New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

Sales at Auction Today.

By McCarron & Landry, at their auction mart, Mechanic Hall, Bourbon.

By H. H. McLean, at 11 o'clock, corner St. Andrew and Chippewa streets, furniture.

By H. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Moore street, Suburban.

See McCarron & Landry's advertisement of sale of furniture, &c., at their mart to day.

Mr. Thomas Moore, clerk, and Capt. Edmund Rider, of the steamer Empress, have our thanks for acceptable newspaper favors.

H. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the Landing Press, corner of Front and Thalia streets, a quantity of condemned stores, by order of Wm. C. Cook, naval storekeeper, consisting of bread, sugar, flour, tea, tobacco, &c. See advertisement.

BAKERY AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 74 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets, Second District, of the contents of a bakery; also, three horses, nine carts, a lot of furniture, &c.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Daniel Gerow, 27 Magazine street, has just received and is now opening a splendid stock of millinery and straw goods, &c., for ladies and gentlemen, misses and children, to which he solicits the attention of milliners and dealers generally. He will receive by every steamer a choice selection of the latest importations of the goods above indicated. See advertisement.

THE POSTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Elsewhere will be found Superintendent Pandely's advertised schedule for spring and summer of the Pontchartrain Railroad. As the period approaches when city residents will seek eagerly for breathing spots outside the dust and heat of the city, they will naturally be interested in the facilities for cheap and rapid excursions afforded by this road.

The latest styles in dress goods and embroideries may be found at E. Turnbull's, No. 126 Canal street, and in order to establish the reputation of this new store the prices have been studiously arranged to suit the views of all purchasers.

The Election.

Official publications heretofore made have sufficiently indicated the general purport of the election which is to take place to day in this city and in all other parishes of the State as designated in the order of Major-General Banks of March 11, respecting a Constitutional Convention. This order enumerates the parishes thus within the army lines and entitled to elect delegates to the Convention, prescribes the basis of representation, the qualifications of voters, the manner of conducting the election, and the apportionment of delegates to the respective parishes and districts. Upon the basis of representation thus prescribed—that of the total white population—New Orleans with Algiers is to elect 73 out of 150 delegates.

Every free white male who is a citizen of the United States, of 21 years of age, and who has resided 12 months in the State and 6 months in the parish where he offers to vote, is a qualified voter at this election if he has taken the oath prescribed in the Proclamation of December 8th, 1863. And evidence of the State who have been expelled from their homes on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be entitled to vote in their town parishes, will be permitted on this occasion to vote in the precincts of their temporary residence. Also, citizens of the State who are volunteers in the army or navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

The Convention thus to be elected is to meet in New Orleans on the 6th of April, 1864, at Liberty Hall, Executive Building.

There are two principal tickets for city delegates, one purporting to be the regular Free State nominations, and the other entitled the Union Free State Citizens' ticket. What political differences may be involved in these respective positions are by no means distinctly indicated. But it seems to be understood that, while all the candidates are in favor of at once obliterating the legal existence of slavery in the State by a Constitutional provision, some are for going further, and conferring on the negroes the right of suffrage; and all other requisites of political equality. But it does not appear who are the particular advocates of these latter views; it is a question which the voters must determine from the language and antecedents of candidates, as there is no publish'd platform of principles attached to either ticket.

Amusements.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The Dutch Motto has continued, from the first night of its production here, to draw large and brilliant houses. It is to be given to-night.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, having recovered from his indisposition sufficiently to resume his engagement, will reappear to-night as Duncan in the play of Dunge and Pitkins.

THE ACADEMY.—Pleasant performances and full houses mark the entertainments at the popular establishment. To-night a programme combining the choicest attractions of the mammoth variety company will be offered.

MRS. BAKER'S BENEFIT ON THE 30TH.—A correspondence is elsewhere given between prominent gentlemen of this city and Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, of the Varieties theatre, tendering to that lady a complimentary benefit which is accepted in appropriate terms. The time fixed for the testimonial is the 30th instant, and no doubt it will be attended by results commensurate with the estimate which is put on the professional and personal merits of the beneficiary.

Red River Expedition.

We presume it will do no harm to state, says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 21st, since it must be now already known throughout the South, that a force of about ten thousand men and a fleet of gunboats left Vicksburg on the 14th inst. for Southern destination. Though not positively informed as to the immediate objective point of this expedition, current evidence indicates Shreveport with some precision.

Shreveport is the capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the north-western part of the State. It is finely located for business, on Red River, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, about thirty miles below the "great raft," from fifty thousand bales of cotton were annually shipped from this place before the war, and a very large number of cattle from Texas. The town contains a large number of stores, several steam mills, obtain, a printing office, and a resident population of from three to four thousand. Since the rebellion, Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other stores for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for the whole rebel army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Federal captives of war. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria is one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of Red river. Eighty miles above is Natchitoches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard battle between the inhabitants and the Natchez Indians in 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natchez as a distinct nation.

From Shreveport there runs a railroad westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making in line in all some sixty miles in length. Many years ago a route was projected to Vicksburg, which is now completed from the latter place west as far as the Ouachita river.

Fort-Pushing in St. Louis for the Season 1863-'64.

We give a correct statement, as read from the packets, by which it will be seen we are this year largely in excess of last year's outing:—The bulk of the hogs packed at this point were from Missouri; and were it not for the interest sold member of New York's, and the miserable railroad tradition given forever, we would have had all of fifty thousand more hogs to count in this exhibit:

Number of Average Gross Weight.	Aggregate Gross Weight.
Henry Ames & Co.	25,000
Mosely, Whitaker, Scott & Co.	20,000
John T. Lee & Co.	24,000
Hollowell & Co.	20,000
C. C. Boyle, Jr.	10,000
Total	119,000
Less packing	19,000
Increase	50,000

The house of Henry Ames & Co. had a considerable number of wagon loads of hogs collected, though not killed in the city.—*St. Louis Republican*, March 21.

NEWS AND RUMOR FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond Examiner says: A correspondence between Governor Letcher and Secretary Seddon, published in Wednesday's papers, shows that we have been from August last, six months nearly, and five in succession, in danger of conscription within the French and Irish, and also respectively. The French are unanimously opposed to the system of public work-shops, and the Irish say they cannot build upon the Lord Warden and the Lord Clyde—Seddon, and less £1,000 laid by having 2 wooden houses and less £2,000 laid by the speedy burning of the wood as compared with brick.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says Lee is in South Anna 30 days.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Two Days Later from the North and West via the River.

Arrival of the Steamer Empress from St. Louis with Items to the 24th.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements and Plans of Gen. Grant —His Will Commands the Army of the Potomac in Person.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR WASHINGTON FROM THE WEST.

General Lee Said to Intend Another Invasion of Maryland.

SCHEME FOR KIDNAPPING PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Late News from the South via the North.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Gold 62 in New York on the 19th.

We have by the steamer Empress, Captain Sam Rider, from St. Louis, dates from that city to the 24th, from which we append a variety of interesting intelligence:

Late Southern News.

[From the St. Louis Republican, St.]

Our correspondent sends us a file of the Richmond *Whig* to the 14th inst., inclusive. The news is not important. We make these extracts:

[From the Richmond Whig, March 9.]

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia rendered a decision Monday, in the *habeas corpus* case of Burroughs vs. Peyton, and Abraham vs. Peyton, affirming the constitutionality of the "Conscription Acts" of Congress, and also of the act putting an end to the exemption of persons who had furnished substitutes. The decision was unanimous. The Court indubitably decided that the officers of a State, deemed necessary (in the judgment of the Legislature thereof) for the administration of the State Government, were not subject to conscription. The decision occupies forty two pages of letter sheet, and is understood to have been prepared by Judge Robertson.

The Alien Enemy.

Ralph Abercrombie, a man who was at one time an officer in the Yankee army and commandant of the prison for Confederate soldiers at Alton, Illinois, and who came into the Confederacy last May under a pretence that he was disgusted with the Yankee method of carrying on the war, was, on yesterday brought before Lieut. Lyon as a writ of *habeas corpus*. The commandant of Castle Thunder stated in his return to the writ that Abercrombie, a citizen of the United States, was an alien enemy, had been arrested as such by an order of the Secretary of War, and that such he was detained in Castle Thunder.

The Judge remanded the prisoner to Castle Thunder.

From Suffolk.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 14.]

Since the arrival of Gen. Longstreet's Division at Suffolk, the aggregate dismounting after the first day of the month of Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for the whole rebel army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Federal captives of war. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

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From Washington.

A MEMBER SAID BY SUCH—SHERMAN GONE IN FRONT.

Washington, March 19.—The theory Washington journals, after publishing for two years a denunciation of the published rebel by Gamut, which he is the phenomenon to find where was extinct in nothing near Fredericksburg and near Chattanooga will not be strictly true.

All of one, however, were ready to meet him yesterday, but the enemy is adopting a system which Napoleon found very annoying to some.

To-day Gen. Sherman arrived and, after calling upon the President, entered into a conference with Secretary Stanton. It is not known what the subject of the conference was, but it is believed that the President sent for him to learn from his own lips what was meant in a letter on our army, published, while the greater portion of the rebel military has been withdrawn.

Our cavalrymen captured to-day eighteen rebel cavalrymen, including two important rebel spies.

The cavalry has strengthened its pickets along the Rapidan, and also covered over and made accessible his works opposite the several fords.

MOVEMENT FROM LEE'S ARMY TOWARDS RICHMOND—ARMSBY'S RAID.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to Baltimore, from Liverpool 5th, and Queenstown 7th, arrived this morning.

A Copenhagen dispatch, dated on the night of the 5th, says the Austrians have arrived before Duppel, and an attack on that place is shortly expected. Also, that the district of Schleswig not occupied by Austrian and Prussian troops have elected members to the Danish Rigsrad.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, March 19.—Tobacco—Market continues unchanged, with break of 14@1 hds; sales this morning comprise 2 hhds at sweepings at $1 to 1 60; 3 dittos scraps at $3 60 to 4 30; 30 dittos damaged logs at $4 20 to 6; 32 ditto factory lugs at $6 10 to 6 30; 21 ditto planters' ditto at $6 60 to 9 20.

Hemp—Single X is held firmer; other grades are unchanged; sales comprise 50 bbls super at $5 37½; 315 bbls XX at $6; 250 bbls single X, private.

Whisky—Is firmer, with sales of 196 bbls ordinary proof, in lots, at 52c.

Wheat—Is active at advanced prices, with sales of 4000 bushels ranging in price from $1 27½ to $1 37 for No. 2 spring to fall.

Corn—Is firmer, with sales of 12,000 bushels in various lots, now mixed and yellow at 90c to $1, new white at $1 01, and old mixed at $1 05.

Cincinnati, March 19, 9 P. M.—Flour dull but unchanged: extra $5 75 to 5 90; superfine nominal.

Whisky higher, but very light; 580 bbls sold at 87c.

Bulk meats are in good demand at 6 to 8½c for shoulders; 9 to 9¾c for sides, and 11 to 11¾c for hams.

No demand for mess pork or lard, and prices are nominal.

Groceries firm and unchanged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Old Age and General Debility.—The colored woman Peggy died at 367 Magazine street, without the aid of a physician. The throne toland that she had been rather destitute of the comforts and necessities of life, and suffered in consequence of debility. She was 70 years of age. Verdict the verdict, "Died of old age and debility."

False Alarm.—The ringing of the fire bells yesterday (Sunday) morning, was caused by the alarm proceeding from the chimney of the house of the building of the Parish Prison having smoke and flames. The matter died off as a false alarm.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.]

Providential Speculations.

[From the Newark Journal.]

It is believed in Washington that the leaders of the Fremont faction have determined to engage in every election during the next year, in March, irrespective of the present Republican organization, with a view to rout the Pathfinder as a candidate whether Mr. Lincoln is nominated by the Jane Convention or not. They allege as an excuse for this revolutionary party movement that the Baltimore Convention is certain to be controlled by the great shoddy aristocracy and office holding interests. They assert that General Simon Cameron is commander-in-chief of the Lincoln forces, and that he has arranged the delegations from all the Northern States in favor of Mr. Lincoln's advance; hence they decline to recognize the validity of a mere say nomination, and will contest the canvass until the close of the polls.

(From the Chicago Post.)

We have good reason for saying that the statement that General Grant "has written a letter to his father declaring that he will not accept a nomination for the Presidency," is entirely without foundation. We are likewise authorized to state that have appeared from time to time in the partisan press that are interested in representing him from favorable a candidate. General Grant, we may assure the public, has no wishes to better upon the subject to his father, or any other person, excepting the letter to Hon. E. Washburne, in that letter General Grant did not say he would accept a nomination for the Presidency. It may be added, however, that in all probability General Grant would not, and will not accept the nomination of any of the old political parties, as such. General Grant feels that his present position in the military service of the country is a national one, and he prefers—we think wisely—not to abandon it or be thrust out of it by mere partisan efforts to make him President. Circumstances may arise, however, under which we are sure General Grant will not decline to be a candidate for President.

(From the Washington Constitutional Union.)

It is known that this distinguished and meritorious officer has been in this city. Of course all were anxious to see him, and it is to be regretted that so few had the opportunity. Government officials and a "particular member of Congress" kept round him as though they were fearful he would talk to somebody else. Her any one most special property in him that he should be with him all night until all others have gone to bed, and then in the morning before any one else is up—should guard him up stairs and down stairs and out of doors, everywhere he is and goes, for fear that he might bear something that his tenacious friend does not wish him to hear? No general has yet been brought to Washington without being ruined; and if Gen. Grant's high character and known discretion did not protect him, he, too, would fall either by being made into a partisan general, which they are trying to do with him, or stinted down if he refuses to be used in that way.

The people's representatives passed the law providing for the lieutenant General's place (beg pardon, his "friend" passed it), and he is paid his salary by the sweat of the toiling millions. They ought to be supposed to have some interest in him; and the Washington politicians say to them, "Stand back." Modesty would seem to dictate at least to Him who aspires to control his actions that he might be less so well for the reputation of the General if he was not a little to himself.

Apprehended Invasion of Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal, March 16.]

We have heard from various sources that Buckner and Breckinridge are preparing to come into our State with a formidable force from the region of Abingdon, and Lee and Hampden commanding in Virginia, and one of the Southern journals recently predicted that the rebels would give battle in East Tennessee within two weeks, and that they expected to achieve a victory. This we hardly believe, though they may attempt their raid from that quarter, but that their route will be we cannot say, though they have been for several days making other preparations we think admits of no doubt.—Longstreet has certainly sent his wagon trains and heavy artillery to Richmond, but has retained his cheese men and his light pieces, and is mounting his entire force. He will unquestionably be met at the point contemplated raid, and his recent demonstrations in East Tennessee were doubtless intended as feints to deceive us until they are ready to attempt their work of devastation and ruin in Kentucky. We do not know of any other military movements to report them, but we earnestly hope that General Grant and General Schofield are alive to the importance of the crisis.

What, then, are the indications which lead to our apprehensions? Breckinridge is reported observing Cumberland and exhausted brigades of Kentucky rebels by building up in their the elements of home, and pleasing, as his glowing oratory can picture, their return to their families. Buckner, at the outbreak of the rebellion, fierce, vindictive, and among the most crafty of "heaven's fugitives," hangs on our borders, and is intensely longing.

Longstreet, one of the most trusted partisans of the insurgents, has stepped himself for a fight. He is reported from Virginia to Georgia, and is ready at any moment to sweep upon our State with a hundred thousand men, who listened three years ago to the words of Jefferson Davis, and learned that "treason was poured into their ears by the leaders of the accursed revolt, now feel that there is no relief from it but in the sword, and look over their States bristling with bayonets, ready to hem them out from a land of plenty. We believe that an invasion of Kentucky will be attempted by the rebels, and that the object of their movement Virginia and Tennessee is to support an army, as it has been enhanced by the supply of Lee's forces and Longstreet's command. We should not lose hope of success. We should not be surprised to see a pack of ravening wolves to pass by a herd of lambs without molesting them, as hope that the Southern people will be unmolested by the rebels could suppress their thievish propensities when hunger goaded them on, so far as to allow Kentucky to enjoy repose. We are abundantly forewarned, and in the name of heaven see to it that we be forearmed.

We can state as another important fact, that not a few Kentucky rebels in the South have written, within a short time, to their rebel relations, friends, and sympathizers at home, to sell off as soon as they make sojourn their homes, and to cattle, sheep, hogs, grain, and other kinds of moveable property, because there would in a short time be a more formidable and destructive rebel invasion of this State than there have ever yet been. They say that Morgan and others will soon go, probably from different directions with an aggregate force of fifteen or seventeen thousand men, prepared, if not to occupy Kentucky permanently, at least to ransack her Southern and her whole extent, sweeping away every thing of value and leaving her stripped and desolate. The fact that a great invasion of the South has been resolved on we do not believe sufficiently established without the testimony of the Kentucky fugitives to the South to insure their cordial welcome. Jefferson Davis's chief banner on Preston or both, strengthened by John Morgan's, Forrest's and Champ Ferguson's cavalry, will co-operate with him in the invasion.

Mysterious Murder—The Person of a White Woman Outraged by a Negro—The Villain Arrested.

[From the Louisville Democrat, March 14.]

Of late we have been called upon to record crimes which were sufficient to startle the whole civilized world, but none equal to the one we are now compelled to record in the histories of the darkest and most revolting deeds. The outrage of which we are now compelled to speak is one of the most horrible and barbarous we have ever known.

On Saturday morning, the 5th instant, the body of Mrs. Heaglan, the wife of Capt. Wm. Heaglan, of the — regiment, was found in the woods near Shepherdsville. The marks of violence upon her body were of a most revolting character, and her body dealt with. The facts in the case were related to an officer, who started in search of the villain immediately.

After a short investigation, it was traced to a negro who resided in the neighborhood, and who had been employed by the lady to do some work. He was arrested, taken to the prison at Elizabethtown, where he was identified by the citizens of that place soon became acquainted with the facts; and so incensed were they at the outrage, that they endeavored round the jail and demanded the negro. At the time our informant left, the town was in the highest state of excitement, and he states that there is but little doubt that the negro has been taken by the infuriated populace and hanged.

From parties who should know, we learn that while Mrs. Heaglan was returning to her home she was met by a negro man, who by their force carried her into the woods, where he accomplished his hellish designs, after which he murdered her in the most brutal manner. We did not learn the name of the negro.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk—His Banishment by Gen. Butler.

It has already been announced that General Butler had sent the Rev. James D. Armstrong, D. D., of Norfolk, Virginia, to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for his treasonable practices. The following is the official report of the examination of this disloyal clergyman:

Question. Do you call yourself a loyal man in the sense understood to-day?

Answer. I prefer not answering.

Q. What is the name of that gentleman who had the talk with you, and while coming out of the Custombouse with you, made the remark that he would like to spit upon Northern men? Is that gentleman a friend of yours?

A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause?

A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Congress.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so for fear?

A. No general has yet been brought to Washington without being ruined; and if Gen. Grant's high character and known discretion did not protect him, he, too, would fall either by being made into a partisan general, which they are trying to do with him, or stinted down if he refuses to be used in that way.

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