New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Commack, at 10 o'clock, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley—carpenter's chest and tools.

POSTMASTER PARKER.—We are not surprised to see it stated that the removal of Mr. J. M. G. Parker from the position of Postmaster in this city was induced by reasons not incident to the administration of his office. As to the nature or sufficiency of those reasons we are not particularly informed and do not presume to inquire. We may only observe, with equal emphasis and sincerity, in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and from an entirely public point of view, that as far as proved capacity and eminent zeal and success in the discharge of official duties go to confirm a claim to continued incumbency, that of Postmaster Parker in the instance was most valid, indubitable and unquestioned. His replacement presumes in the succeeding incumbent qualifications of such an order that the belief, which doubtless attended the appointment, that they were possessed, constitutes in itself one of the highest tokens of appreciation which the appointing power could manifest.

We doubt not that the new Postmaster is abundantly capable if not thoroughly experienced, and will labor faithfully to perpetuate those features of postal administration which were made so satisfactory to the public by his predecessor.

The Mayer and Curie Concert Subscription.

The late concert given for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of distressed families in New Orleans, produced the gross sum of $2,911 50. The musical performers, with inconsiderable exception, generously contributed to the charitable object their claims against the proceeds; in the manner rent, gas, advertising were made a gratuity; nevertheless, after deducting more than $500 for unavoidable expenses, only about $1500 remains for distribution among upwards of 700 families whose numbers per centum is to increase by new additions to the melancholy list.

In these circumstances the Committee charged with the distribution of this fund, appeal directly to the more fortunate portion of the community to contribute to increase the amount to something more adequate to the exigency. It is needless in this case to waste sentimental phrase, starvation—the word is used advisedly and with a terrible relevancy to matter of fact—is not stayed by fine sentiment and gilt-edged feeling, but by active and substantial relief. That so fearful a reality should exist without being generally need not be surprising.

Those who most need relief are usually the silent and unfortunate; if they do not clamor early for charity, it is eminently the office of a true, considerate, and divinely benefficent charity to seek them out and minister to their needs.

Subscription papers have been left by the Committee at various places in the city, among others at the *Bee* office, where contributions will be received in answer to this appeal.

Amusements.

At the Varieties theatre Enoch Arden, handsomely illustrated with scenery, Mr Lawrence Barrett with his fine rendering of Tennyson's text the chief figure of the performance, has proved a fashionable attraction for the two past nights and is to be repeated to-night.

To-night, the last but one of the St Charles season, Mr. Chaplin will have a benefit at that theatre. A varied bill is provided, including The Maniac Lover, Life in Louisiana, songs, dances, &c. The occasion must prove more than usually productive to requite the merits of the beneficiary.

The accomplished and graceful pantomimist and dancerine Josie Zanfretta draws to the receipt of a benefit to-night at the Academy with a special bill full of brilliant features.

The firm of Sam DeBow & Co., of St Louis,

has been appointed to the agency of the Merchants' & People's line of steamers between St. Louis & New Orleans.

Masonic Items.

We find the following in the *Le Orden* of the 24th:

A duel took place on the 21st between young Mariano Campa and an officer of the army. The latter "had committed grave offenses against the former, against the sanctity of his family." Both the duelists had the misfortune, for each one of them, to kill his adversary.

The matter is to be judicially investigated.

A new journal *El Liberale*, has begun life in Matamoras as we learn by *El Orden*, published both in English and Spanish, publishing thus the telegraphic dispatches abroad.

Mme Adah Bishop has returned in Matamoras from Monterey where she gave a number of concerts. She will appear again in the former city, where she had previously achieved great success.

On the 16th of January, and the 15th of March there had matriculated in Matamoras the large number of 1069 immigrants from other countries.—*Picayune*

PLANTATION NEAR VICKSBURG RAIDED.—The plantation of Mr. Barksky, some five or six miles from the city, on the Porter's Chapel road, was visited by a party of rebels on Friday night, and all the mules carried off.—*Vicksburg Herald*, 24 inst.

St. Louis papers of 31st ult. report the river rising rapidly, 7 inches a day, with a general rise in the upper rivers, threatening an extensive overflow both up and down stream. At Cairo specially an overflow of a disastrous character was feared. The Cairo papers of the 1st, report the river there at 14½ feet in 24 hours.

The steamer Clara, not having left as announced on the 30th, was advertised to leave for New Orleans on the 1st; the *Niagara* on the 2d.

A Paris Journal on the Relations Between France and the United States—Appointment of M. de Montholon Not Inconsistent with Strict Neutrality and Pacific Dispositions Regarding Mexico.

La France of the 8th March has the following reflexions on the appointment of M. de Montholon as Minister to the United States:

"The *Moniteur* announces this morning that M. de Montholon, Ambassador of France to Mexico, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States.

"M. de Chateau-Renaud had been recently appointed for this post, but domestic cares would not permit him to go and occupy it, and he has asked, as the official journal says, to be replaced temporarily on the retired list.

"The Montholon has a large experience in American affairs. He was able, while residing at Mexico, to study thoroughly the relations and possible contingencies between the United States and Central America; and, in this point of view, he is able to be of real service in his new position.

"Beyond this there is no reason to suppose that the appointment has any special reference to the existing situation. The policy of France with regard to the United States, as well as with regard to Mexico, is too clearly defined for the shades of a diplomatic representative, under any other country, to indicate any modification whatever.

"France has maintained a strict neutrality during the war between the North and South; she has deplored so much blood shed and so many millions expended in sporadic, she has shown herself ever ready to make a disinterested effort in behalf of peace, but she has carefully avoided everything like intermeddling or unwarranted intervention.

"If Mexico after victorious arms have established a great empire, and our interests, as those of all Europe, are linked with its preservation. We do not believe that North America, in any case, thinks of attacking it, and we consider that there is no cause for heeding the bluster of some American journals, more desirous to excite public curiosity than to enlighten it.

"Finally, regarding those countries is to-day pacific, moderate, conservative, as it was yesterday. We are convinced that this is as well understood at Washington as at Mexico, in America as in Europe."

Civil Behavior on the part of the English Press and Politicians towards the People of the United States demanded as a conditional Peace.

The New York *Times*, alluding to the recent debate on American affairs in the British Parliament, says:

Mr. D'Israeli could hardly have said a truer thing than that the American interests are a conservative and peaceful class. More than this, they are a somewhat unique class of opinions are, we venture to say, at least as much influenced by the great lessons of religion and morality as any other in the world. They love peace and they hate war. Europe has only to let them alone, so far as they are having nothing to fear from their bounties. But they are men, and have the feelings of men, and if foreign countries do desire to maintain relations of peace and amity with them, flaring journalists and statesmen must not only refrain from meddling with them or their affairs, but must check in their comments on them that decency and propriety which they make it a point to display in their language toward other countries in the old world. Every body knows (particularly since the English press were in full blast on the subject) if the English press were to follow in sending a Frenchman's manners, inquisitions, policy, and even women, with the insolence, ribaldry and scorn, which has been shared without ceasing on those of the United States during the last four years, the preservation of peace would be impossible. The same thing may be said of any other European country, with strength enough to manifest honest resentment in acts. The American people are even more susceptible to the influence of fair words than most others, but they are also more easily aroused by blackguard abuse, and if the leaders of opinion in England and elsewhere cannot change their manner of criticising them and their doings—we do not ask them to change their opinions—they will assuredly find, sooner or later, that a "territorial democracy" is as sensitive and dangerous an animal as a "territorial aristocracy" ever aroused itself in "stirring up."

The French Emperor's Life of Cæsar is to be translated into English, German and Italian, and each sheet of the translation will be sent to the Emperor, who will revise the translation. The work will consist of three volumes octavo, containing from forty to fifty sheets, at 10 francs per sheet, and of an atlas of maps, the number not yet named. The work is [illegible] considering what im- [illegible] by the author, and the [illegible] appetite whetted [illegible]

Debate in the British Parliament on the Contingency of War with the United States.

SPEECHES OF DISRAELI, BRIGHT AND PALMERSTON

A long debate took place in the British House of Commons on the 15th instant, occasioned by a call for information concerning the defences of Canada. Mr. S. Fitzgerald, calling attention to the report of Colonel Jervois upon this subject, and suggesting certain possible contingencies which might lead to hostilities between England and the United States, and against which England could not, he said, shut her eyes.

The relations of England and the United States were discussed by Messrs. Forster, Disraeli, Bright and Palmerston.

Mr. Disraeli said "I am not here to-night to inquire, and have never inquired, anything against the conduct of the government of the United States throughout this great struggle; but, on the contrary, I am now prepared, after the experience to repeat what I said two years ago, that under circumstances of almost unprecedented difficulty, that government has conducted itself with great energy and discretion. [Hear, hear.] I am not of opinion that in the event of the termination of the American war we should be placed in any immediate danger of coming into collision with that government owing to our connection with Canada. I do not believe that the citizens of the United States of the North, even if entirely and completely victorious, will feel inclined to enter immediately into another struggle, with a power not inferior in determination and in resource to the Southern States of America. [Hear, hear.] I form that opinion because I believe that the people of the United States are eminently a sagacious people."

He concluded:

"If, from considerations of expense, we were to quit the possessions that we now occupy in North America, it would be ultimately, as regards our resources and wealth, as fatal and disastrous a step as could possibly be taken. I think that those four years need not have been lost, and that from the first the affairs of North America have not been considered of the importance which they have now attained, and which from the first I have felt they must attain. I do not wish to employ taunts but I form that opinion from judgments which have been expressed by members of Her Majesty's government during the last four years.

Those judgments upon the struggle in America and its probable consequences have been for the most part inconsistent. One day we were told by a minister of the crown that the government that the South might be said to have completed her independence, and speeches have been made which led all England to suppose that a diplomatic recognition of the Southern States would be expected. Very shortly afterwards another authority, now lost to this House, and no one deplores that loss more deeply than myself—I mean the late Sir G. C. Lewis, told us that he did not recognize the existence of a single element of political independence in the South Well, these inconsistent opinions perplexed the country, and have shown that from the first the government have never taken that view of the situation which we have a right to expect."

Mr. Bright followed. He thought Parliament should understand that there is no power whatever in the United Kingdom to defend effectively the territory of Canada against the United States, borderland that the American Government entertained any idea of attacking that province. He remarked: "There is not a man in the United States probably, whose voice or opinion would have the smallest influence, who would recommend or desire that an attack should be made by the United States on Canada, with the view of its possible annexation to the Union. [Hear, hear.] There have been dangers, as we know, on the frontier lately—The Canadian people have been no wiser than some members of the House, or a great many men whom I see on the other side of the House—When the refugees from the South, I mean the ruffians from the South, entered Canada the Canadians treated them with far too much consideration. They ought to have openly opinions hostile to the United States, whatever the views of the United States have not a syllable to say against Canada. The Canadian people found they were wrong; they have now returned to their friendly mind, and there is not a man in Canada at this moment, I believe, who has any kind of idea that the United States Government has the smallest notion of attacking them. Canada, at the present time, on account of anything which has transpired between Canada and the United States.

"If there comes a war in which Canada may be made a victim, it will be a war got up between the governments of Washington and the government in London, and it becomes us to inquire whether that is at all probable. Is there anybody in the House in favor of such a war? And I will ask any of you to express the public opinion, that there has never been an administration in the United States since the time of the revolutionary war up to this hour more entirely favorable to peace with all foreign countries, and more especially favorable to peace with this country, than the government of which President Lincoln is the head. [Hear, hear.] I will undertake to say that the most cursory investigator of what has taken place will be unable to point to a single word he (President Lincoln) has said, or a single line he has written, or a single act he has done since his first accession to power that betrays that anger, or rancour, or ill feeling towards this country which some people here imagine influence the breasts of his cabinet. If, then, Canada is not for war, it England is not for war, if the United States are not for war, whence is the war to come?

"There are shipowners here, and I ask them what would be the feelings of the people of this country if they had suffered as the shipowners of America have suffered? As a rule all their ships have been driven from the ocean."

Lord Palmerston denied that the people of the United States had been ill treated by England, and added that the adjustment of the belligerent rights of the South was "the result of necessity not of choice." He continued as follows:

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. Bright) says there exists in this country a jealousy of the United States. Sir, I utterly deny that assertion. [Cheers.] We feel no jealousy of the United States. On the contrary, I am sure that every Englishman must feel an honest feeling upon the other side of the Atlantic a community sprung from the same ancestry as ourselves rising in the scale of civilization, and attaining every degree of prosperity [illegible] of power, as well as wealth. [Hear, hear.] I, therefore, entirely deny that there has been in this country any feeling of jealousy as regards the United States. The North wished us to declare their side; the South wished us to declare on theirs; and as we maintained a perfect neutrality between the two, some slight degree of irritation arose on both sides against us. [Hear, hear.]

But I am equally persuaded, with the honorable gentleman, that among the great bulk of the people of the United States there is not a large degree of that irritation—feelings of good will towards the country with which their ancestors were connected (hear, hear); and I am satisfied that when the unfortunate contest shall have come to an end, whatever its termination, the natural feeling of good will and relationship which ought to prevail between the two nations will take the place of any temporary irritation which the war may have occasioned. (Hear, hear.)

"I am quite satisfied, also, that England will not give to America any just cause of complaint, that war will not proceed from us, and if war does not proceed from our side, and, in the honorable gentleman thinks, it does not proceed from theirs, then we may have a well-founded expectation that, in spite of adverse appearances for the moment, and in spite of the precipitations of many, the friendly relations between this country and the United States will not incur any real danger of interruption." Nevertheless, Lord Palmerston continued, "the honor of England demands, and also of any as a government binds us to do everything—moreover, that we shall have the sanction of the British nation in doing everything—that we can to defend our fellow countrymen in Canada."

In conclusion he said:

"We have no complaint to make of the government of the United States—(hear, hear)—they have acted in a fair and honorable manner in all the matters that may have arisen between us. No doubt there are claims which they have put forward, not urging them at present, but laying the ground for their discussion at some future time. No doubt, also, we have claims upon them which we do not put forward at present, but have announced to be claims which at some future time may be discussed. But I should trust that we both feel it to be for the interests—and for the honor of the two countries, that peace should be preserved, and that matters of the sort ought to be capable of a friendly and amicable adjustment. Indeed I do all I can say is that the government, so long as they continue to be chargeable with the conduct of affairs, will do everything that the honor and interests of the country permit them to do to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries."

From Washington.—Tax on Cigarettes—Negro Troops in Richmond—Entrenchments—The Savannah Cotton.

Washington, March 30.—Instructions will be sent to internal revenue officers to-morrow, to the effect that after the 1st of April, cigarettes will be taxed as follows: 35 cents per pound on smoking tobacco—of, which they are made, and imported cigarettes five per cent ad valorem, but tobacco may be inspected in boxes before packing at the place of its manufacture.

A dispatch from the rebel army, reports the rebel authorities have placed a number of negro troops in the fortifications surrounding Richmond, but they are afraid to trust them in large bodies, and, as a precautionary measure, the negroes are simply formed into battalions.

C. Delafield Draper has made a report concerning the cotton taken at Savannah. Total number of bales 38,500, of which 6000 are Sea Island. A great portion belonged to the so called Southern Confederate Government.

(From the Chicago Tribune, March 31.)

GEN. GRANT ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The following is an extract from a late private letter from Gen. Grant to his father, who resides in Covington, (Ky.) It gives his view of the condition of the rebellion:

"We are now having fine weather (March 24) and I think we will be able to wind up matters about Richmond soon. *I am anxious to have Lee hold on where he is a short time longer, so that I can get him into a position where he must lose a great portion of his army.* The rebellion has lost its vitality, and it I am not much mistaken, there will be no rebel army of any great dimensions a *few weeks hence*. Any great catastrophe to any one of our armies would, of course, revive the enemy for a short time, but I expect no such thing to happen. I am in excellent health, but would enjoy a little rest from duty very much indeed. I think it will come soon. I shall expect to make you a visit the coming summer."

TESTIMONY OF M'MASTERS REGARDING THE O. S. L.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Military Commission, 11 o'clock, A. M. Cincinnati, March 30, 1865.

James A. McMasters, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, testified before the Military Commission to-day, as to his knowledge of the objects of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, he being the Grand Commander of the State of New York. His evidence was able and racy in the extreme, and the examination was an interesting discussion on State rights, the powers of the central Government, rights of States to secede, and the doctrines of Democrats in and out of the Order, and entirely exculpating the Order from any knowledge or designs of a North ern insurrection.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—ESCOUR AGREEMENT TO WHITE SETTLERS IN NICARAGUA.

San Francisco, March 29.—Nicaragua advices to the 11th instant, by the Moses Taylor, eleven days from San Juan del Sur, informs us that a bill had passed the Senate granting 240 acres of good land to actual white settlers in Nicaragua.

President Martinez had recommended to the Legislature to extend the term of the contract of the Central American Transit Company to fifty years.

The spring rains in the mountains around Lake Nicaragua promise a good boating stage of water this season.

New York Markets of the 31st ult.

(From the Cairo News, April 1st.)

New York, March 31—Cotton dull quoted at 47@48.

Flour dull and 10@.20c lower, $9.10 for extra State, $9 for round hoop Ohio.

Wheat dull and no receipts.

Corn dull and nominal, and 2@3c lower.

Oats dull and lower, 92@93c for western.

Pork lower, $26.27 for new mess; $28.50@29.75 for '63—[illegible] $24 for prime.

Lard dull at 15½@16¾.

Whisky heavy and drooping, 2.15 to 2.16 for western.

Petroleum dull, 33¾ for crude, 51 for refined bond 72 for free.

Stocks better; money 6; sterling 9½ to 9¾, gold opened at 1.51½, fell to 151½, closed at 152. Reading 96¾. U. S. 7.3 10, Erie 99¾. U. S. 6's of 81, coupons, 105, 5-20's, coupons, 105½, new issue 105¾.

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, March 30 P. M.—Flour—The market was unusually dull, and no demand except for low grades, and for want of supplies the only sales reported were 95 bbls super at $6 40, delivered; 200 bbls do at $6 50, inspected and delivered; 40 bbls choice do at $6 75, and 25 bbls extra at $7 40 per bbl.

Corn—Receipts were only 767 sacks, and, the contractors not being in the market offering prices were lower, and the only sale reported was 1.3 sacks good white at $1 10 per bushel.

Oats—The receipts were quite small, and the only sales heard of were 175 and 135 sacks at 74c, and 11 sacks at 75c ₱ bushel.

Barley—Receipts were 1620 sacks, and sales comprised 83 and 170 sacks fall at $1 05@.370 sacks do at $1 02½, and 3000 bushels spring to arrive, on private terms.

Hay—The only sale reported to-day was 100 sales tight pressed timothy at $30 ₱ ton.

Dried Apples—Sales of 3 bbls at $3 80, and 11 bbls choice at $3 ₱ bushel.

White Beans—Sales of 54 and 60 packages at $1 40; and 21 do at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

Seed—Sale of 30 sacks hemp seed at $1 40, package included, and 7 do at $1 40 ₱ bushel, exclusive of sacks; 40 sacks hungarian at $1 05 ₱ bushel, included ptckages.

Provisions—The market was very quiet, and nothing was reported.

Lard—[illegible] at 10 barrels [illegible] ₱ lb.

Groceries—Prices are so unsettled it is almost impossible to give quotations.

We notice sales on Sugar, Molasses and Coffee—there is also a decline on nearly all kinds of Groceries.

Soap—Palm 10 to 11½c, German do 12½c, olive do 12½c, chemical 12½c, fancy, per box, $2 to $3 50.

Candles—Star, 26 to 28c; tallow 12c, pressed 20.

Powder, Shot and Lead—Rifle Powder at $13 50 per keg; blasting do at $9 50; pound canister, 2 dozen in case, at $25; half pound canister cases at $15 50. Patent shot at $1 75 ₱ bag, buck shot $5; bar lead at $17 50.

Crackers—Pilot bread, 7½c, at 8c; butter crackers at 8c; water do at 8c; soda do at 10c, Boston do at 10c; picnic do at 10c; sugar do at 16c.

Woodenware—Two-hoop pails per dozen, $3, three-hoop do per dozen, $3 85; nest tubs (3) $3 30, nest tubs (5) $4 40; nest tubs (8) $5 40, well buckets per dozen, $8 50 to $10 50, brooms per dozen $3 50 to 6, washboards per dozen 2.0, tubs per dozen $3 75, $5 to 12 50.

Tobacco—Natural leaf 1.50 to 1.75, bright Tobacco, $1 25, caddy do 75 to $1, common do 50 to 75c; May apple $1 to 1 10, cut smoking Tobacco 60 to 80c. Tobacco in bales 30 to 50c. Best cut chewing 80 to $1 25.

Beef Cattle—The market remains unchanged, from 14c to 85c gross.

Hogs—Sales ranging from 7 to 10c gross.

Peace Desired without further and useless Sacrifice of Loyal and Innocent Lives.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The President, in his letter of instructions to Mr. Seward, dated January 31, which the latter was deputed to present to Governor Manson, laid down the terms upon which he was willing to make peace to the rebel chiefs.

The President stands by this letter. No one need say that he will recede from it, and he would not half with joy the restoration of peace on condition of the restoration of the Union, the abolition of slavery and the extirpation of the Confederation. The rebel leaders deserve death but if a series of bloody battles can be prevented which would result in the death or wounding of thousands of loyal men, and as many conscripts in the rebel army, who have no sympathy with the rebellion, who would not sustain the Confederate Government, and who are but the willing tools of their leaders, why would not such a proposition be proper to concede. The rank and file of the rebel army are anxious to lay down their arms.

A large proportion of the men never had any trouble to join the rebellion, it was forced upon them by the leaders. In the event of another great battle, a hundred such lives will be sacrificed for that of one of the guilty leaders. In the event, with their usual tactics, which to be attached behind their breastworks, our own forces will suffer in far greater proportion than theirs These would be no argument for avoiding a battle, if the fate of the Union depended upon it, or if the rebels were not willing to abandon their desperate cause. But we submit that neither patriotism nor humanity calls for the sacrifice of thousands of loyal or innocent lives, in order that a score or two of guilty men, who would gladly run away, may be punished. We are willing to trust the matter to the President.

The Draft in New Orleans.

DRAFT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH—NINTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock this morning the draft in the Third District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 45 Carondelet street, The following names were drawn up to the day after the sale. Week's receipts 2570 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There is no demand whatever; there is not even any enquiry, and sellers, who are very anxious to realize have not even had one call to remove the sugaring covering their supplies on the landing. Buyers could now operate at greatly reduced prices, and pretty much on their own terms. After we left the market this forenoon, a lot of 100 hhds of Cuba, Centrifugals, sold at 15c.

WESTERN PRODUCE—There was a better feeling in the market for Flour to day; the inquiry was more brisk and general and prices are further. There is also a fair demand for Pork, otherwise the general produce market is dull and unchanged. Sales to-day: Supplies about 2200 bbls Flour, (4 part taken for shipment) of which 100 bbls fine at $7 50, superfine at $8 50, 200 in two lots at $8 75, 200 choice family at $9, 100 do at $9 25, 100 do at $9 50, 200 extra at $10, 200 good extra at $10 40, and 500 at $10 50 ₱ bbl. 100 bbls Mess Pork on private. Pork at $23 50 ₱ bbl. There have been receipts of late of 25 and 50 bbls Mess at $23 50 ₱ bbl, 10 casks Bacon Shoulders and Sides sold at 10¾ ₱ lb. regular.

Rio Coffee is selling in a small way at 37@38¾ ₱ lb.

Yesterday and to-day, not reported, there were sales by auction, of 100 bbls slightly damaged Flour at $2 20 @ 2 75 ₱ bbl; 50 bales damaged Hay at $1 50 @ 1 90 ₱ 100 lbs; 200 bbls Corn Meal at $3 80 ₱ bbl; 14 kegs Western Butter at 45c @ 47½c ₱ lb, and 1100 sacks heated Corn at 81 a 86c ₱ bushel.

FREIGHTS—The mail steamer on the berth for New York, the Ida Handy, Capt. Hubbard, Sailing vessels for New York and Boston obtain 75c ₱ bbl for Flour.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ensuing, 2570 bales Cotton, 105 bbls Sugar, 103 bbls Molasses, 1,185 bbls Flour, 737 bbls Pork, 339 bbls and 1230 kegs Lard, 1782 bbls Beef, 700 casks Bacon, 35,981 sacks Corn, 11,102 do Oats, 2830 bales Hay. The imports are 3062 bbls and 1 hhd Cuba Sugar, 231 boxes do, and 113 bbls and 1359 bbls Molasses.

The exports comprise, 1052 bales Cotton, 3000 bbls Flour, 900 bbls Pork, 2191 kegs Lard and 500 sacks Corn.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON April 7, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 41 Beeves and 10 Veal. Amount of stock left 49 Beeves, 47 Hogs and 5 Milch Cows and 6 Veal. Sales were 35 Beeves, 35 Hogs, 481 Hogs, 2.3 Sheep, 10 Milch Cows and 30 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.. 10 @ — 13
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 70 @ — 85
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head..... 55 @ — 65
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head..... 80 @ — 90
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 70 @ — 75
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head..... 55 @ — 60
Texas Beeves, ₱ lb gross..... 8 @ — 9
Hogs, ₱ lb gross..... 8 @ — 9
Sheep, ₱ head..... 4 50 @ 5 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head..... 50 @ 55
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 45 @ 50
Milch Cows, ₱ head..... 75 @ 100
Marsilia Calves, ₱ head..... 15 @ 20

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 7, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, for New York.
Bark Lawrence, Howes, for Boston, Master
Bark Tchulica, (Swedish) Mestrell, for Matamoras, Master
Sloop Lone, (Mexican) Schneidero, for Matamoras, Master
Sloop Joven Guillermo, (Mexican) Celestin, for Matamoras, Master
Steamer Indiana, Neal, for Cincinnati, Master
Steamer Mississippi, Symmes, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Onward, Chase, from Pensacola, in ballast, to Campbell & Zerega—1st district
Brig A B Rowland, new, from Mobile Bay, in ballast, to master—4th district
Schr Gen Taylor, from Mobile Bay, in ballast, to master—4th district
Schr General Washington, Orr, from Fort Pike, to master—4th district
Lugger Intrepid, Regas, from Coast, to master—L P T
Lugger Telegraph, Antoine, from Coast—L P T

STEAMBOATS.

Ida Handy, Carondelet, from St Louis
Bella Donna, Smith, from Port Hudson
Belvidere, Pellerton, from Thibodeaux
Burbridge, Lee, from Plaquemine
Jos Pierce, Pratt, from Vicksburg
Fly and Kate, from Baton Rouge
New England, Bonsecour, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Brought up ship Onward, brig M E Rowland and schr Orville.

MEMORANDA.

Was sworn, by Dispatch, into a Pension Lady, from Boatman, to assume on the Bar.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Francesca, (Italian) Costa, from Campeachy, to A F C Colcock—Float to order—132 passengers
Bark Mathilde, (Swedish) Hansen, from Matamoras
Brig Aurelie, Cara, from Philadelphia
Sch Ida Jewett, Mace, ——, from Matamoras—Cargo
Sch Lizzie, ——, from ——, passengers
Sch Mary, (British) ——, from Matamoras
Sch Dolphin, Dunham, Nassau, N P, 3 days
Sch Caroline, Pierce, from Ruatan Island, to F Shaw jr—Logwood

DEPARTED.

Steamship Mississippi, 300 bales hemp 1w do cut 150 bbls tobacco
BOSTON—Per bark Lawrence—3186 bbls Rosin 431 bbls Molasses and 1 bbl Spirits
MATAMORAS—Per bark Tchulica—12 bbls flour 2 do tobacco 10 bbls cheese 10 bbls beer 50 bbls whiskey
MATAMORAS—Per brig Aurelie—20 bbls flour 1 do tobacco 10 bbls cheese 5 bbls beer 50 bbls whiskey
MATAMORAS—Per sloop Joven Guillermo—95 bbls flour, four hundred 4 kegs butter and sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PORT PIKE—Per mail steamer Washington—32,000 lbs Bacon
COAST—Per lugger America—15,000 oranges to order
COAST—Per lugger Telegraph—1,000 oranges to order
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ida Handy—2191 sacks corn 194 bales hay 1bbl & 2 pcks—1 bbl eggs 1 do cheese 1 do lard 1 do tallow 1 do potatoes 20 bbls apples 5 bbls tobacco 8 J Hart & —— 50 do hams A H Gird 8 do —— 20 do J Bolmondo—5 do Bolmondo & Bro 1 do Bolmondo & Co 1 do Bolmondo & Co 30 bbls lard 10 bbls pork 1 do J Moore 5 do—50 kegs butter H H Kennedy & co—2 do Lucas & Bro—1 do Lucas & Bro—1 do order 1 do Downing—one bbl Hoey E M & Sons—33 bbls eggs 6 bundles A Zeibrecht—370 do corn 9 do Barlow & ——1 bbl potatoes 1 do Hoey E M & Sons—1 do Barlow & ——1 bbl lard 31 bbl 37 do bones 2 bbls bread 10 do hams 1 do Capt Perkins—1 do Capt Perkins—1 do Capt Perkins—