THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Amusements.

To-night is devoted to benefits at all the theatres. At the Varieties Mr. Lawrence Barrett is to take a second benefit in the new play of Civilization, or the Court and the Wilderness. The piece, we believe, is French, or of French extraction, relating to the period of Louis XIV. Be this as it may it challenges expectation, and joined to the brilliant talents and popularity of the beneficiary will not fail to induce a crowded house.

At the St. Charles Mrs Jones will appear for her benefit as Juliet to Mr. Eddy's Romeo. We trust to see the occasion testify to the public appreciation of the graceful, careful and discriminating acting, the honest ambition and the conscientious endeavors of the beneficiary.

The versatile and indefatigable leader of the ballet, pantomist, &c., Mons. Henri Augustat, and that accomplished *danseuse*, Mlle. Rosita, are to have a benefit to-night at the Varieties, in a bill for the occasion, enriched with new and attractive features.

GOUNOD'S FAUST.—In the new Opera House will be presented to-night one of the most remarkable and famous production of the great German poet, for the benefit of Mrs. Osterman, who will appear as Gretchen, (Margarethe) in the play. Mr. Osterman will personate Faustus and Herr Julius Riedel Mephistopheles. A crowded house may be expected.

ASSORTED FLOUR, PORK, LARD, SOAP, &c.—B. P. Bethel, No. 105 Poydras street, has for sale a large and select stock of flour, 1000 barrels extra, superfine, and fine, together with 500 barrels mess pork, 500 kegs choice leaf lard, and also prime pork, jules, choice S. C. hams, clear sides, rump pork, and 125 boxes palm soap.

LOWER RIVER ITEMS.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 21st says:

The river, since our last report, has risen in all about three inches, but we think it will commence falling to-day.

The steamer Holmes, which was reported captured up in Yazoo river, made her appearance at our landing yesterday evening, with a big load of cotton. We understand she went as high as Yazoo City, meeting with no difficulty on the trip.

The Natchez *Courier* of the same date reports the Mississippi still pushing forward with a slight swell and rush to the Gulf.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 14th says:

The Red and Ouachita are in fine boating order. The former, however, is closed from navigable purposes because of obstruction being laid by the Confederate authority.

The Confederate authorities are bringing the cotton along the Red and Ouachita River.

The Homeyer arrived yesterday from the Ouachita country with one thousand and four bales, which is one of the largest trips of the season.

The latest reports from the interior streams of West Louisiana represent that, in consequence of imperative orders from Richmond, all shipments of cotton on any conditions into the Federal lines had been stopped and that the last boats sent on such a mission had been or would be compelled to return without cargoes.

It is said that Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, is drawing up a process of impeachment against Vice President Johnson, for conduct compromising the dignity of his high position and the honor of his country at the inauguration ceremonies.

Capt. Maffit, of the Florida, said to be in the Moro.

(From the Times last evening.)

We have already given an account of the attempted escape of the Pirates Shooting Star and Florida fame. He was arrested and put in irons by our well known citizen, George E. Tyler, the owner of the Shooting Star. After Maffit's escape from custody Mr. Tyler went to the Havana authorities and asked for his release. He was asked if he could identify Maffit as the man who attempted to destroy his steamer. Mr. Tyler said it would be found that his hands would show the marks of the iron bracelets that he had wrenched from his wrists. Maffit was thereupon arrested, and, as was suspected would be the case, his hands were found to be much lacerated. Mr. Tyler had the pleasure of seeing the ex-pirate safely enshrined in a cell of the Moro.

Some Friendly Words for Vice-President Johnson.

The New York *Sun*, one of a very few Northern papers which have exhibited an exceptional tenderness towards Vice-President Johnson after his memorable dip at the late inauguration in Washington, thus proposes to explain and mitigate the melancholy spectacle:

We who live peaceably at home cannot realize the fierce excitement and peril to which a Border State Unionist is or was subjected, who dares to stand up for his principles. Still less can we comprehend the tremendous strain upon a leader of even Andrew Johnson's stalwart frame and robust mind. The over-excitement was too much for him at last. The strong man succumbed in his hour of triumph. At the moment when his services had been recognized by the American people, the Vice President elect was stricken down with an ill one from which it was long doubtful whether he could recover. He did not die, but he has never been the same man since. We have no heart to recount the old sad story, of a resort to stimulants, to recruit the shattered energies which had been wasted in the noblest of all causes. During our best, and, what now appears, most quiet times, the excitement of ordinary politics broke down many of the strongest men.

As compared with European statesmen, our public men do not live out of their days. But now, when the events of a hundred years are crowded within the scope of a few months, who can tell the wear and tear of brawn and brain of those who struggle in the heat and think of the contest? It is, perhaps, his misfortune, rather than his fault, that Andrew Johnson did not pass the ordeal unscathed. The excitement that produced his sickness followed him through his convalescence, and he resorted to strong drink to drown the clamor of office-holders, that haunted President Taylor to his death. It still remains to be decided whether Vice President Johnson has survived the period of his useful ness, or whether his removal from his lofty position may not be necessary to the honor and dignity of our country. But in the future the memory of his services will eclipse his faults and we who reap the benefit of his labor should not prejudice ourselves before posterity by judging too harshly a man whom we owe so much.

To this, the Baltimore *American* adds:

"We were present in the Senate in 1861 when Andy Johnson made his memorable speech alluded to by the *Sun*. He spoke from the desk adjoining that occupied by Jeff Davis, and almost shaking his finger in the face of the arch traitor, he exclaimed, 'If I were President of the United States I would arrest you as traitors—I would try you as traitors—and if convicted, I would, by the Eternal, hang you as traitors.'"

The Washington *Chronicle*, in somewhat more courtly phrase, thus signalizes the Vice President's recovery from his "indisposition":

Vice President Johnson appeared in the Senate yesterday in company with his friend, Hon. Preston King, of our hospitable fellow citizen, Francis P. Blair, Sr. His health is entirely restored. He was as cheerful as any man could be after having recovered from so severe an indisposition. We have no doubt he will fully justify the warmest anticipations of his countrymen. During his stay in the Vice President's room a large number of Senators called to pay their respects, and we observed, with much satisfaction, that they were pleased to see him well.

PULPIT TRUMPET WANTED.—Says the New York Times of the 13th:

We have distinct to-day of several timely pulpit discourses delivered, yesterday, and intimating what great force the physical and moral inspiration of the great day. One other drawback to without footfalls from this in financial quarter arises from the fact, that many of these our pulpits who when need required are too hardhearted to go to church, and too ignorant to be able to read a church discourse, or any other discourse, when it appears in print.

A letter describing the late inauguration ball at Washington says:

The wife of one of the foreign diplomats distinguished by her beautiful golden hair, attracted much attention, dressed very simply in white and gay shoulder knots.

(From late Richmond papers via New York.)

Text of the Negro-Arming Bill as it Passed Both Houses — Ayes and Nays on its Final Passage.

The House took up the bill putting negroes into the army, returned from the Senate with the following amendment, inserted at the end of the fourth section of the bill: Provided that not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in any state shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

The question being upon agreeing to the amendment, the ayes and noes were ordered, and were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Anderson, Barksdale, Batson, Baylor, Blanford, Bradley, H W Brace, Carroll, Clark, Clotton, Conrad, Darden, D J Garrett, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Funston, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hanley, Johnston, Keeple, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McMillen, Menees, Miller, Moore, Murray, Perkins, Read, Russell, Simpson, Snead, Staples, Triplett, and Villere—40.

Nays—Messrs. Atkins, Baldwin, Chambers, Colyer, Craikshank, Fuller, Gholson, Gilmer, Hartridge, Hatcher, Herbert, Holliday, J M Leach, J T Leach, Logan, McCallum, Ramsay, Rogers, Saxton, J M Smith, Turner, Wickham, Wickes, Witherspoon, and Speaker—26. Mr Miles, of South Carolina, asked to be excused from voting, as he paired off with Mr. Foster, of Alabama, who, if he had been present, would have voted for the bill. He, Mr. Miles, if he could record his vote, would vote against the bill. As the bill has now passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law, we give below a copy of it as passed:

A bill to increase the military forces of the Confederate States—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, the President be and is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

SEC. 2. That the general-in-chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of war may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

SEC. 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing, and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

SEC. 4. That if, under the previous section of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the states, and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each state, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in such state, as the proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, that not more than twenty five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty five in any state shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said slaves.

REVOLUTIONARY SPEECH OF WIGFALL OF TEXAS.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.)

Senator Wigfall, who has been parading a very extraordinary and very reprehensible career during the whole of the present session of Congress, seemed inspired in his speech of Tuesday night by a desire to surpass all in previous offences against the public interests. His speech was violent, disparaging, and contemptuous in the highest degree, devoted to the advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who could tolerably bear it, and who had the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as a "low-lived concern," where were "assembled the dregs of society." He vehemently denounced the press, poured out his bitterness upon the President, and demanded that he and the Vice President should resign. We trust that the people and Legislature of Texas are not the unobservant of the freaks of their senator, and if he neither resigns nor mends his ways they will, in justice to themselves, to the cause, and to the sister states, relieve him at the earliest moment of the trust which he so ill discharges.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Senate.—The Senate came to order at the usual hour, spent some time in adjournment.

Mr Gastinel in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev Mr. Gulan.

The journal was read and approved.

The Committee on the State Constitution submitted a report, recommending the adoption of an Act, authorizing the Governor to fill provisionally all vacancies in State offices.

The committee on Internal Improvements reported in favor of a bill to facilitate the drainage of swamp lands, in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

The report of the Second Drainage District was ordered to be printed.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill, to fix the salaries of District Judges throughout the State. The bill was placed on its final passage and adopted.

An act exempting all incorporated towns from furnishing security in cases before Courts was adopted.

A proposed new lien law was rejected.

The bill authorizing Parish Recorders to appoint deputies to record births, marriages, etc., was finally adopted.

The bill to divide the State into five Congressional Districts was adopted.

The bill for the election of State Tax Collectors was adopted.

The bill to prohibit collection of debts till after the war was rejected.

The bill relative to granting privileges to the Carrollton Railroad Company was rejected.

The police bill came up. The Senate refused to concur and also to appoint a committee on conference.

Mr. Kavanagh introduced a joint resolution requesting the Governor to apply to the President and Congress for an extension for ten years of the term by which public lands were granted for the benefit of certain railroads in the State. Adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Michel presided at 4 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev Dr. Newman who invoked the grace of the Lord on the members of this House, to endow them as servants of the people with noble sentiments that they may relieve everything mean and unmanly. The Reverend Doctor prayed that the Lord save "thy servant Abraham" and not rule that a drunkard be entrusted with the reins of the government of this land, and implored the Lord's blessings for this country, peace and prosperity for all, etc. Amen.

The claims of Mr. Finnegan and McLean were reported favorably on by the Committee on Claims. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge the matter was referred to the committee of the whole, to be taken up on Monday next.

The bill amendatory of the laws and jurisdiction of Recorders was rejected.

The Senate substitute amending the charter of the city of Jefferson was adopted.

The amendment to article 617 of the Code of Practice was adopted at the second reading.

The House receded from the amendments to the Police bill.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Correction—We committed yesterday in a paragraph of our City Intelligence a few errors of fact which we take pleasure in correcting. Mr. Sisboth was not displaced by Mr. Olivaris, as we stated erroneously. Mr. S. is still attached to the orchestra of the Academy of Music and is engaged by Mr. Bidwell. As to the charge brought by Mr. Sisbeth against Mr. Olivaris, the former requests us to say that it was not dismissed as frivolous by Recorder Woolfolk, but that he Mr. S. agreed, of his own accord, to withdraw it, after the necessary explanations had been given by the opposite party.

Burglary.—Henry Jones and other colored individuals are charged with burglariously entering the store of J. T. Moore on the 14th last, by breaking through the window, and then carrying off a box of tobacco.

The prisoners were remanded, and the case fixed for Wednesday next, before Recorder Vennard.

United States District Court.—*Judge E. H. Duvall*.—The Court ordered that a certain lot of Confederate bonds and bills of exchange libelled and condemned be sold within ten days.

In the case of intervention of Mrs. Chow, of New York, a rehearing was had, whereto a letter from H. M. Hyams was produced, stating that the promissory notes for $10,000 should be secured by mortgage on his Esplanade plantation. The Court dismissed the process of intervention with costs, reserving the right of a hearing, when the libel of the Esplanade plantation comes up for trial.

The Mutual Insurance Company intervened in the case of the condemned property of Marshal J. Smith. Proceedings were stayed until the company should be represented by legal agents, as the President and Directors failed to answer the fifteenth interrogatories, as to their political feelings, and therefore had no standing in the Court.

The prize schooner Pet, captured by the U. S vessel Bienville off Galveston, with 258 bales of cotton, was condemned with the cargo and ordered to be sold.

The intervention claims to 123 bales by parties in this city were dismissed.

Police Cases—Six colored women who had annoyed Mrs. Cellos on White street since Sunday last, even threatening to burn their house, were brought before Recorder Vennard yesterday and compelled to give peace bonds.

They are enraged on Mrs. Cellos because they believe that some of those rowdies who broke up the colored funeral on Sunday last had found refuge in her premises.

Provost Court — Judge N. Lieber.—H. O'Neil was fined $100 for using insulting language to a lieutenant in the U. S. service, not very complimentary to the honesty of complainant. The Court held that no one had a right to use such language, since the fight.

Juo Cavannagh got drunk and used rebellious language on Tchoupitoulas street. He was fined $25.

Fanny Smith is charged with having taken $120 from the belt of a soldier in her room. Mrs. and Mr. Joe Rosetto and Bridget McGraw are held as accessories. The principal says she gave the money to Mrs. Rosetto. The case was postponed.

Charles Burnet, for leaving his cab alone, was fined $5.

H. Lentz was accused by Mary Cooper with breaking her door. The parties were fined $5 each.

Extortion.—Mary Fernandez complained that ex-officer Mello extorted money from her. She testified that when she was discharged after an arrest a few days ago, the accused followed her and demanded $25 as due him on her dismissal. He came to her house with her, where she gave him $10 on account. Recorder Woolfolk sent the case before the First District Court.

The Draft in New Orleans.

LIST OF THE DRAFTED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23D—FOURTEENTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the draft in the First District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 61 Carondelet street. The following names were drawn:

1561 Henri Worth, St Thomas and Tusrese, shoemaker.
1562 H Grevet, 253 Tchoupitoulas, mariner.
1563 Emile Herndatch, 190 Poydras, merchant.
1564 James Lynch, 416 Tchoupitoulas, teamster.
1565 Fred Kontz, 29 North Market, barber.
1566 James Humberg, 373 Lafayette st, laborer, colored.
1567 Bell Dufresh, 1 Doyle's Market, coffee-stand keeper.
1568 Alexis W Jackson, 129 Carondelet street, physician.
1569 Isidore Ryan, Cato, near Magnolia, laborer.
1570 Richard Hummel, 3 Annunciation, tailor.
1571 James C Stanley, corner Girod and Common, shipping master.
1572 George W Burge, Veranda Hotel, Conti street, member of U.
1573 Robert Blakely, 92 Tchoupitoulas, merchant.
1574 J Robt Marshall, City Hall, gil maker.
1575 Andrew Pascal, 119 Circus, laborer, colored.
1576 Dennis Way, 105 Villere, tinsmith.
1577 Johannes Muller, 383 Dryades, tailor.
1578 B P Bancroft, Freret and Toulis street, clerk.
1579 Antonio Baggio, 37 Front Levee, fisherman.
1580 J S Winn, St John, between Gravier and Perdido, carpenter.
1581 J Auf Parmle, City Hotel, manager Commercial Express.
1582 E Peter Mullin, 162 Bacchus, builder.
1583 Johnsheim Eckman, 21 Girod, farmer.
1584 Richard Jones, 111 Carondelet, merchant.
1585 Marion Morgan, Melpomene, bet Liberty and Howard, clerk.
1586 Joseph Martin, 143 Dryades, grocer.
1587 Wright Hume, Robin and Levee, teamster.
1588 Adam Lickenheimer, 247 Constance, grocer.
1589 Richard Johnson, Perdido and St John steamboatman, colored.
1590 John G Rowland, 312 Camp, clerk.
1591 Hiram B Davis, cor St Charles and Poydras, clerk.
1592 Colin G Hoehler, 222 Carondelet, baker.
1593 Patrick Brennan, 204 Palmyra, machinist.
1594 Frederick Zigoueki, 420 Girod, laborer.
1595 Alfred L Stackpole, 1 Carroll, clerk Q M D.
1596 Jacob Lawrence, 306 St Charles, steamboat captain.
1597 Frank Reilly, 137 Franklin, butcher.
1598 Henry Walker, Poydras and Galvez.
1599 Daniel Cummings, Carondelet, between Julia and Lafayette, colonel.
1600 Francis Fothem, St John, between Levis and Poydras, carpenter.
1601 Thomas Heffer, 91 Constance, merchant.
1602 Edmund Burke, Ord, near Tchoupitoulas, Ord. Naval Depot.
1603 Patrick Toby, 198 Gaiennie, laborer.
1604 Hugh Fitzpatrick, 150 Tchoupitoulas, distiller.
1605 August Ryer, 157 Cypress, merchant.
1606 John Williams, 123 Julia.
1607 Geo W Anderson, steamer Red Chief, captain.
1608 Chas Winterhalts, 125 Circus, jeweler.
1609 Richard Carpenter, Marais and Common, laborer, colored.
1610 Isidore Litchenstein, 71 Circus, music teacher.
1611 Thomas Hill, Refugee Home, cooper.
1612 John Pierce, Health House, minstrel.
1613 Henry O Benedict, Claiborne, between Common and Gravier, steamboat clerk.
1614 Adolph Hereebey, 101 Perdido, laborer.
1615 Thomas R Longfield, 107 Carondelet, clerk.
1616 John Brown, Erato, near Apollo, carpenter.
1617 Geo D Chaplin, St Charles Theatre, actor.
1618 Joseph B. Gunn, 108 St Charles, Q M clerk.
1619 James McGrath, corner Girod and Carondelet, merchant.
1620 Julius Smith, 216 St Mary, cook, col.
1621 Everhard Myers, 41 Carondelet.
1622 Pat Haury, 235 New Levee, sailor.
1623 Ephm B Foster, corner Baronne and Julia seaman.
1624 Daniel Kinsellar, 270 Common, laborer.
1625 Alexander Kavanghan, corner of Prieur and Palmyra, wharfinger.
1626 John Doyle, 28 Palmyra, drayman.
1627 G D Skepworth, St Charles Hotel, merchant.
1628 Charles Henry, 126 Howard, laborer, colored.
1629 Joseph Taylor, 18 Edward, laborer, colored.
1630 Lewis Jacquine, 187 Poydras, merchant.
1631 K Cassidy, 300 Dryades, boiler maker.
1632 Wm J Grady, 105 Howard, clerk.
1633 Kew Lawrence, Merchants' Hotel, laborer, colored.
1634 Peter Bagman, St Charles Hotel, dentist.
1635 Peter Richard, 109 Baronne, seaman.
1636 F Wm Harrow, City Hotel, clerk.
1637 Columbus Caliste, Julia, between Poydras and Circus, engineer.
1638 Jas McNilly, corner Magazine and Girod, blacksmith.
1639 Marcus Miller, Common, laborer.
1640 Samuel Evans, Telegraph Office, colored, servant.

Draft ceased until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FROM OUR TENTH DAY EVENING EDITION.

We have received New York dates through the Post-Office to the 14th instant, brought by mail via the West.

The officers of the steamer Mobile Able will accept our thanks for valued river favors.

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Hannibal for late Western dates and other courtesies.

THE CHINCHAS.—The Mexican steamer Cuhonatus, reported a total loss of the mouth of the Rio Grande, is said by Capt. Ive, of the schooner Angeline, 8 hours from Bagdad, to have been lying unmoored at last advices on the beach, 3 miles south of the Boca. The crew were safe, and soon after the schooner Angeline, 8 hours from Bagdad, to have been lying unmoored at last advices on the beach, 3 miles south of the Boca. The crew were safe, and soon after with her, safe and sound, sailed from Bagdad for Boston. Mr R. Jump, No. 6 Carondelet st, is her agent in the city.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON MATAMORAS.—The under paragraph having appeared in a Camp street concern temporary without contradiction, it is reproduced as a news item for what it may be worth:

New appointments—We understand that the following appointments will be made: Sheriff, Dr Cottman; Coroner, Dr. Ames; City Treasurer, Dr Rodd; Controller, Mr Theard; Street Commissioner, Dr Grunds.

Resumption of Trade with Matamoros.

An order to the above effect, issued by the Provost Marshal General of this Department, Colonel F. A. Starring, under the present date, is consolidated in the following words:

By the direction of the Major General Commanding the Department, the restrictions placed upon merchandise for Matamoros, and persons to Matamoros, published February 25, 1865, are hereby removed.

Shipments of merchandise in limited quantities, for local use and consumption, will be allowed that port until further orders.

COTTON CITY TAX BILLS.—A bill from City Controller Sheridan to Mayor Howell, appears today requests all persons who have bills for the duties or taxes of the Justices of the Peace, Constables, Sheriffs, and Recorders of Mortgages, on Tax Bills passed on the 14th instant, to return same to City Hall, on or before the 25th instant, when the balance will be forwarded and leave their receipts with the Controller.

Advance of the Union Army from Barranca to Alabama.

The *True Delta* of this morning contains the following:

A letter from Barranca, Florida, gives us the important intelligence that on the 18th inst, the Union army had arrived to the Union army, under Gen. Steele, at that point. The advance had taken the road to Pensacola, and the entire force was to be on the move by Sunday morning last.

It was currently reported that the army would move through the pine woods of Baldwin county, Alabama, striking for Blakely Landing, forty five miles above Mobile. At this point they expected to connect with a column from Mobile Bay. Slight skirmishing had taken place between our advance and the rebel cavalry.

Additional from Europe.

Portland, Wednesday, March 15.—The Peruvian, from Liverpool via Londonderry, 3d, arrived this afternoon.

The capture of the Chincha Islands by the Spanish fleet attracts much attention.

Queen Victoria has temporarily emerged from her seclusion by receiving foreign Ambassadors, members of the Legations, &c., in state at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister, was present. The Queen will hold another court on the 18th inst.

"FLAT—The King of Italy arrived at Milan on the 1st inst, and was received enthusiastically.

The Cardinal Vicar at Rome has issued a declaration relative to the Jubilee. He reverts to the Encyclical Letter, and particularizes as especially deplorable the errors of liberty of conscience and religious worship being recognized as legal rights. He cannot recognize as the rights of all to propagate through the press erroneous principles, nor can he recognize that the will of the people is the supreme law.

HOLLAND—The mother of the Queen of Holland died at Hague on the 1st inst.

Amendment Lost in the New Jersey Senate.

Trenton, N. J., March 16th.—After able speeches by Messrs. Buckly, of Camden, and Schoville, of Camden, the Constitutional Amendment for the abolishment of slavery was lost in the Senate by a vote of 12 to 107.

No Cotton to be sent to Europe.

New York, March 15—The statement has been extensively published that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to send the cotton, captured at Savannah, to Europe. He has come to no such determination, nor has he had the subject under consideration.

The next War.

The *Tribune's* Washington special of the 15th says one of the most celebrated fighting regiments of New York, with every one of its officers, from its Colonel down, have taken a vow to serve the popular cause in Mexico as soon as they are out of the war with the rebels.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Washington, March 15—Count Wydenbruke was to-day presented to the President by Secretary Seward, as minister resident from Austria.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S HEALTH.

Washington, March 15—The President has had a severe attack of influenza, but although suffering from weakness and fatigue, received as visitors to-day members of the Cabinet and Senate.

GOLD PROSPECTS.

New York, March 15—It is known that the Secretary is determined to put down the price of gold to just relations to paper, but not to do this in haste—indeed, to take just care that the fall be not so rapid as to precipitate ruin upon any interest. But in view of this settled policy of the Treasury Department, it is suggested have wise for all men to business to submit their business business, and to be cautious in assuming new burdens. The books of the Government show that for some time past the daily products of gold have amounted to $332,000 per day. This would give for the year, in round numbers 120 millions. The allowance for interest on the public debt, payable in gold, is but fifty-five millions. From gold alone the means to meet the gold-bearing obligations of the Government are one half greater than its requirements.

One Day Later from the North
AND THE WEST VIA THE RIVER

Gold in New York 168 1-2 at 4 P. M.

DEPRESSED AND PANICKY CONDITION OF THE WESTERN MARKETS.

Interrupted Telegraph Communication with the East.

By the arrival this morning of the Mobile Able we have St. Louis papers of the 14th.

SCANT DISPATCHES—THE LATEST GOSSIPING RELATIONS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th says:

The heavy March winds that prevailed, without intermission, yesterday, overthrew the telegraph lines to such an extent, that we present a very similar showing in the way of dispatches this morning. The Eastern lines were not in order during the day or night, for the transmission of Press messages, and no political importance could be received except Gold City bankers, at intervals during the day, were advised by their correspondents of the state of the New York Gold Market. Quotations were given, we are informed, as low as 140 and 141, but near the close of the market they had rallied to 147.

Friday, March 17, P. M.—There was a further decline in gold to-day, causing great excitement among dealers in that and all other articles of merchandise. The opening rate in New York was 162 1-4, declining to 159 at 12 M, advancing to 160 at 1 1-2 P. M., and closed at 168 at 1 P. M. A large amount was forced on the market here to-day running the price down from 170 to twenty-six under New York quotations. Sales at the opening were 10 at 170, private, declining after a few days and closing at 162 to 165.

Exchange in large supply and dull at par to 1 premium, buying and selling.

MARKETS UNSETTLED AND DEPRESSED.

St. Louis, Monday, March 13, P. M.

Gold continues to go lower, and drags down with it every other commodity. Buyers are very tender indeed, and take hold very sparingly. For some leading commodities there is no demand whatever. No change in freights.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

Chicago, March 14.—Markets very much unsettled. Have been dull and lower all day. Pork sold at $18 and $17 for cash, lower, with high rates at March. Lard in common to very good demand, lower; prime steam, 9 1-2 to 9 3-4 cash and March. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels. Freights—Flour to Buffalo, 50c; wheat, 20c. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels. Receipts of hogs, 25,000 head.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Market very much unsettled. Have been dull and lower all day. Gold opened at $1 and fell to $1 premium, with high rates at March. Lard, 10 to 10 1-2 for common to very good. Pork, $18 for prime mess, cash and March. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Freights to Buffalo, 50c per bushel on wheat.

Louisville, March 14.—Market very much unsettled. Have been dull and lower all day. Gold opened at $1 and fell to $1 premium, with high rates at March. Pork, $18 for prime mess. Lard, 10 to 10 1-2 for common to very good. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Executive Proclamation for the Arrest and Expulsion of Contraband Traders by Sea.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 14, 1865.

The President directs that all persons who are now, or shall hereafter be found within the United States, who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents, by sea, if they are citizens of the United States, or domiciled aliens, be arrested and held as prisoners of war until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution by trial, and conviction for any offense committed by them as spies or otherwise, against the laws of war.

The President further directs that all non-residents and foreigners, who now are, or here after shall be found in the United States, and who have been, or shall have been engaged in violating the blockade of the insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within twelve days from the publication of this order, or from their subsequent arrival in the United States, if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the country, and such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war.

Provost Marshals and Marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have passports or not, and they will be detained in such custody until the end of the war, or until discharged by subsequent order of the President.

(Signed) WM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A New Security—Thirty Loan.

Philadelphia, March 15—The Secretary of the Treasury arranged yesterday, in Washington, with Jay Cooke, a most important financial measure for the issue of the $300,000,000 loan, the first issue will be of $200,000,000 bonds to mature in thirty years. The notes, in form, denominations and interest, will be in all respects like the present issue of Seven thirties. They will be issued then only in the period of time fixed for their convertibility. They will have ten months longer to run than Seven thirties, before they can be changed into gold bearing Five twenties. By a very large class of investors, the difference will be considered to impart a greater value to the new issue. The balance of the $300,000,000 will probably be a year longer maturing than the June issue. The time will be definitely fixed, as the sales of the June issue approach their end. It may be that the first $200,000,000 will meet the necessities of the Government. It is expected that the first series will be disposed of in about three months. The agency of the present seven thirties, with all its machinery, will be employed in the sale of the new loan.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, March 23, 1865.

The market was very dull during the day, in consequence of delay in every department. Prices for cotton, Sugar and Molasses were almost nominal, and positively stagnant. Gold continued to decline, and the effect of the delay and uncertainty in the Government business, in the shape of the Treasury and Quartermaster's Department, was felt in every branch of business, and the day closed with the heavy decline in gold, and the prospect of a still further decline in the value of the currency, in consequence of the uncertainty in the minds of the people, as to the future, that the Government will do, in the matter of the Cotton and Trade Permits, in the future.

We have gone by the direction of the Major General commanding the Department of the Gulf, the trade regulations, and have made the Law notice and the Regulations published in the Commercial Bulletin, and Commercial Times, and have supported them as far as we have and have supported them as far as we have and have supported them as far as we have