrip.

500 barrels choice [illegible] extra flour will be sold this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the Pelican Warehouse, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, buyers will find it to their interest to attend the sale.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON ESPLANADE STREET 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 valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon, fronting Esplanade and Barracks streets, 2nd District. For particulars see advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, sells this day at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., on the Levee head of Delord street, gunny cloth, corn, oats, bran and straw [illegible] landing ex steamship Columbia. At 11 o'clock, A. M., harness and cutlery, and [illegible] o'clock, A. M., hardware and cutlery [illegible] Magazine street. See auction advertisements.

The sale of the succession of Mrs. M. M. E. [illegible], deceased wife of Laurent Millaudon, [illegible] continued at 12 o'clock, M., this day at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, also [illegible] chance is offered to persons of small means to buy a neat cottage house situated in the Fourth District of this city.

Still Later by the River.

OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW.

Rebel Forces Still Occupying the Fort

STEAMERS BLOCKADED.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Emma last evening, we have Memphis dates to the 15th.

Fort Pillow.

[From the Memphis Bulletin of the 15th.]

We learn from a gentleman who reached the city last evening in a fishing smack, that when he passed Fort Pillow, about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, the enemy were still in possession of the place, and destroying all property which fell into their hands, at [illegible] from the numerous fires seen by him from the river.

Through a gentleman in the fort at the time of the capture, we learn the following interesting particulars: The other pickets were first attacked by the enemy and driven into the fort. The first general assault upon the works was made about 8 o'clock the same morning, the enemy being repulsed. A second charge was made some two hours later, when the enemy were again compelled to desist.

The third and final attack was commenced in the afternoon, the enemy scaling the works and capturing the garrison, the greater portion of which, however, had been killed or wounded during the earlier part of the fight—not more than fifty or sixty of the colored troops having [illegible], and but very few of the white. Major [illegible], commandant of the post, was killed [illegible] second charge—a ball striking him [illegible] inflicting a wound, the effects of which he did not survive over five minutes. [illegible] was also killed early in the engagement, while in the act of firing some buildings outside the works.

Our informant states that on Wednesday evening after the fight he saw a number of white and colored prisoners in the enemy's camp. He mentions also having seen Captain [illegible] on board the steamer Platte Valley in company with the lady. He thinks the Captain was in charge of the Fort after the death of Major Booth. Our informant furthermore states that Forrest sent a flag of truce into the fort before making a third charge, demanding the surrender; upon being refused he renewed the attack and carried the works. He also states that he saw in person Generals Forrest, Chalmers, and Colonel McCulloch, during the stay in the enemy's camp. He thinks the force of the enemy brought into the action could not have been less than five thousand. After the pickets were driven in, most of the citizens of the place went into the fort—many of whom shared the fate of the unfortunate garrison.—Our informant himself being among those who were wounded after the enemy had entered the works—having been shot in both hands while holding them in token of surrender.

It is generally thought by those who should be best informed, that Forrest himself with a short time after the capture, with the larger portion of his command, leaving the prisoners and booty in charge of Gen. Chalmers, who was still commanding the Fort up to the latest we have learned.

One statement this morning that the garrison was mostly composed of colored troops is incorrect. We have since learned that there were two companies of the 13th Tennessee [illegible] on duty at the Fort at the time of the attack and capture—not over twenty of these, however, it is thought, succeeded in making their escape.

Sixty-six of the wounded, we understand, were taken up to Cairo by the steamer Platte Valley, and some fifteen or twenty have been brought here. The principal captures made by the enemy on taking the fort, was the six field pieces—two ten pounders and four twelve pound guns, with the supplies of the post, which were quite large.

The Latest from Arkansas.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.]

Little Rock, April 13.—Last night news was received here by an express messenger that a gang of guerrillas had visited the house of Mr. [illegible], the member elect from Franklin county to the House of Representatives, which met yesterday, and the heartless wretches murdered him in cold blood. His crime was loyalty to the legitimate Government of the country. To-day Gov. Murphy will issue the necessary documents for a new election to fill the vacancy so unhappily occurring.

Last week a member of the House for Arkansas county was kidnapped by guerrillas, and has not since been heard from. It is to be feared the same fate has awarded Mr. Mixon may have befallen him. Another member of the Senate arrived here this morning, making seventeen members present out of twenty-five. This constitutes a quorum. Other members of the lower House have just arrived, making a total of forty-eight; fifty are wanted before business can be proceeded with. The whole number of members in this branch of the Legislature is seventy-five, of which, returns have been received of the election of sixty-seven.

Rebel guerrillas are prowling about with the cowardice of thieves, and the ferocity of untamed Indians, to capture members on their way to the meeting of the State Legislature. It is a noticeable feature of the times that the Representatives of the people go to the post where duty assigns them, with their lives in their hand.

On Monday last, four hundred Texas cavalry attempted to surprise the Federal camp at Rose[illegible] Franklin county, up the Arkansas river. A fight ensued, which lasted four hours. We had only two hundred and forty men, but so determined was their behavior, that a victory was obtained over a superior force of the enemy, which was driven off with a loss of twelve killed and a large number wounded. We had only five men killed.

Confederate Cavalry on White River.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 15th says:

We learn by the steamer Commercial, which left Duvall's Bluff on the evening of the 10th, and reached this city yesterday morning that the country in that vicinity is infested with small bands of Confederate cavalry, who are constantly committing various outrages upon the citizens, and threatening an attack upon that place.

Steamers for New Orleans Blockaded by Fort Pillow.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 15th says:

There is a total suspension of business at the landing—as would naturally follow, from the fact of only two boats having arrived and departed during the past day.

We learn that the steamers Constitution, Missouri and Mollie Able, are laying at anchor just above Fort Pillow, awaiting an opportunity to come down.

Further by the Emma Regarding Fort Pillow—The Rebels said to have Evacuated it.

The Times issued yesterday evening an extra which contained the following correspondence:

Vicksburg, April 17.—Ed. Times: I learn from Mr. Thos. Coste, a passenger on the steamer Emma, that Fort Pillow is evacuated.

The Emma stopped five miles above the Fort, and lay there for twelve hours.

The gunboats went down and shelled the woods for ten miles above the Fort.

When the gunboats got within range of the Fort, they opened a tremendous fire upon it, which was not returned.

When the men were sent to the fort, they found it evacuated and every thing in it destroyed.

My informant also states that the rebels went into Columbus and demanded the surrender of the place.

When the gunboats shelled the woods above the fort the guerrillas were driven to where the Emma was lying, and about seventy-five of them came to the bank and fired some three hundred shots at the boat, but without any injury or damage. Yours, Mac.

The Warning to France and the New Mexican Empire by the Federal House of Representatives—Interesting Remarks of Members.

The St. Louis Republican of the 13th instant has the following more complete report of remarks made on the late passage in the House of the joint resolution of protest against the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico under European auspices:

Mr Brooks. I have no objection to this resolution if it be not a mere paper fulmination. I do object, however, to paper thunder. If it means anything, I am in favor of the resolution; if not, I am opposed to it.

Mr. Davis. Whether it be a mere paper fulmination or not depends upon whether the Congress of the United States shall adopt it, and whether it represents, in adopting it, the opinions of the people of the United States. It is a declaration simply as to what our policy is to be respecting events which touch our interest very nearly. I take it that it is not a subject which anybody desires here to discuss; and I suggest that if there be a dissent in this House, it is about the only dissent that can be found in the United States on this subject.

Mr. Cox. I yield my concurrence to that resolution reported from the committee of which I am a member, although I should prefer—as the members on this side of this House would unanimously prefer—that it were more emphatic and decided in its expression as to the intervention of France on this continent. It is a little late in the day for the National Legislature to pass such a resolution. I am aware that not only the present Administration, but the preceding Administration, have not been as vigilant as they should have been as to our continental relations, and the protection of our traditional policy in that regard. I stood here laboring, in 1860, for the ratification of the treaty made by Mr. McLane, in order that the United States might, in time, foil these very designs of France which have since been developed to the disgrace of our Government and nation, and of constitutional liberty on this continent. While I favor the resolution, I fear that it will be looked upon as a mere brutum fulmen—words, words, words—nothing more. If we are in earnest, we ought to be ready to back it up by something physical. I think that is the way to back up resolutions of all kinds, and, I may add, proclamations of all kinds.

I believe the resolution ought to be more significant and more emphatic, especially at this time, when Maximilian (who, I believe, is called the arch dupe of Louis Napoleon) is about moving to this continent. We ought to be prepared not only to say, but to make it effectual, that no crown shall be established on this continent. We should stand up to the old Democratic doctrine which always cherished a defiance of all foreign dictation. That doctrine, as enunciated by a Democratic statesman, is this: that the establishment of a political protectorate, by any one of the powers of Europe, over any of the independent States of this continent, or in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist with all the means in their power. I believe that to-day the people of this country would back up an Administration that would give a proper defiance to this French intermeddling. They would sustain the doctrine of President Monroe, which has been since his time always hailed as the true continental policy of this Government.

Mr. Davis. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, how the resolution could be more emphatic than to say that we will not recognize the government which European Powers contemplate establishing on our Southern frontier. I am inclined to think that everybody acquainted with the conduct of foreign affairs will understand that a Government not recognized by us, resting on our Southern border, will have a very uncomfortable time and a very short time to live. Whether it is worth while to say, in so many words—what we are not prepared at this moment to do—that we mean, by force of arms, when the time shall come, and if this warning be not effective, to prevent the accomplishment of any such purpose gentlemen may judge for themselves.

When the gentleman from Ohio refers to the Democratic policy with reference to this continent, I beg leave respectfully to remind him that France and England have more than once interfered jointly in collisions, in South America, between different parties, in different Republics; and if there was a protest on the part of the Government of the United States, I do not recollect it. Certainly there was no armed intervention on our part to exclude their intervention.

We inaugurate another policy than that which characterized the Democratic party before power passed from between their feet. The Democratic policy in dealing with our republican brethren in South America and in Mexico has been that of the wolf to the lamb. Their growl was to frighten foreign wolves from the prey they marked for their own. They hectored, bullied, and plundered them, without even stretching out the hand of republican sympathy to appease their dissensions or consolidate their power.

Mr. Cox. I trust my friend from Maryland will not forget the services of a distinguished citizen of his State, Mr. McLane, who made a treaty that I know must have received his approbation, not with a view of aggression, but with a view of extending our commerce, and with a view of turning $50,000,000 of silver from Mexico, which now goes mostly to England, to our own country, and which treaty was defeated by a union of New England Senators and secession Senators in the Senate of the United States. I believe many of the party of the gentleman from Maryland approved that treaty, which was inaugurated by a Democratic administration.

Mr. Davis. I suppose the treaty of Mr. McLane was intended to smooth the way for the interests of the Southern interests now in rebellion against the United States into Mexico. It afforded Southern men the opportunity, after breaking away from the Union, to fasten themselves upon Mexico. The provisions of that treaty, if I remember rightly secured such a right of interference and intermeddling in the affairs of Mexico as would have been contrary to the policy of this Government to exercise, unless it was with the further purpose of reducing Mexico to the condition of a province. If my friend from Ohio had expressed his regret at the failure of the ratification in the Senate of the treaty negotiated by Mr Corwin, granting pecuniary aid to the Government of Mexico, which would in all probability have prevented the European intervention.

I should have heartily agreed with him. But, at that time, has already passed. The war is over; on, and we wish, before another decade, planted his foot upon Mexican soil, to let him understand, whether he be of the France or of the family which for the present disposes of the forces of France, both the well known enemies of Republican Government, and the last now, making war to overturn the Republican Government of Mexico and establish upon its ruins a monarchical Government, that this Government will not be recognized by us. Our policy is very different from the Democratic policy. We wish to cultivate friendship with our Republican brethren of Mexico and South America, to aid in consolidating Republican principles, to retain popular government in all this continent from the fangs of monarchical and aristocratic power, and to lend the sisterhood of American Republics in the paths of peace, prosperity and power. I move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time. The vote on its passage was—yeas 109, nays 0.

Exciting Debate in Congress—Resolutions to Expel Mr. Long and Mr. Harris.

Washington, April 9.—Speaker Colfax, descending from the chair, offered a resolution proposing the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for sentiments uttered yesterday, favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Colfax said he offered the resolution not as the result of consultation, but on his own responsibility. If these sentiments were to go unrebuked, we could not complain of foreign governments recognizing that confederacy. If one, from this hall, the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy is unrebuked, you ought not to ask of your soldiers to imperil their lives for that which by their desertion is openly advocated. He had pondered upon his duty and felt that he had a double obligation on him, in the presiding officer, to administer the duties of the chair and rules impartially, and the other as the representative from Indiana.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said the Democratic portion of the Ohio delegation were against recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He, Cox, would not destroy the Constitution, for, without it, there could be no Union, and, therefore, no well regulated liberty. We have, he said, to take back the old States under the Constitution, to restore the Union. That it will be the issue for the next century, which the Democratic party will contend for. We will never give up the country either to secession or abolitionism.

Mr. C. Allen, of Illinois, expressed his surprise that the Speaker should descend from his chair and offer a resolution to expel the gentleman from Ohio for words uttered in debate. It was without a parallel in the history of the country. Although he, Allen, was against secession, the gentleman from Ohio had a right to express his sentiments.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, endorsed every sentiment uttered by Long, yesterday, and he would stand by him for weal or woe. If there was any honesty in the Democratic party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are preying upon the very vitals of the Republic. He, Harris, was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but of acquiescing in secession.

A scene of great excitement existed owing to the words of Harris, and for this he was compelled to take his seat.

Fernando Wood said Mr. Long had declared that he would prefer recognition as an alternative, rather than the people of the South should be subjugated and exterminated, and he would endorse this, and they could expel him.

Mr. Mallory, though not agreeing with Long, regarded the proposition as extraordinary.

He yielded the floor to Colfax, who, in order to set in printed form what Long really had uttered yesterday, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Monday, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris, of Maryland, for the utterance of treasonable sentiments.

Mr. Pendleton rose to a point of order, contending the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. Washburne replied, insisting that the rules had been specifically complied with.

The Speaker pro tem. decided Mr. Washburne's resolution to be in order.

Mr. Washburne moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

Mr. Ancona moved that Mr. Washburne's resolution be laid on the table. Not carried.

Mr. Washburne's resolution to expel Mr. Harris was not adopted; yeas 81, nays 58—a two-third vote being necessary for that purpose.

Washington, April 11th.—The scene in the House to-day, was one of the most remarkable which has occurred during this session, or probably, for the last three years. The excitement on Saturday over the declaration of Mr. Harris in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was renewed to-day, on consideration of the motion to expel Long, of Ohio, for a similar utterance in his speech on Friday last. By twelve o'clock, most dense masses crowded to overflowing the spacious galleries and corridors outside, and even every nook and corner on the floor of the House, while the ladies thronged the reporters' gallery to such an extent that correspondents were crowded from their seats.

The speaking commenced at 2 o'clock—Mr. Eden, of Ohio, speaking first, opposing the resolution for expulsion, but disclaiming any sympathy with Long's remarks.

[illegible] explained his position as to the Southern Confederacy under the laws of nations, claiming that it did not admit of any construction of being an independent nation.

Fernando Wood succeeded in an hour's speech, and was followed by Mr. Schenck for some time, in remarks full of invective against Wood.

Mr. Voorhies replied to Schenck, making a point against him by reading his peace resolutions offered while in Congress during the Mexican war, which called for the withdrawal of our troops east of the Rio Grande.

Much excitement was manifested during the proceedings, which lasted nearly four hours, when recess was taken until 7 o'clock in the evening. At that hour the same dense crowds which thronged the house during the day had already filled the galleries.

Enough votes were added to-day, by members absent on Saturday, in favor of the resolution declaring Harris unworthy of a seat, to increase it above one hundred votes.

Washington, April 11, P. M.—There has just been an exciting scene in the evening session of the House. Orth, from the Lafayette, Indiana, district, reviewed the disloyal record of Voorhees, who had been defending Long. After a time Orth had occasion to refer to Harris, of Maryland, whom the House severely censured on Saturday, and pronounced him unworthy of a seat in the House. Orth called him a traitor.

Harris instantly sprang to his feet and called him a liar and a scoundrel, and a coward if he did not resent it. The Democrats in the meantime, in the midst of much confusion, raised the point of order, that Orth had no right to call members of the House traitors. The Speaker, pro tem., however, decided that in view of a vote of a majority of the House last Saturday to expel him for treasonable sentiments, he had a right to call him traitor.

Orth then resumed, and referring to Harris's language, said that no impertinent slobberings from a man branded traitor by this House could receive from him the slightest notice. He would pass them by in silent contempt.

He then went on to review Voorhees. Among other things he said Voorhees was popular in his district. He knew of but one man who could probably run better in the Terre Haute district; that man was Jeff Davis himself. He favored Long's expulsion, because what he said was treasonable, and because he thought the sentiment of the House needed purifying.

He said, if old General Jackson had been in power, instead of censure passed upon the traitor from Maryland, Harris, the traitor would now be in the Old Capitol Prison. [Applause.]

Fernando Wood spoke against the expulsion of Long.

Mr. Cox of Ohio, referred to a speech of the Mayor of Baltimore in 1861, in which the Mayor said that Secretary Chase said that he was willing to recognize the South.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, denied that Chase ever said so.

Mr. Wood replied that Chase himself would not deny that he said so.

Mr. Wood here sent up to be read a campaign document, in which it was represented that leading Republicans had expressed opinions in favor of the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Wood, resuming, said he believed that if our government would act in a proper spirit, by negotiation, a peace could be restored without firing another gun. He (Wood) was not in favor of the recognition of the secession of the Southern States, but in favor of doing justice to the Southern people by endeavoring to restore them to the Union with all their constitutional rights.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Wood, said he (Schenck) did not belong to any such school. He (Schenck) was for having no conference with rebels in arms looking to their recognition. He was for so effectually putting down the rebellion that it would never raise its hydra head again.

The mere intimation of peace had been scorned by the rebels. Some here would crawl on their bellies and lick the rebels' feet.

Mr. Schenck spoke in scornful terms of Mr. Wood's conduct, saying the latter was one who would abase himself to the rebels to restore the Democrats to place and power.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, without entering into a question as to what Mr. Long had said, maintained the right of a representative in Congress to express his public sentiments in behalf of his constituents in a decorous and proper manner. This was all Mr. Long had done. Had Mr. Schenck lived in other days he would have been amid the mob who demanded the crucifixion of Christ, or those who burned John Rodgers at the stake. The slang uttered by Schenck was more becoming degraded purlieus, than it was the presence or hearing of gentlemen.

Mr. Davis of Maryland, said the question was not whether the speech delivered by the gentleman from Ohio was treasonable within the law, but whether he was worthy to be a representative.

The House remained in session till after 10 o'clock, speeches continuing till the hour after adjournment; but no vote was taken, and it is thought that none will be taken till Thursday, as the House will not be in session on Wednesday.

Shocking Accident from Handling a Shell—Three Persons in Iberville Killed by the Explosion.

W. J. Savory, Esq., a native of the parish of Iberville, and an estimable citizen, as we learn through a gentleman just from Plaquemine, visited on last Saturday a small island in rear of the town of Plaquemine, for the purpose of extracting the powder contained in a large shell which had been left on the island in August last. While handling the shell it exploded, instantly killing Mr. Savory, his sister in law and a colored boy, who accompanied him and were evidently assisting him in handling the shell.

The explosion was distinctly heard in Plaquemine, and created considerable excitement, as it was supposed it might be the Confederates advancing to attack the town, but nothing definite was known about the matter until Sunday morning, when the family becoming alarmed at the non-return of Mr. Savory and his sister in-law, obtained permission to visit the island, and were shocked at sight of the mangled fragments of the party, all of whom were so disfigured as scarcely to be recognized. This melancholy affair has thrown a gloom over the whole parish.

Since the present war began accidents of this nature have not been uncommon. A case of this kind occurred at Fort Royal, and we believe several similar ones happened at Pensacola and Ship Island in 1861. Last year, at Donaldsonville, several soldiers were killed and wounded while amusing themselves with an unexploded shell.

The Sword Vote in the N. Y. Sanitary Fair.

One of the most exciting features of the Metropolitan Fair in New York City, is the contest between the friends of Grant and McClellan for a splendid sword to be presented to the General receiving the largest number of votes. Each vote represents a dollar, and a man may vote a hundred times by paying a hundred dollars. Thus the winning General will not necessarily be the most popular, but only fortunate in having wealthy admirers. Up to the last advices McClellan was ahead, the vote at 11 on the night of the 8th standing as follows:

For McClellan	606
For Grant	399
Majority for McClellan	207
Previous majority	185
Majority for McClellan	342

Rebel Cavalry near Baton Rouge.

The Times has a letter from Baton Rouge on the 17th, which says:

The guerrillas have not yet disappeared from this section. Yesterday some two thousand five hundred rebel cavalry were seen near the Comite river, this side of Clinton. Their object, as surmised, is to make a raid upon all the plantations in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, in order, it is said, to divest Yankee speculation. But before they proceed very far with their new project they will meet, no doubt, with a stern opposition, which will not only overthrow their own vicious intentions, but will terminate in the ruin of their best friends.

The billiard match on the night of the 8th in New York between Phelan and Kavanagh was won by Phelan by 34 points in 1 000.

THE RIVERS.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 15th reports the river rising rapidly, having risen ten inches in twenty-four hours. Considerable drift was floating.

At last advices the Mississippi was rising at St Louis, and the Ohio at Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The White river was rising, and the Arkansas falling, but expected soon to rise.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 9th.)

THE MEXICAN WHIRLIGIG OF THE TIMES.—M. Marréas of whose decorations by the Emperor of the French we have elsewhere spoken, seems to have been inspired like CONSTANTINE by his vision of a cross, to new efforts in behalf of his country. He has discovered in the New York Times of September 24th, 1859, and dredely republishes an elaborate article on Mexican affairs, in which our versatile contemporary loudly calls for a foreign intervention in Mexico by force of arms as the only hope of that country, declares that "intervention is a duty," and asserts that an invasion "would be the signal of "such a peace, as the neighboring republic has "never known since it shook off the yoke of the "mother country, would establish order and "justice, revive or rather create industry, make "the treasury solvent, and deliver the people "from those execrable vampires the revolutionary leaders who have dried up the springs of "the generous blood which nourished the land."

As we suffered in 1852 under an impending Democratic change in our own Administration the Times cannot of course, have been advising an American intervention; and M. Marréas is therefore perhaps justified in attributing to the editor of the Times the brilliant idea now carried into execution by NAPOLEON III. Whether the Emperor will thank his advocate for this "minishment" of his personal glory, however, remains to be seen.

Scene from Cairo.

Cairo, April 11.—Three or four men, supposed to belonging to Forrest's command, came to the river opposite here last night, visited a flatboat occupied by a family, and burned it but belonging to a fisherman. A tug afterwards towed the flatboat to this side.

Last night a party of guerrillas burned two houses and stole several fine horses on the opposite side of the river from Cairo.

This afternoon, at Anna, Illinois, a soldier shot a merchant of Jonesboro', killing him.—The affair has created great excitement.

The district provost marshal received a telegram this evening for assistance to come immediately, and an extra train has just started with a force to prevent further bloodshed.

AMMUNITION SECURED BY THE CONFEDERATES IN MISSOURI.—A dispatch from St. Louis of the 9th says:

A big load of powder and arms, on its way to the Confederates, under Colonel Freeman, is reported to have been made in Texas county, which included our troops all the way from a point on the Pacific Railroad.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

We are indebted to the officer of the steamer G. H. Gonsebeck for late papers.

PERSONAL.—The Times learns that Brigadier-General Weitzel received orders by yesterday's mail to report immediately to General Butler's Department, and will leave by the Columbia this week.

News from Red River.

Return of the Shreveport Expedition.

BURNING OF CAMP, &C.

Firing on the Black Hawk.

The Era publishes this morning the following intelligence from Red river:

We have some very cheering and important news from the Union army on Red river. The expedition under General Kilby Smith, which, with a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, had gone up the river previous to the three day's battles, had all returned in safety on the 13th inst.

The greater portion of the Confederate army was at Mansfield, and on the river opposite that place. At Coushatta Shute a rebel force was stationed, which had about fourteen guns in battery along the river bank. The gunboats, on returning were obliged to run the gauntlet of these guns. In the fighting which followed their attempt to pass, the rebels were compelled to fall back from the river, giving the transports a clear passage. The boats suffered very little, some splintered woodwork being all the injury sustained.

As soon as this expedition arrived at Grand Ecore, preparations were at once made for an advance movement of the army, and we have good reasons for believing that Gen. Banks is now again en route for Shreveport.

A portion of our army is known to have left Grand Ecore, moving out toward the rebel position.

The return of our fleet from above furnished the army with a full supply of ammunition, the lack of which was the principal cause of its return to Grand Ecore, and the delay at that point.

The men had entirely recovered from the fatigues incident to their late marches and severe fighting, and were in condition to strike a telling blow upon the enemies of the Union.

A battery had been planted at Campte, a few miles above Grand Ecore, in consequence of which General Kerby Smith burned the town.

The Captain of the dispatch boat Diligent was killed in running the batteries at Coushatta Shute.

The steamer Polar Star, with nearly 400 Confederate prisoners on board, passed this place under a flag of truce. The boat was stopped by Captains Fauntleroy and Ayres, belonging to the rebel General Taylor's staff, but afterwards allowed to proceed, the instructions under which the commanding officer was acting having been approved by General Taylor previously. The prisoners, who were to be exchanged, were under the control of Major J. M. Bradley, of General Bowen's Staff. It not being possible to carry out the provisions of the cartel at present, the prisoners were brought to this city.

General Grover's division is still at Alexandria, and will probably remain to protect the country and people of that region from incursions of guerrilla and raiding parties.

We shall remain in daily expectation of hearing that General Banks and his gallant army have again met the enemy, and that the overthrow of rebel domination in Louisiana is entirely accomplished.

The Black Hawk in a Hot Place.

The transport steamer Black Hawk arrived here from Grand Ecore last evening, and her officers inform us that they have participated in a very exciting adventure since they were last here.

On returning to Grand Ecore, after bringing a number of wounded to this city, the boat was ordered to proceed several miles further up Red River and endeavor to pull out of a rather unpleasant situation the gunboat Eastport, which had been run aground for several days on a sandbar.

She failed to get the Eastport off the bar, and started to return, but had scarcely got away from the protection of her guns when rebel riflemen opened upon her from the bank.

The rebels numbered several hundred, and their firing was very rapid, but by putting on all the steam that could be raised, the officers of the Black Hawk succeeded in escaping from the enemy's clutches.

The rebels followed the boat for a considerable distance down the river, firing constantly, and there is scarcely a square foot in her upper works that has not been perforated by a musket ball.

The pilothouse was the special object upon which the rebels vented their spite, and the escape of the pilot from death is scarcely beneath the miraculous. Had it not been for sheets of boiler iron which were fastened to the sides of the pilothouse, he would inevitably have been slain.

He (we did not learn his name) is deserving of the highest commendation for the courage he displayed in remaining at his post throughout the trying ordeal.

The piano, looking glasses, etc., in the cabin of the Black Hawk, are broken and ruined by the numerous shots which struck them.

There were a number of civilians and the crew on board, about a dozen of whom were slightly wounded, but none seriously, we believe. There were no soldiers on board. But for the fact that the rebels fired very high, many more casualties would in all probability have occurred, as the passengers and crew were huddled together pretty thickly on the lower deck.

Two Days Later from the North West, via the River.

ST. LOUIS DATES TO THE 11th—MEMPHIS DATES TO THE 14th.

Particulars of the Capture of Fort Pillow by Forrest.

THE GOLDEN GATE CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

INTERESTING FROM NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The Impending Campaign Against Richmond.

From California, Japan and Mexico.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 171½—COTTON 77c.

By the arrival of the steamer John H. Groesbeck, Captain Leppert, from Cincinnati, we have Memphis papers of the 14th, giving the particulars of the capture of Fort Pillow by General Forrest, and other intelligence two days later than previous dates from the North and West.

The Capture of Fort Pillow by Forrest.

The Fort, Defended by Negro Troops, Taken by Storm with Terrible Slaughter of the Garrison.

[From the Memphis Bulletin April 14.]

By the steamer Lady Pike, which reached this city at an early hour last evening, we learn the following interesting particulars:

This steamer having left Cairo about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, had proceeded to a point a few miles below Hickman, when she met the steamer Olive Branch and was warned not to venture further below. Keeping on, however, she had come within some six or seven miles of Fort Pillow, when she was hailed by a gunboat, and held over until the next morning, when both steamers passed down under a flag of truce, arriving at the Fort shortly before noon, finding the enemy to be in possession of the place, and another gunboat at the landing, the crew of the same being engaged in collecting the wounded and burying the dead. At the Fort several citizens came on board the Pike desiring passage for this city, and from these we learn the following particulars:

At an early hour on Tuesday morning last the pickets were attacked and driven in, reporting the enemy to be in force. Shortly after which a desperate attack was made upon the Fort, and gallantly resisted—it soon becoming evident, however, to the commander, Colonel Booth, that the enemy were much superior in numbers, his own force not exceeding seven hundred effective men, and these exclusively colored troops, while the strength of the enemy had been estimated at as high as four thousand.

About noon the same day, a second assault was made—every foot of ground being contested up to the inner fort—but unfortunately it now became a simple matter of strength, and the works were carried, with the national flag still waving from them, and over its brave defenders. But here begins the darkest chapter in the history of this unhappy strife—for, once having gained an entrance to the fort, the enemy began an indiscriminate massacre of the gallant garrison, which did not end until there was scarcely a prisoner left to tell the story of his comrades' fate.

Col. Bath was killed in the early part of the engagement, while gallantly discharging his duty. It is thought by those who have the best means of judging, that the loss of the garrison during the fight in killed and wounded, must have reached nearly three hundred, the balance being cowardly butchered after they had surrendered. The loss of the enemy has been estimated as comparatively small.

Gen. Forrest, who is reported to have been in command of the enemy, is said to have remarked to a lady on the steamer that it was his intention to visit Memphis next. If his conduct at Fort Pillow is to be repeated in all his future victories we know that the tenement among us can but awake to their duty.

The War in Virginia.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND.

New York, April 11th.—The World's special from the Army of the Potomac says:

Advices received to-day state that constant additions are being made to the defenses of the rebel capital. Mines are understood to be ready at the most vital points.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch reports great damage done to railroads by Saturday's storm, and several bridges carried away.

The bridge over Bull Run is entirely gone. All damages are expected to be repaired by to-day.

The World's special says it is reported that General Smith will command two corps to be organized at Fort Monroe, to be moved up the Peninsula while the Army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces occupied and Burnside it is presumed, will attempt the old route to Goldsboro', cutting railroads. Their movements will be delayed by the late storm.

Washington, April 11.—The heaviest freshet known for ten years occurred on the Orange and Alexandria railroad on Saturday night. The railroad is badly damaged at Cameron run, four miles from Alexandria, and the water is entirely over their track and the bridge at that point. Heavy slides have occurred, and deep cuts have been made between Springfield and Beal's Station.

In consequence of these disasters, no trains were run to the Army of the Potomac yesterday or to-day, but they will commence running again to-morrow. Heavy firing was reported yesterday to have been heard in the direction of Bristol Station.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 10.—The House resolution respecting Mexico has been referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Committee will take no action on matters until the views of Secretary Seward are fully ascertained in regard to it. He has all along been opposed to any action by Congress upon the subject, but the unanimity with which it passed the House has caused a good deal of uneasiness in the Department of State.

Washington, April 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have a special meeting to-morrow for the purpose of considering the House resolution on Mexican affairs. The Administration is understood to be decidedly opposed to any action on the part of Congress. It is very probable, therefore, that the Committee will, in accordance with the Administration, permit it to sleep for some time in committee.

A Rebel Raid on Cape Lookout.

Fort Monroe, April 8.—Last Sunday night forty rebels landed on the wharf at Cape Lookout, and placed the keeper and his wife under guard.

They destroyed all the oil and exploded a keg of powder under each of the towers. The windows being open lessened the effect of the explosion, but 70 feet of the stair way was destroyed and the lantern injured so much that it will take several days to repair it.

From California, Japan and Mexico.

San Francisco, April 11.—Shanghai dates to the 22d of February are received, news unimportant.

Japanese embassy left Shanghai for France on the 21st, their object being to try to induce Europeans to abandon Yakhama as a place of residence.

April 1st.—Reports were current at Acapulco that the French had taken possession of Colima and Manzanillo, without opposition, Uraga having withdrawn his forces to the mountains.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION BY REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 10.—A committee of leading Republicans of both Houses of Congress have called upon Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and urged upon him a postponement. The Committee were so incensed at Mr. Lincoln that a paper was immediately drawn up and at once circulated among both Representatives and Senators, and which up to last night had been numerously signed, cautiously but firmly insisting that the convention shall be postponed.

New York Money Market.

New York, April 11.—Money in better supply. Sterling firmer and quiet at 186¾ to 187 for first class bills. Gold firmer, opening at 71 and closing quiet and firm at 72⅛ to 72⅜. Government stocks firm, with an upward tendency. 5-20 coupons 112¾ to 112⅞; 7 30's, October and April, 112⅞.

Cotton firm at 77c. for middling uplands, and 73 to 74c. for low middling.

St. Louis Wholesale Market.

St. Louis, April 11.—Flour—The market to-day was buoyant, with an advance on the medium grades of from 10 to 15c per barrel. The sales were 1009 bbls inspected XX on Saturday evening, at $7 00; 100 bbls Fagin's choice XX, at $8 00; 265 bbls X sold at $7 to 7 50; 250 bbls at $7 25, 200 do at $7, and other qualities ranged from $6 20 to $6 90 per bbl, according to quality.

Whisky—Sales of 310 bbls, in lots, at $1 05. 125 bbls at $1 08; 100 do at $1 05½, and 50 bbls at $1 07 per gallon.

Cincinnati Wholesale Market.

Cincinnati, April 11.—Flour—In active demand, and prices 10 to 15c higher. Super $6 to 6 10, extra $6 20 to 6 25; market closing buoyant.

Whisky—Unsettled, held at $1 20, but $1 15 was the best offer made.

Provisions—Held higher. Mess pork sold at $21 for country, delivered where packed, and $24 for city. Bulk meats—Shoulders held at 10 and sides at 11c, which rates are above buyers views. Ab. 20,000 pounds sides, averaging 36 pounds, sold at 10½c. Lard advanced to 12½c and 12¾ for country, with an active demand. Hams—15 to 17c for common and sugar cured. Groceries—Active. Sugar higher; raw 12 to 20; refined 21½ to 25. Molasses $1.

Capture of the Steamer Golden Gate by Guerrillas below Fort Pillow.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 14 h.]

The steamer Golden Gate which left this city yesterday morning with a cargo of [illegible] and bound for Fort Pillow, was attacked late in the evening just above Bradley's Landing, by a band of guerrillas commanded by Captain Rosene, and taken possession of, after which she was returned to the landing, and robbed of everything upon her. The Captain, clerk and passengers being robbed of their money, watches and clothing. We gain our information from the Government aid of the steamer, who, among others returned to the city this morning, minus every garment and valuable with which he left last evening. He thinks the total loss sustained by the passengers and officers will not exceed $1000 or $1200.

LAID OF BAYOU PLAQUEMINE—Four Hundred Bales of Cotton Destroyed.—The Plaquemine (Iberville parish) Gazette and Sentinel of Saturday last says:

Information was received in this town on Thursday morning last that a force of Confederate cavalry, estimated at some twenty in number, and supposed to be a portion of Capt. Juneau's command, stationed on the Grosse Tête, appeared in front of the village and park on the opposite side of the bayou, and a party being detailed, crossed over and set fire to all the cotton at the latter place, while parties were at the same time engaged in burning that on flatboats at the village, on their way up to the bayou. Nothing else but the cotton was injured, although there was a large amount of sugar and molasses at the village. There were some 400 bales of cotton destroyed, we are informed. Several of our citizens are heavy losers, but the greater sufferers, we imagine, are the original owners, small planters, who had not disposed of their cotton, and who at great labor and expense had brought it from a long distance, in the hope of returning with some of the necessaries of life, of which they had been a long time deprived.

TURNING THE RED RIVER.—The True Delta mentions the report that the Confederates had made a cut-off or canal above Grand Ecore, for the purpose of turning Red River into Grand Lake in De Soto parish; but adds that this, though easily done, cannot affect the navigation at Grand Ecore or over the falls at Alexandria, since the same water would return into the river above these points. The worst it can do, says the True Delta, is to dry up the bed of the river between the canal and Grand Bayou, and thus close communication by water with Shreveport.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 11th of April to the 17th day of April, inclusive, as furnished by Assistant Surgeon H. Lawrence Sheldon:

Ages—Under 1 year, 19; 1 to 2 years, 7; 2 to 5 years, 14; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 25 years, 4; 25 to 30 years, 11; 30 to 40 years, 16; 40 to 50 years, 18; 50 to 60 years, 8; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 2; unknown, 44. Total—168.

Nativity—France, 2; Germany, 6; Ireland, 15; Italy, 1; Spain, 1; United States, 99; West Indies, 1; not stated, 43. Total—168.

Whites, 104; Blacks, 52; mulattoes 12. Total—168.

Males 102; females 63; not stated 3. Total—168.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Tuesday Evening, April 19, 1864.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in Monetary matters, and still greater activity, approaching to fast excitement, in the commercial Market, attended by a pretty general advance in prices. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, April 19, 1864.

COTTON.—The demand continued active to-day, and the supply, including some reoffered, being to a fair extent, quite a large business was done at full rates. Some parties, in fact, realized prices materially above what they would have accepted at an earlier hour. Towards the close ordinary was [illegible] quoted at 68 [illegible] middling at 74 @ 75 and 76 @ 77—and middling at 78 @ 79. Probably the average may be regarded as most nearly approximating the real state of the market. [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The demand was renewed early this morning, and although there was very little in the market, the sales embraced 45 hhds Sugar and 200 barrels Molasses, at still higher prices; [illegible]

FLOUR.—The demand was more general to-day, but the sales were confined to small lots at better prices for superfine and above extras; low and good extra remaining unchanged. [illegible]

PORK.—A lot of 140 barrels over weight Mess sold at $[illegible] barrel. [illegible]

BACON.—There were sales to-day of about 75 casks Shoulders, in several lots, at 12, 12½ @ 12¾c ₱ lb.

LARD.—25 tierces prime Western kettle-rendered sold at 15c and 2[illegible] kegs at 16½c ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—There was an active demand at advanced prices to-day, and the sales embraced 100 sacks Rio, in various lots, at 47 @ 48c ₱ lb early in the day, and 50 @ 51c ₱ lb subsequently.

SALT.—A lot of [illegible] sacks Liverpool, one third fine, sold in store at $2 @ $2 25 ₱ sack.

FEED.—To-day's sales comprise 91 tons Bran at $[illegible] [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The rate for Cotton by steamships for New York are 1¼ @ 2c ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day, 30 boxes Sperm Candles at [illegible] [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 2[illegible], 1864

Arrived yesterday, 72 Beeves, 437 Hogs and 141 Veals. Amount of stock sold: 31 Beeves, 171 Hogs, 45 Sheep and 8 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale 4[illegible] Beeves, 5[illegible] Hogs, 141 Veals and 42 Milch Cows.

[illegible price table]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 20, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wm Wirt Comons, for New York, in ballast.
Bark Edwin, Dewhurst, for Key West, in ballast.
Bark Ceylon, Sterrett, Gregory for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Brig Aurora, Clark, for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Ital Brig Don Fratelli, Lavelle, for Havana, in ballast.
Schr Emeline McLane, Buckle, for Philadelphia.
Schr Frank, Lothrop, for Philadelphia, in ballast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible arrivals]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, 1864.
Third Appearance of Signora TERESA CONTOLI.
All the Stars of this MAMMOTH COMPANY

In new and pleasing acts.... In rehearsal, and will be produced shortly, the new and gorgeous Pantomime, entitled

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

The piece abounds with Funny Tricks, Mechanical Changes, Startling Transformations, Tableaux, &c. &c.

Last Night but One of Verreche's Cloud Leaps.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, 1864.

Last week of the Great Artiste, Miss HERON, who will appear in the beautiful play of AURORA FLOYD.

Friday—Miss Heron will, at the request of many, appear once more in her great role of Camille.

Wanted—YOUNG LADIES for the BALLET.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, 1864.

Last Night but One of the Season.

The performance will commence with the Comic Duett, entitled A CONJUGAL LESSON.

The new petite Comedy, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce, ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED.

Thursday Evening—Benefit of LEWIS BAKER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Schooner and Cargo.
BY PHINNEY & AMORY.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold by order of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on SATURDAY, April 23d, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the U. S. Marshal's Warehouse, [illegible]. The schooner MARY DOUGLAS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, [illegible]

COTTON.........COTTON
185 bales cotton at auction.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Hardware, Millinery, &c.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

Buggies.....Buggies.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

Flour.......Flour.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

Sundries per Steamer Columbia.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

Harness and Saddlery.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

Cotton-wool Cards, Cutlery, Stationery, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

Furniture.....Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

Esplanade Street Property at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

Succession of John M. Shaw.
BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

Great Sale of Condemned Army Stores at Auction.
BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

Property on Hospital and St. Ann Streets.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Succession of J. B. Beel—No. 18,973.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Succession of the late Olivier Millaudon.
BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

Succession of Jean Jacques Keirnde.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Succession of Madeline Wiltz.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Deter's Worsted Store, Corner Canal and Carondelet Streets.

HATS—HATS. 25 Magazine street. 25

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST. No. 150 Canal Street, near Baronne St.

A. DREZ, Nos. 89 and 91 Canal Street, Corner Chartres.

Havana Cigars. 75,500 CIGARS.

A. F. DUNBAR, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, 51 Common street, New Orleans.

J. TATUM, General Merchandise Broker, No. 58 Gravier Street.

Carpet Warehouse. 19 Chartres street.

Champagne, Heig & Co., of Rheims.

ALFRED ROULIGNY, Auctioneer. WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Cotton Seed. 3000 BUSHELS.

Notice.

For Sale. A HORSE AND A NEW CARRIAGE. Apply at No. 200 Camp street.

For New York, via Havana.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

Fair. A FAIR will be held at the Masonic Hall.

Lost.

Dolbear's Commercial Colleges.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans FOR PLANTATION USE.

A. TIRRELL & CO., (Successors to Tirrell & Bates.) MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Boot Makers Wanted.

Wanted to Rent.

Cargo of Steamer Lady Walton. FOR SALE BY J. B. VANHORN, Corner Magazine and Poydras streets.

DANIEL GORREN, 27....MAGAZINE STREET....27. MILLINERY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE.

Regular New Orleans and Baton Rouge Packet. TWICE A WEEK.

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sanitary Fair.

Removal. DUNTZE & CO. Have removed to No. 45 ROYAL ST., Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans. Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

Home Insurance Company of New York. Cash Capital..........$2,000,000. Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1864..........3,000,000.

FOR SALE BY E. J. HART & CO., Nos. 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Sundries.

C. B. Broadwell, LARD BROKER.

MME. OLYMPE

Situation Wanted.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, or each line [illegible], for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co., NEW ORLEANS. TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS. NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.