New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1865

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THE DAILY BEE

SATURDAY ..... MARCH 11

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange, property in Third District.

MAIL FOR THE NORTH.—A mail for the North, by the steamship Geo Cromwell, will close at the Post-office at 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning, 12 inst.

DRAFT NOTICE FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding deficit persons in the Fourth District are still delinquent, if delinquent after the 15th, they will be advertised as defaulters.

Removal.—Mr. J. V. Vannoy, on account of the burning of his store, on Magazine street, has removed to Nos. 74 and 76 Poydras street corner Fulcher and Poydras streets, where he continues the Western produce and commission business.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The programme here for Sunday includes a new and an evening performance. The first opened of New Orleans Fireman and Dry after Tomorrow, with an interlude of songs and dances the second the repetition by Miss Lydia Jones of her impressive lies in Look the Forsaken, to be followed by the usual farce.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The usual day performance will be given here by the present powerful combination of artists, numbering several new stars, M. Wallace, the talented dancer among them, who has not before appeared in a whole. A highly diversified and attractive bill is prepared for the evening.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett will repeat to-night his favorite and prominently prominent and effective personation of Edgar Grey in Lower Warlock's play of Rosedale, supported by Miss Irving and the strength of the Varieties company. On Monday night he will appear, the first time during his present engagement, as Hamlet, much the best as we conceive, of his Shakspearean representations.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.—A ball of this description will be given, on the evening of the 15th at the Opera House, in celebrat in of the 21st anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. Pleasant and satisfactory results may be anticipated from the names that are connected with it direction.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC CARROLL.—This steamer, from St. Louis and Cairo, arrived last evening with Western cities to the 5th at Cairo. Her papers are anticipated by previous arrivals. We are indebted to her officers for polite attentions.

Letter from Gen. Banks on the Organization of Civil Government in Louisiana.

A long letter from Gen. Banks, vindicating the policy adopted by him in Louisiana, is published in Harrison's *Liberator*. He says:

"I did not volunteer action in the organization of government in Louisiana. The president gave me peremptory instructions, after others had failed to accomplish anything. He directed me to form a government as far as practicable, according to the constitution and laws of the state. His instructions were, that there should be no free state government, and a ruling case. This was practicable, for the suffrage was conscricted, and was limited to adult white citizens of the war and neutrals in time, and if we had proceeded, we knew that the taint of political power should be the fatal one to the success of the state. Mr Cuney, who I consulted by a special messenger, upon the subject, Mr. Dunbar, and also opposed to this, do not suggest or propose to be the contrary. Measures I am prepared subsequently, and Mr. Cuney also, desired that the measures should be taken to extend suffrage to colored citizens and it was then not, and it is now. Congress declared, by emphatic votes, that white citizens exclusive power, in the direction of Congress, and in the territory, if I mistake not, in the reconstruction bill, which failed to receive the approval of the President, matter would another ordain nor recognize, whatever, exclusive of or exclusive or condition, suffrage for negroes.

"It was with much hesitation that the claims of the people interest into the sense for the organization of government. Bills were ready, but others were reported. Resolutions in the mass of measures. It requires the air upon representations of public assistance to allow them to venture said in the coming session. Points I had in hand and in view, the negroes, who were largely in the majority, against the exam, e, air and distributions of all branches of the government, were to be allotted to the right of suffrage by military order. It would have resulted in an exclusively negro constituency. You might not object to this, but I knew it would not. I had written a statement formed by a participation by white men only, claim negroes with the right of suffrage, a government organized by Congressional, and give the executive discretion to white men, which not acceptable to the Congressional, Congress, or the country. Such a government would have been the result in Louisiana, a good question, since a assembly or offering the right of suffrage to negroes. It would not have secured to colored citizens now or hereafter, that right. It would have deferred, if not defeated it.

"I did not decide up in this subject without very long and serious reflect in, weighing the whole subject in every light, with a view to effect the extension.

Message of Gov. Clark, of Miss. His Views on the Negro soldier Question.

[From the Jackson, Miss. News, 7th Feb]

The Legislature of Mississippi convened in extraordinary session, right, pursuant to the proclamation. The Governor's message is given in full. We subjoin his views on the negro soldiers question.

I cordially unite I with the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Augusta in October last, in recommending the policy of employing a large force of negroes in the army as teamsters and laborers, or in any capacity which they might be found effective. Whatever may be the public opinion on this subject, I feel it my duty to declare mine; that, with complete confidence and fearless energy, they can be made effective soldiers, and that the experiment should now be made. The whole argument is summed up in a remark attributed to one of our ladies, a distinguished orator: "If we do not use them, the enemy will." The greatest objection comes from our people near the lines of the enemy, who fear that the attempt to conscript them will drive them to the enemy. This may be prevented by the master removing for able bodied men from each vicinity, and sending them to the army. To send cavalry to capture them will produce the effect feared, as has been demonstrated here-to-fore, and, if so is to anticipate. Congress passes a bill authorizing a conscription of negroes, either as laborers or soldiers, owners near the lines should remove to the interior. Negroes should be well fed, all able-bodied male slaves between the age of eighteen and forty-five years should be conscripted, if, if only a part are taken, the remainder, through fear, would endeavour to escape. We forced the removal or destruction of cotton to prevent its fall into the hands of the enemy, [illegible], do not remove that property of which they have made much fearful use. I do not, however, favor the granting of freedom to slaves, or offering it as a bond.

It is not to our interest to do this, or even to offer it. Size by, firm, but not distortion, such as good master, enforce, is all that is required. Freedom would be a curse to them and to the country. These views I expressed to our delegates in Congress in November last, and I state them here, as I deem it the duty of all who have been placed in prominent positions to candidly show their opinions at this time upon the vital questions which agitate the public mind.

Destitution and Terrorism in North Mississippi, Demoralization, &c

The Tupelo correspondent of the Columbus *Sun* says that there is a great destitution of breadstuffs in northeast Mississippi, and unless something is done for the relief of the people, there will be severe suffering among the citizens. The large forces north and south Tupelo, and it is thought that unless General Forrest's command remains in the locality, trains will not come so far. There is scarcely any cavalry along the line. The same correspondent says General Forrest told a lady here a few days ago that he would be left alone to hold the bag in this section, and it would be a pretty big bag. Colonel Patterson, commanding a brigade of Roddy's Division, has been actively engaged in breaking up stills in Alabama, along the Mimms supplies.

Many of the farmers in northeast Mississippi, carry their grain across the line to be distilled into whisky, thus avoiding the law prohibiting its manufacture, while many poor soldiers' families are suffering for bread. Commenting on the demoralizing effects of Yankee prowess, our correspondent says: While General Gholson was fighting the late Yankee raid at Sarepta, and lost an arm in an encounter and was driven back, Major General Gardner was busily devoted at the very time he should have been furnishing ammunition and reinforcements to General Gholson. 300 soldiers were stationed after short ammunition wa. exhausted, whisky in a worse enemy to us than the scourged Yankees.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writing from Grenada, Miss, says: affairs on the border are in a terrible condition, the country being filled with bands of jayhawkers and robbers, principally deserters, whose deeds rival the famous days of Dick Turpin. Such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that travel is almost completely broken up in portions of the country. Coupled with these are large numbers of soldiers returning to their homes on furlough, who are meeting vengeance on the speculators in the northern counties, who have refused to take Confederate money for corn and other necessaries of life for their families, and unless something is done by those in authority, we look for a desperate state of affairs during the present month.

WHERE IS THE AUDIENCE?—The manager of a country theatre looked into the house between the acts, and turned with a face of dismay to the prompter, with the question of, "Why, good gracious, where's the audience?" "Sir, replied the prompter, without moving a muscle, "he is busy gone to get some beer." The manager groaned, the prompter [illegible] grew and said, "Will Shakspeare do think?" "Most certainly! he appeared chiefly highly satisfied with the play, and applauded as one man." "Then let the business proceed," exclaimed the manager proudly; and it did proceed.

PREMIUM ON VIRUS IN FRANCE.—Until within a comparatively late date, vipers have been employed by pharmacy in France for making some sort of ointment. In this manner it has been supplanted by modern improvements, it is stated that these venomous reptiles have increased to an alarming extent, so that a very great number of accidents capacity by vipers have taken place. The minister of the Interior has just issued an order paying ten cents a head for every viper taken in certain departments.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Messrs. Cunningham and Woods, clerks of the Lafourcade, have our thanks for newspapers favors.

We are indebted to the officers of the Commonwealth for value f favors.

From Matamoros via Houston, Texas.

Maximilian's Finance Minister—Excitement in the City, Arrests, &c—Cortina's Defection to the Imperial Government—Capture of an English Vessel by an American Cruiser.

The *Picayune* has extracts from Houston, Texas, papers of the 24th inst., unimportant or anticipated except the following:

(From the News)

Brownsville, February 14—On yesterday Maximilian's Minister of Finance received Matamoros from the city of Mexico. This is fast No 2. I presume the mineral pits are and to the expe. ition of an early visit of the Emperor.

On yesterday morning it seems the slumbers or plunge of a goodly number of Mexicans and Yankees in Matamoros were suddenly untimely awaked by the officers of Gen Mejia, who arrested and lodged in prison some say fifty or more of them. As the day wore on, it leaked out that an attack upon the city was expected during the night by Cortinas. This produced great excitement in the city, and by morning the impression seemed pretty general that the scene of last year, still so fresh in the minds of all here, would be renewed before morning.

MATAMOROS, Feb 24, 1865.

Editor News—Gen. Cortina and Catanyal have pronounced against the Imperial Government, and have about six hundred men about Camargo, and the city is under arms day and night; all trains are stopped for that "crossing." troops have been sent up to suppress the revolution, which I hope will soon be done, but it is impossible to tell anything about rev ds from out here. There is no reason to be pleased to the troops in this city. When they reach Cortina they may also revolt.

General Mejia has a six months' leave of absence, and will go to the city of Mexico in a few days. General Lopez, now commanding at Piedras Negras, will take his command.

About three weeks ago, an English vessel cleared from the port of Havana, with cotton and a number of passengers. When within sixty miles of Havana, she was boarded by an American cruiser, and seized as a prize, and the passengers and vessel taken to New Orleans. It has created a great deal of excitement here, for, if such things are tolerated by the English Government, the commerce of this port will be broken up.

From the Western Papers.

By the Luminary and Commonwealth.

We have by the above steamers Western dates to the 5th, inclusive of Cairo dates.

BOLDNESS OF GUERRILLAS ABOUT MEMPHIS—ATTACK FROM COMPTE'S WHITE HORSE MILES OF THE CITY—FIGHTING AGAIN.

(Special to the Cincinnati Times)

Cairo, March 3—Guerrillas have never been so numerous or troublesome as at present around Memphis, and a few miles up the river there from.

The government boat Nonpareil is reported to have been fired upon yesterday last 15 by

At the house of Mr Justice, near Dunn's Wagon yard, called Stanley, two negro soldiers captured a rebel, Cobb, Cobb buyers, and robbed them of money had.

The same day guerrilla crossed the house of Mr Dunbar, a little and half out side of Memphis, picket line, and, taking from it the horses, had him up and will, and John Wesley. The same gang robbed the supply store of Thomas Baker, but a few days before, one of whom was shot on the Hernando road, only three or four miles from the city. Some of the number were taken to Memphis, but the Commandant was unable to prove even a case of war with their capture, when they, to, from exhausting, saying that their friends were in laying about and that they should not be left behind to give information to the distant Yankees, lest auxiliaries bring their vengeance down by the rebels, where their bodies were found in a mining by a party of Federal cavalry. The [illegible] brought into the city and will [illegible] Dabbs, Thomas Berry, Charles Elliot, and William Vaney, all farmers and Tennessee. Two cavalry were in pursuit of the gang, in which by [illegible] the Lieutenant.

From Richmond

ROBAXA'S PLAN FOR PAY-TRAVELS.

Richmond, Feb. 24—A agent of Washington disposed to the *Enquirer* says: The Richmond papers of the 1st have received. The Richmond telegraphs impatient from Fayetteville, North Co. [illegible] Sherman's Army had advance I in the direction from Wilmington.

GENERAL MEDICATION IN RICHMOND.

The *Dispatch* says that General Hughes has arrived at Richmond. It is said that the man is a commercial man. He is proposing to exchange bacon for cotton. Another paper [illegible] Hughes is a [illegible] Commissioner from Gen. Grant, of Virginia, has received here.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED.

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ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED.

Washington, March 3—The following I am the [illegible] of James River, is from the Richmond Dispatch of March 1.

The Petersburg *Express*, of yesterday, states that the attempt which was made to blow up a gunboat on James River, on Sunday last, was frustrated, by superintendent rebel, and for the present, may possibly be abandoned, but the public need not be surprised to hear of the consequences of a blow to this city.

The enemy has not withdrawn any of the force he has moved to his left, but holds them in readiness for an advance on the earliest practicable moment. It is known that the enemy intends a flank movement, some distance further down than the scene of the late operations.

We believe that our noble army is prepared to meet the enemy now, as it ever has been, and to give battle and old—never having known, and determined never to know, a defeat."

DESERTERS.

Large numbers of Yankee deserters came in at all different points, during the past week, to the Confederate lines.

A special dispatch to the Columbia *Enquirer*, dated Marianna, Florida, February 11, informs that journal that Captain Dickinson had captured eighty-five prisoners, including one Colonel, three Captains, and one Lieutenant, also ten wagons, sixty horses, one ambulance, and a quantity of arms, &c. The enemy lost killed, five, including their Adjutant, and four wounded, including their Colonel. Not one of Captain Dickinson company was lost.

A NEW BRIGADE IN ALABAMA

General B. J. Hill, having been authorized to raise a brigade of mounted men in North Alabama, will make his headquarters shortly at Rome, Georgia, and Gadsden, Alabama. Deserters and bushwackers will be proclaim an amnesty and pardon to all men, improperly absent from their commands, who may join his brigade.

A SCENE IN SAVANNAH.

Gen Oliver, commanding in Savannah, decide recently to erect a battery in the country grounds near the city. A correspondent says:

The feeling on the part of the Irish Catholics of the city, in regard to the desecration of their cemetery, is very great, and had not the order for the erection of the battery upon the cemetery grounds been rescinded, serious results would have ensued. The women, especially, were almost frantic, and soon as they heard that work for the battery had been commenced, they rushed by hundreds to the cemetery, tore some graves up and any tiple ment they could procure, broke open coffins, some of which had been deposited in the ground few weeks or months only, and others as many years, and removed the remains to the conveyances they had brought with them. One woman, more excited than all, leaped into the grave upon the coffin of her deceased husband, broke open the box, and one by one removed the parts of the skeleton, removing the hair from the skull, and the moulds from the bones with her garments. Some of the bodies were fearfully decayed and emitted a dreadful stench, but still the work of disinterment progressed, until it was ascertained that the order for the erection of the battery had been countermanded.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S NORTHERN PROCLIVITIES.

(From the London Star, Feb 15)

Our Paris correspondent outlines the fact, which is much commented on in the French capital, that at Prince Napoleon's ball no member of the Southern Confederate party was present, and that none had received an invitation; while invitations were liberally given to Americans of Northern politics. It is, of course, quite notorious that the Prince is a warm sympathizer with the cause of the North.

NATURE OF SINGLETON'S SECOND VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The *National Intelligencer* says:

"We have reason to believe that Gen. Singleton received authority to the extent that he per dem of juries to pass to the rebel lines, and that he has gone, not upon private business, as was silly slurred by partisans to both Messrs. Blair and Mr Blair awhile since, but to see what may be done by him to bring about peace. We believe that Judge Hughes is to act in the same capacity."

1,301 GUNS CAPTURED SINCE THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

New York, March 3—The *Commercial Advertiser* estimates the number of guns captured from the rebels since the 1st of January at great as 1,301.

This does not include the guns captured or destroyed on the Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, [illegible] at the same time we The *Commercial*

"From sources of information which we deem reliable, we have abundant assurance that there has been no change in the plans of the French Emperor recently, while the cities of the Mexican empire advancing as rapidly we could be reasonably expected. When the steamer John L. Stephens left Mazatlan there were several thousand French troops there.

Advices had been received that Marshal Bazaine, with the main portion of his family, was on his way to Mazatlan, and might be expected there in a few days, accompanied by Dr. Gwin. It is barely possible that Dr. Gwin did not sail for Eth ope at a later date than the news we have received from the city of Mexico direct, but, if such be the fact, his visit has no reference to a change of plans as it is not in contemplation to take possession of Arispe, the future capital of the northern States, before the 1st of May. It is not intended to make the States over which Mr. Gwin will have control a portion of the French empire or a French colony. Paramount authority is to reside in the Emperor of Mex co, which the territory is held in trust for the payment of the French debt, and let be defended by French forces.

Later European News.

Halifax, March 3. The steamship Canada, from Liverpool the 18th, and Queenstown the 19th ult, arrived here this A. M. Her dates are two days later.

Liverpool, Feb 18, evening.—Sales of cotton today were 7,000 bales, closing unchanged.

Breadstuff quiet. Wheat firm.

Provisions quiet. Beef steady.

Produce easier.

Consols for money 89¾ to 90¾.

Illinois Central shares 30¼ to 32¼ disc out, Erie shares 31½ to 32¾, 20 to 31½ to 32¾.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. Layard, in response to Mr. Watkins, bore testimony to the ability with which Lord Lyons discharged his duties at Washington. In no time of any, thinks of cases had he failed to obtain the highest approval of the Government. Mr. Watkins complained that the Government allowed the reciprocity treaty to be abrogated without attempting to convert it by negotiation.

The *India* says that 75 American ships have been transferred to the British registry since the commencement of the war.

A demonstration in sup p of the Freedmen's Aid Society took place at Exeter Hall, in London, on the 16th.

FRANCE.—The weekly return of the bank of France shows an increase of over 1,000,000 francs in cash.

ITALY.—A Turin telegram says that great uneasiness prevailed there.

The emption of Venetians was increasing. No damage had occurred.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*Paris*, Feb 18.—The bourse closed firm. Rentes 67 [illegible]

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT ITEMS

At Cairo on the 5th, there was 3½ feet above low water mark, and rising at 1 to 4 inches in 24 hours.

The Pauline Carroll was expected to leave Cairo during the 5th for New Orleans.

The river continued to rise at St. Louis on the 4th, with a big stage of water in the upper rivers, all rising. Business was brisk on the wharf.

At Memphis the water continued to advance on the 6th, leaving exactly [illegible] inches for freight.

The Clara Dillon was advertised to leave St Louis for New Orleans on the 7th; the Ben Sherrod on the 8th.

The Yorkshire *Herald* of the 7th says:

The river rapidly [illegible] the 4th and 5th, and on the 6th [illegible] the 4th [illegible] over the lower.

Some persons who came from the neighborhood of Fort Donelson, on the 4th, reported that a Federal cavalry crossed the river at some point the previous few days, on their way to Dover. They were [illegible] to the Fort, and burned down the place [illegible] in Dover and turned the prisoners loose.

From New York Markets of the 3d.

New York, March 3—Money active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 109 [illegible] for prime.

Gold firmer at [illegible] opening at 1[illegible] and closing at 1[illegible] for [illegible]

Government Stocks firmer, with a fair business. Coupons of 1881 [illegible] 109 to 109½, 5-20's, coupons, 1[illegible] to 105, coupons, 105 to 105½.

New York, March 3.—Cotton heavy and lower at 64 [illegible] for middlings.

Flour, state and western without decided change, with a moderate demand at $[illegible] for [illegible] state, $10 20 to $11 for extra R. H. O.

Wheat is [illegible] and [illegible] Rye, nominally [illegible]

Corn [illegible] and [illegible] Oats, [illegible]

Pork [illegible] at $[illegible] for mess.

Lard firmer at 1[illegible] to 1[illegible]

Whiskey [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Times.)

New York, Wednesday Evening, March 1.—The *Independent* has the following: The week just ended has been one of [illegible] but business has left nothing but [illegible] to be done. There was a large attendance, but deal [illegible] other purchasers, and [illegible] to [illegible] and the goods were mostly left [illegible] Prices were not materially [illegible] The demand for [illegible] has been very [illegible] and the [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]