THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26.

Notice to Auction Tuesday.

By McGowan & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Sprague Hall—Furniture.
By Samuel M. Hill, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Valuable Property.
By J. B. Orcutt, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Improved Lot of Ground.
By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Several Lots of Ground and Valuable Property.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS BAKER.—It will be seen that a complimentary benefit to Mrs Baker, leading lady of this Varieties company, will be given on the 28th instant, when a young lady of this city will appear on the stage for the first time in the character of Lilla Deane.

NOVEL PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.—We remind parties interested that the great variety company, whose dreadful entertainments are drawing nightly crowds at the Academy, will give a special performance to-day, at noon, to accommodate ladies and children.

BANKERS AT AUCTION.—We refer speculators and capitalists to Mr. Samuel L. Hill's important auction sales of Real Estate and Bank of Louisiana notes, as published in the auction column, for this day at 12 o'clock.

The sales to be made, this day, by the Sheriff comprise: At 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, Second District, 30 shares stock of the Union Bank of La.; 15 shares stock of the Louisiana State Bank; scrip of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. for the year 1862, for $360, sheriff accounts. At same hour and place, a lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated at the corner of Dorbigny and Hospital streets, Second District. At 1 o'clock, P. M., on Barracks near street, between Morales and Urquhart streets, Third District, household furniture and moveable effects. See advertisements.

FLOUR, PORK, ALCOHOL AND WHISKY.—A large and select stock of flour, pork, alcohol and whisky will be found enumerated in the advertisement of S. H. Kennedy & Co., 36 Poydras street.

MESS PORK, LARD, FLOUR, &c.—Converse & Kennett, No. 58 Magazine street, announce that they have just received from St. Louis an extensive shipment of mess pork, lard, bacon, shoulders, flour and choice white corn.

The steamer Mississippi, Capt. Good, hence for Lonsville, left her wharf Thursday morning last, when 10 miles above Donaldsonville, at 6 P. M. same day broke her pitman block and other machinery, which compelled her to return to the city for repairs. The principal part of her passengers were transferred to the steamer Saltzan which left that evening.

The United States mail steamship Geo. Cromwell, John A. Post, Commanding, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

W H Steele lady and four children, Mrs H M Swain's 2 Persons, B Donald, Mrs Bengtson, 6 Officers.

The steamship Columbia, D. S Barton, commanding, will leave her wharf at 5 o'clock this morning for New York and Havana, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

For New York—S M Kennedy, Esq, Sergeant Jno L McLeod, 3 Panel and lady, S H C Bu, W G Mann, Esq, E A Graves, G C Moore, W H Jet S, C H Richardson, A E Helmer, Jno Hall, Jno T T Smith, Capt J F Smith and son, D S B, Mrs A Mackey, four children and servant, W H Mann, Mrs Bryant and child, Miss Pauline Dumont, James H Atchinson, M F Spencer, Capt Hawley, Miss Hunt and servant, Mrs Dr Hall, Edwin Bishop, A L Stewardson, F B Gilmore, M Eschbacher, C Bolter, S Mosery and son, Jos Rosenthal, W J Glover, Fred Lothman, Mrs C L Fenwick and wife, Jno Davison, Thos B Blake, W S Bowles, J Bush, Mrs F B Peet and child, Mrs Dr Bowman, Mrs H B Comstock and lady, W C Farnsworth, M Chapman, Jno Mulligan, W L Gross, C H Herbert, Jas B Wash, Jno Savage and wife.

For Havana—Mrs Rob't Mrs Sewell, Miss A Lafarge, Mrs A F Jackson, Miss Fanny Jackson, Miss Mary Jackson, Miss Mary Bates, Charles Reed and wife, Mrs E Wragge and 8 children.

The steamer Lemisary, Captain Weaver, arrived last evening from Alexandria, bringing down 23 bales cotton, and 253 officers belonging to the Second Louisiana regiment and the Crescent Artillery, the following are their names:

Captain C L Elgee, Chief of General Taylor's Staff, Captain Symmes, Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant Colonel Shepard, Assistant Adjutant A G Brumbelow, Chief Engineer Field Captain Prudhomme, Lieutenant R T Gribble, Lieutenant Hinton, Lieutenant Wm Brumbelow, Major W G Brassel, Lieutenant Sibley, Lieutenant Raymond, Dr Thompson, Captain R H Sewell, R M Wash, Lieutenant D M Maynard, Lieutenant N R Cottrell, Lieutenant A V Carter, Lieutenant J D Gunby, Captain M D Gathon.

Another "On to Richmond?"

Predictions and warlike animals instinctively strike the object of greatest precisely where death or injury may be most certainly and speedily inflicted. It is true, however unpalatable to human pride, that in the wars of man the most sagacious leader can not do better than to translate in military practice the instincts of the brute world. Yet he has some choice in the selection of his weapons, and must decide, according to circumstance, whether he should imitate the lion which flies straight at the throat and tears at once to the vitals, or the bear which, by main strength, pounds and hugs to death, or the anaconda which crushes the victim in its coils. It would be curious to review the various campaigns undertaken against the Southern rebellion and note the shiftings which they seem to exhibit from one to another of these several modes of making war. We would see, doubtless, in Gen. Scott's plan a combination of the lion and the bear; in Gen. McClellan's plan a no operation of the anaconda with the lion, and in according programme, perhaps, a somewhat bestializing, loose, incondite, and monochrome association of all three.

We were told about the beginning of the present year that this capricious, diffuse and complex action was to give way to severe and efficiency and determined concentration. Up to a recent date the evidences of such a change were not very obvious. But at the moment there are not wanting some indications to lead to the conclusion that General Grant's assumption of chief command in preparatory to the assault of in any contested foreign system seems one point in the Confederacy regarded as vital in a military as well as political point of view. The point, of course, could hardly be any other than Richmond and the surrounding region, the focus of government, of military organization and of a wide radiation of railroads.

From what basis to commence, is the question and one that does not seem at all difficult of solution. Through Tennessee, or Western Virginia, or Charleston, or South Carolina, beans could be arrived at without long interior lines of communication, which would be insecure, or protected only by the withdrawal of large forces and much material from the main army. But on the Potomac and the Chesapeake there are water bases which protect their own rear. They are, comparatively, in close vicinity to the ports named at. There are intermediate water bases, too, as the Rappahannock, the York, and the James rivers.

These and other peculiar advantages were at present in the mind of General McClellan when he was organizing the movement against Richmond in 1862, and they could not fail to occur to the mind of General Grant when contemplating operations against the same point.

The Chicago Tribune hopes that the report is true that General Grant is in favor of a direct advance upon Richmond as an early day; and that he regards the taking of that place as really the next thing to be done in this season's campaign. That work is believed to be of paramount importance from the following considerations, as reported by the Tribune:

It is not plain that the time has come to make a desperate onset upon that nest of rebellion? It is the head, and carries the head of the whole concern. To capture it would be, not to break the head, but—what is more—pull down the neck. The moral advantage of it would be immense at home and abroad. It would cause thousands though all the resolution of Dixie to give up the contest. Its effect in Europe would be overwhelming. It is in fact the key piece of any consequence, politically, in the possession of the rebels.

Then we have two reasons for attacking her—that of the general effect, and that of concentration: But we have a third. The army which defends Richmond is the army which wants desleating. Lee's is more thoroughly whipped, and has a position is done for. His army is demoralized, broken, disheartened, striped, spoiled, hooded, blinding and haized stampeded at concussion and tension. All the victories of any account which the rebellion has won, have been by the army. The ball has been taken by the horns, and we have been gored by him two or three times; but we have probably ham suitably a good many other times; and the animal is now so weakened and disorganized that it is time to crush him once more. He has never been overcome since Stonewall Jackson was taken off. It has been all he could do since that to keep his hide sound. Why not at once come more?

Order Respecting Unemployed Colored Persons.

An order issued by Major-General Reynolds, commanding Defences of New Orleans, dated March 24, directs that all colored persons who are unemployed, or without visible means of support, will be taken in charge by Col. Hamlin, Superintendent of Negro Labor, who will provide for their employment and pay in accordance with existing Department orders on the subject of labor.

Chicago is endeavoring to report vagrant colored people to Col. Hamlin, 120 Julia street, and those who employ colored persons are advised to give such a certificate of the fact, with the name and residence of the employer.

Superintendent or Immobilization ordered employes may be promptly got rid of by application to Col. Hamlin.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1864

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,858

Later News via the River.

The Rebel Gen. Smart on a Raid.

CONSPIRACY TO ANNEX KENTUCKY TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain

U. S. GRANT ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gold 63—Cotton 72 1-2.

By the steamer Alleotie, captain A. McGill, arrived last evening, from Louisville, we have received late Western papers, from which we extract the following items:

New York, March 18.—The *World's* Washington dispatch has a report that Stuart, with 5,000 cavalry, has crossed the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. Our army is well in hand and ready for a raid or general movement on the part of the enemy. It is thought the rebel cavalry will make a demonstration towards the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

There is a rumor of a conspiracy, embracing several counties in the State of Kentucky, having for its object the annexation of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy.

The leaders had their headquarters at Monticello, and were corresponding with Longstreet in Tennessee, and that the Kentucky members in Richmond had secret correspondence with parties in London, Manchester, Mount Vernon and Danville to-day.

A central committee was to be established in every county, and compel the inhabitants to join in the rebellion as soon as Longstreet or Breckenridge entered the States.

The Kentucky conspiracy was discovered by the seizure at the postoffice of letters addressed by Kentucky members of the rebel Congress to some leaders of the plot.

The rebels are stated to have a large force in North Carolina, distributed along the railroad from Wilmington to Petersburg.

Longstreet, it is said, will be appointed commander in South Virginia, and Kirby Smith takes his place in East Tennessee.

The *Times'* special confirms Smart's crossing the Rappahannock, and says Kilpatrick and Merrill are on his rear.

The *Times'* Paris correspondence announces the important fact that our Minister has served a written notification upon the French Emperor that if the rebel steamer Rappahannock, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea, the French Government will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon, and ordered to be reported when that Committee shall be called, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain, that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain for the British North American provinces at the end of twelve months from the signification of two years from the time it first went into operation, viz, 1854: To the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated, or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments.

A letter received at the Indian Office, from St. Louis, says that General Sanley, who is there, states that a large number—2,500 Indians have come into Fort St. Pierre to lay down their arms.

State of the Market.

New York, March 18, M.—Cotton 73¼. Flour a shade easier at $6 75 for extra State and $7 50 for round hoop Ohio. Pork and land quiet. Whisky dull at 90c.

Stocks heavy and active. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 63.

GUERRILLAS BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND DONALDSONVILLE.—The *True Delta* of last evening says:

The guerrillas are very active along the river between New Orleans and Donaldsonville, and give the lessees of Government plantations much annoyance and trouble. Among others, they have cleaned out the plantation of Mr. Nathaniel Pack, one of the correspondents of the New York *Tribune* for the department.

We are told that the lessees are obliged to purchase exemption from these bandits, who are not regular soldiers, and should be hanged wherever and whenever caught.

Items from Natchez.

[From the Natchez Courier, 22d.]

THE GUERRILLAS AGAIN.

We learn that Mr. Larkin C. Field and J. P. Turney, had business in the country last Saturday. They were, while at different occasions by Confederate guerrillas, and both severely wounded. Mr. Field was divested of what money he had about his person, and Mr. Turney robbed of a considerable amount of U. S. paper. Both gentlemen are still living, but badly hurt; both were quiet and good citizens, and pursuing their lawful calling.

A raid of Confeds. into the Parish of Concordia, last week, we learn took off one of the proprietors and an overseer on one of the plantations. Both were small business, considering the expense attached to such undertakings. One of the parties taken was a Federal, the other a Southerner.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

On Saturday last, four Federal soldiers, who were taken prisoners last summer by the Confederates at Morganza, La., came into Natchez and reported.

They were in a most destitute condition, with scarcely any clothing to hide their nakedness, and barefoot, having worked hundreds of miles to the Federal lines.

Their accounts of their sufferings in Confederate prisons, would fill volumes, were they required to print.

When taken at Morganza, they were marched to Texas, and then to Shreveport, where they lived from five to six hundred on Federal provisions in the same destitute situation.

On their passage through a portion of Louisiana, they were recaptured and taken to Opelousas for imprisonment. Here they soon made their escape again, by prying the jail door from its hinges.

From Opelousas, they made their way to Natchez, though often in peril, by swimming bayous and rivers, and tedious walking.

Address of Governor Bramlette to the People of Kentucky.

Louisville, March 16.—Governor Bramlette has just issued the following address to the people of Kentucky:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In view of the disturbance of the public mind produced by the emancipation of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed proper to make the following suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the loyal men of Kentucky:

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance. Standing by the laws, we have stood, and will ever stand, for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. We must repel the efforts of rebels and their allies to destroy our Government, by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation, by legitimate appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government, and through the ballot box displace in the constituted modes those who pervert or abuse the trust committed to them.

This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The mere act of enrolling the slaves of slaveholders does not affect any right of citizens. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not be. We should divide by and maintain our rights and persue in the modes provided the remedy is adequate. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizen is attempted or perpetrated by any officer or soldier against the known laws of the land, make your complaint in the modes prescribed by law, and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use his utmost endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command, so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when legally advised of the facts, the executive of the State will prefer charges and demand a speedy martial in the Union under the Constitution and in accordance with law, and assert and enforce your rights.

It is your duty to obey the law until it is declared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional. The citizen whose property may be taken under it by public use shall be entitled under the impartial administration of the Constitution to just compensation for his private property so taken for public use.

Although the present Congress may not do its justice, put it in safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be in vain.

Please reasoned and the unity of our Government preserved, will drive to ignominious destruction those, who, in the agony of our conflict, have attempted to destroy it. Let us be one band of patriotic unity and fraternal purpose.

Uphold and maintain your Government in constituted, and legal authority, in just demands, as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Frankfort, March 15, 1864.

Copperhead Outrages at Harrisville, Hillsdale,

Letter from Chicago.

Harrisville, Lafayette Co., Ill., March 14.—On Sunday last, a party of Copperheads, with the consent of the town at their head, also a Copperhead, proceeded to a boarding-house, boarded by a man by the name of Lewis, who answered all of his inmates on the malicious charge of violating the law by any evidence of keeping a boarding house without a license.

As there were but few soldiers present, they made no attempt to offer much resistance, to the Copperheads, mostly commissioned them, and were armed.

Said many other against the c—d Abolitionists, &c., &c., they were satisfied before a justice of peace, and were acquitted before a jury, without having time to rally their forces, which were found ever to appear on Monday.

The whole proceeding was the most outrageous thing that ever happened in this vicinity. It was done entirely without the authority of the Government against the soldiers' boarding house. They went at the dead hour of the night, broke in the door with an axe, and remained the whole night, leaving it a mere shell.

The present time of writing, the excitement remains very high. The Union men are meeting here and there, and the Union men from the north of Copperheads, who, to the number of 67, signed the names mentioned by the outrage committed by the outside Copperheads, of which they are common readers.

The hour blind before the hours of his enemy, and the poisons the poisoner of his peace.

Gold Stocks from Customs and the Interest on the Public Debt.

(From the financial article of the N. Y. Commercial advertiser, March 18.)

The Government credit as measured in the price of its securities, is not so high as that of the only nation that ever paid in full its whole debts, principal and interest, to the last dollar, with no wavering faith, should be. In London on Six per cent. twenty-year stock is at 63 cents per dollar. In Sag Francisco in Seven-thirty gold bonds are at 90 cents per dollar; its greenback legal tenders, 64 cents per dollar, and in New York gold is at 63 per cent premium. This, in three quarters of the world this figure is the same. The reader asks why? The answer is simply from the constant and persevering efforts of the New York *Times* and similar papers to urge the Government in a course of inevitable discredit, and to break faith to solemnly pledged faith. The *Times* does not, and perhaps cannot, understand that a man or person regards to justice and public faith are necessary to any government which is unfortunately compelled to borrow, and that without credit this Government will be weak, hence subservient to the commercial, or any other power that is trembling alike to the honor of the Government and opposite subjects that are evidently disposed to sacrifice the public credit to the ends of the private gain or individual accumulation. It is avowed as a "bear" upon Government credit in the *Times* the apparently insane way in which the Government is urged to issue more and more, and more and more legal tenders, irredeemable notes, and finally pledged to the interest on the public debt, and to a direct taxation to pay it. The *Times* is constantly crying out that nothing food, and that the gold speculations in Wall street. On the 22d P. M. only the *Times* entirely agreed with us. We quote:

The pledge of the surplus customs in gold to the sinking fund should be regarded as sacred and inviolable, as much so as the pledge of the first coupons to the interest in gold on the funded debt.

Now, we stated lately that the gold interest on the Government debt is the only debt that increases, while the present large customs receipts cannot prudently be depended upon to continue for the season; that large customs involve large imports, and, consequently, large exports of specie. There is a double demand thus created for customs gold—export. We stated that if the gold in our hand should all be paid out and the customs fall off, the Secretary might be reduced to buying gold in the open market to pay the Government interest. The effect of such a necessity would be disastrous in the extreme.

We, therefore, pointed out the danger, and for this the *Times* denounces us as inimical to the public credit, and illustrates its charge by quoting figures it does not understand.

The gold interest payable on the loans that now exist will amount in the last half of the year to $24,595,000. At the present rate of expenditure $700,000,000 is to be raised between now and January 1. This must be done either by paper money or gold interest must be restored over and over again by the Government that no more currency will be issued. The *Times* on Tuesday had a double article announcing the immediate issue of gold. If we accept the last, $42,000,000 gold interest is to be added to the annual payment, one-half of which will accrue in three months, making $45,595,000 to be paid in the last half of the present year.

The Duties on Cotton.

The Internal Revenue Act, as passed by Congress and been published. We extract those portions of it relating to duties on cotton:

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the duties the duties provided in the act referred to in the first section of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all cotton produced, or sold or removed for consumption, and upon which no duty has been levied, paid or collected, a duty of two cents per pound; and such duty shall be and remain a lien upon the cotton on which it shall have been paid, in the possession of any person whomsoever. And further, if any person or persons, corporation or corporations of persons, remove, carry, or transport the same, or procure any other party or parties to remove, carry, or transport the same from the place of its production, with the intent to defraud the duty thereon, or to defraud the Government, before said duty shall have been paid, such person or persons, corporation or corporations of persons, shall forfeit and pay to the United States double the amount of said duty, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That all cotton sold by or on account of the Government of the United States shall be and is hereby exempt from duty at the time of said sale from the duties thereon; and such sale shall be marked free and the purchaser furnished with such a bill of sale as shall clearly and accurately describe the same, which shall be deemed and taken to be a permit authorizing the delivery or removal thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every Collector to whom any duty upon cotton shall be paid shall mark the bales, or other packages, upon which the duty shall have been paid, in such manner as may indicate the payment thereof, and shall give to the owner, or other person having charge of such cotton, a permit for the removal of the same, stating therein the amount and payment of the duty, the place and time of payment, the weight and marks upon the bales and packages, so that the same may be fully identified. Where any cotton, the produce of the United States, shall arrive at any port of the United States from any State in insurrection against the Government, the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, under the rules referred to in the first section of this act, shall immediately assess the bales due thereon, and shall, without delay, return the same to the Collector or Deputy Collector of said district, and said Collector or Deputy Collector shall demand of the owner or other person having charge of such cotton the tax imposed by this act, and assessed, unless satisfactory evidence of previous payment of said tax shall be produced, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time prescribe and in executive tax so assessed shall not be paid to such Collector within thirty days after demand, the Collector or Deputy Collector, as aforesaid, shall institute proceedings for the recovery of the tax, which shall be a lien upon said cotton from the time when said assessment shall be made.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the date on which the act takes effect, in computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton or wool exported, there shall be allowed, in addition to the 3 per centum duty heretofore allowed, been paid on such articles in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid, the amount of said drawback to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Suggested Rebel Invasion of Ohio from Virginia.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* suggests that the gathering of a large force in the vicinity of Wytheville, Virginia, is premonitory of a rebel invasion of Ohio, and that Longstreet is to be the leader. He says Wytheville is a station near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and the rebels are necessarily busy on that point in the rear of Longstreet has a force of fully twenty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry, which, joined to the conscripted rebel cavalry commands of Early, Imboden, Stuart, and others in Western Virginia, would give him a column of thirty-five thousand to forty thousand men, consisting of equal portions of both branches of the service. From Wytheville only a small ridge called Walker's Mountain interposes to the Valley of the Kenawha, by a good road; follow the course of the stream to its confluence with the Ohio, near Gallipolis.

Fremont to Receive a Command.

The telegraph informs us that Fremont has been appointed to the command of the Department of South Carolina, in place of Gillmore, relieved and assigned to duty in the field. If the information should prove true, it will give rise to some natural and rather interesting speculations. If selected for the important position it will be the telegraph assigns him, on account of his merit as a military man, the question comes up why he has been left out of command and his services lost to the country for the last eighteen months, while officers like Schofield have been pushed forward to fill important positions. One thing is very certain. His appointment would be a sharp rebuke to a certain class of politicians, who have long made Fremont a standing target for their denunciation.—*St. Louis Democrat, 17th.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Venzard Presiding.—A. Bienvenue, who resides on Metairie Ridge, complained that John Hardy, of Williams' Station, had struck him, knocked down her wheel, upsetting her cart, and another party. Hence the charge of fraud and embezzlement. The case is fixed for the 29th instant.

The other docket cases were for insolvency, and were disposed of with fines of $2 50 and $5 each.

The fixed cases were postponed to Tuesday next.

James Durnan and Peter Coyle, policemen, were convicted of remaining $15'clock, second, not to arrest him after having absent from his regiment without leave for two days. They were sent to prison for sixty days.

Stephen B. Derr had taken passage from Cairo for Memphis, but attempted to leave the boat at Island No. 36 without having obtained permission. He was sent to prison for further orders.

First District Court—Judge Howard.—Wm. Reilly, a soldier who had dressed himself in citizens' clothes, and who had a bowie and knife when he was arrested, got off with fortfeiting one month's pay.

Lawrence Fleming, who harbored soldiers and furnished them liquor, was sent to the Workhouse for 10 days.

Sheriff's.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, the residence of Mr. Levy, No. 125, was forcibly entered and a large quantity of bedding, clothing and a portemonnaie with $20 stolen therefrom. The suspicion is that a negro person committed the outrage.

Slave to Rent Warren.—The telegraph tells us that Wilkinson Colonel Henderson has been sent to Fort Warren. The latter is the officer who's four days' duties affected from his own knowledge to deny the established facts relative to the brutal treatment of Union soldiers in rebel prisons. The statements of Col. Kenfield, a returning horse sent by three of many other officers, do not leave Henderson's conduct in any doubt. Fort Warren is probably the proper place for him.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1864.

To-day being Good Friday, the banks and many both in Europe and this country, the Banks suspended. The only transactions reported in Exchange were a small amount of private checks on a New York Bank passed at ¼ per cent. Sight and shorter rate checks on the North or South at ½. In Gold we noticed a sale of $1,000 at 63 per cent; premium, and one lot of $5,000 refused for a larger amount. Friday was also Treasury Warrant reporting day for eliminating any changes in the market since yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1864.

COTTON.—To-day, being Good Friday, the banks and public offices were closed, and business generally suspended, but still the indications continued to be favorable for cotton. Sales were reported of 1,000 bales, at prices ranging from 70c. to 72c. for low to middling grades, and 73c. for good ordinary. Yesterday sales amounted to 1,000 bales, at 70c. for low to middling, and 72c. for good ordinary. Receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 1,000 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—With very little or none on the market, prices are nominal. Sales of 1,000 hhds sugar at 6½c. for fair to prime, and 5½c. for common to good common. Sales of 500 bbls molasses at 40c. for prime, and 38c. for fair to good fair. Yesterday sales amounted to 1,000 hhds sugar at 6½c. for fair to prime, and 5½c. for common to good common. Sales of 500 bbls molasses at 40c. for prime, and 38c. for fair to good fair.

GRAIN.—Corn in good demand and scarce at 90c. for prime white in store. Wheat in demand at $1 75 @ $1 80 for prime white. Oats in demand at $1 @ $1 05.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Dull and nominal at 30c. @ 35c. for prime to choice Western Reserve, and 25c. @ 28c. for prime to choice Western factory. Cheese dull at 20c. @ 22c. for prime to choice Western factory.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS.—With very little or none on the market, prices are nominal. Sales of 100 bags bran at $1 @ $1 10, and 100 bags middlings at $1 @ $1 10. Yesterday sales amounted to 200 bags bran at $1 @ $1 10, and 200 bags middlings at $1 @ $1 10.

BACON AND SHOULDERS.—With very little or none on the market, prices are nominal. Sales of 100 boxes clear sides at 15c., and 100 boxes clear rib sides at 14½c. Yesterday sales amounted to 100 boxes clear sides at 15c., and 100 boxes clear rib sides at 14½c.

PROVISIONS.—With little or no stock of Pork, Beef, Bacon and Lard, and rumored purchases from the North having been discharged up to the time we went to press, we have no sales of any to report. Some fresh is retailing at $18, and that in small lots at $20 @ $22 per bbl. Bacon and Lard are also entirely suspended. Sales of 200 bbls and dry salted Shoulders at 9c.

CANDLES.—Short weight Star is selling in small lots, from store, at 30 @ 32c. per lb.

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FREIGHTS.—The rate by steamship for New York is ¼ @ ⅝ for Cotton. Sailing vessels are $1 25 @ $1 50 per bbl. Flour, and 1½ @ 2c. per lb. for Sugar and Molasses. A ship is on the berth for Liverpool with 2,000 bales cotton, at ⅝ per lb. and 1,000 bales on the berth for Havre is taking 1,000 bales, at ⅝. Good Friday, was observed by many as a Holiday, and business generally suspended.

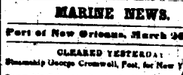
Cairo Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 18, 1864.

Arrived during the past week: 350 Sorrow, 642 Hope, 320 Sharp, 177 Mary Boyce, 20 Hugo, 190 Shiner, 142 Venice and 17 Miami Tows; coal, 4 Mississippi; 1 Ohio; 106 Boxes, 30 Sacks, 55 Yoaks and 15 Mitch Cows.

Galena Boxes, 1st quality, @ [illegible] — @ 25 00
Galena Boxes, 2d quality, @ [illegible] — @ 23 00
Western Boxes, 1st quality, @ [illegible] — @ 25 00
Western Boxes, 2d quality, @ [illegible] — @ 23 00
Texas Steers, 1st quality, @ [illegible] — @ 16 00
Texas Steers, 2d quality, @ [illegible] — @ 14 00
Texas Steers, 3d quality, @ [illegible] — @ 12 00
Illinois Cows, 1st quality, @ [illegible] — @ 14 00
Illinois Cows, 2d quality, @ [illegible] — @ 12 00
Sheep, in lots, @ head [illegible] — @ 5 00
Hogs, in lots, @ head [illegible] — @ 6 00
Calves, @ head [illegible] — @ 6 00
Bucking Calves, @ head [illegible] — @ 16 00

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.



TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor) the well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, " 19.
CITY OF NEW YORK, " 26.
CITY OF LONDON, " April 2.
And every Saturday, thereafter, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.....$150 00
do. to London, do do do.....162 50
do. to Paris, do do do.....175 00
do. to Hamburg, do do do.....175 00
Passengers also forwarded to Hav e, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Glasgow, Belfast, &c., at low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 58 Gravier street.

For New York via Havana.

Sails on SATURDAY, March 26th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. [illegible] Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street, for NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA, to land passengers and the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WM. J. REID, 58 Magazine street.
mh18

For New York, via Havana,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 8 A. M.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, having superior accommodations, apply to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 58 Gravier street.
The favorite steamer and fast sailing
Steamship MORRO STAR, J. M. Courtney, commander, will leave as above, from her wharf, opposite Jackson street, for NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA, having superior accommodations, apply to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 58 Gravier street.
Through tickets for England and the Continent by the famous line of steamers from New York, issued at our office.
mh24

New Coast and Passenger Packet.

Stella Benson.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and every SUNDAY, at 9 A. M.

FOR BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE.—The entirely new and splendid passenger packet STELLA BENSON, Capt. [illegible] Rowley, Master, will leave New Orleans as above, carrying the United States mails for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings, passports and permits authorized.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN A. STEVENSON, 5 Front street.
JOHN L. TITUS, cor. Old Levee and Bienville.
P. GOMEZ, 31 and 33 Gravier street.
mh20 17

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 2 o'clock, P. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE favorite steamer [illegible] Captain [illegible] Hebert, will leave as above, for Lockport, Lafourche Crossing, and all intermediate landings on Bayou Lafourche.
For freight or passage apply on board, at
SELLS CHARLES, [illegible] Levee, or
SELLS CHARLES, [illegible] Levee, or
SELLS CHARLES, [illegible] Levee, or