THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,099.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a valuable piece of ground.

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 exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these afflictions. Sold everywhere.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a valuable portion of ground situate at Gentilly, Third District of this city. For particulars see advertisement.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Clerk of the Luminary, Mr. Joseph Widen, for valuable newspaper favors.

SPECIE TO NEW YORK.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., with $282,000 in specie.

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The Sultana was announced to leave St. Louis for New Orleans and way points on the 28th April at 4 P. M., and the Leviathan on the 1st May at 10 A. M.

J. E. VILLAVASO.—We call the attention of our readers to Mr. J. E. Villavaso's card in another column. Mr. Villavaso deals in Western produce. His store is on Front Levee, No. 12, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

AGE.—Thompson & Barnes, 11 Tchoupitoulas street, have for sale a lot of Read's XXXX ale. See advertisement.

THEATRICAL.—We have partial glimpses of the amusement programme for the next winter in this city. Among the rest, a pleasant prospect is afforded of a brief season of Italian opera under the direction of Mr. Lewis Baker, late stage manager of the Varieties Theatre. We trust that the music-loving community will so encourage the enterprise as to secure its fulfilment.

It is now announced as beyond peradventure that the lease of the Varieties for the evening season has been given to Mr. Lawrence Barrett, late of the Varieties company, and Mr. W. H. C. King, of this city. The artistic talents of the one and the experience and enterprise of the other should make this a strong combination. It is said that the latter will soon go North to engage a company.

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1864.

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

The following resolutions were offered and ordered to lay over under the rules.

By Mr. Terry—a resolution requiring the Auditor and State Treasurer to report to this Convention whether or not the "Free State Committee," of which Thomas J. Durant is President, has paid over the funds said to have been lent to this State by the North to make Louisiana a free State.

By Mr. Hall—a resolution of thanks to Mayor Hoyt and G. W. R. Bailey for fitting up this Hall for the reception of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Emancipation was announced as next in order.

Mr. Abell remarked that the rest of Judge Howell's speech on the subject of slavery had passed, and as the subject of Emancipation was one of the deepest interest to every one in Louisiana he hoped the gentleman would be required to show his hand on the question. He therefore moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring Judge Howell in. This was seconded to bring in all absent members, who are now in the city, and carried as amended.

After which the memory report was discussed at great length, pending which the Convention adjourned.

One Day Later, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE LUMINARY.

Interesting from Washington and Richmond.

LEE RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS.

Rebel Accounts from Shreveport.

VARIOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Large Naval Expedition Against the Southern Coast.

THE FLORIDA IN THE GULF.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 80¼—COTTON 83

By the steamer Luminary, from St. Louis, we received last evening St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers of the 29th ult., from which we take a variety of news:

From Washington and from Richmond via Washington.

New York, April 28.—A Washington special to the *Times* says: A squad of twenty-five rebel deserters arrived here to-day. The agree that Lee has been receiving reinforcements. One asserts that much of the heavy artillery has been sent to Richmond. And the belief is current among the soldiers that an early retrograde movement upon that city will be made.

One of Longstreet's divisions has been sent back to Richmond from Lee's army.

Reports of the capture of Newbern by the rebels are false, but cannot be traced to an authentic source. No such reports have been received at the War Department, and the report is discredited.

The rumor probably grew out of an order of General Butler, forbidding citizens to go to Newbern.

It is said orders will soon be issued to commanders having colored troops under them to retaliate upon the rebels.

Orders have been issued for an immediate draft in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri. A draft will probably be ordered in Delaware and some districts of Maryland.

The Tribune's special says prominent Congressmen are confident of an adjournment by the 7th of June.

It is said that the Senate will reduce the House tariff rate of 50 per cent increase to 33.

It is believed Congress will not adjourn without enacting a law virtually forcing all State banks into the National system.

No collision with the army of Virginia is likely to occur for many days.

The veteran reserves organized in New Orleans have been ordered to Washington.

[From the New York Post.]

Washington April 26th.—General Butler expresses the opinion that the rebel troops have left North Carolina for Virginia.

Washington, April 28.—Two gentlemen reached here to-day, direct from Richmond. They say that no civilians are allowed on the railroads leading to Richmond, as all the rolling stock is used for transporting troops to Lee, which are reaching him in large numbers.

Richmond papers of the 23d are at hand. They claim that the Confederate is enthusiastic over the late victories. The rebel accounts show that nearly 3,000 prisoners were taken at Five mouth. They allude to the great activity in Grant's army.

ORDERED BACK.

Washington, April 28.—The French vessels which went up the James river have been ordered back by the rebels, they not being willing to take up the torpedoes.

Richmond, April 29.—A fleet of gunboats has appeared on the Rappahannock. It is now believed that the Rappahannock or Port Royal will be the base of Burnside's operations against Richmond.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 29.—The Italian line-of-battle-ship, Re Galantuomo, has been heard from at Toronto, Western Islands, with masts carried away, bulwarks smashed, and all guns thrown overboard. Not a life was lost.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the frigate Wabash, off Charleston, by a torpedo, but the Wabash gave a broadside to the enemy, which sank or scared under cover of the heavy fire.

The *Herald's* Martinsburg, Va., dispatch says, a force of rebels are reported concentrated at Front Royal. How large the force is is not known. There are some indications it will commence offensive operations on the lowering of the Shenandoah river, which is now greatly swollen. The Potomac is also exceedingly high.

The enemy shows increased signs of activity. Yesterday they filled Hazel river with logs to try and sweep off our bridges, but the scheme failed.

Moseby's guerrillas, in quite strong force, appeared near our lines yesterday. No civilians are allowed to go to the front.

A GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR THE SOUTHERN COAST.

New York, April 28.—The news received this morning at the Brooklyn navy yard from Fort Monroe and elsewhere indicate approaching hostilities on our southern coast almost immediately. From our own harbor a whole fleet of wooden and armored steamers have just gone out. The Onondaga has been ordered from Fort Monroe with her convoys.

It is understood that the vessels have received their sailing orders, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Canonicus and her escorts, as several small steamers, were to have left. A large number of others are being pushed forward here as rapidly as possible, and will be placed in commission soon.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM SHREVEPORT, VIA NEW YORK.

New York, April 27th.—Rebel accounts from Shreveport, Louisiana, to the 22d ult., say the place is garrisoned by a sufficient force to hold it against the expected attack. The fortifications are complete and very extensive. Our (the rebel) batteries are sufficiently elevated to secure plunging shots against iron-clads, and guns of heavy calibre are well mounted.

In addition to these defenses the river is obstructed to such an extent that a fleet cannot advance on the town without much difficulty and delay, as well as danger. The garrison is provisioned for a siege of six months. The troops are in the best spirits, and repose unlimited confidence in Gen. Smith.

THE FLORIDA CRUISING IN THE GULF.—*New York*, April 28.—The steamer America, which arrived to-day from New Orleans, reports on the 26th, fifty miles south of Tortugas, she spoke an English schooner which reported the rebel pirate steamer Florida cruising in the Gulf.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FEDERALS REPULSED BY WHT ADAMS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Fortress Monroe, April 26.—The following is from rebel papers

Mobile, April 22.—On Wednesday (Gen. Wirt Adams repulsed fifteen hundred Federals near Mechanicsville, Mississippi.

A Yankee spy, under the assumed name of Sterling King was arrested on the 19th at Marion, Va. He was recognized as a detective from Chicago.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, April 28.—Advices from Colonel Phillips commanding Fort Gibson in the Indian country, say Quantrell is going to Kansas, having crossed Verdigris and Arkansas rivers on the night of the 25th.

Adair, with 300 rebels were driven across the Illinois river.

THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR INVESTIGATED.

Memphis, April 26.—The Congressional Investigating Committee are in session here, inquiring into the Fort Pillow massacre. It is thought they will exonerate General Hurlbut from blame, as it is generally conceded that the force at his command was inadequate to deal vigorously with Forrest. Weather warm.

New York Markets.

New York, April 28, P. M.—Money easy at 6 to 7c. Sterling dull at 197 to 198 for currency. Gold is a shade firmer, opening at 71¾, and closing firm at 80¼. Government stocks steady. 5-20 coupons 111 to 111¼. 7-30s, October and April, 111¼.

Cotton dull and a shade easier at 83 to 83½c. for middling uplands, and 80c for low middlings.

Flour—State and Western dull, irregular and nominal, and 10 to 20c lower, at $7.50 for 7.65 for extra State, $7.75 to 8.10 for round-hoop Ohio, and $8.15 to 9 for traffic brands. Market closing heavy with no buyers at outside quotations.

Whisky irregular and unsettled; $1.27 to $1.30 for State and $1.30 to $1.31 for Western.

Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet.

Petroleum firm. Refined in bond, 50 to 53c, free for May, buyers option, 65 to 66c. 3,000 bbls crude sold at 35c.

Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard inactive, and nominally lower—14¼ to 15c. Butter a little firmer, at 28 to 30c. for State Ohio nominal. Cheese steady, at 16 to 18c. for new.

WESTERN MARKETS.

St. Louis, April 28, 1864.—Tobacco—Prices remain unchanged on the better grades. Green Logs were scarcely so firm.

Flour—Firm. Sales 100 brls XX at $9.25. 200 brls Super at $6.37½. 300 brls Low Super at $5.90.

Whisky—Irregular but active. Sales of 125 at $1.23½. 250 brls at $1.23. 50 brls at $1.23½. 100 brls at $1.20.

Groceries—Increases firmness in Sugar, 20 to 22c for common to choice Louisiana. Prime Plantation Molasses firm at $1.00 per gallon.

Dried Fruits—25 pkgs apples were sold at $2.50, and 26 pkgs at same, and 10 sks at $2.10 per bushel; 3 sks peaches sold at $5.90 per bushel.

Whisky—137 bbls sold in lots at $1.20, 226 bbls do at $1.21; 155 bbls do at $1.23½, and 50 bbls at $1.25 per bbl.

Potatoes—Sales of 37 bbls and 24 sks Neshannocks on private terms; 40 sks mixed at 75, and 25 bbls mixed at 65c per bushel.

Eggs—Are quoted at 15 to 17c per dozen; shippers' cases, but lots packed in square boxes for the Southern market sell higher.

Cincinnati, April 28th.—Flour—The market dull and prices fully 25c per bbl lower, and demand light. Superfine $6.50 to $6.60. Extra $6.75 to $6.85.

Whisky—Market is firmer and prices higher; 800 bbls sold at $1.28.

Groceries—Market continues firm at yesterday's prices. Coffee in moderate demand at 45 to 46c. Raw Sugars 18 to 21c. Molasses in fair demand at $1.03 to $1.05.

Provisions—Demand for Mess Pork less active. City Mess sold at $25 to $25.50. No sales of Bulk Meats but held firmly at full prices; 10¾ to 11c for Shoulders, 11½ to 12c for sides. Nothing doing in Bacon Shoulders, market firm at 12c, and Clear Sides at 13½c. Sugar Cured Hams at 20c. Prime City Lard held at 13½c.

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles on the Rebellion and the New Mexican Monarchy.

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles is now in the West on a tour of observation, under instruction from President Lincoln, through the territory recovered from the rebellion by the Union armies. It is reasonable to expect that his opinions, founded upon the results of his observation, will largely influence the policy of the President with regard to the conquered districts. His views on the rebellion and matters incidental thereto are those expressed in a recent speech which he delivered in Chicago:

When I became a soldier I ceased to be a politician. [Deafening cheers.] I did not renounce any principles that had previously governed me in public life; I did not renounce my duty on the teachings of Douglas, Cass and Dickinson, with whom I had been for years associated in public affairs; I did not cease to cherish a proper regard for the services which I believe, and still believe, had been rendered to the army party to which I had belonged. [Cheers.] But I did feel that in the time of war, when rebellion, insurrection and revolution had destroyed all party ties, and allegiance had merged into higher, and broader, and greater issues, all patriotic conduct, that it was right and proper to sacrifice whatever of party attachment I might have cherished, to the greater good of my country. [Great applause.]

Acting upon this impulse I joined the military service of the United States in the capacity of a private soldier. [Tremendous cheering.] I know very well that I have the honor to-night not only to address those who agree with the sentiments I have just expressed, but in accordance with your commendable Western fashion, I presume and hope that I am honored in this audience with the presence of some, perhaps many, of those who may in some respects dissent from the views which I have expressed, and which I am supposed to entertain. I am glad to meet all those who may be present. I do not fear free and frank discussion. Liberty and the cause of my country has nothing to fear from the light of day. [Applause.] If it cannot be maintained against whomsoever may arraign and oppose it, it is not worth support.

But the problem of the stability of republican institutions remains unsettled, uncovered for the world, until we establish the great fact that we are invulnerable and unassailable, whether from within or without. [Loud cheering.] Republics have existed before and they have perished. They have yielded to internal dissension, and jealousies and rivalries, as in Greece and Rome, and the Italian Republics, and they have fallen victims to the ambition of neighboring aristocracies and monarchies.

The troubles, and trials, and dangers through which we are now passing were foreseen by the founders of our Government; they were all anticipated, predicted, and, in so far as human wisdom could, guarded against by their wisdom. It is for us either to vindicate the faith which our forefathers had in the capacity of their descendants, for the maintenance of free institutions, or it will be our undying disgrace to have imperilled the purest and best Government ever given to man, and to have shown that we lacked courage and consistency to maintain it for ourselves and our posterity. [Cheers.] This war, for whom was it waged? Do I hear that it was waged for some ambitious leader of a party? That it is for the advocacy and establishment of some party dogma or doctrine? I repel the idea. This war is waged for America and humanity. [Long-continued cheering.] And if it is not fought through with the constancy and fidelity becoming of patriots, America falls, and humanity is disgraced. [Applause.] This war, whom does it interest? Every man, woman and child the length and breadth of our land.

I can not comprehend how any man born on this soil, or who came here to enjoy the blessings of a free government, can permit a solitary fibre of his heart to sympathize with this infamous rebellion against liberty. [Cheering.] Every other rebellion of which history makes record, was a rebellion of the many against the few, resistance of the aggrieved against the oppressor, a protest against tyranny and aristocracy, in favor of liberty and right. This rebellion stands forever alone, accursed in history as a rebellion against liberty and right and freedom. [Cheering.] Let it succeed and you will see as your nearest neighbor, no longer a republic, at first a limited aristocracy, and next a monarchy. Let it succeed and you will see it form an alliance with the new fledged monarchy of Mexico away towards the South, just now established under French protection, but not destined to live long after the war is closed. [Enthusiastic applause.] For if I survive the war and the suppression of this rebellion, allow me to say here to-night that I enlist for that as soon as this is over. [Loud cheering.]

The Capitol at Washington.

A Washington letter thus describes some of the characteristic features of the Capitol during a session of Congress:

Although the business of baking bread for the troops in the basement of the Capitol, has been suspended, yet a walk through that building to-day, would induce a stranger to believe that eating was the chief and if everybody connected with Congress. Not only is there an extensive "restaurant" under the Hall of Representatives, but under the Senate wing they are running a concern which they call a refectory, while there exists in another place the "Hole in the Wall," a resort only known to the initiated, and where the best of provender is vended with authentic "Rhein" to match. In the old Hall of Representatives nearly the whole floor is occupied by provender stands of various degrees of merit, and near every entrance to the building, on every side, are to be found incipient grocery establishments. The result is that everybody seems to be always eating, and the mixed odors which permeate all the corridors and lobbies, find a resting place in the two grand halls, where our national legislators are now hard at work, night and day, saving the country. As to the old Hall of Representatives, now that the States have been authorized to deposit therein certain statues of their deceased patriots, for the maintenance of free institutions, or it will be our undying disgrace to have imperilled the purest and best Government ever given to man, and to have shown that we lacked courage and consistency to maintain it for ourselves and our posterity. [Cheers.] This war, for whom was it waged? Do I hear that it was waged for some ambitious leader of a party? That it is for the advocacy and establishment of some party dogma or doctrine? I repel the idea. This war is waged for America and humanity. [Long-continued cheering.] And if it is not fought through with the constancy and fidelity becoming of patriots, America falls, and humanity is disgraced. [Applause.] This war, whom does it interest? Every man, woman and child the length and breadth of our land.

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A Census in 1863.

We observe by our report of the Congressional proceedings that the Honorable Mr. Harris, of New York, has proposed to the Senate a very important measure, in the form of a resolution, recommending to the several State Governments to have a census taken in their respective States in the year 1863, upon the plan of the Federal census, coupled with the proposition that, in order to facilitate the work and give uniformity to it, the Government supply the States with the necessary schedules and instructions, and further that the Government be supplied with copies of the original returns. Such a measure, if carried through Congress and adopted by the States, will, it seems to us, be one of a beneficent and highly important nature, as it will furnish a substantial record of deep interest to the world. But a census taken at the present time is still more important, in view of the great public debt, to impart confidence, at home and abroad, in the boundless resources of the country, and establish by facts its ability to meet the immense liabilities so suddenly and unexpectedly thrown upon it. And the moral effects of the war upon our people, and its results on the population of the country which the Central Railroad—making an intrenched camp of about twenty miles. This position is not only not impregnable, but there is no real need of attacking it. With an army only equal to his own, it is all sufficient, but with seven an army we will be brought against him, it will be of no great use, because it can be turned on every side. I have read an Indian pot forth that we must march over Lee's fortifications to get to Richmond. In a certain contingency, which I shall state, that might be true. Take the map and you will see that it is more than sixty miles from Orange Courthouse to a point on the Rappahannock opposite King George's Courthouse. Now suppose we had a force so large that we could spare superior force by any intrenchments Lee has got, or can make. Lee's object is this: He wants to accomplish two objects: To defend Gordonsville and the communications to it, while he prevented our advance along the line upon which we present the opposite array of troops of disease. The periodical drunkard is not a habitual dram drinker; but at particular times he appears to be attacked with a fierce madness, which deprives him of the power of volition and hurries him into the most terrible excesses. During the intervals between the paroxysm he may be a perfectly sober man. For many weeks, or even months, he may have steadily refused to taste a drop of liquor; may, indeed, have felt no inclination for it, but, on the contrary, regarded it with disgust; and yet, when the fit comes on, the raging thirst for alcohol utterly overpowers his consciousness and his will. A man in this condition is a monomaniac, and should be treated as one. If put under proper restraint at the commencement of this fierce, the disease, in most cases out of the, might be tided over his difficulty in the course of a week or ten days, and a perseverance in this course as each recurrence of the hallucination would probably eventuate in complete cure. It is not easy to persuade the world that all drunkenness is not voluntary. The law does not recognize diplomania. It treats all inebriates alike. This seems to be unjust; though it is hard to say where the line should be drawn between free will exercised and that which proceeds from an uncontrollable mania.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—The police is very sharp on the look-out for persons doing business without having paid the city license. Dairy men particularly have suffered some lately by being fined for their dereliction. Two parties, Mary Titous and Richard Jeon who keep dairy establishments with more than four cows without any license, learned the law yesterday and had to pay $50 each.

The colored market-loafer Joe Lewis was sent to work as a vagrant for 60 days.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Venneard Presiding.—John Armore, for cursing in the public streets, was required to pay a fine of $10, and Barney Collins, who is slightly insane, was sent to the Work-house to recruit his health.

Sophire Falkenstein had to give a bond of $500 to answer the charge of having illegally voted on the 27th ult. The case will be heard before the First District Court. Accused came from fatherland a mere youth.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The Court stands adjourned until next Monday

Miscellaneous Items.

It has been thought, both in Spain and England, that Shakespeare and Cervantes died on the same day. But as the former died 23d April, 1616, and England did not adopt the Gregorian calendar till 1754, there were twelve days' difference between the time of their deaths.

In London, a few years ago, the butchers combined to put up the price of meat, and the people resisted it, resolving to consume the article but three days in the week; the result was a tumble in prices, that may happen here, if people would do the same thing.

(FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.)

DEATH OF COL. BOARDMAN, BATON ROUGE.—The *Times* of this morning says: "By a telegram from Baton Rouge we learn the sad intelligence of the death of Col. Boardman, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, who was killed during a reconnoissance back of the city day before yesterday. We have no particulars."

The *Times* of this morning has the under items:

General Banks has thrown a pontoon bridge across the river at Alexandria.

Our correspondent informs us that on the 30 one force had a fight with the enemy between Baton Rouge and Clinton. No particulars given.

From Red River via Baton Rouge.

The *Times* of this morning has the following letter:

[From our own Correspondent.]

Baton Rouge, May 3—You are, no doubt, aware that the main body of the *forces* commanded by Gen. Banks arrived safely in Alexandria on Thursday of last week. On their way to Alexandria our advance came in contact with the enemy on Cane river. The following is a part of the white proceedings, which I gather from the most reliable source, will be read with interest.

At 5 o'clock P. M., on Thursday the 21st of April, our army left their position at Grand Ecore, wheeled around and took up their line of march for Alexandria. The advance force was commanded by Gen Birge, and was composed of the following regiments. Thirteenth Connecticut, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, One Hundred and twenty-eighth N. Y., and First Louisiana. The wagon trains followed, after which came Gens Emory's and Cameron's commands—Gen. Smith coming up in the extreme rear. On Friday the 22d, the advance, after marching forty miles in twenty-four hours, encamped for the night six miles above where our army had to cross, on the left bank of Cane River. Next morning, after marching four or five miles, we found the enemy had taken possession of the bluffs and roads on the opposite side. These bluffs are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet high, consequently they entirely commanded the ferry and road which we had to cross.

In order to keep us back they opened fire upon our front. About 11 o'clock, General Birge received orders to make a countermarch, which he instantly obeyed. Part of General Cameron's division was drawn up as a reserve. Our boys then forded the river two miles above, in order to flank the enemy's right and dislodge him from the bluffs. As soon as the troops arrived on the opposite shore, General Birge threw out skirmishers and cavalry pickets into the woods, who were closely followed by the troops in line of battle. The country, containing several hills, was separated by swamps and open fields, was a fine position for the enemy. Yet our skirmishers and cavalry pickets drove them from the woods and swamps, and forced them to retreat from hill to hill until we arrived at an open field, at the end of which was a hill completely covered with wood. Here the enemy had his strongest position. Along the right side of this hill was an impassable swamp, terminating in a small lake, on its left the river, and in its front an open field.

Gen Birge, after having examined the position ordered an immediate charge, so that we might take the hill by assault. This was made in the most soldierlike manner. The Federals being entirely aware of the enemy's too well directed fire did not discharge their guns, but rushed over the field, cheering and shouting. A few minutes more and they had themselves on the top of the hill engaged with the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Soon our opponents were compelled to retreat, leaving behind them some eighty or one hundred of their best men, who are now held as prisoners of war.

Among the first killed was Col. Fessenden leading his brigade.

As soon as the hill was taken Gen Birge reformed his troops and pursued the enemy. The high mountains in the rear of the hill just taken by an open field. Our skirmishers advanced, followed closely by our troops in line of battle. We had scarcely marched to the middle of the field before the enemy opened upon us a terrible volley of artillery and musketry, cutting fearfully to pieces a mounted detachment of some eighteen men belonging to the Thirteenth Connecticut. About this time the General's horse was wounded. Lieut. Meshney, who commanded this detachment, received wounds in three different places; he has since died in Alexandria. Our forces now became indignant at the resistance of the enemy, stormed up the bluffs, compelling the rebels to fly in all directions, leaving our boys in possession of the long-contested ferry bluffs. The enemy's loss is heavy. Our loss about 175 killed and wounded.

Gen Smith arrived at the ferry the following day, where, it is said, he encountered the enemy and compelled him to retreat.

AMERICUS.

A Geographical and Strategical Outline of the Military Situation in Virginia.

The New York *Times* gives prominence to a recent issue to a letter from Washington, signed by "A Veteran Observer," regarding the military situation in Virginia. It presents a graphic *coup d'œil* of that great seat of war. We quote its salient features:

First. What is the situation of Gen. Lee and his rebel army? Gen. Lee has his fortifications behind the Rapidan—he headquarters being at Orange Courthouse, and his right running back into the Central Railroad—making an intrenched camp of about twenty miles. This position is not only not impregnable, but there is no real need of attacking it. With an army only equal to his own, it is all sufficient, but with seven an army we will be brought against him, it will be of no great use, because it can be turned on every side. I have read an Indian pot forth that we must march over Lee's fortifications to get to Richmond. In a certain contingency, which I shall state, that might be true. Take the map and you will see that it is more than sixty miles from Orange Courthouse to a point on the Rappahannock opposite King George's Courthouse. Now suppose we had a force so large that we could spare superior force by any intrenchments Lee has got, or can make. Lee's object is this: He wants to accomplish two objects: To defend Gordonsville and the communications to it, while he prevented our advance along the line upon which we present the opposite array of troops of disease. The periodical drunkard is not a habitual dram drinker; but at particular times he appears to be attacked with a fierce madness, which deprives him of the power of volition and hurries him into the most terrible excesses. During the intervals between the paroxysm he may be a perfectly sober man. For many weeks, or even months, he may have steadily refused to taste a drop of liquor; may, indeed, have felt no inclination for it, but, on the contrary, regarded it with disgust; and yet, when the fit comes on, the raging thirst for alcohol utterly overpowers his consciousness and his will. A man in this condition is a monomaniac, and should be treated as one. If put under proper restraint at the commencement of this fierce, the disease, in most cases out of the, might be tided over his difficulty in the course of a week or ten days, and a perseverance in this course as each recurrence of the hallucination would probably eventuate in complete cure. It is not easy to persuade the world that all drunkenness is not voluntary. The law does not recognize diplomania. It treats all inebriates alike. This seems to be unjust; though it is hard to say where the line should be drawn between free will exercised and that which proceeds from an uncontrollable mania.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1864.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1864.

COTTON—The market opened with a fair demand for cotton, but operations were checked by the news received from the Red River country, and the market closed with a very quiet feeling. The sales of the day amount to about 1,500 bales, [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 6, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

NEW YORK EXCHANGE PAYMENT OF STATE INTEREST.—The non-payment of interest on State creditors abroad in gold, the New York *Times* treats as "a breach of National faith, aggravated wilful, and pale and contemptible fraud." It denies that natives and foreigners stand in the same footing in this matter, because the former owes all that he has to the country, and the latter nothing. We quote:

"There is but a small amount in gold in favor except that we must money by it, and this may be sold in favor of any fraud we might take it into our heads to commit.

"It seems to be imagined in some quarters that this paltry act of repudiation on the part of the State of New York will have the effect of increasing the foreign demand for United States stocks, by diverting the interest from the State debt into converting their stock into National bonds. We predict, on the contrary, that it will have a directly opposite effect.

"Whenever a Yankee or Englishman crosses across a foreign continent, whose income has been reduced one-half, by receiving his interest from the State in greenbacks, he will find it rather difficult to convince him that we are not a nation of rogues, by giving the act of Congress and the wilful decision of our thieves on making greenbacks a legal tender.

Invasion and Protection.

The call by the Governors of the New North western States for eighty thousand troops, for a service of one hundred days, is imperatively to see repelled the invasion of the North against invasion. Rebel papers are advocating the transfer of the war to the soil of the Free States, which has always been a favorite idea with the Confederates, and which has never been altogether abandoned. Has the idea of invasion into Indiana, Ohio and Illinois will be carried out, or not, depends, in the first place, should behold the Federal armies in the field. It is well to be prepared for all contingencies. All parties have a direct interest in this question. There will, we presume, be no difference between Democrats and Republicans in returning to the properties of their own homes. We prefer to see an exhibition of patriotism by the Democrats in respect to the rail so far as the members of that party in the North have helped to shorten the war. We believe that the rank and file, and if there are to be comparisons in the course of the coming Presidential campaign, as to what particular parties have done to end the war, it is said that Democrats have shirked any loyal duty. A successful military campaign of three months will substantially close the war. Three months will still be left for political discussion, and the benefit of a good record will then tell in the canvass.—*St. Louis Republican, April 27.*

Interesting Incident.

A correspondent of the Army of the Potomac gives the following incident that actually occurred:

I have seen soldiers chase hares and pick blackberries when a shower of the leaden messengers of death was falling thick and fast around them, and do many other cool and reckless things. But the following, which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses everything I remember to have seen or heard. On one of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and Lee were staring at each other across the little rivulet known as Mine Run, when moments appeared to be hours and hours days, so near at hand seemed the deadly strife, a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the south side. A rebel rifle fired and killed the sheep, and, dropping its prey, started to remove the prize. In an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union veleite, who said: "Divide in the word, or you are a dead Johnny."

The proposition was assented to, and there, between the two armies, the rebel skinned the sheep, took one half and moved back within his pit, while his plucky ranger in the Union ranks took the other half of the sheep, and again resumed the duties of his post amid the cheers of his comrades, who expected to help himself to. Of the hundreds of bullets then aimed at each other on the bank of that run, not one dared to violate the truce tacitly agreed upon by these two soldiers.

Changing Places.

Many a man who has been barely earning his living, says the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, in some lucky way, during the times of speculation, has envied the stock operators. He has heard reports of men who went into the street three years ago, with a few dollars of borrowed capital, and now count their millions—nobody knows how many. Never before in his life, perhaps, has he felt the humiliation of humble circumstances—he does not say poverty, for the economy and thrift of the kind of man we refer to have always warmed, clothed and fed himself and family. He is quite the reverse of a spendthrift, and is proud of his independence, for, in fact, he is rich and happy in the possession of a good trade, or a small but safe business, and sound health, and may a household comfort, which even this age of high prices does not rob him of. But when he looks down into Wall street, and sees men making thousands of dollars a day, by the simple act of sitting a few hours in a comfortable office, or waiting for the ups and downs of fortune up and down the curbstones of William street and Exchange Place, he does feel that Fortune is harsh and ursel in the distribution of her favors. If he had the jade at his elbow he would give her a shove off on both ears. As it is, he goes home and scolds his wife.

All this might have happened a few days ago, and probably did happen, in many a humble household. But now how changed! The man who was grumbled with envy because circumstances had not made a stock broker of him, now thanks Heaven that he does not understand that business. Instead of wishing that he was metamorphosed into some opulent bull or bear, he pleches himself with actual pleasure to assure himself of his identity as a bookkeeper, a clerk, a carpenter, a blacksmith or what not. As he looks down into Wall street again, and sees men running about pale as ghosts, trembling all over, and wearing a general aspect of having been up all night—as he hears, or reads in the papers, that many of them have lost all the money that they had, and all they could borrow (exaggerated reports probably, like those of some of the colossal fortunes made in the same place)—as he contrasts their disjointed nerves and simply pocketed with his steady pulse and well filled wallet (if only with prestige currency), he feels happy, and contents on the score. Instead of envying them he pities them. It is he that is now the object of envy. Many a speculator who has been stripped of his all, would gladly change places with some one who has a good, steady livelihood secured to him by his skill at some handicraft, and who has those sovereign virtues of contentment and peace of mind which give to a crust and a cup of water a flavor and relish which an Apician feast would lack without them.

AUCTION SALES.

Dairy and Cow Stable on Account of Departure.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 10 a May, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Bourbon, above street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.

12 MILCH COWS
1 HORSE
1 MILK CART

And the good will and a route of the Dairy.

Also—Blue COW STABLE, 50 feet long by 30 feet in width, 12 feet high, the same to be taken down and removed within 30 days next following the sale.

Also—the CISTERN, of 500 gallons.

Terms Cash. may6

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 5th of May, 1864, RENE ARNOUX, a native of Vannes, Department of Morbihan, France, aged 56 years.

$100 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN, on the 3d of May, between Levee and 10 o'clock, A. M., at the fruit auction at Post No. 2, opposite Meat Market, the sum of $270 in Greenbacks, wrapped in brown paper. The above reward will be given to the person who will return it to the BEE office. If to be the same reward will be given to the informer, on conviction of the thief. may6 at

Read's XXXX Ale.

40 BBLS. of this fine Ale leading on hand. Handbill and Price list free.

THOMPSON & BARNES, Sole Agents.
may6 2t 11 Tchoupitoulas street.

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M.

RESIDENCE CHARTRES STREET, No. 191.
may6—1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted unto Berland Camors, are invited to call and settle promptly with P. M. Prats, vendee of the insolvency of said B. Camors, at his office, corner Bourbon and Toulouse, six above the Co-Free House every day, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

P. M. PRATS.
may6—7 9 & 5t

J. E. Villavaso.

DEALER IN
WESTERN PRODUCE,
PORK, FLOUR, BACON, LARD, &C., HAY, CORN, OATS, BEAN, &C.,
No. 12 Front Levee,
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets, N. O.
may6 1m

STERLING EXCHANGE.—For sale by
R. J. HARY & CO.,
72 and 74 Tchoupitoulas st.

MARINE NEWS.

[illegible]

DANIEL GORREN,

27.....MAGAZINE STREET.....27

Is now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

Buyers are invited to examine a splendid stock of

RIBBONS
SILKS,
MILLINERY and
STRAW GOODS,

For Ladies' wear, comprising Mawes and I. C. Gros Grain, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Crapes, Veils, Ruches, Mawes and Gros Grain Ribbons, Mawes and Gros Grain Silks, Ladies' and Misses' Straw