THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By J. B. Cresat, at No. 91 Spain street—Furniture.

SEMI-COMIC LECTURE.—Mr. Stephen Massett (Col. Jeems Pipes) will give his famous and inimitable semi-comic lecture to-night at the Masonic Hall. "Drifting About" is a rare and unique melange of literary collections, elegant reading, graphic sketches, happy imitations and racy caricatures.

New and Important Regulations Regarding Enrolment—Issue of Certificates Until the 15th of April—Supplementary Draft to be Made.

Elsewhere will be seen a new enrolment order from the office of the Superintendent Volunteers Recruiting Service, Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, extending the period for the issue of certificates of enrolment to the 15th of April, proximo, directing that persons arriving in the city must enroll themselves within five days, declaring the disfranchisement, under the President's proclamation, as deserters of drafted persons who fill to report; providing for a supplementary draft from among names enrolled since the present drawing commenced and for a final draft from both enrolments to complete the quota, offering to facilitate measures taken by citizens to reduce or fill the quota of their district; and containing other important provisions relative to substitutes, fines and penalties, &c. All parties concerned would do well to give the text of this order a careful perusal.

Amusements.

To-night at the Varieties Theatre the favorite play of Rosedale is to be given for the last time with Lawrence Barrett in his brilliant and much admired character of Elliot Grey. At the same theatre Tuesday night Much A do About Nothing will be produced, Benedick and Beatrice by Mr. Barrett and Miss Irving.

The romantic and picturesque drama of Monte Christo, by the elder Dumas, was presented to a good house last night at the St. Charles. It abounds in stirring incident and offers no less than thirteen tableaux, Mr. Eddy (Edmond Dantes) made some striking points in his series of characters. The same drama is to be repeated to-night and Wednesday night.

Alex. Zanfretta, the gifted, accomplished, ingenious and indefatigable pantomimist, of the Academy of Music, will take a benefit to-night, when he will appear in his excellent trick and comic pantomime of Mazulme. The programme otherwise will embrace several first rate novelties, among them a new ballet.

At the Masonic Hall Col. Jeeme Pipes proposes to entertain his friends with his semi-comic lecture, "Drifting About."

Late Items via Jackson, Miss.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, 23.)

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Jackson (Miss.) News of the 15th. We give below the only items of any interest we could find in it: The news from Sherman is the same that was in circulation here a week ago, and which later intelligence has proven to be a humbug. The paper has no item of news from Mobile:

There was a large mass meeting in Montgomery, on last Thursday night—about 1500 persons were supposed to be present. The meeting was presided over by Judge Phelan, of the Supreme Court, and addressed by several of our most distinguished speakers, among whom were Rev. Mr. Tickner, Captain Sam. Bard, and General John M. Bright, of the Army of Tennessee. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

A special dispatch to the *Clarion*, from West Point, on March 17th, says General Forrest's remote report six thousand Federals camped at Buzzard Roost, eighteen miles west of Tuscumbia, and one brigade of cavalry camped between Iuka and Eastport.

General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, and Colonel T. H. Bell, of Forrest's command, and Colonel Alexander W. Campbell, of Forrest's staff, have been promoted to Brigadier Generals.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.—In accordance with the sentence of the military court, and the approval of the proper military authorities, two soldiers belonging to Moorman's old battalion were shot yesterday for the crime of desertion. Their names were William Smith and John Gill, the former somewhat advanced in years, the latter quite a youth in appearance.

In this connection we will remark, that many soldiers are now being shot in various sections of the country for desertion, and being improperly absent from their commands.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Jackson, Miss., on the evening of the 14th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Crane, Captain C. Sebastian, of Madison parish, Louisiana, to Miss Laura Boddie.

The New York Tribune Urges a Peace Proclamation.

We copy, says the *National Intelligencer*, with great satisfaction from that leading Republican journal, the New York *Tribune*, the extracts which follow, and which we fully adopt as pertinent and encouraging to the views which we ventured to express yesterday on the policy of the situation:

We believe, therefore, that a true peace is, in all human probability, not far off; and we believe its advent may be hastened and secured by wise and prompt action on the part of our Government. If the President should issue a brief and lucid proclamation, appealing to the Southern people not to protract a struggle which has become hopeless, and stating distinctly the terms on which they may be once more at peace with their country, we believe that there would be little further bloodshed.

The rebellion is now kept from instant and utter collapse by the false cry that nothing is to be gained by submission—that all the property of rebels is confiscated and all their lives forfeited under our laws; so that, while the courage born of desperation may yet achieve success, there is in the opposite course no hope whatever. This is most untrue; yet it has a certain plausibility in the minds of the ignorant. Let the President once more urge the rebels to lay down their arms, proffering them inducements to do so, and he will thereby divide them into two parties—one inclined to peace and submission; the other furiously intent on fighting to the last. Standing distinctly by itself, the weakness of this latter would be so palpable that three new and vehement proclamations per day could not keep it in countenance. It would speedily collapse and disperse, and the rebellion would be a thing of the past. May we not hope that this course is to be taken?

General Butler and Fort Fisher.

A Washington special of the 14th to the New York *Tribune* says:

The rebel General Whiting, before his death, sent to General Butler, in writing, a statement of the number of troops in Fort Fisher at the time of the first attack, of the Confederate force in supporting distance, and of Bragg's troops in Wilmington, and describes minutely the ineffectiveness of Porter's fire on the fort—so ineffective that the cannoniers were not driven from their guns—and made a case generally that overwhelmingly justified Gen. Butler's withdrawal from the attack on Fort Fisher. Whiting said, among other things, that it was a matter of reproach against Bragg, in his army and at Richmond, that Butler's small force was not captured bodily; that Bragg had the troops and the position to have made the capture; and he in terms charged it upon the supineness of the Confederate commander that every soldier Butler landed was not taken. This frank statement of General Whiting is in testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The *Troy Times* announces that Secretary Seward has appointed Col. James H. McKean, of Saratoga, a special envoy to Honduras, to make a treaty with that Government. His leave this week for that purpose.

WM. B. KEY, grandson of Francis S. Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, died recently in the Old Capitol prison, at Washington, where he was confined as a rebel soldier.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY, formerly superintendent of the United States navy yard at Brooklyn, has arrived in the city of Mexico with the intention of engaging in some extensive engineering business.

The new British Minister to Washington—His Qualifications for the Post—Significance of his Appointment.

Lord Lyons having been compelled by the state of his health to resign the post of British minister at Washington, which he had filled for six years, is succeeded by Sir Frederick Bruce, late minister to China, of whom the London *Times* says:

"Sir F. Bruce has greatly distinguished himself by his conduct of our troublesome negotiations with the Court of Pekin; and though he will have very different persons to deal with in Washington, yet a man who has been energetic, acute and successful in one place will probably be energetic and acute, and will at least deserve to be successful in another. Perhaps, in the surging sea which American politics represent at the present time, an intimate acquaintance with the recent traditions of our ministry at Washington may be of less importance than it would have been otherwise. The movements are so rapid, the influences so uncertain, that the course pursued at one moment may have to be forgotten the next. But though Sir F. Bruce has not been recently employed in any post connected with his new office, he is not entirely inexperienced in American affairs. His first employment was when attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, when the famous Ashburton treaty was negotiated. Subsequently, for a year, he was Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, and from 1847 to 1851 he was employed in various posts in South America. Four year after this he went with his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, and has since been entirely employed in that country.

The same paper says:

"It will, perhaps, have an opportune significance that a new minister should thus be accredited to the United States at the commencement of this new period in her annals. A wild fancy had a little while ago possession of the American mind that England and France contemplated a sort of underhand recognition of the Confederacy on the 4th of March by acknowledging Mr. Lincoln as President only of those states which had taken part in his election. The incredulous surprise with which this announcement of our intentions was received on this side of the water would have been sufficient to convince the public of both countries of their mistake. But the Americans are peculiarly hard to convince against their will, and it may be fortunate, therefore, a marked refutation will be given to their delusion. The arrival of a new minister, accredited to the government whose authority we still acknowledge, will be a more conspicuous evidence of the fallacy of these strange anticipations than the return of Lord Lyons. It may, perhaps, be made more evident that, instead of in any way eliciting their government, we are paying it the distinct attention of relecting a new minister to represent us."

NAVAL PRIZE CAPTURED ON LAND.—Admiral Porter is said to have testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, last week, that "*the Red River expedition was a mere cotton raid.*" So far as the naval part of the expedition was concerned, Admiral Porter had the best means of knowing, and the facts proved show that he kept trains of wagons, marked "U. S. N.," running out from his fleet on both sides of the river, in the most eager "raid," in pursuit of cotton as naval prize. A large amount was thus captured; and the Admiral, it is said, chuckled over the immense amount of prize money which thereby would fall to his share. But, alas, for human hopes! The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided that he could not lawfully hold a pound of it; but that the proceeds of sales of the whole must go into the United States Treasury, subject only to such claims as might be hereafter presented and proved for private outrage or unprocurtioned loyalty.

So ends the yellow-tinted glory of Admiral Porter's Red River cotton raid!

The Supreme Court could not see that the delay to the naval fleet and working of its forces, by sending trains with scouts of marines into the interior of the enemy's country for the purpose of seizing cotton, constituted, in any sense, a naval capture upon the water.—*Washington Republican.*

The Legislature.

MONDAY, March 27, 1865.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. W. S. Lawton, President pro tem., in the chair, but Mr. Gastinel entering, he occupied the chair afterwards.

A report of the Committee of Enrolment was adopted.

Mr. Boyce reported adversely the two resolutions on printing offered by Mr. Mutheé.

Old motion, the clerks of the various committees were requested to assist the enrolling clerks.

Mr. W. H. Lawton gave notice of a bill, providing for the clerical duties of the General Assembly.

Notice was given of a bill to do away with the prescription laws.

Mr. Watson gave notice that he would introduce a call for a convention to revise the Constitution.

Mr. Montamat gave notice of a bill relative to the U. S. Provisional Court.

The joint resolutions to raise a loan for the relief of the State Treasurer was referred to the Committees on Ways and Means.

Pending the discussion on the act to facilitate the works at the Bayou Lafourche and Mississippi Land Improvement Company, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Seymour was called to the chair in the absence of the Speaker, after the clerk had called the House to order at the usual hour, at ten minutes past one o'clock, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Rail Road Accident.—Ch. Barbanan was a refugee from Chattanooga, although only a boy of 19 years of age. He obtained employment as a laborer on the rail road, but on Sunday met an untimely death. The cars were coming to the city and the one wherein he was stationed was loaded with cross ties, one of which protruded, and striking against a wood pile, knocked the young man between the cars. He was almost instantly killed by the cars running over him.

A Thief Shot.—On Sunday night some persons entered the barber shop on Royal, near Barracks street and stole a pepper and salt colored suit of clothing, a watch, etc. Officer Evans got the information and started out with the intention to find the guilty one. Coming near Barracks street they met Jno. Dennis with numerous shawls dressed in the stolen property. He showed fight after he was arrested, drawing a bowie knife on the officer and running off. He was fired at and two balls took effect on his left breast and abdomen. When taken to the hospital he was so pale and spiteful that up to the time that we last heard of him, no medical assistance could reach him.

Provost Court — Judge N. Lecker. — Thos. Thomas, was found guilty of having been found in felonious possession of 19 pair of Government horse shoes, identified by a Waggoonmaster as Government property. Sentence: One month workhouse. Other cases were continued.

First District Court.—Judge Hostand.—The court ordered a panel of 200 jurors to be drawn, to serve during the next month.

H. Smith was tried on the charge of having committed a larceny in taking $213, the property of Mr. Bruen No. 45 Poydras street.—Verdict: Not guilty.

Hannah King was found guilty of the charge of assaulting and cutting another woman on Basin street, with intent to kill.

Nathan Dale was found guilty of larceny on the allegation that he did steal, take and feloniously carry away "iron axles" the property of J. J. Blakesly.

Wm Clark was found guilty of having uttered a forged check, whereupon he obtained a small amount of money from Mr. Grisel. The convicts await their sentence.

A VICTIM TO MR. SEWARD'S CORRESPONDENCE.—From the evidence produced from the British Foreign Office it appears that Lord Lyons was utterly broken down, and so compelled to resign his post of British Minister at Washington, in consequence of the unparalleled task to which he was subjected in his efforts to keep up with Mr. Seward's voluminous diplomatic correspondence. The letters connected with Her Majesty's Washington Embassy for one year filled sixty large folio volumes. Lord Lyons has succumbed to the pressure and retired, and Sir Frederick Bruce, thoroughly trained in the long winded diplomacy of China, comes to take his place. We congratulate Lord Lyons, and we sympathize with Sir Frederick Bruce.—*New York Herald.*

Madame VIRGINIA LORINA WHITING, once a favorite prima-donna, died at Santiago de Cuba on the 25th of February last, from an attack of hemorrhage.

Gen. SHIELDS, who has been for some months in Sinaloa, was arrested at Mazatlan recently, by the French authorities, as a spy, or suspicious personage; but, by the intercession of Mr. Barrow, of Tepic, who visited Mazatlan for the purpose, he was liberated.

In New York on the 14th a new Tobacco Exchange in the Merchants' Building, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, was formally opened. A large attendance of the trade from all parts of the Union was present.

United States District Judge Cartter, of Washington, decides that all gold transactions for speculative purposes, depreciating the currency, are illegal.

The Draft in New Orleans.

LIST OF THE DRAFTED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT:

MONDAY, MARCH 27th — FIFTEENTH 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:

1601 M Morris, Feerat and Poydras, teamster.
1602 Otto Thoman, 871 Magazine, clerk.
1603 Martin Shelly, 176 Tchoupitoulas, laborer.
1604 Michael McGraw, Franklin and Gasquet, laborer.
1605 Patrick Lynn, 57 St Thomas, merchant.
1606 Chas C Stobee, 175 Philippa, painter.
1607 Absolom Finch, 94 St Charles, clerk.
1608 James H McCann, 95 Gasquet, carpenter.
1609 Thomas Leary, Erato and Annunciation, laborer.
1610 Wm C. Anderson, Carondelet, between Julia and Constance, telegraph operator.
1611 George Gayle, 219 Gravier, engineer.
1612 Antonio Christian, 337 Dryades, laborer.
1613 John Carley, colored, Foucher and Deledd laborer.
1614 Austin Duffy, corner Calliope and Howard carpenter.
1615 Gerhart Xavier, 253½ Tchoupitoulas, tailor
1616 Adolph Ferguson, 93 Circus, driver.
1617 Antoine Klock., Banks, between Galvez and Miro, shoemaker.
1618 James Cavanaugh, 400 White, smith.
1619 Dominique Stella, 261 Carondelet, barkeeper.
1620 J Hahn, 31 Fulton, cooper.
1621 J Hewett, 179 Gravier, book-keeper.
1622 Samuel Nelson, colored, 132 Canal, servant.
1623 Wm Holliday, colored, 186 St John, drayman.
1624 David Flynn, 36 Edward, laborer.
1625 Peter Ramsey, Canal, near the Shell Road gardener.
1626 Louis Saville, Common and Locust, barkeeper.
1627 Thos Clerny, U S transport Patroon, foreman.
1628 Thos Sodan, Perdido and St James, coal passer.
1629 Geo Pellegrine, 271 Canal, confectioner.
1630 Andrew Ganny, Refuge's Home, laborer
1631 Henry Kuhtman, Wayne and Clio, seaman.
1632 Thornton Dean, colored, Gravier and Shell Road, stone cutter.
1633 James Hogan, 117 Bolivar, laborer.
1634 James Rogers, Howard and Clio, carpenter.
1635 Bernard Conley, Lafayette and Locust, cab-driver.
1636 Isidore Dastich, 196 Lafayette, sexton.
1637 Henry Ayers, 191 Gravier, pontonier A Q M.
1638 Simon Adams, 64 Carondelet, laborer.
1639 Jerry Young, colored, 2 Constance, shoemaker.
1640 John M Barton, sutler.
1641 John Hoffman, 2 Johnson, driver.
1642 John Harrison, colored, 77 Julia, laborer.
1643 Alexander Lary, Calliope and Annunciation, merchant.
1644 Patrick Tully, 205 Calliope, policeman.
1645 Philip Wilson, colored, 194 Gravier, teamster.
1646 J Emore, 317 Rampart, policeman.
1647 Joseph Johnson, U S steamer Gen Banks, seaman.
1648 Marshal Rogers, schooner Venus, seaman.
1649 Alexander Vanquader, 191 Gravier, clerk
1650 John Brown, steamer Starlight, deck hand.
1651 John C Finney, 273 Liberty, clerk.
1652 John Heintz, 114 Calliope, teamster.
1653 Edward Johnson, colored, 133 Thalia, porter,
1654 Alonzo P Demitt, 122 Carondelet, merchant.
1655 Thos Lynch, City Hall, sugar dealer.
1656 J Deslitte, 125 Constance, policeman.
1657 Peter Mock, 135 Magnolia, baker.
1658 John P Manin, 233 Circus, baker.
1659 John Burke, 305 Tchoupitoulas, grocer.
1660 John Campbell, colored, 141 Howard, laborer.
1661 Filmore Gilbert, colored, 55 Union, laborer.
1662 Wm Stevens, colored, 257 Dryades, teamster.
1663 John Schieber, Jackson, between Annunciation and Laurel, butcher.
1664 Charles Lacourbe, 97 Perdido, billiards.
1665 Charles Frohne, Tchoupitoulas and St James, laborer.
1666 George Clark, corner St James and Gravier, laborer.
1667 Thomas Bennen, Tchoupitolas & St James, laborer.
1668 Charles Barlean, 122 Gasquet, upholsterer
1669 Samuel Sandfor, Soldiers Home, farmer.
1670 Alex Sampson, colored, 147 Carondelet, laborer.
1671 John Helmback, Poydras Market, wood chopper.
1672 Joe Four, Euphrosine and Liberty, laborer.
1673 Hermann Zeberbier, Greenville station, merchant.
1674 Alfred Wright, Circus and Girod, drayman
1675 J B Cross, Carondelet, superintendent.
1676 Gustavus Moses, 96 Circus, merchant.
1677 Bernard Coyle, Melpomene and Bacchus, boiler maker.
1678 Morris Lonagan, 211 Magazine, laborer.
1679 John Keller, U S transport Patroon, laborer.
1680 Emanuel Loeb, 153 Thalia, merchant.
1681 Joshua Henriques, 152 Annunciation, clerk.
1682 Pat Mahan, 113 Magnolia, laborer.
1683 Levi Conklin, Hevia, between Roman and Bertrand, confectioner.
1684 Joseph Suird, 13 Annunciation, oysterman.
1685 George Selby, 234 Magazine, plumber.
1686 Daniel Smith, Soldiers Home, farmer.
1687 John S Curtis, clerk.
1688 Christ Kerns, Religious and Celestine, cooper.
1689 Owen Shields, Constance, between Clio and Calliope, helper.
1690 Geo Child, 219 Circus, cabinet maker.
1691 Thos Donnelly, 107 Gravier, barkeeper.
1692 John C Meiner, 313 Magazine, physician.
1693 J Everhart, Bacchus, between Calliope and Triton Walk, carpenter.
1694 James Haley, Poydras and St Charles, saloon keeper.
1695 Thos Stewart, 229 Gasquet, carpenter.
1696 Michael Golden, 81 Delord, laborer.
1697 Anderson Miller, 40 Camp, lawyer.
1698 Todd Adams, 333 White, laborer.
1699 Silas Delger, colored, capt. Challonde's office.
1700 John Hatchie, 191 Tchoupitoulas, gunsmith.
1701 Charles C Lewis, 597 St Charles, accountant.
1702 Truwel Hartman, 102 Gravier, shoemaker.
1703 James Pike, 97 St Charles, cook
1704 James C Morris, 236 St Charles, merchant.
1705 Francis Wayarth, 326 Tchoupitoulas shoemaker.
1706 Peter A Renke, 236½ St Charles, merchant.
1707 John O'Brien, corner Market and Pacanier, laborer.
1708 Samuel Meller, 151 Girod, shoemaker.
1709 John Stowmet, 172 New Levee, shoemaker.
1710 Saul West, 147 Thalia, painter.
1711 Theodore Grosse, 200 Common, tailor.
1712 Frederick Voltz, 407 Liberty, pilot.
1713 W Lucas, 52 Annunciation, clerk.
1714 Peter Rider, 303 Perpendicular, clerk.
1715 James McElroy, 193 Franklin, storekeeper.
1716 John Baptiste, colored, Union near Carondelet, hostler.
1717 C R Floyd, 9 Constance, wheelright.
1718 Adolph Mayer, 291 Annunciation, speculator.
1719 John C Pirhan, 109 Barone, internal revenue.
1720 Daniel Young, 318 Melpomene, baker.
1721 Emile G Guesno, 120 Canal, watchmaker.
1722 Isaac S Bangs, corner St Charles and Julia, cashier.
1723 Robt Decker, 134 Canal, asst editor N O Times.
1724 John Crow, Fowcher, between Clio and St Joseph, laborer.
1725 Wm Cross, colored, 120 Erato, cooper.
1726 Edward A Girvens, 89 Barone, merchant.
1727 Lorenzo Cora, 4 Julia, coffee house.
1728 Maurice Fernandez, Terpsichore, between Magazine and Camp, laborer.
1729 Edmond Filipot, 347 Erato, carpenter.
1730 Charles Bauer, 71 Liberty, beer bottler.
1731 Gordiano Jerry, 226 St Peter.
1732 Robt Eichon, Claiborne, between Gravier and Common, tinsmith.
1733 Julius Valrou, Constance and Edward, merchant.
1734 John M Braun, 99 Camp, saloon keeper.
1735 James Vaughn, Erato and St Thomas, boilermaker.
1736 H Painsetter, 83 St Charles, baker.
1737 Casper H Lutman, 93 Tchoupitoulas, commission merchant.
1738 Peter Warman, Erato and Prytania, laborer.
1739 John Galson, 231 Melpomene, joiner.
1740 Robert McKenzie, Magazine and St Joseph, boiler maker.
1741 Walter Henry, 98 Annunciation, laborer.
1742 Eliezer Wood, Julia and Magazine, farmer.
1743 Martin Warner, 150 Tchoupitoulas, laborer.
1744 Henry L Slaghet, St Charles Hotel clerk.
1745 M H Davis, 101 Thalia, tinsmith.
1746 Abner Martin, Girod and Magazine, paymaster.
1747 D Coleman, 100 Galenate, cashier.
1748 Job Alascos, Refugee House, laborer.
1749 George J Penfield, Constance and Tchoupitoulas, clerk.
1750 Thomas Norris, 225 Constance, boiler maker.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

We have dates by mail from the North to the 15th, received via river.

Miss Avonia Jones, the talented and graceful actress, having completed her engagement at the St Charles theatre, sailed for New York on the Guiding Star, Sunday morning.

We are again obliged to Mr. Geo A Williams, clerk of the steam packet Grey Eagle, for Vicksburg and Natchez favors.

The new steamship Liberty was advertised to sail for Havana on the 18th, in the "Regular Havana Line," having been "built expressly for this trade."

One Day Later from the North via Cairo.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 21ST 1234.—COTTON 57.

(From the Times' special agent at Cairo.)

REPORTED ABDICATION OF DAVIS IN FAVOR OF LEE AS DICTATOR.

New York, March 21.—The *Herald's* special says it was reported in Washington yesterday that Jeff Davis had abdicated the position of President of the Confederacy, and handed over the reins of his sinking government to Gen Lee, with the understanding that the latter, as supreme dictator, would make one last desperate effort with such resources as are left within his control.

All kinds of provisions are now bringing fabulous prices in Richmond, and every male in the city capable of carrying a musket, has been pressed in the army.

A cabinet meeting was held in Washington yesterday, at which it was understood that the present condition of affairs at Richmond formed the subject of consideration.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH TO GOLDSBORO—DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL AT FAYETTEVILLE—JUNCTION OF BRAGG AND JOHNSTON WITH REINFORCEMENTS FROM RICHMOND.

On the 11th Sherman left Fayetteville marching towards Goldsboro. Before leaving, the extensive arsenal was completely destroyed. It was the largest in the South. Every cotton mill and several residences were also destroyed, six small steamers were also burned.

All negroes who have followed Sherman will be sent to South Carolina, consigned to the care of Gen. Batton.

The rebels will make a stand, if at all, at or near Goldsboro; Johnston having united with Bragg, and large reinforcements having come from Richmond, give a combination with which they hope to defeat Sherman and Schofield combined. If successful they calculate to return and crush Grant.

Our released prisoners are sent North as fast as possible. Their condition is horrible, and thirty or forty are dying daily.

Gen. Terry is to take the field immediately.

From Europe.

New York, March 21.—The City of London from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown the 9th arrived this morning, bringing one day's later dates.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has firmly resolved to maintain the Empire of Mexico.

The London *Star* repudiates the rumors of a possibility of a war between England and America.

The London *Times'* city article alludes to the probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the distress in exchange consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal bonds shipped to the continent, and the arrival of Savannah cotton at New York.

Liverpool, March 9.—Cotton dull.

London, Consols 88¾ to 88¾, money 107. Erie 35¾ to 35¾, S 20's 53½ to 51.

Mr. De Moutholon has been appointed French minister to Washington, and Mr. Dano to Mexico.

Bourse 67f. 85c.

New York Markets.

New York, March 21—Cotton dull at 57c.

Flour dull, quantities, and lower, at $9 90@10 10 for extra State; $10 40@10 60 for R. H. O. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; $1 03@1 04 for Western.

Pork unsettled; $24 50@25 37 for new mess, $22 00@22 50 for old mess, $16 00@16 50 for prime.

Lard lower, at 16@18c.

Whisky heavy, but lower; $1 29@1 31 for Western.

Petroleum dull; 35c for crude; 51 for refined bond, 74 for free.

Stocks lower; money 7c; Sterling quiet at 109½. C. B. Q., 83¾. N. Y. C., 95¾. Erie, 51½. Reading, 96.

Gold opened at 135, and closed at 134¾.

FROM VICKSBURG.—The river at Vicksburg on the 21st was rising at the rate of one inch in 24 hours. The Lady Gay was momentarily expected—a new and splendid boat from St. Louis, first trip.

The Nannie Byrne had arrived from Cincinnati with two hay barges in tow for New Orleans, also, the Continental, heavily freighted, for New Orleans.

From Jackson, Miss.—Trouble with Deserters—What Forrest Proposes.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, March 24.)

Through the kindness of a friend we are in possession of late rebel papers, one of them, the *Mississippi Free Trader*, is published at Jackson by Colonel W. W. W. Wood, formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, and of the Natchez *Free Trader*. From them we glean as follows:

A correspondent of the Meridian, (Miss.) *Clarion* of the 18th, says that the deserters in Winston county, recently, in broad daylight, robbed the quartermaster of the county. He says they defy the authorities, as they do in Neshoba county, and threaten to annihilate the militia and burn their houses, if they attempt to arrest deserters. They are armed and organized and the militia fear them, and says the correspondent, the politicians in the legislature feared their influence.

Forrest says that if the militia fail, in any county, to remove deserters, he will make a campaign in the locality they occupy and hang every one of them.

This correspondent also says:

The General commanding in Memphis has agreed to furnish a regiment or brigade to cooperate with Forrest in removing deserters from Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi."

The same paper has another equally truthful correspondent, who says:

"Gen. Forrest has returned from chasing Grierson. The latter broke for the rear as soon as he learned that Forrest was on his track."

[From the Memphis Bulletin, March 21.]

Forrest on the Rebel Situation—He Proposes to End the War in Illinois.

It has already been stated in the *Bulletin* that by an arrangement between Generals Thomas and Forrest, arrangements had been made for an exchange of prisoners, and that the Mobile and Ohio railroad had been moving for weeks under flags of truce to carry into effect the exchange. A recent letter from Eastport furnishes the following interesting account of Forrest's appearance and view of the military situation:

Our first flag of truce proceeded to Bland, Miss., fourteen miles below Corinth, where were the rebel cavalry outposts. Gen. Forrest was telegraphed, being at West Point, over one hundred miles further below, and where is his headquarters. He came up and had a long interview with Col. J. G. Parkhurst, Provost Marshal General of Gen. Thomas's department. The terms of exchange were easily determined, the rebels being quite willing to part with our prisoners, in view of the immense means now at hand to overrun Alabama this spring. Gen. Forrest was affable—was dressed in plain gray—is a practical worker, and shrewd, by nature, but unlettered enough.

He was very plucky, of course; denied any serious consequence to arise from late Federal successes; admitted Lee could not long hold Richmond; believed Lee would march into East-Tennessee and Kentucky and across the Ohio. "Yes," quoted Forrest, "let us adjourn this difficulty to the prairies of Illinois, and there fairly have it out!" He took particular care to deny the charges made against him of murdering negro troops at the capture of Fort Pillow. Our flag of truce party stayed five days at Iuka, and our officers and men mixed in and hobnobbed with the Johnnies as would a band of brothers.

The prisoners will be at Iuka in a day or two, if not there now. The late great rain storm may delay their arrival.

FIGHT BETWEEN A WHITE AND COLORED REGIMENT.—A fight occurred at Fort Pickering, Tennessee, lately, between the Third United States colored artillery, and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several officers and one white soldier. The fight grew out of a difficulty between colored soldiers and

South American Beef — Meat for the Million.

The important discovery that South American dried or jerked beef can be imported to England and sold to the consumer there at three cents per pound has given John Bull a new sensation. No wonder, for in this thing we have one of the most important discoveries of the age, not only to the densely populated Western nations of Europe, but to all the great seaboard cities of the United States, from Boston to New Orleans.

Over the immense fertile and inexhaustible pampas or prairies of those great South American rivers, the Orinoco, the Amazon, the Parana, the Paraguay, and their mighty tributaries, millions of cattle roam at large. From those countless herds for half a century hundreds of thousands every year have been slaughtered for their hides and tallow, there being no market for their beef. Thanks to the beef eating John Bull for the discovery, that the feed of these enormous annual slaughters of South American cattle need no longer be given to the jaguars and vultures. Steamships, and modern appliances for the preservation of meats and vegetables will suggest at once to the "enterprising Yankee" a new, profitable and humanitarian field of trade between this country and Venezuela, Brazil and the States along the Plata, the Parana and the Paraguay.

This terrible civil war of ours has made sad havoc among our cattle on both sides. They still abound in large droves upon the rich plains of Texas, but those supplies for the present are limited to the people of Texas, and, with the close of the war, they will be wholly inadequate for some time to meet the demands of the exhausted Southern States east of the Mississippi.

The London *Lancet*, as the result of a scientific analysis of this South American beef, says that it is imported in three forms—the dried, the moist and the pickled. "As it is chiefly the dried beef which reaches this country," says the *Lancet*, "our observations will refer principally to it.

This kind contains about twice as much nitrogenous matter as is contained in fresh beef, and hence one pound of it may be said to be equal to two pounds of the latter. This consideration reduces the cost virtually from three pence to three half pence (or three cents) per pound." At the close of its analysis the *Lancet*, looking at the price, truly says this South American beef "constitutes a very valuable and much desirable article of food, for the consumption of which an enormous field exists in this great metropolis (London) alone."—*Ex.*

AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.—There are at the present time in the neighborhood of, or it may be in Birmingham, a couple of clever rascals, who have reintroduced a very ingenious method of swindling. The plan pursued is as follows:—One of the two enters a shop, and introducing himself as the representative of some fictitious commercial house, opens a black leather case containing samples of collars, neckties, gloves, or handkerchiefs, as the chance may be. When he has engaged the shopkeeper's attention, his confederate, a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and very well dressed, enters, to make a trifling purchase—generally a collar or a pair of gloves. The attention of the shopkeeper is immediately turned to the gentlemanly customer, and, while waiting upon him the "commercial" manages to slow away to his convenient black leather case, any articles upon the counter that are within his reach. The "gentleman," on being supplied with what he requires, leaves the shop, and the traveler, quickly ascertaining that he cannot do business with the tradesman, strays his case and follows after. Care is generally taken to select for their operations shops where there are few or no assistants. On Monday the pair were at Wolverhampton, and visited the shop of Mr. Lawrence, tailor and draper, where they managed to increase the weight of the black leather case by a couple of loose cloth overcoats.—*Birmingham Post.*

An English Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a famous prescription in use in England, for the cure for drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipt came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness, that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing.

At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and, at the end of that time, had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years the captive by a most debasing appetite. The receipt, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron five grains, magnesia ten grains, peppermint water eleven drachms, spirits nutmeg one drachm, twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

A CHARMING FASHION.—In England and France the newest thing in the fashionable world are breast and scarf pins and ear rings, made out of the bright green and golden beetles from Brazil, and the feather flowers made from the bright plumaged birds of the tropics and from the peculiarly brilliant humming birds found near Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and on the Amazon. The latter are most brilliant ornaments, and, like the Indian feather flowers of Rio Janeiro, are either worn in bonnets or in garlands. The effect of the humming bird wreaths at night is most wonderful and brilliant, seeming as if the head was adorned with the richest opals. We have heard that Mrs. Agassiz recently received from Rio Janeiro a wreath of flowers made from the breasts of the ruby-topaz humming birds, and it required no less than fifty six of these winged jewels for this purpose.—*Boston Journal.*

LIGHT AND GAY.—A New York contemporary mentions the street of a woman in the street with nothing on her person but a love letter and a daguerreotype." Rather a poetic and picturesque costume for the metropolis!

The New York *Independent* is engaged in favor of female suffrage, and Charles Sumner, and others are clamoring for suffrage for the negroes in the States in rebellion, freed by the war. The first is urged as a measure of State policy, the latter as a national right.

The Missourians are turning their attention to the culture of the grape. Immense vineyards are being planted this spring. The demand is for the Delaware, Diana, Isabella, Virginia Seedling, &c. The Catawba is not thought sufficiently hardy for the climate.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE
MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1865.

A heavy rain storm during business hours to-day almost entirely suspended outdoor operations, and increased the general depression caused by the published accounts reporting that the New York market closed on Tuesday the 21st at 134¾ for Gold and 57½ for $1233 Cotton. There was, however, some eagerness for the latter, but at figures which holders were unwilling to accept and we did not hear of a sale.

Specie was more pressed by the news and at one time Gold could have been bought at 134, but subsequently rebound made firmness and could have been sold at 135¼. At the close it was quoted at 135@138, against 177@178 on Saturday evening. Nothing transpired in Silver. American half-dollars are nominal at 132@135, and Mexican dollars at 122@124.

Operations in Foreign Exchange now is a very limited scale, the only sales, in fact, reported being a first class Statemore bill at 120, a first class city private bill at 125 and a bank bill for a small amount (2 days) at a rate equal to fully 122¾. We heard, however, that other Bank bills were offered at 121. Nothing transpired in Francs. A private bill not regarded as first class, was offered at 5.80. The market is still too much unsettled for regular quotations.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continues extremely limited, and with the exception of ¼@½ per cent premium for sight on New York at ¼ @ par, discount we did hear of a negotiation. Most of the Banks and dealers advanced their rates for checks on New York to ¼ @ par, premium, but one of the latter supplied its customers at ¼. We have nothing to report in Government drafts.

We did not hear of a sale of Stocks to-day, but on Saturday 10 shares City Rail Road sold at 111. The sales of City Bonds reported to us on our last report included some of the Rail Road issue, and another lot of which no particulars were reported. There is some enquiry at 73@74, but holders ask more. The Consolidated are still quoted at 60@70.

In the Bank Note market we noticed some sales at 38½ @ dollar for Merchants' Bank, 38 for Bank of New Orleans, and 45 for Louisiana State. The Union Bank commenced redeeming its five dollar bills, with City Treasury Notes, but only about $2500 was presented. Merchants' are quoted at 37½@38¼, Bank of New Orleans at 37½@40, Bank of Louisiana at 43@47½, Louisiana State at 43@42, Crescent City at 37½@37¾, and Union at 73@80 for all notes above $5.

The figures we give are for amounts of some magnitude. Dealers pay higher rates, or less for the filling small lots at their counters. Our qu