New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

Sales at Auction This Day.

M. Cotton & Landry—at 11 o'clock, at their sale-room: Manoole Hall, furniture.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — Neuralgia and Rheumatism are among the most difficult diseases to cure, as from their attacks no tissue in the human body is exempt, no age, sex, or calling, secure. Holloway's medicines are without exageration the only safe and sure remedies for these affections. Sold everywhere.

The steamship Creole, John Thompson commander, will leave for Mobile and Mobile Bay this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Miss C. Kelly and family, M. Heron and lady, J. H. Wilkins and lady, J. Burke and lady, John Fleming, H. P. Fitzer, Mrs. Hare, Miss Hare, Lieut. Haig, H. C. Hare, master Hare and Brother, Capt. Smith and lady, Mrs. M. E. Gray, child and svt, S. B. Reynolds, C. Schwarz, C. H. Sage, J. W. Hutchinson, J. W. Lion, J. F. Hughes, M. F. Mulley, lady and two children, A. Lowman, Lowman, E. Lind, Joseph, lady and two children, Mr. Davis, lady and two children, J. Mahon, Geo. O. Durand, H. Terry, C. C. Horn, Mr. Robson, lady sister and child, J. Aiken, C. A. Ely, M. Mimm, gentlemen, G. O. D. Mole, Mr. Stoberg, M. Hahn, A. Lopez, Mrs. Goetz, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. J. Fogg, Mrs. C. Hays, Mrs. L. A. Clark and girl, G. Sodeupe and lady, Mrs. Thompson and two children, S. Hanson, and twenty-six in the steerage.

McCerren & Landry sell to-day, at their auction mart, furniture, etc. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at sales room, 89 Camp street, 165 bales cotton, of desirable grades.

FLOUR, HAMS, RUMP PORK, &c.—J. B. Vanborn, corner Magazine and Poydras, has just received a choice assortment of the above articles. See his advertisement in another column.

FROM AVOYELLES PARISH.—The *True Delta* has an extract from a private letter, dated April 30, off Fort DeRussey, giving an account of the capture and shooting of nine men belonging to a Union Home Guard, composed of some twenty-five Creole citizens of Avoyelles. This body was commanded by Capt F. W. Masters and Lieut. Cease, natives of the parish. On the 25th ult. Lieut. Cease went with twenty-two of his men to hunt up other members of the company who had been frightened into the woods by the guerillas, and on the following night he and his party were surprised by forty or fifty rebels, and (twelve of them, the Lieut. escaping) were captured, out of which number, adds the private correspondent, nine were, on the 28th ult., after being stripped to the skin, drawn up in line and deliberately shot. The company had not been mustered into the State service.

Late News from Red River.

THE POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES—BATTLE IMMINENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

A Steamer Burned and a Gunboat Blown Up.

From the *Era* of last evening we take the following:

We make the following extracts from a private letter received this morning from Alexandria:

On the 26th ult. Gen McClernand arrived at Alexandria. He reviewed his troops on the 27th. His presence was not expected by the troops, and as he rode into camp he was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic shouts of welcome. He inspires the utmost confidence in his own men, and his presence with them is worth a division to the army.

The army occupies a strong position, and will be able to resist five times their number. All of the transports are below the falls and safe at Alexandria. There are eight gunboats above the falls. The Eastport was blown up on the 25th. Gen Banks had been quite unwell, but is improving. It is reported that Steele has retreated towards Little Rock. No reliable information.

On the 28th the enemy made his appearance on the Shreveport Road, and drove in the advanced cavalry. Gen McClernand met them with his command, when they withdrew, fearing to attack him. He was prepared for and anxious that they should assault him, but they dared not attempt it.

Our army lay on its arms all night, thinking the rebels might attack in the morning, but the hope that they would do so was disappointed.

The armies, however, are in close proximity, and the pickets are firing at each other constantly. Therefore a battle may take place at any moment, and is hourly expected, and our men are really anxious for the conflict.

The steamer Iberville, from Alexandria May 1, arrived here this morning. We learn from Mr. E. A. Landers, the efficient clerk of the boat, that the steamer Emma, Capt. Joseph Aiken, was recently burned by the rebels at Jaggey Point, on Red River, about 45 miles below Alexandria. She had on board about 200 contrabands, and a guard of thirty colored soldiers, commanded by two white officers, besides her crew, numbering thirty six. Inquiries as to the fate of the prisoners were made, but nothing could be learned, and it is said by some that all were killed. Four or five dead bodies were seen floating in the river by passengers on the Polar Star, which boat also arrived from Alexandria this morning.

Small guerrilla bands make their appearance at nearly all points along Red River, and fire at passing boats.

On Tuesday the rebels were in and around the ruins of Fort Dalliance. They were in numbers and made but a brief stay. The guerillas on the same evening shelled the place and the woods in its vicinity, but obtained no response.

The Iberville met the Laurel Hill and Rob Roy about twenty miles from Alexandria, going up.

This boat was fired into on the Mississippi, a short distance above Bayou Sara.

Eight boats besides the Iberville came down, and were convoyed to the mouth of Red River by three gunboats.

Constitutional Convention.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by the President pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Sauvetter proposed the following, which were ordered to lie over under the rules:

ART. — No person who now holds, or may hereafter hold any office, civil or military, under the so called Confederate States, shall be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State.

ART. — No debt created by or under the so-called Confederate States, or under the sanction of any usurping power, shall be recognized or taken.

Mr. Thorpe presented the following which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the Convention set aside the unfinished business and the order of the day, and take up the report on Emancipation and do proceed to consider the same until it be finally disposed of.

The minority report being read, Mr. Terry moved that it be laid on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 35 yeas to 47 nays.

Mr Boi sano moved that the discussion on the subject of Emancipation be postponed until Monday next.

The President decided it required a suspension of the rules to postpone the discussion.

Mr Bicker moved that the rules be suspended, which was negatived, two thirds of the members not voting in favor of it.

A discussion then commenced, which continued the balance of the session, and promises to last for several days.

The Red River Battles.

Accounts Via Texas.

The *Times* of yesterday gave extracts from the Houston, Texas *Telegraph*, consisting of correspondence relative to the late battles on Red River.

We reproduce the following passages:

Letter Telegraph

Mansfield, La., April 13, 1864—The battle of Mansfield was fought two and a half miles from the little city of the same name. Major Gen. Green commanded the left wing, Brig. Gen Mouton the right, Gen. Walker a division on the right of Mouton, and two cavalry regiments on the extreme right of Walker. Gen Green commenced the attack with a portion of his dismounted cavalry. The enemy pressing his left wing heavily, the Gen Green then ordered Mouton's division to advance, and the fighting was terrible along the lines of both combatants.

The battle raged fiercely for five hours, when the enemy broke and fled, having been forced back two miles, where commenced a general rout. Gen. Churchill's division did not arrive in time to participate in this action, but was in the battle of the following day. Gen. Mouton fell early in the action, while receiving the charge of a large body of the enemy. Col. Pool, Hebert was here wounded, and Col. Bushel mortally—since dead.

The fruits of the victory consisted in capturing 1,500 prisoners, 522 wagons loaded with stores, 1100 mules, and 35 ambulances, with immense medical and other stores. The loss of the enemy in the two engagements will not be less than 5000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy commenced their retreat as soon as routed, in the direction of Pleasant Hill, some eighteen miles from the battle field of Mansfield.

Our army having pursued the line of battle was formed about 4 P. M. on the 9th of April, and was more bloody than on the preceding day. Gen. Green's division, under his command, was posted on the extreme left, Mouton's division, under command of Brig. Gen Polignac, on Green's right; Gen. Walker on Polignac's right; Gen. Churchill's division of Arkansas and Missourians having arrived on the extreme right; the Valverde battery opening the battle and losing the majority of their horses, but few men injured. Gen. Churchill, with his fifteen of infantry, then moved forward, and the battle became furiously alone the whole line. The enemy pressing Churchill in overwhelming numbers, he was compelled to fall back. Gen. Walker and Pelt gave them a warm reception, and drove them back in confusion, and threw them into a general rout, back to Mobleton Bayou, some twenty miles, then to the river. Gen. Walker was slightly wounded, as was Gen. Scurry. (Gen. Polignac was not wounded, as has reported.)

Our loss was very heavy. Gen. Scurry took 1,500 men into the fight, and lost 600 killed and wounded. Our loss in the two battles is estimated at 1400 killed and wounded, and about 100 prisoners. We captured in the battle, 20 pieces of artillery, and small arms by wholesale, and the entire 6000 prisoners, many officers among them. I should have said that Gen Taylor fought these battles contrary to the opinion of others, and he has helped the fame of his father, old "Rough and Ready."

(FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.)

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The steamers Lumisany and Saltana were receiving freight for New Orleans and way points on the 27th, and were announced to leave that day at 4 P. M.

Personal.

The *Times* of this morning mentions that Major Gen. Hunter is in town.

The *Era* regrets to inform the numerous friends of Major J. H. Bradley, of the 1st New Orleans Volunteers, that he is in very poor health and will, under medical advice, seek the benefit of the "life-giving breezes of a Louisiana spring," in the parish of St. Charles. The same paper adds, that the invalid has not abandoned the project of giving a series of Shakspearian readings, heretofore announced, for a charitable purpose.

ADDITIONAL TRADE REGULATIONS.—Under date of Alexandria, April 29, 1864, Major Gen Banks promulgates for effect in this Department the "Additional Regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in the States declared in insurrection, approved by the President, January 26, 1864." According to these regulations, remarks the N. O. *Times*, "where cotton and other products are legitimately brought within the lines of national military occupation, they are, under these regulations, to be exempt from confiscation and forfeiture.

This certainly is a great boon to the owners of such products, as well as to the merchants engaged in purchasing them. Hitherto the restrictions on trade were so multiform, and red tape so prevalent, that straight forward, honest men, were in a great measure deterred from attempting to purchase cotton along the military lines. It may fairly be presumed that in future the trade will be more open, general and remunerative than it has been. But even yet there are restrictions which we would willingly see removed, and we trust that the step already taken will speedily be followed by others in the same direction."

Periodical Exaggerations.

The period seems to be at hand for a new and numerous brood of the wild and baseless stories which marked other critical points in the history of the war. The excitement of suspense attending such a crisis appears to act upon the general mind like intoxication. The perceptive and reasoning faculties, perplexed and lost in a maze of doubts and conjectures, go to sleep as it were, and the mind feeds alone on such stuff as dreams are made of. In this condition there is no limit to the mass of preposterous fiction which credulity will swallow. The press could do much to correct a tendency of this kind, but unfortunately the press itself, with rare exceptions, is an early victim of the malady, and, instead of cooling the fever, rather aggravates its paroxysms by additional stimulants.

The *Era* of this morning, referring to some of the sensation reports lately set afloat, and more particulary to the startling account in the New York *World* of a gigantic rebel fleet of iron clads, recalls a notable instance of a similar report in the summer of 1862. The *Era* says:

Our readers have not forgotten, perhaps, that a sensation story had a lively run in New Orleans at one time. It was alleged that the positive fact that a most formidable fleet was to come into the Mississippi from the sea, and, of course, New Orleans was to be cut off from the below. Port Hudson and Vicksburg then effectually closed the river above, and thus we were to fall into the enemy's clutches at once: the helpless Yankees were to be eaten up in time, and the Confederate authority re-established in Louisiana.

According to the best of our recollection the rebel fleet did not come; and we presume the new story is only a second edition of the old and equally unfounded.

One Day Later via the River.

Interesting from Washington.

LEE REPORTED FALLING BACK ON RICHMOND.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We have Memphis dates of the 30th ult., from which we take the annexed:

Washington.

Washington, April 26—All is quiet in the front to-day. A heavy reconnoissance in the valley developed the fact that no considerable body of rebels are this side of the Rapidan. It is believed Gen. Lee would not resume an offensive movement.

A report prevailed that Lee was sending his heavy artillery to Richmond. There is no foundation for the rumor that Longstreet's force is at Thoroughfare Gap. Pittsburgh Lee's division was reviewed by Stuart on the 24th at Hampton's crossing, below Fredericksburg.

Deserters are again coming into our lines. At one point they averaged eight per day for a week.

The Ninth army corps now numbers 40,000. It is said in high quarters that the President thinks of sending Sigles to take the place of Banks.

The *World's* Washington special says Admiral Wilkes has been dismissed the service.

Southern News.

New York, April 27.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th says a gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago brings some interesting information from that quarter. He recently visited the camp of General Burnside at Annapolis, where he counted four thousand two tents and learned that the forces accumulated in all at thirty thousand men, nearly half of whom were negroes.

Ten transports to carry them to their proposed destination had not arrived, but were expected every day, in the meanwhile the organization of the expedition was proceeding with great industry. The opinion prevailing at Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington, indicated the James River as the base of operations for the formidable diversion.

The French tobacco stored in this city, and which will soon be shipped to Europe, consisted of between 7000 and 8000 hogsheads, all of which is of fine quality and worth several millions of dollars.

Washington, April 27.—Preparations are nearly complete for the accommodation of 20,000 additional sick and wounded.

Rumors are all set that the rebel Government is leaving Richmond, and that Lee is about to fall back behind its defenses.

Burnside is to land a short distance below Drury's Bluff, which he is to take by assault, while Butler moves on Petersburg. Troops have been pouring through Baltimore for the past two months. The regiments are spoken of as full, though of different material.

New York, April 27.—The *World's* Washington special reports the sentence of the court in the dismissal of Admiral Wilkes from the service.

From Europe.

New York, April 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived here. The bombardment of Dupuel continues. The Danes it was thought would retreat.

Maximilian probably sails on the 14th for Mexico. He has made several ministerial and diplomatic appointments.

Cotton advanced ¼ at ½. Consols closed 91 7/8 to 91 5/8.

New York, April 27.—Garibaldi arrived in London on the 11th inst., and met with a tremendous reception, the crowns exceeding everything that was ever before seen.

The London *Times* says it gives as a report that the Attorney General has given an opinion that every registered shareholder in the Atlantic Trading Company—the great blockade-running scheme—will be guilty of a misdemeanor under Foreign Enlistment Act, which prohibits the equipment of transports to be used by belligerents.

Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation on the 10th instant. In a speech he said that as the people of Mexico, by an overwhelming majority, had conferred the resolution of the notables [?] and as France guarantees the independence of Mexico, and the Emperor of Austria, moreover, he solemnly declared his acceptance of the proffered crown.

He expressed his gratitude to the Emperor of the French who has generously aided the cause of the Mexican question. The Emperor of Austria permits the formation of a corps of 6000 volunteers and 350 officers for Mexico. The New Mexican loan of £8,000,000 will be opened on the 15th inst.

New York Market.

New York, April 27.—Money easy and in large supply at 6 to 7. Sterling lower and dull at 158 for currency. Gold closed quiet at 74¾. Cotton firmer, at 83 to 84c for middling uplands.

Additional via the River.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

On the 21st of April the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin submitted to the President of the United States a proposition to furnish volunteers from their respective States for the coming campaign:

War Department,
Washington, April 21, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

First—The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign.

Second—The term of service to be an hundred days, reckoning from the day of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

Third—The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up according to regulations to the minimum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of acceptance of this proposition.

Fourth. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

Fifth. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

Sixth. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if an officer or soldier in the special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed)
JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.
O. H. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.
W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.
April 23, 1864.

The Capture of Plymouth Confirmed.

Fortress Monroe, April 24, via Baltimore April 25—An officer just arrived from Roanoke Island makes the following report:

Gen. Wessels surrendered Plymouth on Wednesday, the 20th, after four hours' desperate fighting. Our loss is 150 killed and 2500 prisoners. The rebel loss is 1500 killed.

Teams are reports here, and to have been brought by a colored sutler, that the colored troops at Plymouth, after the surrender, were murdered by the rebels. The rumor is probably untrue.

Newbern, N. C., April 22—The battle which has been going on at Plymouth from Sunday, the 16th to the 20th, resulted in the capturing of the city by the enemy on Wednesday morning, including Gen. Wessells and his forces of 1500 men.

The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gen Wessells and his troops retired into Fort William and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in nine desperate assaults, whose loss is said to be 1700, while our loss is slight. Gen. Wessells, who gained such distinction in the seven days fight before Richmond, has made in the siege most brave resistance with his little band of veterans.

Several weeks since he received for 5,000 men, stating in a most solemn manner that it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number.

It is reported that the enemy has left Plymouth and is now moving on Washington, also on this city.

The rebel ram Atkinson, on the Neuse, has, it is ascertained, moved towards Newbern, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two more.

Gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington.

Two companies belonging to the 23 North Carolina (Union) Volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered.

All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of Com. Flusser takes place to-morrow.

The rebel ram at Plymouth which came down the Roanoke is expected to act in concert with the other rams in the sounds, Washington and Newbern. She carries three rifled guns and one 64 pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could easily be run down, as their speed is very slow. Should the cover of night the ram at Plymouth swamped two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in the day time.

FROM REBEL SOURCES.

New York, April 25.—The *Herald's* special from the army of the Potomac yesterday, says The Richmond *Sentinel* of April 23d, says the following dispatch has been received by Gen. Bragg:

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

Plymouth, N. C., April 20—I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one Brigadier, 1600 men, stores, and 25 pieces of artillery.

R. F. HOKE, Brig. Gen.

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R. F. HOKE, Brig. Gen.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, April 26 P. M.—Flour, was in good demand for the finest grades, but holders were too stiff in their prices for buyers, and few sales were made. We quote: extra at $7 12½; single extra at $6 70; super, at $6 50, extra at $6 30.

Dried Fruit—Sale of 3 pkgs peaches at $5 60, and 200 pkgs apples at $2 45 per bushel.

Whisky—The market was decidedly flat, and the only rate heard of was one lot at 90 bbls at $1 16½ per gallon.

Potatoes—The market has been dull for several days, at 75c for in prime. This morning sales were reported of 153 sacks Northern at 87½c; 24 do and 174 do at 85½c per bushel.

Cincinnati, April 26, P. M.—Flour steady and firm, but the demand is light; super, $6 75 to $6 80.

Whisky—In good demand at $1 25, with more buyers than sellers.

Provisions—Active, sales 2000 bbls mess Pork at $25. 300,000 pounds bulk meats at 10¾c for shoulders, and 12¾c for clear sides, the latter delivered at Madison, Ind. Lard in active demand at 13¼c, held at 13c, and higher at the close. Bacon shoulders sold at 12c, with a firm market.

Groceries unchanged. Coffee 44 to 51½c. Sugar 18 to 23½c. Molasses $1.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—On the premises of Mr. Hecker, No. 93, Felicity street, a fire broke out last night, originating in some pine wood in the rear of the cistern, and spread to the adjoining houses, destroying five buildings. They were partly occupied by Messrs. McCormick, Gamber, Brinkmann, Holford and Mr. Donovan. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Sudden Deaths.—Jean Esperan, a colored man 60 years of age, a native of Virginia, dropped down dead at the Bayou St. John toll-gate. The Coroner found that the man died of apoplexy. Louis Geo Husband, 40 years of age, and father of a family, died in the same manner at No. 125 Toulouse street.

The Coroner reports similar deaths from the prevailing small-pox, most of the victims being negroes.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING MAY 4, 1864.

The money market has shown a fair degree of activity during Exchange being both in good request and firmer. Demand notes fluctuated, while Foreign continued quiet. Specie was in good request, and sales were made at 74 to 74¼ for gold, and 83 to 84c for silver. The Stock market was active and firm, with a good demand for Bonds, and a fair one for Shares, the latter for the Canal Bank, which sold at 2 per cent. Cotton was firmer, on the 4th, with sales more extensive than for some days past, and low rates have a decided effect on our receipts of the article. The Cotton Exchange will be closed to-morrow, (Friday) in order to allow the clerks to take a holiday, and perhaps materially increase our receipts.

There was quite an active demand for Bank Checks on New York, and the rates were to a large extent at par. The Cotton Exchange Sales, under date of the 4th, were as follows: Middling Cotton, in small lots, sold at 84c; Ordinary, 80c; Low Middling, 83c; Tinges, 80c; Stains, 78c; Mixed, 80c; Tinges and Stains, 78c; Mixed, 80c; Tinges and Stains, 78c; Mixed, 80c; Tinges and