THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6.

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

BENEFITS AT THE ST. CHARLES.—To-night at the St. Charles will be devoted to the benefit of Mr. Finch, the capable and courteous Treasurer of that Theatre. The illustrative and picturesque Louisiana drama of the Octoroon by Bourcicault will be reproduced on this occasion, which we trust will be a satisfactory success to both the beneficiary and the public.

On Friday evening will take place the benefit of that excellent and improving young actor at the head in dramatic order of the St. Charles company, Mr. C. D. Chaplain; and on Saturday evening a complimentary benefit, tendered by numerous and prominent citizens and for which the ladies and gentlemen of the company have generously profferred their gratuitous services, will be given to the able actor and estimable manager, Mr. E. Eddy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fine combination of artists, no less than 51 in number, excellent in their various departments, offer an attractive bill for to-night's entertainment. On Friday, Josie Zanfretta, the accomplished and charming pantomimist and danseuse, will take a benefit which, if according to the beneficiary's merits, will prove a distinguished success.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The new play adapted from Tennyson's poem of Enoch Arden, will be given here the second time to night, together with a farce called State Secrets and the usual dancing interlude. The occasion will be the last but two remaining appearances of Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—It is announced that Hon. Charles Smith, late U. S. Senator from Louisiana, has been confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for this State, in place of Mr. W. R. Whitaker resigned. The Times is informed that he will assume the duties of the collectorship on Monday next.

In New York papers of the 27th ult., the Morning Star was advertised to leave for this city on the 29th—the Evening Star on the 1st, both direct.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from the North.

THE IDA HANDY AT BATON ROUGE WITH NEW YORK DATES OF THE 31st ULT.

Gold 151 — Cotton 46 to 48 at the close of the 31st.

Grand Movement by Grant to Cut the Danville Road and Isolate Richmond — Fighting Said to have commenced.

Preparation for a Military Convention—A Contradiction of Peace Rumors—Fillmore at home in Buffalo.

SPECIE SENT FROM RICHMOND.

Gen. Thomas moving against Lee's Rear from East Tennessee.

Gen. Banks to Start for New Orleans on the 1st inst.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Baton Rouge, April 5, 1:45 P. M.—By the arrival of the steamer Ida Handy, we have dates from New York and Washington of the 31st.

Cairo, April 1.—The following comprises all of importance in the dispatches received up to midnight last night.

Washington, March 31.—Information from City Point, dated 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, says very heavy cannonading commenced at 10:30 this A. M., and continued until 1:30, in the afternoon, in the direction of Petersburg. A battle was probably in progress, but no particulars were known at City Point, at the time the mail boat left.

New York, March 31.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the announcement having been made that the Army of the Potomac had again assumed the offensive, it will not be improper to state that the white troops of the Army of the James on Monday and Tuesday crossed the James River and joined Grant in his new movement.

Gen. Grant himself left City Point for the front Tuesday P. M. Sheridan and his cavalry led the advance, and by this time he has probably cut the only remaining line of communication with Richmond somewhere between Bentonville and Danville. The rebels on Sunday and Monday had the bulk of their army massed on their right centre in anticipation of an attack in that direction, or preparatory to an evacuation of Richmond. The telegraph between here and City Point has not been working for five or six hours and if there has been any fighting it is unknown here. It is believed, however, that a heavy battle took place to-day.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is now understood from the very highest and most reliable sources of information that Secretary Seward was sent for by Mr. Lincoln to come to City Point for consultation, and arrangements are actually in progress for a military consultation between Gens. Grant and Lee, supported on one side by Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and on the other by Jeff. Davis and R. M. T. Hunter.

A grand movement of the army under Gen. Grant, has begun on Wednesday morning, that this movement will result in compelling Lee to an early capitulation of his army is regarded in military circles as inevitable.

New York, March 31.—Gold has shown rather more firmness this morning, partially from suppositions that the rain storm would defeat the object of Grant's important movement. Quotations fluctuated between 151⅛ and 151⅞.

New York, March 31.—Gold to-night is quoted at 151. Cotton at 46 to 47 to 48.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says a heavy column of the enemy moved down the Jerusalem Plank Road, on Thursday of last week. The movement is supposed to be a diversion in favor of Sherman, striking Weldon at the same time, and destroying the railroad between that point and Stoney Creek.

Fortress Monroe, March 30.—The steamer Fairbanks, with prisoners from Newbern, reports that on the 29th she piloted the United States steamer Bat, with Gen. Sherman on board, into Hatteras inlet, by request, on account of the stormy appearance of the weather.

Washington, March 31.—Information from the advance of the Army of the Potomac, dated Hatcher's Run, Thursday morning, shows that the locality of our army under Gen. Grant at that time was in line parallel with Brighton Plank Road, and west of Hatcher's Run. These important positions have been gained without resistance from the enemy.

The 5th Corps had a sharp encounter with the enemy at Quaker Run on Wednesday, and lost 800 men, but drove the rebels back a mile, and captured a number of prisoners.

New York, March 31.—The New York Herald's Washington special says advices just received from Richmond state that the gold and deposit assets of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of that city have been sent away. The [illegible] cap manufactories have also been removed, it is supposed to Danville or Lynchburg. Lee's army was supplied ten day's ahead.

A Washington special to the *Post* says there is no truth in the peace rumors. Nothing but vigorous war against the rebels is thought of in official circles.

The *Commercial's* special says Gen. Grant's recent prediction that within a few weeks Richmond would be evacuated, is about being verified.

Gen. Thomas is moving upon Richmond from the Southwest, with a heavy force, and the enemy will be pressed so as to compel him to give instead of receive battle. Reliable advices from the army represent that Grant's movement is certain to procure possession of the Southside Railroad, which is the key to Petersburg and Richmond.

Washington, March 30.—Richmond papers, of Wednesday, report Gen. Sheridan as having passed Dinwiddie Court House on Wednesday, and they think his destination is the Southside Railroad. Richmond papers of the 29th have the following: "Preparations for defence are very complete, and provisions to last for six months are in the city.

New York, March 31.—Major Gen. Banks leaves to-morrow for New Orleans, via Cairo and the Mississippi River. A complimentary dinner is to be given him to day by his friends in this city.

Buffalo, March 30.—It is reported Millard Fillmore has gone to act as Commissioner. This is incorrect, as he is now at present in Buffalo.

New York, March 31.—A proposition to arrange for the State Convention to decide whether Georgia shall remain within the rebel Confederacy or return to the Union, has been defeated in the Legislature of that State.

Additional Dispatches.

[From the Times Extra of last evening.]

MORE ABOUT GRANT'S MOVEMENT TOWARDS LEE'S REAR.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 29.—The route taken by a portion of this army is the same over which it has traveled several times heretofore, namely—the Vaughan and Halifax roads, running southwest across Hatcher's Run.

The column started at 3 o'clock this morning. Large cavalry forces under Sheridan took the Halifax road towards Dinwiddie Court House. The infantry column crossed Hatchers Run on the Vaughan road, but met with no opposition until they reached within a short distance of the Boynton plankroad, where the enemy's pickets were found and driven back. Griffin's division was sent up the Quaker road.

About 2 o'clock in the evening a division of the enemy made its appearance, and not knowing the strength of our forces, formed in line and charged, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

A number of prisoners were taken and brought in who said the move had been a complete surprise to them, as they expected an attack in the vicinity of Fort Steadman, and their troops had been massed there to meet it.

It is believed the rebels were hurrying men towards the Southside Railroad this evening and are in hopes of being able to prevent its destruction, but yet, confidence was felt that Sheridan would be a little ahead, and that by the next night we would have news of its destruction at some point near Burkesville.

If this should be successful it is claimed that the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow.

EXPEDITION OF GEN. THOMAS TO SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has the following from East Tennessee: "Thomas [illegible] Knoxville and united with Gillem, is said to be moving in the direction of the Virginia line. At last accounts the command had reached the vicinity of Greenville, a little over half way from Knoxville to Bristol.

The expedition is accompanied by an engineer corps of 2000 men, who are engaged in rebuilding railroads as fast as the enemy marched. Communication with his base at Knoxville will then be kept up. The object of the expedition is no doubt to possess and hold Southwest Virginia, and if practicable to move on capture Lynchburg, thus co-operating with Grant in compelling the evacuation of Richmond.

The scheme is well conceived, but it will be apt to miscarry in the execution, just as others have.

Baltimore, March 30.—The Western mail train from here for Wheeling, yesterday, was captured by guerrillas and all the cars except five burned. Passengers were all robbed.

NOTED GUERRILLA SHOT IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Memphis, April 2.—The notorious guerrilla, Captain Bushman, long a terror to the people of West Tennessee, was shot at Ripley, a few days ago, by one of his own men, to whom he had offered some brutal indignity. He died soon after. His slayer escaped into the Federal lines.

The affair caused a melee in Bushman's band which resulted in the serious and probably mortally wounding of his Lieutenant.

Cotton dull and drooping. Sales yesterday 131 bales, at 32 and 33 for middling.

New York, March 31.—Cotton dull and quoted at 47@48. Gold closed at 151⅛.

The Forces Defending Mobile—Gen. Dick Taylor in Command.

[From the Picayune Extra last evening.]

We learn that there are about 3500 Confederate troops in Spanish Fort, and double that number in and around the fortifications at Blakely, six miles distant, on the Tensas River.

Deserters and refugees, we are informed, report that there are altogether from 18,000 to 20,000 troops in and about Mobile.

Gen. Dick Taylor is in command of the entire forces, and Gen. D. H. Maury of the defences of Mobile.

It is believed that Gens. Taylor, Patton and Gaibert, are inside the Spanish Fort; if so, it is thought that they stand a fair chance of being captured.

REPORTED SAYING OF GENERAL SHERMAN ABOUT GENERAL LEE.—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* from General Sherman's army writes from Cheraw:

I have reason to believe that the evacuation of Virginia by the rebels was a contingency excluded in General Sherman's calculation. He repeated last evening what I heard him say at Savannah and during the march hither.

If Lee is a soldier of genius he will transfer his army from Richmond to Raleigh or Columbia; if he is a man simply of detail, he will remain where he is, and his speedy defeat is sure.

Interest of England in Prolonging the American War.

The Liverpool *Courier* of the 11th has a somewhat singular and noteworthy editorial in which various facts and arguments are adduced in support of the theory that the North and the South will ultimately make peace on the basis of hostility to England, and that it is for the interest of the latter that the present war should be indefinitely prolonged in the exhaustion of resources that would otherwise be employed against her. A few appended extracts will show the spirit and reasoning of the article:

The *Times*, which four months since claimed credit for having prophesied that the South would never be overcome by the North, now decides that the South is in a state of complete prostration and weakness.

It cannot be denied, however, that the South has ample men and means for continuing the struggle at least for another year.

A great Southern victory will protract the war indefinitely; a defeat may induce the South to re-enter the Union Confederation, and that on terms of no small importance to ourselves.

Our neutrality has been an offence to both belligerents: each accuses us of favouring the other. To ourselves, and to those not mixed up in the quarrel, this condemnation by both would be the best proof of our fairness and impartiality. But men with swords in their hands, and either intoxicated by victory or writhing under defeat, cannot be expected to judge the motives of others reasonably. The pride of the South may be soothed if the world understands that she would have won her independence but for the half-million of Irish recruits which Ireland was permitted to send her adversary: the North will find employment for a million of armed men in a quarrel which they have no aversion to, had against a hated enemy.

On whatever terms the South could be induced to reunite with the North, it is perfectly clear that a combined assault upon England would be the quickest and most effective means of effacing the memories of civil war.

The Americans are taught that sooner than engage in a quarrel with the United States, Earl Russell will assent to any demand made upon him, and "there will not be three words about it." We know what the demand is to be; when it is to be made depends upon the rising power of the South. We shall be required to pay full and complete indemnity, not only for the goods and ships destroyed by the Alabama and other cruisers built in England, but for the loss of profit which would have been gained during the war. The *Herald* estimates the sum at five millions sterling.

Without desiring to form an ungenerous opinion of Americans in general, we think that in case a war were proclaimed against England, gold would flow into the United States treasury as it never flowed before. The seizure of Canada is regarded throughout the States as a legitimate way to pay old debts, and the language used in Parliament in reference to this dependency has convinced the Northern States that England will not venture on a war for her defense. To us Canada may not directly be a source of emolument, but her annexation to the United States would involve us in calamity and loss. Her capture would be regarded throughout the North as a crowning triumph, and the Cabinet of Washington would soon find means to compel our noble dependency to pay the interest on the whole cost of the war.

The careful observer of events must have noticed that a conciliatory spirit was manifested towards the South whenever there was a probability of war with England. The recent peace conferences took place while the irritation caused by St Alban's raiders was at its highest. Even now the Washington Cabinet anxiously proclaims its willingness to admit the South into the Confederacy on the sole principle of the reconstruction of the Union. And thus it strangely comes to pass that while we abhor this war and desire it to cease, we have a direct interest in its continuance. The sooner peace is concluded the more enemies we shall have to deal with, the larger armies to oppose. The two parties who are suspected of being eager to direct their rage against us are actually fighting our battle. The Northerners, in devastating the cities of the South, are annihilating resources which would be used against us, and the South by an heroic and resolute defence, exhaust the armies which are most eager to assail us.

Interesting Paris Correspondence.

THE PARENTAGE AND IMPERIAL RELATIONSHIP OF THE LATE DUKE DE MORNY—HIS PERSONAL QUALITIES—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE GWIN SONORA SCHEME—EFFECT OF HIS DEATH ON FRENCH-MEXICAN POLICY—APPREHENDED RUPTURE WITH THE UNITED STATES—DOUBLE MINISTERIAL CAPACITY OF DE MONTHOLON.

(From a letter of "Malakoff" to the New York Times.)

Paris, Friday, March 10, 1865.

The death of the Duke de Morny, which occurred this morning, at 8 o'clock, from acute bronchitis, will leave a sad vacuum in the *entourage* of the Emperor. Aside from his remarkable qualities as a man, he was placed by his birth in such relation to the Emperor as forced him into a devoted support of the dynasty without permitting him ever to become a rival. The deceased duke, as you know, was the son of Hortense Beauharnais, born three years later than Louis Napoleon, and at a time when Hortense was living at Paris separated from her husband, the King, Louis Bonaparte, of Holland. Thus, while without a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins, he is yet the half brother of the Emperor, but this illegitimacy it is which prevented him from ever becoming a rival to the Emperor.

After the Emperor, the Duke occupied the largest place in the minds of the present generation of France, and as the large place in the attention of the public was founded upon real merit and real performances his loss will be correspondingly felt. As the Emperor is dull, heavy, and unattractive in person, the Duke was elegant, alert and gentlemanly. He was even handsome; his whole person and everything he did and said breathed distinction. He was the most perfect type of a gentleman in person, in word and in action in the French court. His government of the noisy Legislative Corps was a model of good sense, good taste and tact. His speeches were rare for their clearness of style, their elegance of diction, and their appropriateness. Whenever M. de Morny descended from the President's chair to make a speech every man listened with the expectation of being convinced. Gentlemanly and conciliating to the enemies of his brother—for he had no enemies [illegible]—tolerant and charitable to the poor, he united in one man all the qualities of the *grand seigneur*.

With the exception of an occasional attack of neuralgia, M. de Morny was considered a very healthy man. A month ago his father, the elegant Count de Flahault, Chancellor of the Legation of Honor, was dangerously ill, and M de Morny, in his watchings over his father, caught the cold which brought on his fatal throat disease. His father, who is now recovered, is in a state of distress which may be well imagined.

M. de Morny's unexpected death will singularly derange a considerable number of industrial organizations of which he was a moneyed and an advisory member. But perhaps none of these will be so much deranged as the Sonora mining scheme of our former fellow-citizen, Dr. Gwin. In the present condition of the scheme, he was the only important defender of it who had the ear of the Emperor, for the Prince Napoleon and all the Cabinet Ministers are opposed to the appropriation of any more money for Mexico, which means an opposition to a longer occupation by the French army.

Now it so happens that the mines of Sonora cannot be worked unless French troops are left to protect the colony of workmen, and without this precaution, Dr. Gwin feels that the enterprise would be too hazardous. It is in fact to secure the Emperor's consent to a longer stay of the French troops in Mexico, or at least in Sonora, that Dr. Gwin has returned to France. The Duke de Morny, as Dr. Gwin's partner, would probably have urged the Emperor to prolong the occupation, and as the Emperor feels that it would neither be fair nor gallant to get Maximilian into such a scrape and then go off and leave him, he, too, probably would have been opposed by the Cabinet as a unit, and as the best arguments are on the side of the latter, they would probably have carried the point. The discussion on the address in the Corps Legislatif will inform us whose policy has prevailed.

This Mexican question, in its bearings on the relations between France and the United States is the great question of the moment, and almost the only one talked of on 'Change. When the news of the fall of Charleston arrived last Saturday, there was a regular panic at the Bourse, and the funds fell. So certain are most people that the end of our war will bring complications in regard to Mexico, that every one, whether friendly to the North or to the South, now speak of the successes to the Union arms as "bad news"—"bad," because it indicates a war with France and throws down the funds.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is no doubt felicitating himself that he has at last "come it over" Mr. Seward, for in the appointment of the Marquis de Montholon to Washington, he sends there, as well a Minister from Maximilian as from Napoleon. For, as M. de Montholon is devoted to the interests of his master, Napoleon, so also he must be devoted to the success of his master's pet schemes, and thus the new Mexican empire will be represented, after all, by a friend and protector at Washington.

The Forlorn Condition of Nassau—Blockade-runners Ruined.

The Nassau correspondent of the Index, the rebel organ in London, under date of the 13th of February, gives the following gloomy account of affairs at the Bahamas:

"The fall of Fort Fisher, closing as it does the port of Wilmington to our commerce, heralds the downfall of the blockade-running business. To say we were taken by surprise with this news, is to but faintly depict the consternation with which it was received. The immense stocks of goods at this point all had owners, and this summary shutting off of the main artery of our commerce was, to say the least, any thing but a pleasant event to reflect upon. But the Anglo-Saxon is ever fertile of resources, and only a few days of depression, attention became directed toward new channels, and we are, therefore, now busy in every sense of the word.

Goods are being rapidly shipped in every direction; so that in a short time the markets of Havana, St. Thomas, Matamoros, Vera Cruz, Halifax, and even New York will rejoice in the possession of merchandise originally destined for the "Sunny South." Truly, "times are brisk," but it is with the briskness of the undertaker—cheerless and unpromising. Decay, you know, is always rapid; and it is laughable to note the expedients hit upon by unfortunate holders to dispose of their wares, in order to leave them free for new fields of commerce. Among others, auctions have broken out like a rash all over the streets, where the imploring voices of the excited criers are sounding the death-knell to Nassau's heretofore unparalleled prosperity. Every day some familiar face on 'Change vanishes in mystery and doubt, and the services of that unerring type of the valedictory, the photograph man, are in constant demand.

"What will be done with the large numbers of steamers in port, is at present a question easier asked than answered; their owners seem to be waiting, like the immortal Micawber, for "something to turn up." Those of light draught will doubtless be transferred to Havana, and run from there to some of the Gulf ports, now or to be in future opened. But, for many of them, Othello's occupation is assuredly gone. In a few weeks, at furthest, should the war continue, it is believed, here, that Charleston will be evacuated, and then they will have vanished from our harbor, and with them all the golden days of prosperity that broke upon this little island, leaving nothing but stagnation behind, tempered with the well filled coffers of its treasury and its capitalists. That they have not been productive of any other benefits, is but too plainly apparent; the people have not husbanded their means, and but a few months will find them steeped in as abject ignorance and poverty as before their El Dorado loomed upon them."

The recent changes in the editorial tone of the *London Times* in reference to the United States is said to have been prompted by Lord Palmerston personally. In its financial columns it is still bitter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Durel.—In the case of the schooner Medora, tackle, &c., judgment of condemnation was given and the property to be sold within ten days.

In the case of the schooner Malta, and cargo, the same judgment was rendered.

In the case of twenty lots of ground, the property of W. H. Holmes, the court found that the two witnesses required to prove that Holmes acted as Lieut. Col. of the Confederate Army, had not been produced, and the case was continued.

In the case of six lots of ground alleged to be the property of T. P. Semmes, known to be a member of the "Rebel Senate," judgment by default was pronounced, subject to the rights of intervenors.

Provost Court — Judge N. Lieber.—The case of C. C. Hoyt, charged with illegal transactions as a substitute broker, under the firm of Hoyt & Co., Whitly being a partner; considerable evidence was heard going to show that these substitute brokers furnished real and fraudulent certificates of enrollment to their customers. The case was continued.

The late Homicide.—Conrad Heepe had some property on First and Dryades streets. His brother bought an adjoining lot and a row occurred about some missing pickets, intended to fence in the grounds Christian, the elder brother during the broil it appears, was fired at and he died yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning, a ball having passed the left side of the stomach and some buckshot being found in the arm of deceased.

Coroner's Inquest.—Christian Heepe, formerly a baker, 38 years of age, a Prussian, resided at 591 Dryades street. Verdict: The deceased was willfully shot by his brother, Conrad Heepe, yesterday between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., on First street, near Claiborne Canal. The ball entering on the left side and passing through the intestines. The death was caused from internal hemorrhage. The gun must also have been loaded with buck-shot, six of which were in different part of his body.

Police Courts.—Charlotte Green was sent to the Insane Asylum, having no home and being suspected of knowing more than common folks.

Mrs Bryant was charged with larceny, by her husband. Recorder Woodley looked black at the prosecutor and discharged the case.

The case of Jno Gainor charged with having obtained $70 from Julia Phillips was called and continued for proof in the premises.

Mortuary Report.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 27th day of March to the 2th day of April, 1865:

Diseases—Angina 1, bronchitis 3, burns or scalds 1, cancer of uterus 1, cancer of stomach 2, catarrh 1, congestion of the brains 1, consumption 12, convulsions adult 1, convulsions infantile 3, debility adult 1, diarrhea acute 2, diarrhea chronic 1, dropsy 1, dysentery chronic 1, diphteria 1, epilepsy 1, erysipelas 1, fever 2, fever congestive 1, fever pernicious 1, fever nervous 1, fever scarlet 5, gastro enteritis 2, heart disease 3, hepatitis 2, hydrocephalus 1, inflammation of bowels 1, inflammation of throat 1, inflammation of womb 1, killed accidentally 2, disease of liver 1, marasmus adult 1, marasmus infantile 1, meningitis 1, old age 1, paralysis 1, pleurisy 1, pneumonia 3, scrofula 1, small-pox 31, stillborn 3, teething 1, tetanus 3, tris nascentium 1, variolold 2, worms 1, unknown 0. Total 116.

Ages—Under one year 25, between 1 and 2, 7, 2 and 5, 9, 5 and 10, 8, 10 and 15, 5, 15 and 20, 1, 20 and 25, 4, 25 and 30, 6, 30 and 40, 9, 40 and 50, 10, 50 and 60, 12, 60 and 70, 6, 70 and 80, 2, 80 and 90, 1, 90 and 100, 0, 100 and upwards, 0, unknown 5. Total 116.

Nativities—France 9, Germany 1, Ireland [illegible], Prussia 1, Spain 1, United States [illegible], stated 21. Total 116.

White, 76, blacks 32, mulattoes, 8. Total 116.

H. L. SHELDON, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Our latest newspaper dates from New York via the West are to the 27th ult.

We are obliged to Purser Hibberd, of the Star of the Union, for polite attentions.

Mr. John F. Douglas, clerk of the Henry Von Phul, has our acknowledgment of valued river favors.

Further Particulars of Operations Before Mobile.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL STEELE—HE IS IN COMMUNICATION WITH GENERAL CANBY.

[From the Picayune, 5th.]

General Liddell, commanding the 15th and 16th Confederate Cavalry, met brigade sent by General Steele to lay a pontoon in Perdido River, which made it necessary to bring up a larger force, which was done after a fight, with some loss on both sides.

Steele went by the way of Pollard and Greenville, to within forty miles of Montgomery, destroyed the railroad, captured two trains and and a mail, a number of officers and $35,000 worth of Confederate postage stamps. Coming to Stockton, General Veach reached Steele with a supply train. On his way from Stockton to Blakely on Sunday, his guns were heard opening on that place. Steele is now in communication with Canby.

On Friday, 31st ult, at 8 A. M., Canby's artillery opened from the east bank on the Confederate iron clad gunboat Nashville, which was lying under the guns of Battery Huger on the west bank of Blakely River. Firing continued for half an hour without reply. The Nashville then went up the river a short distance, and opened her guns from the stern, firing three shots, two of which fell short and one passed over the battery which was engaging her.

A battery then opened on the fort, two of the shells thrown bursting inside. The small ram lying by the fort, opened a considerable fire, but her shots all fell short. The Nashville and the ram then retired up the Blakely River.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the same night, a transport, supposed to be the St. Nicholas, came down from the city and attempted to reach Spanish Fort. She was set on fire by the explosion of a shell in her cabin. Another was sunk, name unknown.

A tin-clad Federal gunboat was blown up by a torpedo.

An officer, with an escort of thirty men, arrived from General Steele's headquarters and reported that Brigadier-General J. H. Clanton, captured by our forces at Mitchell's Creek, has since died of his wounds.

Spanish Fort is a formidable work, built of stone and shell, and recently protected by sand bags and earth works in front. What was barbette guns upon the fort, are now casemated, with several feet of sand, and earth above them. A wide and deep ditch partially filled with water, surrounds the fort; a thickly laid abattis surrounds it, between which and the fort and for some distance outside, the rebels have placed torpedoes to prevent an assault upon the works, should their guns be silenced.

(From the True Delta, 5th.)

Our army had sixty siege guns in position on the 31 inst., one battery of the Indiana heavy artillery having established itself on the bay above Fort Spanish. This battery cuts off the rebel water communication between the fort and the city, thus preventing further supplies or reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison. On the 2d, two gunboats and several transports loaded with troops, attempted to reach Spanish Fort, but the forward transport was opened upon by the Indiana boys and nearly the whole of her stern knocked off. This reception induced the whole fleet to put back at full speed.

Additional via the River by the Von Phul.

Our papers by the steamer Henry Von Phul, Captain James Allen, from St. Louis and Cairo, to the 31st ult., contain the following:

The Petersburg Battles.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The *Evening Telegraph*, of this city, has the following:

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

March 25th, P. M.—At daylight this morning Gen. Gordon assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Howes' Hill, capturing nine pieces of artillery, eight mortars and between 500 and 600 prisoners, among them one Brigadier General and a number of officers of lower grades. The lines were swept for a distance of 400 or 500 yards to the right and left, and two efforts were made to recover the works, which were handsomely repulsed, but it was found that the inclosed works in the rear commanding the enemy's main line could only be taken by a terrible sacrifice of life, and the troops were withdrawn to their original position. It being impracticable to take off the captured guns, owing to the nature of the ground, they were disabled and left. At dark the enemy held a considerable portion of the line farthest in advance of our main works.

R. E. LEE, General.

MORE ABOUT THE ALLEGED TEXAS-PACIFIC SCHEME—GEN. HINDMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

(Special to the Missouri Democrat.)

New Orleans, March 23, via Cairo, March 29.—We have received information here of a movement in Texas to repossess and hold the Western territories through to the Pacific. The object is to open up a way to California, to allow citizens of that State, who are anxious to join Texas in her struggle for independence, to reach their friends. It is proposed to organize a picked force of one thousand men to seize the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona, and hold them by force of arms.

A large meeting was recently held in Galveston at which were present citizens of California, New Mexico and Arizona, to consider the subject. A committee was finally appointed to bring the matter before Kirby Smith and urge his immediate action.

The rebel General Hindman, who was reported killed while on his way to Mexico, jumped from the stage at King's ranche, sixty miles from Brownsville, on the night of the 22d of February, while in a fit of delirium tremens. Although his friends scoured the country they had not succeeded, in finding him on the 27th, five days after his disappearance. He was on his way from Brownsville to San Antonio.

Additional Foreign Items to the 15th from London.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The failure is announced of Sterling Bighie, merchant in London, with liabilities of about £150,000 sterling, and Burstall & Co., of Hull and Bombay, with liabilities of from £200,000 to £300,000 sterling. These failures are said to have been chiefly caused by losses in blockade running at rebel ports. Similar rumors are afloat as to other firms.

D. Lewis, merchant, of London, has suspended drafts for large amounts by the Confederate Government at Richmond on their financial agents at Liverpool. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., were, after a day's delay refused acceptance and allowed to be protested. One draft alone is for £37,000. The alleged cause is want of advices, and it is asserted that the drafts are not expected to lie over beyond a few days.

THE SHENANDOAH AND THE AUTHORITIES AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, Jan. 25.—The Captain of the Shenandoah has formally requested leave of Sir Chas Darling to land his prisoners, take in coal, and repair machinery. He promises to observe neutrality and get to sea again as quietly as possible. The application is under consideration of the Governor and Executive Council. Six vessels were due there in the course of a few weeks from New York and Boston, but American merchants said they were likely to be under the English or Dutch flag.

IDENTICAL POLICY OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND RELATIVE TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The Parliamentary papers show that the French and English Governments have sent identical instructions to their naval commanders on the South American station. They are required to use every friendly effort to secure the free navigation of rivers, but not to use force without reference to the home government. Merchant vessels are warned against carrying munitions of war to belligerents.

THE LONDON TIMES ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

The London *Times* reviews President Lincoln's inaugural, and says it reveals his disposition and opinions more completely than many verbose compositions which have come from his predecessors. The *Times* admits he has fulfilled the duties which destiny imposed on him with firmness and conscientiousness but without any feeling of exhilaration at success, or sanguine anticipations of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more sanguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh exertions and services will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

THE LONDON "OWL" ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Owl* says: "The impression conveyed by Mr Seward's dispatch that the proposition for an alliance between North and South for a foreign war originated with the Confederates, is false."

The *Owl*, a secesh sheet, gives the following in regard to Mr. Blair's mission, on the authority of a member of the Confederate Congress, just arrived in England, who received the information from Secretary Benjamin in the following words: "The object of the mission was to inform President Davis that his Commissioners would be received at Washington to open negotiations on the following basis. All questions in dispute to be left undecided and considered as open questions; an armistice to be granted, and a league offensive and defensive to be made to drive the French out of Mexico."

New York Markets on the 30th.

New York, March 30.—Cotton dull at 48c.

Flour dull and 10c lower, at $9 15 to 9 35 for extra State, and $9 65 to 9 85 for round hoop Ohio.

Wheat dull and nominal, but 1 to 2c lower.

Rye dull and heavy, at $1 25 to 1 30.

Corn dull and drooping, at $1 50 to 1 51 for new Yellow Southern.

Oats dull and decidedly lower, at 90c for Western.

Pork firm at $28 75 for new mess, 25 50 for one year old, $21 to 21 50 for prime.

Lard dull at 16 a 18c.

Whisky dull at $2 17 a $2 18.

Petroleum dull, 38 for crude, 55 for refined bond, 72 for free.

Gold opened at 150¾, fell to 150½, and closed at 151.

Stocks dull and heavy, money 6c sterling dull at 9¾, New York Central 91, U. S. 6s '81, coupons, 107, 5-20's registered, 101⅞, coupons, 10¼.

New York, March 30.—Gold to-night 151⅛.

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, March 29—P. M.—Flour—Market dull, but good superfine and single extra being scarce, these grades are bringing pretty full prices, while double extras are unsaleable—Sales comprise 100 bbls choice superfine at $6 10, 50 do do, inspected and delivered, at $6 50, 115 do single extra at $7 10, 100 do choice do at 7 50 delivered, 150 do single extra and 50 do superfine private, and 100 bags choice single extra and double extra at $1 25 for the former and $1 75 a $5 25 ⅌ bag for the latter.

Corn Meal—Sales of 50 bbls country at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

Corn—Buyers stood off for lower prices, on account of large receipts, and but little business was transacted. Sales reported of 1000 sacks mixed, in various lots, at 93c per bushel.

Oats—Market dull, and there were no buyers. Sales of 90 sacks at 70c delivered, and 200 do prime at 74 to 75c per bushel.

Barley—Sale of 77 sks prime fall at $1 55, and 30 do inferior fall at $1 per bushel, sacks returned.

Rye—Sale of 25 sks, at 77c per bushel, sacks returned.

Provisions—A better feeling prevails, and prices which would gladly have been accepted a few days ago are now rejected. Yesterday 335 bbls mess pork and 500 do prime mess were sold on private terms, and to-day 50 bbls heavy mess brought $27 75 ⅌ bbl. We heard that for a particular brand the price refused was $28. Sales also of 2100 pieces bulk shoulders at 13c, delivered; 2100 pieces bulk hams at 14¼c; 50,000 pounds hog round at 11c, 31 pkgs bacon shoulders at 15c; 70 tierces prime kettle lard at 18c, and 6 bbls rumps at $16.

Whisky—The article is held with increased firmness, but the demand is inactive, and we hear only 35 bbls, in peddling lots, selling at $2 12¼ ⅌ gallon.

Hay—The weather is too wet for moving the article from the landing, and we hear of no sales.

Potatoes—Demand good at $1 50 to 1 75 per bushel for mixed to choice assorted. A small lot of 22 bbls mixed was sold at $1 75 per bbl.

Onions—Sale reported of 125 sacks at $2 20 per bushel.

Green Apples—Sales of 45 bbls prime at $6, and 11 do, small but sound, at $5 per barrel.

Groceries—There were considerable sales of coffee at a decline of fully 1½c per pound. We now quote prime and choice Rio at 35¼ to 36c, and inferior grades below these figures. The refining company have again reduced the prices of refined sugar, as shown by their quotations. Raw sugar is nominal. We quote Muscovado at 17c; good and prime old Louisiana at 17 to 19c. New Louisiana is entirely neglected, there being no buyers at any price. The stock of molasses is small, and new plantation is selling at $1 20 to 1 35; old do at $1 10 to 1 15. We quote rice at 14 to 15c.

Tobacco—Market dull and lower, with sales of 44 hhds, including 1 scraps, at $2; 13 good and damaged lugs, from $4 60 to $5 30; 10 factory do, from $5 60 to 6 50; 2 planter's do at $7 70 to 8 30; 9 common shipping leaf from $9 55 to 13; 7 medium do from $14 to 17 25; and 2 common manufacturing leaf at $18 75 to 22 50; also 14 boxes, from $3 to 11 25 per 100lbs. Bids on 18 hhds were rejected.

Beef Cattle—Supply liberal, and prices in favor of buyers, with sales yesterday at the Broadway yards of 253 head at prices ranging from 4 to 8c per lb gross.

Hogs—Offerings small and market unchanged. Sales at the Broadway yards yesterday of 126 head at prices ranging from 7½ to 10c per lb gross.

An elopement of a painfully sensational character has taken place in London in high life. The brother of a noble marquis, bordering upon three score years, himself the father of a numerous family, is one of the parties, and the lady, who is nearly related to him by marriage, is the wife of a noble lord, but one degree removed from the heirship of one of the oldest and wealthiest marquisates in the kingdom. The offending fair one, who had not yet reached her thirtieth year, leaves behind her several interesting children, but she has taken with her the title deeds to an attractive feature in the shape of recently acquired property of the value of nearly £100,000.

Louisiana Legislation.

NIGHT SESSION.

Tuesday Evening, March 4, 1865.

Senate—A resolution to grant gratuities to certain employés of the Senate was lost.

In executive session the nominations of Mr. H. Lusto, as Inspector of weights and measures for the Third District, and that of Mr. Jno Hang for the Fourth District, were confirmed.

An act to provide for the appointment of a joint committee of three members of the Senate and two members of the House, as commissioners to revise the Civil Code, Code of Practice and Statutes in general of the State of Louisiana, was on motion to adopt, rejected.

A joint resolution to appropriate $5000 for the printing of the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Supreme Court was adopted at the second reading.

A bill of Mr. Boyce to appropriate $2000 for the relief of the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Third District, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, was passed through the readings, and was adopted by title.

At 10 o'clock the Senate went into recess, and adjourned at 12 M.

House of Representatives—Night Session—The clock in the Hall was stopped at half-past seven o'clock, and about half past nine o'clock a quorum was present. No prayer.

The House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate, striking from the appropriation bill the sum set down for the benefit of certain charitable institutions, and the Senate afterwards receded from the amendments.

The resolution censuring the Attorney General requesting him to resign, was lost.

The passage of the Prendergast bill was announced in a message from the Senate.

Some complimentary resolutions, to the Speaker of the House, the Clergy, Ex-Gov Hahn and Gov Wells, were adopted.

Arrival of the Star of the Union.

The steamship Star of the Union, a new vessel of the Cromwell line, arrived on her first trip early this morning. She brings us New York files to the 30th, and English papers to the 11th ult, the prominent news features of which have been anticipated. A telegraphic list of passengers by this steamer was published in our morning edition. Below is a report of her voyage:

The steamship Star of the Union, A. Blanchard Commander, left New York March 25, 3:30 P M with freight and passengers to A. Moulton, March 28, encountered very rough weather, S W winds. On the 27th experienced a very heavy gale from S. E., carrying away main gaff, hove to for 30 hours. On the 30th wind ahead blowing fresh. 31st, 8 A. M., saw a ship ashore on Great Isaac Reef with colors set Union down, bore down for her. Brig Atlantic of Searsport, lying by her with part of ship's crew on board, offered to take the ship's crew, they preferred to go on the brig. April 1st, 7 P. M., off Great Isaac light, spoke bark Ada Carter, for New Orleans, also brig Glendall, Boston bounded to Havana. April 3d, 10 A. M., Lat 26 30, Long 80 20, passed steamship bound East. 1 o'clock P. M., passed steamship Liberty, Lat. [illegible] Long [illegible].

The Draft in New Orleans.

DRAFT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH—EIGHTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock this morning the draft in the Third District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 16 Carondelet street. The following names were drawn:

652 Peter Fitzpatrick, 61 Mandeville, laborer.
653 Charles D'Aquin, Annette and Craps, laborer.
654 Frederic Spalding, Levee Steam Cotton Press, Q. M. D.
655 Antonio Rodriguez, 662 Casacalvo, bartender.
656 Simon Laboy, Bayou St John, fisherman.
657 Joe Michael, 19 France, hunter.
658 Paul Littlefield, Clouet, between Craps and Greatmen, caulker.
659 Mitchel Leaman, Claiborne, near Mandeville, drayman.
660 Herman H Brenseng, Victory, near St Ferdinand, clerk.
661 Wm Thomson, Enghien near Moreau, seaman.
662 Joe Dauphin, 108 St Anthony, driver.
663 Bernard Berwant, Louisa and Love, lab'r.
664 Alexander Courtade, 5 Lapeyrouse, clerk.
665 Emile Richards, Mandeville and Love, boiler maker.
666 Aug[illegible]an, 135 St John the Baptist, cigar maker.
667 John [illegible] Blanchard, Union and Goodchildren, lawyer.
668 Thomas London, Steam Cotton Press, laborer.
669 Patrick Doyle, 78 Congress, laborer.
670 Casimir Maghore, 21 Union, cigar maker.
671 Jetro Kravo, 12 Mozart, seaman.
672 H Henning, 308 Port, police.
673 Bob Fields, U S Barracks, laborer.
674 Jos N Baker, 171 Goodchildren, clerk.
675 Patrick H Galway, 31 Elmyra, clerk.
676 Peter Bash, 27 Ferdinand, laborer.
677 Geo Smith, Gentilly Road, laborer.
678 Jno Thompson, 50 Spain, laborer.
679 Francis Bardenavi, Bagatelle and Baptist, brick layer.
680 Jos Winterholder, 107 Front Levee, baker.
681 Chs Lapreau, 337 Craps, clerk.
682 Wm B Wales, Craps and Frenchman, farmer.
683 Andrew Metzerra, Gentilly Road, laborer.
684 Joe Hipolite, 75 Frenchman, shoe maker.
685 Andrew Ackerman, Gentilly Road, gardener.
686 Valmont Vidine, Chalmette Cemetery, laborer.
687 Adolphe Conrad, 132 Spain, painter.
688 Manuel Sigo, 555 Love, cigar maker.
689 Emile Baruard, Girod and Annette, clerk.
690 Nicholas Zephir, 362 Claiborne, laborer.
691 Jules Paulo, de Bonneuave, 11 Marigny.
692 Egdio Cretmen Hancock near Moreau, butcher.
693 Frank Varleoing 111 Independence laborer.
694 Felix Veduc, 371 Love, clerk.
695 Jacob Jetz, 143 Clouet, laborer.
696 Chs Gerard, Enghein and Greatman, laborer.
697 Christopher Swallow, Chalmette Cemetery, laborer.
698 Alex Jemart, cor Bagatelle and Solidelle, clerk.
699 Adolph Walz Cotton Press near Urquhart, laborer.
700 Herman Pollat, Morales near Clouet laborer.
701 Alex Lantad, Dorgenois and Lapeyrouse, clerk.
702 Jos Marcon, 515 Greatman, merchant.
703 Chs Deede, Gentilly Road, laborer.
704 Etienne Gogat, 43 Love, carpenter.
705 Hy Aichell, 370 Rampart, laborer.
706 Martin Mayfield, 103 Piety, laborer.
707 Peter Campbell, 518 Bagatelle, laborer.
708 F C F Delilfils, 222 Frenchman, no occupation.
709 James Coffee, 44 Victory, watchman.
710 Oscar Niblet, 103 Montegut, clerk.
711 Chs Fouxger, Celeste, near Bagatelle, laborer.
712 Chs Miller, 44 Congress, sailor.
713 Thomas J Wheeler, 49 Elmyra, planter.
714 Jno Anderson, 32 Marigny, seaman.
715 Jno Molled, 197 Casacalvo, foreman and laborer.
716 Derick Termobold, 91 Congress, shoemaker.
717 Peter Tappon, 41 Congress, laborer.
718 Hy Beck, Concave and Love, laborer.
719 Prosper Conlon, 331 Bagatelle, laborer.
720 Honoré Laboove, Bayou St John, fisherman.
721 John Samerlin, 22 Music, farmer.
722 Benjamin Garth, Poland Station, laborer.
723 Francis Leon, cor Force and Bagatelle, laborer.
724 Antonio Russler, Urquhart and St Anthony, baker.
725 John Frank, Steam Cotton Press Levee, Q M D.
726 Armand Cabue, 369 Villeré, laborer.
727 Chas Faneounet, Lapeyrouse near Roman laborer.
728 Alex Harris, 92 Esplanade, clerk.
729 Dennis O'Brien, 159 Marigny, laborer.
730 Clements Heisleye, Dauphine and Ferdinand, grocer.
731 D Vautier, Laharpe and Broad, clerk.
732 Louis Francis, 435 Love, laborer.
733 Honore Layance, cor Love and Tricou, laborer.
734 Prosper Rideau, Royal and Marigny, mer't
735 Leonard Wetmore, 140 Union, blacksmith.
736 Louis Weisenbach, 195 Union, driver.
737 Hy Kothmann, 91 Desiré, laborer.
738 Dennis Casses, 48 Frenchmen, butcher.
739 Antoine Gastilli, 30 Annette, laborer.
740 Virgil Debergal, 105 Union, laborer.
741 Chs Hurd, 160 Clouet, laborer.
742 Geo Meyer, Port and Craps, teacher.
743 July Louis, 155 St Anthony, laborer.
744 Espanold Laadie, 248 olidele, laborer.
745 Talcott Buck, Common Place and Barracks farmer.
746 Patrick Welch, Frenchman and Greatman, laborer.
747 Hy Jager, 556 Craps, clerk.
748 Arthy Hunter, Congress and Casacalve, seaman.
749 Michel Reinly, 579 Bagatelle, tailor.
750 Jos Beauregard, Greatman and Girod, lab'r

Napoleon and His English Critics.

(From the Boston Journal.)

The English critics show a contemptible spirit in their reviews of Louis Napoleon's "Life of Julius Cæsar." Their whole aim seems to be to discover allusions to contemporary events, and so they twist and distort the text in every conceivable manner. The London *Athenæum*, for instance, interlards a lengthy criticism of the work with hundreds of such queries and remarks as these, viz: "Is the Emperor here dreaming of another crusade for the Holy Sepulchre?" "A sly reference to England," &c, &c. Now, we have no doubt that Louis Napoleon has his personal biases and prejudices, like every author, which may give a coloring to his literary productions; but to suppose that he has been at work for years writing the life of Julius Cæsar, merely in order to insinuate hints about modern politics, which he has been as ready to discuss openly as any ruler of the day, is as petty and silly a view as a small writer can possibly take of a great one.

Marriages of Cousins.

Some very interesting facts in connection with the subject of marriages of consanguinity have just been put on record by a French statistician. He carried on his investigations in the town of Batz, in the French department of the Loire Inferieure. Having selected 46 cases of consanguineous marriages, he examined the husbands, wives and children, both in regard to their physical and intellectual development, and made inquiries concerning the families examined, and their ancestors, through the assistance of the mayor, pastor and the oldest inhabitants. Combining the statistics thus collected, he has found that intermarriages do not bring about disease, idiotcy or malformation. However, it is important to mark that these results are attributed by the writer to the favorable climate of the locality, and to the general habits, hygiene and morality of the inhabitants, as well as to the absence of all hereditary disease. The town of Batz is situated upon a peninsula bounded on one side by the rocks of the sea shore and on the other by salt marshes. The air is pure, and the most frequent winds are from the north, northeast and northwest.

The number of inhabitants is about 3,300. They have little communication with other parts of the country, and their occupation is almost confined to the preparation of salt. They are very intelligent, almost all the adults being able to read. The morality is of the highest stamp, prostitution being unknown. Theft and murder have not occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Mothers nurse their children till they are fifteen months old, and the general food of the population is of the vegetable class. There are, at present, in Batz 46 consanguinous pairs of first cousins, five unions between second cousins, 31 marriages of third cousins, and 10 of cousins in the fourth degree. From the 5 unions of second cousins there have been 23 children, none of whom have presented any congenital deformity. The 31 marriages of third cousins have produced one hundred and twenty children, all healthy; and the marriages of fourth cousins have given rise to 2[illegible] children, all of whom, with the exception of those who died of ague, were strong and healthy at the period of examination. The writer contends that such facts as the foregoing prove that consanguineous marriages by no means lead to the degeneration of a race.

MILTON ON RETRIBUTIVE PROVIDENCE.—James I, when he was duke of York, took it into his head to visit Milton, merely out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation the Duke asked Milton whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had written against his father, Charles I. The immortal bard made the following reply:

"If Your Highness thinks the calamities which befall us here are the indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what manner are we to account for the fate of the King, your father? The displeasures of Heaven must, upon this supposition, have been much greater against him than me—for I have only lost my eyes, while he lost his head."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, April 5, 1865.

We have again to notice an extremely dull market in every department of trade and money. In our leading staple, in particular, nothing of any moment was done excepting the prize list at public sale, which went off at comparatively low figures. Prices were depressed by the tenor of the letters by the steamer from New York and later intelligence from that market reporting an unfavorable reaction under which the previous improvement had been nearly lost.

The Money market was unusually dull. Gold opened at some concessions from yesterday's rates, being quoted at 169 a 169 and at a later hour was still more depressed, closing at 165½ a 167 against 170½ a 171 last evening. The only sale of Silver reported was a small amount of American Half Dollars at 156. They are now quoted at 155 a 156, and Mexican dollars nominal at 167½.

There was some Foreign Exchange offering, but we heard of no sales. Private Sterling could have been bought at 175 a 177 and first class Francs at 315, but there was apparently no demand and we did not hear of an offer. The Banks would not name a rate.

Domestic Exchange continued extremely dull. The Banks and dealers asked from 1 a 1¼ ⅌ ct. premium for checks on New York but met little or no counter demand. Out doors some New York Sight was passed at ¾ premium, and $9000 fifteen days' sight at 1¾ discount. We are not aware of any bills having come back by the steamer.

Nothing transpired in Stocks. There is very little demand. Some holders desire to realize in order to invest in gold. Gas Light, Water Works, Citizens' Bank, Canal Bank, and City Rail Road, have all been offered without meeting a satisfactory bid. We heard of no further sales of City Bonds since the 12 noticed in our last report.

The Bank note market appeared to be still more depressed, but we noticed some sales of Union at 75c for tens and twenties. Merchants are quoted at 25 a 30c ⅌ dollar, Bank of New Orleans at 35 a 40, Bank of Louisiana at about the same, Louisiana State at 40 a 42½, Crescent City at 50 a 60, and Union at 70 a 75 for the larger notes, the fives being redeemed at its counter with City Treasury notes. The figures we give are for amounts of some magnitude. Dealers pay inside rates, or less for the trifling sums offered at their counters.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, April 5, 1865.

COTTON.—Later news from New York reporting a declining market, the previous improvement having been nearly lost, and the letters by the steamer being discouraging, there was only a limited enquiry to-day, and we did not hear of a transaction at private sale excepting 13 bales strict good ordinary to low middling at 40c. At auction, by order of the U. S. Marshal, a prize list of 221 bales, ex-schooner Anne Sophia, *all reboxed*, sold as follows: 16 bales barely low middling at 36c, 33 good ordinary at 34¼, 40 ordinary at 32¼, 20 do at 33¼, 58 do stained, but mostly of extra staple, at 35, 16 low ordinary at 26, and 28 pickings at 14¾. Terms as usual, and a deposit of $50 ⅌ bale required from purchasers at time of adjudication.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There is a fair supply on the market, but owing to the unsettled state of commercial and financial affairs, there are no buyers and sales cannot be made at present.

TOBACCO—3 hhds were sold, all the particulars of which are withheld.

WESTERN PRODUCE—There was some movement on a small scale in Flour, and there was some inquiry for Mess Pork at $29 ⅌ barrel, otherwise the general produce market was extremely dull to-day. The sales to-day were confined to 900 bbls Flour, all the particulars suppressed, 1700 bbls superfine at $8 50 ⅌ bbl, 150 low extra at $9 50, 200 good extra, in two equal lots, at $10, and 250 choice extra, in two lots, at $10 50, 300 sacks white yellow Corn at $1 40 per bushel, and 80 bales prime Western Hay at $45 ⅌ ton. We have heard of a sale of 50 boxes green Sides at 15c ⅌ lb. Mess Pork is held at $30 ⅌ barrel, but does not sell. Western Eggs are selling at the landing at 30c a 32c ⅌ dozen.

FREIGHTS—The mail steamer on the berth for New York is taking Cotton at 2½c ⅌ lb, and Flour on private terms. Sailing vessels for New York and Boston are taking Flour at 75c ⅌ barrel.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON April 6, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 114 Beeves, 125 Hogs, 51 Sheep and 21 Veal. Amount of stock sold: 50 Beeves, 21 Hogs 225 Sheep and 6 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 34 Beeves, 891 Hogs, 273 Sheep, 15 Milch Cows and 21 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net..	00 —	@	— 25
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net...	00 —	@	— 22
Western Beeves, 3d quality...do......	00 —	@	— 18
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....	— —	@	— —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....	— —	@	— —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head.....	— —	@	— —
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head.........	— —	@	— —
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross..........................	— 12	@	— 14
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head..................	5 00	@	12 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head....................	50 00	@	100 —
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head..............	30 00	@	40 00
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head...............	15 —	@	25 00
Sucking Calves, ⅌ head................	10 00	@	20 00

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby cautioned not to trade or negotiate Two Notes, each for the sum of Two Hundred dollars, dated the 17th October, 1864, and payable respectively at six and twelve months after date, and signed and endorsed by John Kuntzmann, which notes were either lost or mislaid, and paid at maturity by the undersigned. JOHN KUNTZMANN.
New Orleans, April 5, 1865. ap6 3t

Crushed Sugar.

50 BARRELS, NEW YORK STEAM REFINERY, STANDARD, in store and for sale by
[illegible] [illegible],
ap6 3t [illegible], Poydras street.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 6, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Mex sloop Bonita, Ritch, for Matamoros. Master
Mex sloop Alfred & Sammie, Cribbin, for Matamoros. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail Steamship Star of the Union, A Blanchard, from New York, 25 h'rs, to A Moulton—2d district
Schr Alice McGuigan, Mitchell, from East Pass, to master—Basin
Schr Bird, Grimaldi, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—LPT
Lugger Mississippi, ———, from Coast—LPT

STEAMBOATS.

Von Phul, Allen, from St Louis
Una, Kellogg, from Thibodeauxville
Mittie Stephens, Sherman, from Natchez

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Outward, Chase, from Pensacola
Bark Sunrise, ———, from Matamoros
Brig Acrate, Clark, from Philadelphia
Schr Talisman, Conner, 12 days from Havana, to master—Cargo: molasses and 12 passengers
Schr Jane Douglas, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Joliet, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Emory, (British), ———, from Matamoros in ballast, to master
Schr Adeline, from Nassau, (N P)
Schr Sunbeam, Pierce, from Rustan Island, to T Shailer; —Cargo fruit

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Star of the Union, from New York—Adams Express—S C Amber—J Angelica & co—J S Akin—J A Braselman—E P Benedick—S Sergine—Blum & Frank—Bleick & co—Blake & Tower—J Bach & co—S Bernstein—J Scott—E W Burbank—S B Bevans—J Berring—J M Bochet—Bostick & Seymour—R H Bowles—S T Blessing—Bowles & Frank—A Belanger—J Brown—J Chapman—Cole Saunders & co—W B Campbell—J H Carter—R Coburn—Commercial Express—H Costerman & Bayo—Commanding Officer W U Fenelon—Converse & Kennett—J D'Arcy—Duntze & co—J D Beuneville—F O'Donnell—J A Dres—P Dwyer—J Derbes, jr—Dubois & Lanauter—Mad Duprey—A Ducatel & co—Dasbaco & Bassemage—Doucet & Jacavine—W W Dauphin—Duncan & co—Davis & Jackson—Day & Lane—L Davis—S Finkie—B Feltman—G A Fredics—Fayo & Bruno co—T Fitzwilliam—M W Fredenburg—D Fay & co—Forchelmer & Huber—L Fregario, jr—Folger & co—A J French—Fischer & Rose—Gries & Byrnes—A D G [illegible]—J W Goeler—D Gowan—Goitzenberg & Rosenthal—C C Gaithwaite—J J Green—L Godchaux—P Gerpi & co—J P Garvey & co—L Gruenewald—Gretzer & Bro—Geo Gray—J E Gilbert—J M Gould—Gould & Allen—Hoffman & Marks—B C Hickey—Haas & Frederickson—Jno S Lane—E Hernstein—N W Hoyt—F A Handy—Gustav Vonhoven—E A Hennings—B H Hennings & co—D H Hobby—H Hertz—E J Hart & co—S Hernsheim—T Isabella—C Jaubert & co—W Juerger—E S Keep—J H Keep—Karstendick & co—A Koenig—J Kemp, jr—Knoss, Majo & Denis—N Korn—H Kuhn—J Levine—D Lopez—Jno G Leaumont—M O Leitve—Lock & Goldstein—A Lenate—Ledig & Demerou—L Lehman—R E Leberman—C Loeb—Lazard & M. [illegible]—L [illegible] Pierre—Lazard & Rhinehardt—Lichtenstein Bros—J T Moore & co—S E Moore—H Marks—J Mason—McFarland, Straight & co—B C Mestre—E Marquise—A Moulton—Myer, Weis & co—T W Marsden—M N McConney & co—S D Moody & co—D Murphy—E Monesse—Merrit & Walsh—S Norden & co—North & co—North, Deutsche & co—J W Neel—Naggerath & Fish—B L Nash & Bro—L Phelps—G J Pan—S P Set—Page, Peri & Moran—T Prudhomme—E L Pierson—J L Putnam—M Phineas—E Pitkin—J J Quinlan & co—Rice Bros & co—S Richie—M Richman—J Ryback—F Sickert—E Roger & co—Rosenberg & Wolf—Rimathe & Esperan—W S Sperry—J Syme & co—J Stiner—A Schmidt—Scherer & Frederick—J P Serracin—L Schwartz—M H Shepperd—S Sokolski—B Spiro & co—H O Stetson—Stern Bros—P Swarts—E E Spencer—E R Stevens—Smith & McKenna—A Schroder—H S Seward—O Theurer—J L Tarbox—O F Thomson—D Taylor & Son—A Tyre & co—Turnell & co—C A Townsend—Thompson & Barnes—W C Tompkins & co—F Van Benthuysen—Van Norden & co—Wallace & co—West Walters & co—J L White—J J Weckerling—J F Waters—N J White—W P Wright—E A Yorke

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per sloop Bonita—20 bbls flour 2 coils rope 3 sks salt 5 bbls do 5 bbls beans and sundries
MATAMOROS—Per sloop Alfred & Sammie—110 bbls flour and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the Union—Assorted mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Von Phul—117 sks oats C T Buddecke & co—140 bbls flour Converse & Kennett—20 bbls coal oil C F Lauman—100 bbls pork Jas Connolly & co—35 bxs tobacco E Wittlig—95 sks bacon 78 bbls [illegible] 35 bales tow Obe, Atwater & co—18 bxs eggs 20 bales hay 361 sks corn 55 sks oats J T Moore & co—80 do D C Aldrick—470 do 100 bales hay 14 bbls eggs G W Byrne—200 bbls flour S H Kennedy & co—200 sks oats King & Duffy—25 do malt Weisenback & Klumpp—17 bbls apples E Tramontana—9 bbls flour F D Darling—14 bbls beef Capt Perkins—100 bbls flour 100 do lime 7 bbls eggs F Blake—19 head cattle 125 do hogs Ben Foster—54 do 53 head sheep 25 head cattle T A Ralston—sundries to order
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Una—18 bales moss W Westmore—18 bbls molasses 11 sks seed cotton S F Flanders—2 bales cotton L Dennis—17 pkgs eggs and sundries to order
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—67 bales cotton McLeary & Church—279 sks seed cotton H S Buchner—50 bales cotton O N Cutler—sundries to order
EAST PASS—Per schr Alice McGuigan—50 bales cotton 17,000 feet lumber to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Bird—80 sks rice to order
COAST—Per lugger Mississippi—3000 oranges 500 lemons and sundries to order

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, April 6th, 1865.

Last Night of ENOCH ARDEN or UNDER THE PALM—LAWRENCE BARRETT as Enoch Arden....Dance and Farce follows.

☞ Due notice given of DAN SETCHELL'S appearance. ap6

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 10th of April next, at the Opera House. jan28

Wanted.

AN experienced and competent salesman in the Fancy Goods business. A liberal remuneration will be given to a capable person. Address with references look box No. 143 New Orleans Post Office. ap6 3t

Wanted,

BY AN OLD PLANTER from the West Indies, perfectly familiar with the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar, a situation as OVERSEER. Apply by letter, to E. B. at the office of the Bee. ap6

Situation Wanted.

A Highly respectable person who has lived several years in France, wishes a situation as child's NURSE in a family leaving for that country. Apply at No. 67 St. Peter street. ap5 3t

Teacher wanted.

WANTED, in an Academy, an English Teacher for the various branches. Apply at the Louisiana Academy, 151 Hospital street. ap6—3t

NOTICE.

Mr. Antoine Dubuc,

Secretary of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans,

Office, No. 20 St. Anthony street,

WHO, for the last twenty-five years, has been acting as such and attending to FUNERALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs his friends and those of JEAN BONNOT to whom he has given an interest in the business, that he has on hand every article in the line, also trimmings and fixtures for

Funeral Cars and Hearses,

in a new European style, as in Paris, London and in America.

He also attends to the erecting, opening and closing of

Tombs and Vaults in the St. Louis Cemetery,

on Esplanade street and in the other Cemeteries in the city; also to the ordering of the Clergy of the Church of St. Louis and of the other Catholic Churches in New Orleans.

J. BONNOT & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS:

KEEP and sell at their store, No. 51 Ste. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, Mahogany, Walnut and other Metallic Coffins, with white and black trimmings of all kind and lined with lead or zinc; tapers, crape, invitation letters, carriages and every thing in the funeral line. Also: Frame Coffins, new style, admirably painted and varnished, a perfect imitation of the metallic Coffin, with glass on the lid and with or without lead or zinc inside—by Mr. Bonnot.

STORE:

51..........ST. ANN STREET..........51

ap6 1m sat tu

GLOBE HOT

AT BAGDAD, MEXICO.

Mr. L. Chaplain,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened an Hotel at Bagdad, Mexico, expressly for Travelers, where good board and lodging can be had cheaper than anywhere else.

ap6 1m L. CHAPLAIN, Owner.

Affidavits for Exemption FROM DRAFT.

Correctly prepared by

JOHN K. SUNDSTRON, N'y Public.

Office No. 57 Carondelet street.

The attention of ALIENS and DESERTERS, and of those who are over or under age, which would subject them to Draft is called to the above. ap6 1m

FOUND.

A YOUNG white and yellow Pointer Dog. The owner can recover him by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed within seven days, he will be sold to defray the same. Apply at No. 111 Canal street. ap6—3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Gabriel Henry Lessement.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 21,191.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.
ap6 1t 15

Succession of A. A. Molinerie.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 20,662.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said curator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the Court, A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
ap6 1t