New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCraw & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Hospital Hall, Gravier.

We are requested to call the attention of dealers to the large sale of ham, Boston shoes and brogans advertised by D. E. Murphy auctioneer, for this day (19th) instead at 10 o'clock A. M., in Hospital Magazine street.

FRESH EUROPEAN GROCERIES, &c.—Dunine & Co., 43 Royal street, have just received an assortment of choice groceries and wines from Europe, including Lyons mustard, anchovies, sherry, claret, port, and other articles for family and general use. See advertisement.

LARGE CARGO OF PRODUCE FOR SALE.—J. B. Vanhorn, owner of Magnolia and Poydras streets, calls attention for sale the cargo of the steamer Lady Walton, consisting of 800 bags superfine and extra flour, 200 barrels heavy mess and rump pork, 230 kegs prime leaf lard, together with shipments of ham, shoulders, candles, corn meal, potatoes, Northern and Mechanics, &c.

AN OPERATIC PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK AT THE ACADEMY.—The Management of the Academy are about to afford another illustration of their policy of frequent change and abundant variety by opening the evening good with Italian Opera selections by Senora Teresa Cortoli, who will make her first appearance at the Academy and in New Orleans, on Monday evening. This will be a tasteful and acceptable feature, which can not fail to impart still further interest to the Academy entertainments.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the confiscation of the sale of the possession of Moutrenil, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, when the balance of the property not sold on Saturday, will be sold without reserve. See advertisement.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish, of five valuable improved lots of ground, situated on Bayadas street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, Fourth District.

Said Sheriff sells also a lot of ground situated on Common street, between Mire and Tonti streets, First District.

For particulars see advertisements.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The George Cromwell was announced to leave New York, for New Orleans, direct, on the 9th; the Colombia via Havana, on the 9th; the Mississippi, via Havana, on the 11th; and the Morning Star, also via Havana, on the 16th.

Capt. Cunningham, of the schooner Sarah Jane, reports having experienced heavy weather the entire passage in which she lost sails and had to throw overboard her deck load.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO.—This steamship, which arrived early yesterday morning, left New York on the 7th, instead of the 6th, the date designated for her to leave in the New York papers. We have by her, therefore, papers from New York to the evening of the 7th, but without any news of importance not already given. From Captain Cornish and Purser Cook of the Yazoo, we have received the usual courtesies.

The United States Mail Steamship Yazoo, Captain Cornish, sailing hence for New York on the evening of the 5th, experienced very heavy weather after leaving Hatteras. She brings the following passengers:

E. G. Bechtel, Mrs Lieutenant Gen. G. L. Hornsby, J. Brown, Mr Hibbs, Rev. Mr Cooper and 2 children, Fulham, Mr Starks lady and 3 children, J. Shooter, Martin Young, Henry Hardman, Robert Gulland, A. Hibbs, William H. Nichols, William Bell and four children, Captain W. Harwell Robinson, James Stewart, Wm. Wallace, Jas. Wallace, Jas. Rysell, A. Malbrite, Walker, Adolph Hammel, and others.

Amusements.

VARIETIES.—To-night the fine old comedy of School for Scandal will be given for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. A full house will no doubt be drawn by the attractions of the play and the philanthropic object of the benefit.

ST. CHARLES.—Miss Herod will appear tonight as Miriam in the domestic play of Miriam's Crime, which will be followed by the French farce of Is Me Out of Place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Senora Teresa Cortoli, a celebrated Italian singer, is to add a new attraction to the programme of the Academy tonight, by giving selections from the most approved operas. We trust, and have no reason to doubt, that the public will fully sustain, in this case, as they have in others, the efforts of the management to supply with popular amusement the elegant and refining arts and enjoyments.

New Complications Threatened by the Illness of the Pope.

The serious illness, and probable demise of the Pope, news of which comes by the late arrivals from Europe, are subjects of no much consequence not to excite a keen interest both in the religious and political world. Speculation is fruitful of conjecture and eventualities that might follow hard upon the death of Pius the Ninth.

It is asserted that the great age of his Holiness and the nature of his malady leave no hope of his recovery. Afflicted with a cabriole bone in his leg, to this was added, by a too great observance of Lent, a gastric fever, accompanied by erysipelas, under the most alarming conditions. Considering that his Holiness is nearly three years of age, and broken down by varios sufferings and gouts, it is not strange that conjectures should be multiplied, and hopes and fears be evinced, regarding contingencies involved in the death of the present Pope and the election of a successor to the chair of St. Peter.

Among the questions thought to hinge in a great measure upon these grave and imminent events, are four of profound, and, it may be, critical moments to both Italy and France, diplomacy, and to society, of great concern to Europe in general. These are the military occupation of Rome by France, and the unification of Italy, now incomplete from the usurped sovereignty of the Roman See and the presence of a French garrison in the ancient capital of Italy.

Will France, in new conditions arising from the death of Pius the Ninth, withdraw from Rome? Will the new occupant of the chair of St. Peter relax his claims of a temporal character to such a degree as to admit of Rome becoming a centre of Italian political unity, or at least of ceasing to become an impediment to the work of completely unifying Italy? The answer to these inquiries must depend largely upon the choice of a new Pope, and efforts, it is said, are already being made on the part of France, of the King of Italy, and of the present Pope, to secure the election of a successor favorable to the views of the several parties.

In this relation a New York contemporary remarks:

It is understood that his Holiness takes a deep interest in the choice of his own successor, and has taken measures in anticipation of that event. He has drawn a letter to his own hand, directing that the sacred Conclave shall assemble up a three days' notice, in place of nine as heretofore, and suggesting any one of the three Cardinals, Pedicini, Bilio, and Bofilondi, as peculiarly eligible for his successor in the present condition of the Church. The object of restricting the time for the election is to prevent undue French and Austrian influence from operating on the conclave, and then secure the choice of an Italian Pope, in accordance with the policy that has prevailed for the last three hundred years. Whether the cardinals will feel themselves bound to carry out the views of Pius the Ninth, or his so to speak, Italian Pope, is extremely doubtful.

The French influence is known to be powerful in the sacred college, and Louis Napoleon has been intriguing for years for the Papacy, which is now likely to come. He evidently contemplates the double office, if he can, of suitable period for carrying the Italian Pope in relation to the temporal authority of the Papacy. The Italian people want Rome as the capital of the new nation and the Roman people are impatient for the accomplishment of this result. The sacred college may, and probably will, on independently of the Bishop of Rome, but in that case he has only to withdraw the French garrison, in order to place the city at the disposal of Young Italy.

A Card from Governor Hahn.

To the Editors of the New York Tribune.

SIR: A letter written in this city, dated before the late Gubernatorial election, in which was repeated certain misunderstanding charges against my constituency as a Unionist and my honor as a man, and which necessarily reflected on the integrity and sincerity of the Free-Men of Louisiana, who nominated and elected me Governor of this noble State, appeared in *The Tribune* of the 6th or 7th inst. Meanwhile from irreconcilable misapprehension of my political enemies have never troubled me at my own home, has when there false charges received the sanction of editorial mention of such an influential paper as *The Tribune*, I feel that a duty, not to myself alone, but to the Union men of Louisiana, demands a departure from my usual rule, and passes a proper to address you a few words of explanation. The letter alluded to charges, in substance, first, that on the representative of Rebel leaders I had promised a Rebel company in this city, and second, that I ordered a Rebel company to Monroy. Pollard under the Rebel Governor of Louisiana. I had taken an official oath of fidelity to the Confederacy.

I never promised a flag to a Rebel company. I was present at the presentation of a flag to a company of citizen soldiers by certain ladies of this city, and at their request I made a few patriotic remarks.

There was nothing of a Secession tendency in what I said; and every person present knew me to be a Union man. The company had not been enlisted in the Rebel cause, and when it subsequently did, was at once put into the Confederate service. I was the humble means of dissuading many members from going to the war, as they can testify, *for they are still in this city.*

Instead of taking an oath to the Rebel Government in order to continue in the office of Notary Public, I positively and expressly refused to do so, and the written official evidence of this fact is still in existence here. So much for electioneering slanders.

When I was elected to Congress in 1862, Gen. Butler, whose talent for finding out faults is proverbial, and whose testimony will receive your credence, wrote letters to the President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, etc., in all of which he speaks of me as "an unexceptionable friend of the Union and an ardent supporter of the Government," and adds, "He stood by it in its darkest hour, and merits the praise of all loyal men." I need not remind you of other proof received by you of my constant devotion to the Union, and at the urgent solicitation of *The Tribune* have been adopted by other journals in the North. I hope, for the sake of truth and justice, and the fair fame of the Union men of this State who have already suffered so much at home, you will not permit it to those wrongs.

Respectfully, etc.,

MICHAEL HAHN.

NEW ORLEANS March 21, 1864.

Reported Capture of Fort Pillow and its Negro Garrison by Forrest. The Reported Flight up Red River on the 10th Contradicted.

(Special Telegraphic Dispatch to the New Orleans Times)

Baton Rouge, April 16, 1864.—A rumor was rife at noon to-day that some rebels, commanded by General Forrest, made an attack on Fort Pillow but the morning of the 13th, capturing the negroes garrisoning the fort.

This report was corroborated by the steamer Rob Roy, and afterwards confirmed by the Mississippi Stephens, which passed by Baton Rouge today at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Rob Roy was severely dealt with.

The flagship Black Hawk, above Alexandria, on Red river, suffered considerably by shots from the enemy. Several were killed and wounded, but particulars are not known.

This news is authentic. The report of fight on the 10th seems to have been a mistake.

AMERICUS.

[The news telegraphed us yesterday by our correspondent, and given in an extra slip, to the effect that the rebels had left Red River had been renewed on the 15th, was erroneous. What he learned took place on the 9th.—*Ed. Times.*]

The Question of Abolishing Slavery in Brazil.

Among the English news brought by the Persia, whose dates from England were to the 27th ult., is the following:

On the 21st a deputation waited upon the Chevalier de Andrada, as the Brazilian Legation, Cavendish square, to present an address from the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, relating to the extinction of the slave trade and slavery in Brazil. The deputation having been introduced by Mr. Chamerovzow, that gentleman, after a few preliminary remarks, read the address, which expressed a hope that the Emperor may be moved to apply himself seriously to a consideration of the subject of slavery in his dominions. The Chevalier de Andrada, in reply, stated that the sentiments of the address were shared by himself individually, and also, he believed, by right pay, would be by the Emperor of Brazil, who, still in the meridian of life, was looking anxiously at the question, and were most desirous of abolishing slavery. He had they had to consider the most eligible means. The condition of the negro after he was emancipated had to be considered; for it was not sufficient that he should be freed—man also had work.

The slave trade was already abolished, and the abolition of slavery would follow. As to Ministerial of the progress of public opinion in that country in favor of emancipation, he referred to his oration recently delivered by the President of the Institute of Advocates at Rio de Janeiro, urging the students as lawyers and the Government to consider the best means of immediately solving this most difficult question. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the Hon. C. Marsh, the Rev. W. Harris, Mr. John Cropper, Mr. Thomas Bunn, and Mr. Robert Alsop, gave recent illustrations of the zeal of the friends of abolition of slavery, especially in the Southern States of the American Union. The Reverend James Long more tentatively to the occasional working of serf emancipation in Russia. Mr. Chamerovzow stated that he had received recent information from Surinam to the effect that the freed negroes there were working to the satisfaction of their employers. The Chevalier de Andrada having answered the deputation that the address should be duly presented to the Emperor, the proceedings terminated.

The Alabama Supposed to be Off the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Japlapuli, March 28, 1864.—The steamer Ortaba, for Panama from San Francisco, brings the news that a steamer, answering intelligence has a suspicious manner, resembling the description of the Alabama, had been seen off Acapulco.

It appears that she followed a coal ship close into the outer anchorage at Acapulco, so close, indeed, that she was distinctly seen from the decks of the French blockading ships-of-war. As soon as the information was conveyed to the Admiral the United States steamer Lancaster immediately got under weigh and stood to sea, but failed to discover the stranger, who, when she saw, was standing to the northward, under easy steam, going not more than five or six knots.

The French Admiral disclaims all knowledge of the vessel. The English have no such craft in their Pacific squadron. The only Spanish vessel of that class on the Pacific station is now in Callao. Hence who can the stranger be?

The United States steamer Lancaster, it was believed, would go to the north ward, in order to discover the mail steamer Constitution clear of danger, and will also warn the Golden Age to be on the lookout.

If this should turn out to be a false alarm, why, "all right;" but that Semmes will be on the Pacific coast, if he is not now, is almost a certainty. The sea-board reinforcement ordered to our squadron—the "Wateree"—is now, I suppose, somewhere between New York and Rio Janeiro, which place she will touch on her Panama, but half a dozen more with her. When a "lull, burn and Sonsey" business is commenced on the Pacific, there will be a great row, and the sea-board cruisers will be terribly put to it to know the reason why, and wonder that Rip Van Winkle Welles has not attended to his business as he furnished an adequate naval force to protect our commerce in the Pacific Ocean.

The Long Suspension of Serious Fighting.

The New York *Times* of the 7th inst. has under this head an article in which it says:

Since the battles of Chattanooga and Knoxville, in the last week of November, more than four months ago, there has not been a serious conflict between the Union and the rebel arms. The single exception of the affair at Fernandina, at the mouth of the St. Johns, an affair which don't deserve a military name. There have been raids—Sherman's, Averill's, Kilpatrick's, are two of the principal ones—which have inflicted considerable damage upon the the railroads and other material interests of the rebels, but these raids were not attended with the most no effusion of blood. The general quiet has not come simply from the fact that the month of April, this year has been unfavorable for military operations. During the two previous Winters, battles were numerous.

Now what is the meaning of this extraordinary interval in military operations? Two hundred million of dollars, at the very least, have been expended during this vacation to maintain our armies, and yet they have visibly made no progress in the war. Is there reason in this? We believe there is and a reason, too, which the result will splendidly justify.

The simple explanation of this long blotheness from battle lies in the fact, that it is intended on both sides that the battles, when they do come, shall be the most decisive of any which have yet been fought of preparation. As the war has progressed, the tendency has all the while been to fight fewer battles, and with heavier masses. In the earlier stages of the war, there were constant collisions, becoming along the whole border, between the two belligerents from the Atlantic to New-Mexico, small forces were posted to attack and defeat. The plan, then, of the rebel Government was to divide up its armies, so as to protect the immense stretch of territory east of the Mississippi, and also the one at a great number of different points.

But the result of this extreme extension of the black war, that they were made so thin at the West, that we were soon broke through them, and forced our way to the Gulf. Upon that time the policy has been more and more decidedly turned in concentration. The battles last year were fewer and heavier than the year before; and by the time the good cloud, each side had almost entirely concentrated its forces into two great armies, and concentrated the southern Tennessee line, the other in Virginia. The Winter has been spent on both sides in filling up the battered ranks, and in perfecting, in the completest manner possible, for the great decisive struggle. Our own Government has recognized the altered aspect of the war by appointing for the first time, a Lieutenant-General, to whose single will both of our great armies will be subject, and who, it is expected, will regulate the movements of each with due reference to the movements of the other—a desideratum which has never yet been realized, and which, indeed, is the natural condition of our forces, but has been hitherto impossible.

The next month, May, will in all probability, witness battles of a greater magnitude than have yet been known in the war. It is possible that even the very Waterloo of the struggle may then be fought. As all events we may rely upon it, that a collision between the two great armies in Virginia, under Grant and Lee, the chief commanders of the war, will surely take place. Meanwhile Richmond will be the scene of the most intense and fierce battle which will fight with desperate energy. Whether there will be any great side in our favor, at the great encounter we will not undertake to say, in the lack of any definite knowledge concerning the strength of each army. But one thing is certain, if we are defeated, it will be only by the signal for a new rallying force of strength then ever—whereas, if the rebels are vanquished, they have drawn upon their resources to the utmost possibility.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—Yesterday morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the tenement house of the premises No. 228 St. Ann, 177 Jones kitchen occupied by Mrs. Bibbins, Jacob Bibbins, and others. It spread to the adjoining kitchen in the rear of the premises No. 226 St. Ann, and the kitchen of No. 116 St. Philip, owned by Mr. Jacob Jones. The damage of the occurrence is estimated at $1200.

False Fire Alarm.—The alarm last night for the first fire district proved to be a mistake of the policeman who turned the alarm of the fire telegraph.

Shot And Destitute.—G. Martin a middle aged man was found sick on the levee and was taken to the Charity hospital for treatment.

Drowned.—Hugh Carlin, a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, was found drowned in the Lake Canal. He resided at the corner of Perdido and Prieur streets and leaves a small family. An unknown man was found drowned in the river opposite Market street, supposed to have fallen overboard from a steamboat. The coroner's verdict was, "found drowned."

[SEE ONE SUNDAY EDITION.]

Science as a Police Detective.

Two recent instances of the value of science in the detection of crime are recorded in the foreign papers. The first occurred at Paris where there has recently been much excitement upon a supposed case of poisoning; and singular discovery of evidence of the crime. A woman died under the care of a homœopathic physician—Dr. Cocaty de Lapommerais. The Judge of Instruction—the officer charged with the investigations preliminary to the public trial—went to the house of the deceased woman to inspect the room in which she died, but with no fixed idea as to what he should discover there, or as to whether he should discover anything at all. He perceived some faint spots on the floor, and found, on inquiry, that they were made by the dejections of the sick woman. He ordered the floor to be scraped at the places stained; he carefully collected the scrapings and submitted them to the examination of competent chemists, and those scrapings are going to condemn the prisoner. They contained *digitaline*, the active principle of the *digitalis purpurea*, or purple foxglove, one of the most deadly poisons of the "Materia Medica," and which acts by diminishing the heart's action. To show the wonderful power of this medicament, the *digitaline*, as prepared by Homœle and Quevenne, the pre paration are principally in use at Paris, is given in doses of one or two milligrammes, or say of the grain, for fifteen days' use. The chemists commenced their investigations by giving small quantities of the scrapings to animals, all of which died in a way to suggest poisoning by *digitaline*. They then extended the frog for the test experiment, because the heart of the animal, when laid bare, continues to beat normally. The test was made on three animals; the heart of the first one was laid bare, and continued its contractions and distentions as if nothing had occured; on the naked heart of the second one a minim of a solution of *digitaline* was dropped; the heart commenced to beat slower and slower; presently its pulsations ceased entirely, and the animal was dead. On the heart of the third frog they placed a small quantity of the avenging scrapings from the floor, and they produced exactly the same effect as the drop of pure *digitaline*; the heart's pulsations slackened by degrees, and probably the animal was dead. These interesting experiments were made before the Judge of Instruction, and will be repeated before the jury at the trial. Until they were made the prisoner was indifferent, and even joyous; he knew that there was no chemical test for the poison he had used; he had taken care to nurse the condemned woman himself, and to conceal all the probable sources of discovery; but he had not counted on the spots on the floor, on the specific properties of the heart of the batrachian tribe. Nevertheless he had conspired himself a great deal with toxicology and still maintains that he can prove his innocence.

The other case occurred in Prussia, where not long ago there occurred one of those cases of detection of crime by scientific means, which interest a large part of the world in science. A quantity of gold, packed in boxes, was discovered by a railway train. On arrival at its destination it was discovered that the gold had been stolen from some of the boxes, which were refilled with sand to make up for the deficient weight. Measures were at once taken for the discovery of the thief, and that no chance might be lost, Professor Ehrenberg was requested to make a microscopic examination of the sand. The Professor (who is a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, well known for his researches into minute objects, and his comparison of volcanic dust from all parts of the world) asked that a quantity of sand from every station by which the train had passed should be sent to him. Examining these one after another, he at last came to a sand which was identical with that found in the gold boxes. The name of the station whence this sand had been collected was known, inquiries were set on foot at that station, and among the persons then employed the thief was detected. The incident is one which an expert novel-writer might make use of with effect.

A Political Sketch from a Novel.

The conduct of some Contemporary politicians corresponds sinkingly with the following sketch in Sandfort's Parisian Friend. After Peregrine had joined a club of violent political enthusiasts, he participated in a scene which is thus described:

In one of their nocturnal deliberations he promoted such a spirit of good fellowship by the agreeable sallies of his wit, which were purposely levelled against their political adversaries, that by ten o'clock they were all ready to join in the most extravagant proposal that could be made. They broke their glasses in consequence of his suggestion, drank healths on all their shoes, caps, and the bottoms of candlesticks that stood before them, sometimes standing with one foot on a chair and the knee bent on the edge of the table, and when they could no longer stand in that posture, sitting here on the cold floor.

They buzzed, hallooed, danced and sang, and, in short, were elevated to such a pitch of intoxication, that when "Peregrine" proposed that they should burn their periwigs, the hint was immediately approved, and they executed the frolic as one man. Their shoes and caps underwent the same fate by the same instigation; and in this trim he led them forth into the street, where they resolved to compel every body they should find to subscribe to his political creed and pronounce the shibboleth of their party. In the achievement of this exploit they met with more opposition than they expected; they were encountered with arguments which they could not well withstand; the noses of some and the eyes of others in a very little time had the marks of obstinate disputation.

THE GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Baltimore Wecker, publishes the following statistical table showing the per centage of the natives of Germany in every State of the Union according to the census of 1860:

Wisconsin	15 pr ct	Oregon	2 pr ct
Illinois	14 "	Dist. of Columbia	2 "
Minnesota	10 pr ct	Connecticut	1.35
Iowa	9 "	Delaware	1.15
Missouri	7.50	Massachusetts	1.05
Ohio	7.19	Virginia	0.93
California	7.10	Rhode Island	0.90
New York	6.61	South Carolina	0.36
Maryland	5.50	Alabama	0.34
Texas	3.71	Florida	0.34
Michigan	3.18	Mississippi	0.17
New Jersey	3.03	Arkansas	0.17
Pennsylvania	2.83	Mississippi	0.23
District Columbia	4.25	Georgia	0.13
Kansas	4.03	New Hampshire	0.13
Louisiana	3.50	North Carolina	0.11
Tennessee	3.46	Vermont	0.07
Kentucky	3.38	Maine	0.06

The total foreign-born population of the Union was 4,136,175, or 13.15 per cent of the aggregate population. The English formed 1.32 per cent, the Irish 2.12, the Germans 4.14. The number of the natives of Germany was 1,301,136. The correspondent who furnishes this table estimates the number of Germans, (including their children born in this country) at less millions.

The Despatch that Never Came.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine tells how the news of Solferino was awaited and received in Rome:

On the day of the battle of Solferino the Austrian Envoy at Rome dined with the Cardinal Antonelli. It was a very joyous little dinner, each in the highest spirits—satisfied with the present, and full of hope for the future. The telegram which arrived at mid-day told that the troops were in motion, and that the artillery fire had already opened. The position was a noble one—the army full of spirit, and all confident that before the sun should set, on the side of victory would have turned, and the whole legions of the Danube be in hot pursuit of their flying enemy. Indeed, the Envoy came to dinner fortified with a supply of letters from men in high command, all of which assumed as indisputable that the French must be beaten. Of the Italians they never spoke at all. As the two friends sat over the dessert they discussed what at that precise moment might be going on over the battle-field. Was the conflict still continuing? Had the French reserves been brought up? Had they, too, been thrown back, beaten and disordered? and where was the fourth corps under the Prince Napoleon? They were forty thousand strong; could they have arrived in time from the Po? All these considerations, and many others, did they talk over, but never once tormenting a doubt as to the issue, or ever dreaming that the day was not to reverse all the late past, and bring back the Austrians in triumph to Milan. As they sat, the prefect of police was announced and introduced. He came with the list of the persons who were to be arrested and sent to prison—they were one hundred and eighteen, some of them among the first families of Rome—as soon as certain tidings should arrive of the defeat of the French. The conversation might be safe to begin. "No news yet, Signor Prefetto! come back at ten," said the Cardinal. At ten he presented himself once more. The Cardinal and his friend were talking coffee, but less joyous, it seemed, than before. At least they looked anxious for news, and started at every noise in the street that might announce new-comes tidings. "We have heard nothing since you were here," said the Cardinal. "His Excellency thinks, that, at a moment of business exigency, they may not have immediately bethought them of sending off a dispatch." "There can be no doubt what the news will be when it comes," said the Envoy; and I'd my make the arrest at once." "I don't know; I'm not sure. I think I'd rather counsel a little more patience," said the Cardinal. "What if you were to come back—let us say midnight?" The prefect bowed and withdrew. At midnight it was the same scene, only that the season were more agitated; the Envoy, at least, wanted to be a person of importance that bendered no fever; for while he invented in doubting that the result was certain, he continued to remark in very positive terms, the culpable carelessness of those charged with the transmission of news. "Ah," cried he, "there it comes at last!" and a loud roar came at the bell resounded through the house. "A telegram, Eminence," said the servant, entering with the dispatch. The Envoy tore it open; there were but three words—"Beaten in complete disrout." The Cardinal took the dispatch from the hands of the overwhelmed and astounded Minister, and read it. He stood for a few seconds gazing on the words, not a word or lineament in his face betraying the slightest emotion; then, lifting to the Envoy, he said: "*Son ser! Allons dormir!*" and moved away with his usual quiet little step, and retired.

Gunpowder.

The accounts received of the recent fight at Fulbrook, in which the rebel Forrest was worsted, represent valuable assistance to have rendered the beleaguered and hard pressed garrison by a couple of Federal gunboats, which appeared just at the sick of time. It is certainly something remarkable in the history of the war in the West how many employments the gunboats have participated in, and how great one their co-operation has been. Not a few of serious disaster to the Federal arms, but for them allow coming at the very crisis to turn the scale of battle. At Belmont they saved our retreating forces. At Fort Henry (they gave us the easy works at Fort Donelson and which they bore a prominent part) at Arkansas Post and Vicksburg they rendered invaluable aid. On the upper Ohio they secured the capture of John Morgan and all his transport—And now they appear to be omnipresent to protect our commerce, and checkmate the operations of the enemy on all our Western rivers. Certainly one of the most fortunate developments of the contest for the Union has been the adoption of these naval engines of war, something which, when proposed at the beginning of the conflict, was met with no inconsiderable share of ridicule.—*St. Louis Democrat, 4th.*

THE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.—The *Moniteur* publishes the decisions of the Minister of War relative to the sums to be paid for obtaining exemption from military duty. The sum for the young men comprised in the class of 1863 will have to pay a fixed sum of 2200fr. Men now serving, who wish to retire, must pay 2000fr. for each unexpired year of service. Soldiers re-enlisting for seven years will have a right to receive a sum of 2300fr.; 1000 paid immediately, and the remainder at the expiration of the term. Just also the pay for re-enlistment of 10 centimes a day. Re enlistment for less than seven years, will give a right, up to 14 years' service, to a sum of 320fr. for each year; 140fr. to be paid immediately, and 180fr. at the end of the term, and to the high pay of 10 centimes a day. After 14 years' service, those who re-enlist will only have a right to the daily pay of 20 centimes. Substitutes provided by two substitutes, and for a period of seven years, will have a right to a sum of 2300fr., 1000fr. payable immediately, and the remainder at the end of the term. If for less than seven years, they will receive 320fr. for each year; 140fr. immediately, and 180fr. at the period of liberation.

Miss Proctor, daughter of the English author who wrote under the name of Barry Cornwall, wrote a variety of little poems, the most memorable of which is doubtless the following. She was a consumptive when she composed it, and touchingly illustrated in closing so that disease has an eloquence and a beauty of its own, which robust health, undisciplined and unfortuned by suffering, never attains:

Waiting.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall violets bloom for thee and sweet birds sing,
Shall summer hills be green and the streams be laughing,
Shall summer be fresh promise of the spring

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall the sun rise and set, and the moons be waning,
While tender grasses and leaves shall be growing,
Send up a golden tint to greet the dawn.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall the sweet twilight shall be thine,
The day clouds that float over dying daylight,
A gift from God to cheer thy night.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall thy spirit with us remain,
Then one pale pale will create a dream forgotten,
Out on a darkened river to sail by night.

A little longer, and thy heart, believed,
Shall rest forever with a love divine;
And yet, O, my beloved, how can I part with thee?
No mortal knows another's, shall thou be thine?

A little longer yet, and angel voices
Shall sing to heavenly music upon thine ear;
Angelic harps and angelic hands shall be thy guide
Beloved, can we bid thee linger longer?

Removal.

NEW ENGLAND ESTIMATES.—The New England States are energetically endeavoring to fill their quotas, but the people thereof seem loth to go southward. They have their recruiting agents in Georgia, Texas, and Mexico, who are sending over "laborers" by the hundred, who somehow take weapons as their first contents on reaching the Yankee dominions. Hundreds of recruits are being sent from the Old Dominion to the Yankee colored regiments. Even Governor Boutwell's colonels have been "robbed" by the Boston agents, and will report to Massachusetts light dragoons. One New England regiment even contains Chinamen, with their long queues in full operation, by which an assertion can be traced.—*Western paper.*

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 16, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Sunny Land, Lawrence, from New Worthington.
Bark Hector, Adams, Fuller, 15 days from Boston.
Mexican Boat Jacmesville, Hurrel, 16 days from Boston.
Bark Lady of the Lake, Wright, foul days from Galveston, for Philadelphia.
Brig Eliza, Pennington, from Cuba, in ballast.
Schr Mary Jane, Hall, from Pensacola, with Mr Mattie Stevens, Bases, from Grand Cane.
Schr Mary, Turner, from Grand Cane.
Schr N P Banks, Hamilton, from Bayou Bonpas.
Schr Pole Star, from Grand Ecore.
Schr Ida Wells, Cochran, from Lake Calcasieu.
Ship Frank Bush, Morse, Portland, Me, to order.
Schr Ellen Dorchester, Dorchester, from Philadelphia, in ballast.
Hache, to J. Tuns, 22 Dist.
Lessor, Schr Gabriel, from Pointe a la Hache, to F Martin, 22 Dist.
Logger Sea Gull, Girard, from Pointe a la Hache, to master, 22 Dist.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Gen. Edwin Reid, from Philadelphia.
Brig Sally, Bernard, from Bluenose.
Bark Dove.
Brig Evelyn Gunn.
Brig Endora.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 14, 1864.

Arrived since Saturday: 32 Beeves, 264 Hogs and 26 Veal Calves. Left for the East, 20 Beeves, 22 Hogs, 20 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 1 Beeves, 307 Hogs, 45 Sheep, 9 Veals and 38 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	—	@	— 1c
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	—	@	— 1c
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net	—	@	— 1c
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	—	@	25 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	—	@	20 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	—	@	15 00
Hogs, ₩ lb, gross	9	@	9½ c
Sheep, ₩ head, gross	2 50	@	3 00
Milch Cows, ₩ head	60 00	@	80 00
Veal Calves, ₩ head	50 00	@	60 00
Veal Calves, ₩ head	15 00	@	25 00
Working Calves, ₩ head	16 00	@	18 00

DIED.

On Saturday, 16th inst., at his residence, Parish of St. James, MR ROCHEMS ROBAIN, aged 78 years.

Portuguese Benevolent Society.

New Orleans, April 16th, 1864.

DIED, yesterday, at 2 o'clock, F. M. B. LABORDE, aged 30 years, a native of France.

The members of this Society are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Prytania street, between Vistory and Morgan streets.

By order of

F. LUIS, President.

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Lost.

LAST Saturday morning, a Young BOY about years old, named JAMES DAVIN. Had shoes, hat and clothes on when he left the house. Any person giving him to the owner, 74 Prytania street, will be rewarded. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his mother, at Mr Gibson's, undertaker, Hyacinth Pitts between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Distance of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

TREATED BY INHALATION

DR. A. POLLIN

Desires to inform those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any other affection of the Throat, Lungs or heart, that he may be consulted at his office,

NO. 108 CANAL STREET, corner of BARONNE, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Invalids in the country, unable to attend personally can consult him by letter.

Consultation in English, French and Spanish.

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RECEIVED, in New York, by any vessel Fish, Hallman, from Havre, and landing from steamship Emily Rice, a fresh supply of the following articles:—Leville's Liquor and Pills, against the cholera, Brewster's celebrated Syrup of Horse Radish, Lebourgeois's Wine of Quinine, Aubergier's Syrup of Lactucarium, Dr Gelineau's Syrup of Hypophosphites, Dr. Pommier's Powders of Bismuth and Magnesia, AN FIRST QUALITY SWEDISH LECHIA, Pearls of Ether and Ethereal Tincture, of Dr. Clertan, Chaudet's Antipsoric Pills, for the complexion, Superior Velvet and Silk Toilet Sponges, Benjamin's pure Emptine, Genuine Wilsdon Soap, Gardner's Sun Burn and Violet Blue Powder, Extracts for the handkerchief, from Lubin and others, Mother's Rouge, A. Marie Gayle's and Dr. Corbin's Odoriferous Cosmetics.

Cod Liver Oils of all descriptions and Hypophosphites, Wistar's, Sutton's Bitter Water, and Bonn's Hydrocyanic, Mineral Waters, &c., &c., &c.

Also: "Dupuy's Elixir," just from the Spring and on arrival of the New Perfume Bouquet, the HAUTBOY.

THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

For sale by

E. E. MOUGIN, Apothecary,
Corner of Dauphin & Customhouse streets.

apl6

Cargo of Steamer Lady Walton.

FOR SALE BY

J. B. VANHORN,
Corner Magnolia and Poydras streets.

800 bbls superfine Ohio Family Flour,
200 " Heavy Mess Pork,
10 casks Choice Sugar Cured Hams,
20 " Boston Shoulders,
10 " Sugar Cured Hams,
10 Barrels Sugared Hams, (without smoke),
5 cases Green Hams,
100 kegs Prime Leaf Lard,
50 " Cumberland,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 half boxes Star Candles,
50 " Sperm,
17 barrels Corn Meal,
1 " Red Beans,
100 " Green Apples,
50 " Onions,
50 " Northern Potatoes,
50 bbls Molasses,
10 Wooden Buckets,
—Also, in store—
40 barrels "Sugared Hams,
100 barrels Superfine and Extra Flour,
100 " Mess Pork,
10 casks Boston Shoulders and Sides, Prime Leaf Lard in kegs and boxes.

apl7 tf

Home Insurance Company of New York.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1864, ... $2,000,000

GEAR. J. MASON, President.
A. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN MAGEE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for the above independent and reliable Company, is now prepared to insure against all kinds of loss by Fire, at the usually rates of premium. All losses to be adjusted and paid here.

GEO. A. FOSDICK,
22 Natchez street.

apl 1m

Havana Cigars.

75,500 CIGARS of various prices and shapes, including Prince of Wales, in imported Boxes, Cabinets, Half Cabinets, Half Boxes, and Quarter Boxes, for sale by

SOBRINO & BRO.,
21 Exchange street.

apl 14

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The Mediterranean 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.....do. do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK.....do. do. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
do. to London.....$5 00 | do.