THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,106.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By J. S. Crozat, at his auction mart, No. 79 Royal street, 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 exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these afflictions. Sold every where.

Captain H. G. Carson, and D. W. Wise clerk, of the steamer Continental, have our acknowledgements for courteous attention.

We are indebted to a considerate friend for favors by the steamer N. W. Thomas.

Flour buyers will find it to their interest to attend the sale of 449 barrels, sundry brands, advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the St. Louis Warehouse.

The Reported Battles in Virginia.
(From Rebel Sources.)

A report came by the steamer Jos. Pierce, arrived last evening from Vicksburg, that Yazoo City had been recaptured, and that the captors took prisoner a Rebel courier bearing dispatches from Gen. Lee to Gen Magruder to the effect that after two days fighting Lee had successfully held his ground, with severe losses, however, including Gen. Jones killed and Gen. Longstreet wounded.

We give this report, without endorsing it, for what it may be worth, in connection with other published rumors relative to the same matter from similar sources.

Two Day Later, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER'S CONTINENTAL AND N. W. THOMAS.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED AND FIGHTING COMMENCED IN VIRGINIA.

Simultaneous Battles Reported on the Rapidan, the Peninsula, and in Georgia.

LATER FROM NORTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA AND ARKANSAS.

Decline of Gold in New York—71, on the 6th.

The N. W. Thomas and the Continental arrived last evening from St. Louis, and by the former steamer we have Western dates of the 9th, and by the latter Western and Memphis papers of the 7th and 9th respectively. We append below the most important news thus received:

General Meade's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

[Special to the Herald.]
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 4, 1864.

As an earnest spring campaign is about to commence, I send you the following address of General Meade. Its confident tone, patriotic sentiments, and inspiring phraseology, all tend to kindle, beget the same tone and spirit in the hearts of the brave men who will soon march upon the foe.

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 4, 1864.

"Soldiers, again you are called upon to advance upon the enemies of your country—the time and occasion deemed opportune by your Commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form part of several armies of your country, the whole under the direction of an able and distinguished General, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people and the army. Your duty will be performing in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort be left unspared to make it successful.

"Soldiers, the eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and your children and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called upon to endure.

"Keep your ranks on the march, and on the battle field, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear consciences and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting will preserve a Government and institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, and it true to ourselves victory, under God's blessings, must and will always follow.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General."

The Passage of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, May 5—Pro *Republican* has just issued an extra, containing the following important intelligence:

We feel authorized to state, since it cannot now afford information to the enemy, that the Army of the Potomac has advanced toward Richmond, and the struggle for the possession of the rebel Capital has begun. Our army moved on Thursday night, and has now crossed the Rapidan. The crossing was made at Jacob's, Culpepper, Germania and United States Fords, and was effected without serious opposition."

Lee has been compelled to fall back from the strong position where he has held us at bay all winter. Whether he will make a stand this side of the defences of Richmond we are not advised. It is the opinion of some that he will fight at Chancellorsville. Every hour may bring us news of a battle, but we are inclined to the belief that it will be a fast race for Richmond. The rebel capital will undoubtedly be flanked and outflanked. Should Lee's army occupy the defences they may reasonably hope that this time it will fall.

Lee Reported Retreating from the Rapidan.

New York, May 5.—The *World's* Washington special reiterates that the advices from the front lead to the belief that Lee's abandoning his intrenchments, and retreating inland. There has been no collision between the two armies.

West Point, Va., Occupied.

New York, May 5.—We learn that West Point, Virginia, at the head of York River, was occupied by a portion of our forces on Monday, the 2d.

Pennsylvania Reserves Returning Home.

Washington, May 4.—A regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, about 350 strong, arrived to-night, en route for Pittsburgh, to be mustered out of service.

The Burning of Little Washington, North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, May 3.—Passengers report that Washington, North Carolina, was laid in ashes by straggling marines and soldiers, at the time of evacuation. The Government naval, commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster's stores were also destroyed.

The fire was mainly owned by Union people. Loss, several millions.

Four thousand Federal troops suddenly evacuated Washington, in the face of seven companies of rebels, leaving the entire Union population to their tender mercies, after burning their homes over their heads.

When the United States steamers left the dock, the screams of the women and children at being abandoned, were pitiful. Indignation against General Butler is very bitter in North Carolina, and a delegation of leading men have gone to Washington to ask his removal.

Baltimore, May 5.—Accounts from Washington, North Carolina, are evidently greatly exaggerated. A letter received from Fortress Monroe this morning says, that several refugees, arrived from Washington, report the place burned last Saturday, probably by guerrillas.

It was a very small town, and in its most prosperous days had only 2000 inhabitants. It is absurd to state the loss at several millions of dollars.

It is said the rebel name have decided to make an attack on our gunboats without waiting reinforcements from their army.

From Florida.

New York, May 5.—The Herald's Key West letter announces the arrival of the gunboats Guiana, Connahle and Tioga.

Advices from Fort Myers, Charlotte's harbor, state that on the 20th of April a detachment of the 2d United States colored troops, under Capt. Orange, landed on the main land and drove back the rebel force without loss on either side. They captured 300 cattle, and returned on the 25th.

Washington Items.
THE BILL FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Washington, May 4.—The bill which passed the House to-day guaranteeing the States, whose governments have been overthrown by rebellion, a republican form of government, was previously amended in several important particulars.

Instead of one-tenth, as originally reported, a majority of the people is required to take part in the election of delegates preliminary to there re-establishment of a State Government, and those who hold office merely as ministerial or military, below the grade of Colonel, are not debarred from voting.

General Smith on the South Side of James River.

New York, May 6.—The *World* says that passengers who arrived in this city from Baltimore last evening, state that information had been received from rebel sources, as well as from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, that General Smith, with a very large army, disembarked on the south side of James River, not far from Fort Darling.

His object was, of course, a matter of mere speculation. It might be a feint to distract rebels and prevent sending reinforcements to Lee, but if it was in earnest it meant that Fort Darling and Petersburg were to be captured, and Richmond cut off from railroad communication with North Carolina and the South. If this news is correct, and it is generally believed in Baltimore, speculation of Wall Street on Monday was merely to deceive the enemy. Still, all is mere unauthenticated rumor, and Smith's army may be destined for West Point, to co-operate with the extreme left wing of Meade's army.

Lee Orders his Cavalry out of Northern Virginia—They are Overtaken at Thoroughfare Gap.

Washington, May 6—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, information was received by Gen. Burnside that a large force of rebels were moving south by way of Thoroughfare Gap.

This was communicated by signals, and Burnside at once sent off a large force of cavalry, who came up with the enemy as they were passing through Thoroughfare Gap.

A volley from our men brought to the ground a Lieutenant, with the name of Marchand marked on his shirt, who is supposed to have been an aid to either Lee or Stuart, as orders were found on him person signed by order of General Lee, directing Embodem and his cavalry, and all the cavalry force in northern Virginia to move at once and join Lee.

These orders are dated May 4, and it is supposed that the cavalry retreating south was not only that of Imboden, but all the rebel cavalry in Northern Virginia, except a few guerrilla bands and marauders, who could not in time receive the notice.

This information shows that the statements telegraphed from New York, of the battle at Barnside at Thoroughfare Gap are without foundation.

General Grant Passes the Wilderness.

Washington, May 6th.—The Army of the Potomac has passed the wilderness, which includes the old Chancellorsville battle ground, east of Lee's army, and pressed on until it reached an open plain south east of the wilderness. Our informant states that General Grant took that route to flank Lee. He also states that the rebel prisoners and officers inform us that Lee was still in his works about Gordonsville. Many believe that it will be found that Grant has flanked Lee, and is between his army and the works of Richmond.

Couch and Sigel in Shenandoah Valley—Butler Moving on the Peninsula.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, May 6.—Culpepper is being strongly fortified and will be used as depot for stores.

It is reported here to day that a strong column of troops, under Couch and Sigel, is marching up the Shenandoah Valley to the Shenandoah Gap, as a co-operating column, destined eventually to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while Butler's forces, or part of it, strikes other railroads at other points, severing all railroad communication between Richmond and the South.

General Butler took the field in person at the head of the army on the Peninsula yesterday, and his best, marshaled by such leaders as W. F. Smith, Gilmore, Barry and Weitzel, a column force of troops and a strong squadron of monitors and gunboats to convey it up one of those broad rivers to the gates or back door, and perhaps iron-sided may once more try the strength of the rebel batteries on the line of the James, Pamunkey and Appomattox.

The iron clads are lying still in the waters of Newport News, and the gunboats in communication with them.

A dispatch from Grant, to our Generals here, says that forty-eight hours will determine whether he is to have a battle on the Rapidan, or under the works around Richmond. Gantt's dispatch was written yesterday.

Burnside Reported Checked at Thoroughfare Gap.

New York, May 6.—The World has issued an extra, containing a report that on Monday last Burnside's advance was checked at Thoroughfare Gap by the rebels under Longstreet.

A battle is said to have occurred, resulting in our defeat, with a loss of 2,000 to 3,000 men.

The negro troops are said to have become demoralized and stampeded to the rear. The story is doubtless a canard.

The Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A raid was made yesterday by seventy guerrillas, under McNiel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Piedmont station. The telegraph line was cut and several bars burned; half a dozen locomotives were run off the track and other damage done, which will be repaired so that the road will be in running order to day.

The delegates to the State Convention are to be elected by loyal white male citizens, who are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance and until the United States shall have reorganized a republican form of State Government, the Provisional Governor, who is authorized to be appointed by the United State Government and the laws of the State Government that was overthrown by the rebellion, are finally executed within the State, that have changes whereby a person who was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall not be recognized.

[Special to the Commercial.]

Washington, May 5—Secretary Chase has prepared an amendment to the Bank bill, which Mr Sumner will offer to day, taxing the National Banks annually two per cent. on their circulation, one per cent. on deposits, and one per cent. on capital and surplus not invested in United States stocks. This is all to be applied to the payment of interest and principal on the public debt. Real estate held by banks is alone to be subject to State, county or municipal taxation.

General Herron reports to the authorities that Vidaurri escaped to Texas at the time of the occupation of Monterey by Juarez.

The House Committee on elections has decided that Mr. Blair was a duly elected member of Congress from Missouri, and that the contestant, Mr. Knox, is entitled to the seat.

Reported Simultaneous Battles on the Rapidan, the Peninsula, and in Georgia.

Cincinnati, May 5.—The greatest battles of the campaign commenced this morning, both on the Rapidan and in Georgia. Meade has crossed the Rapidan, and the fighting to-day has been of the most terrific character. Heavy skirmishing on the Rapidan has been going on for several days, and in killed, wounded and prisoners, up to Tuesday night, was 5,000 men.

The results of to-day's battle are not given, although there is considerable uneasiness at Washington.

Beauregard is combatting Gilmore's and other corps on the Peninsula; gunboats are ascending James river to attack Fort Darling; Sigel is moving down the valley of Western Virginia, and will be met by Longstreet; and Lee and Grant are meeting each other with immense armies of men.

Latest from Arkansas, via Memphis.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, May 9th.]

The steamer *Commercial* arrived from Little Rock on yesterday morning. From her officers we get the following news the latest from that point.

When the steamer left, on Thursday last, Steele's forces were in the city, and the place was considered safe, though the citizens were still alarmed. Our troops were in line of battle when the Commercial left. Pine Bluff is in the same condition.

Dobbins, with his regiment, is between Arkansas and St. Francis rivers, burning cotton and conscripting. Some of the rebel cavalry had gone in the direction of Fort Smith, probably with the view of capturing that place. Our informant states that they had taken Dardanelle before the boat left, though we could obtain no particulars. This is a small town below Fort Smith, and they suppose Government stores to be there, as well as the latter place.

New York Markets.

New York May 6—6 P. M.—Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and lower. Gold feverish, more active, and lower, opening at 176¼, and closing quiet at 171.

Government stocks quiet; 7 30s of October and April 103¾, to 110.

[Gold on the 5th was reported closing at 177.]

Cotton dull and lower; sales at 85 to 86c. for middling uplands, and 81 to 82c. for low middling.

Flour—State and Western very dull, and 10c. lower; sales at $7 15 to $7 20 for extra State, $7 50 to $7 75 for common to good shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 80 to $7 90 for trade brands, closing dull and drooping.

Whisky quiet, sales at $1 20 to $1 22, closing at the inside price.

Coffee—Unchanged.

Sugar—Steady.

Petroleum—Dull, with sales of crude at 37 to 38c.; 57¼ to 58½c. for Refined, in bond; 63 to 64c. for Refined free.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, May 6, P. M.—Flour dull and prices declined; best not quotably lower; superfine $5 40 to 5 50, and extra $5 60 to 6 75. Wheat steady; sales at $1 45 to 1 50 for old. Corn firmer; sales at 93 to 1 08, and shelled at $1 15 Oats 58c.

Whisky dull and prices drooping; sales of 350 bbls at $1 20. Since Change sales were made at $1 18.

An active demand for mess pork, but owing to the high price of first class pig lots, speculators are taking all the country, second class city hams up to bad at $27, at which rate 8,000 bbls were held since our last report. Both hams and bacon firm and without change. Lard very dull, and prime only was offered at 13½c.

Sugar and Molasses unchanged.

St Louis, May 6, P. M.—The stock of flour in the market is light and but little business doing in choice grades. Wheat in demand as full prices. Inferior qualities very dull, and to date Spring wheat quotable at 90c to $1 10; choice Fall $1 45 to $1 50. Corn active and advanced, choice white $1 20, yellow $1 16; mixed $1 13. Oats nominal at 93c.

Provisions firm at full prices.

Views of General Beauregard, as Reported by an English Officer.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We find the views of General Beauregard detailed by one of the Washington correspondents of the New York *World,* who received them from an English officer who had recently visited Charleston. The rebel General expressed the opinion that the prolongation of the war would not affect the South as much as the North, and that of the two the North would be the greater sufferer. He said:

However prejudiced these views may appear, they are in reality justified by circumstances which may surprise yourself, if you take the trouble of running over the country, of visiting the industrial establishments which necessity has compelled us to set up, of taking into consideration the vast material resources of which we dispose, the community of feelings which binds all classes from the humblest to the loftiest, and the spirit of self-sacrifice which breathes through the country and animates the masses. A little examination of our condition would fail to lead you to the conclusion that adversity has no other effect upon us than to draw closer the ties which unite us, and to open to us the sources of wealth. In this way the South no financial crisis can be so disastrous as to break us asunder, to battle so calamitous as to put in jeopardy the existence of our Government and the triumph of our cause. We have now been fighting for the last three years; lost hundreds of thousands, the flower of the youth and chivalry of the South, a sacrifice almost without parallel, and still the pulse of our country beats as vigorously and as regularly as if half a million of men had not been killed, and the best part of our public and private fortune disbursed. With the North, on the contrary, the case is different. Every year of war tells fearfully upon the existence of the Government, brings on new financial crisis, multiplies the elements discontent, and incites a notable portion of the people, to revolt.

No wonder, then, if Mr. Lincoln is in greater fear of defeat than Mr. Jeff Davis, because, with Mr. Lincoln, a reverse undermines the very foundation of his power, while with us it never places him in danger. The contest between us and the North is that Mr. Jeff Davis can stand adversity without peril for the government, for the influence, or for the final success of our cause, while Mr. Lincoln cannot. These opinions may appear, to say the least of them, singular, but if you look closely to the state of affairs, South and North, you will see that the discontent of a certain portion of the Western States, you will soon see that I do not exaggerate. Grant has concentrated in Baltimore in April longer and more effectively than the North. Also, when I take into consideration the motives I have just mentioned, I do not hesitate to prefer the South to the North, to suppress privateering and to advising our government to remain strictly on the defensive, trusting to time and the progress of the Confederate arms to bring about the overthrow of the war party in the North.

The English officer, who communicates this conversation says that he has since been in position to ascertain that these opinions are entertained by a large portion of the upper class of society, in the South, and by the heads of the rebel Government, who look on a naughty and factor of going ruin in the North as likely to bring the war to a conclusion before the year is over. The arguments of the rebel General will be found still more cool, and there are no circumstances which justify the prejudiced view of the ability of the South to withstand the financial resources. But if his premises were correct, his conclusion would be irreforable. Financial ruin would be a factor in conclusion, by the *dernier ressort* of the Union. The rebellion can be subjugated only by military success, and it is not subjugated our national existence must end.

The Recent Work of Rebel Rams and Cotton-Clads.

The *True Delta* in an article criticizing the Navy Department at Washington, observes:

We all remember how the Merrimac sunk the Cumberland. A few days since the same ram, which every body (including old Grandfather Neptune) knew had been threatening an appearance, in company with several other of the Roanoke river, ran through our fleet, and straightway became undisputed mistress of the waters of Albemarle Sound, North Carolina. There seemed to be no attempt at adequate preparation to meet this formidable foe. Not only was the Merrimac herself sunk and blown up, but the town of Plymouth, so important in our operations against Richmond, was given up. Since then the rebel cotton-clads have captured two of our blockading vessels off the coast of Texas. We place no confidence in the thousand-and-one exaggerated rumors, of which full one half are known to be false, as to the rebel navy; but still our venerable Secretary ought to be up and doing, affording us at this opportunity of submission they so much desire.

THE RELEASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—Among the London dispatches in the Paris journals of the 10th ultimo, we read:

The *Morning Herald* (London) says that the acquittal by the Law Lords, on appeal, in the case of the ram Alexandra, is an act of international justice. International equity requires that all our friends and we sell cannon to the Federals, on the other hand we should not refuse ships to the Confederates. International law does not permit us to impose new restrictions, *pendante lite,* upon one of the belligerents to the profit of the other.

We have never executed within our borders the foreign enlistment act; we have suffered it to be violated by the agents of Garibaldi and by those of the Pope. The Southern States, adds the *Herald,* have just reason to complain of the non-enforcement, during the war of this statute, which has been allowed to fall into desuetude, and they see in the fact a violation of neutral obligations. The judgment proclaiming the release of the Alexandra is but an act of justice tardy and in some measure forced.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

General Stone.

General Stone, certainly has had hard luck. He lay for a long time in prison on verbal charges connected with the Federal disaster at Ball's Bluff, but after months of confinement was finally released with-ut examination, and ordered to report to General Banks in the Department of the Gulf. Recently he has been relieved from his command, and has come North, resting under imputations affecting his conduct in the late battles on Red river. We observe, however, that General Ransom, who behaved himself with such gallantry in the fight at Sabine Cross Roads, does not share in any unfavorable opinion of General Stone. The following is a letter written by General R. to the Chicago *Journal.*

Messrs. Editors Chicago Journal:

I notice in your paper of the 7th inst. a letter from Grand Ecore, dated April 10th, from your correspondent, signing himself Hawkeye, who is speaking of the battle of the 8th, says General Stone, chief of General Banks' staff, was on the field and took direction of the movements, &c. I would state that I received no orders from General Stone on that day, and as far as I know and believe, he was not responsible for the advance or disposition of the forces engaged. I make this correction as an act of justice to a distinguished and meritorious officer who endeared himself to the Army of the Gulf by his gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th inst.

Respectfully yours,
T. E. G. RANSOM, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

"That's what I call a republican," exclaimed a wag the other day. "What's that, Tom?" said his friend. "Why, look at that sign across the way—J. R. Weller, jeweller."

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1864.

After the reading of the journal, several members gave the reasons for their several votes, when Mr. Abell rose and said:

Mr. President, I arise for the purpose of asking to be excused from serving on the select committee appointed by the chair on yesterday, to correspond with Congress relative to compensation for emancipated slaves, and I desire my to offer my reasons for doing so.

Yesterday this Convention passed an ordinance in most indecent haste, without permitting any argument for or against it, by which we have attempted to give away more than one hundred and fifty millions of property belonging to other people; an act which, sir, will at least entitle us to the reputation of being the most liberal givers of other men's property on record, and that two, sir, without their consent.

I think, sir, that to ask Congress to pay for property of loyal owners, after this Convention has so freely wrested it from them, will be a great act of concession of this body, and subject it to the contempt of Congress, and would amount at best to a mere bluff, in order to disappoint, mislead and deceive the people that they have raised, by holding out to them false hopes, which they can know will never be realized.

Sir, if we intend to act in good faith and deal justly and fairly with the people of the State of Louisiana, let us insert a clause in the Constitution by which the emancipation act shall take effect as soon as provision is made by the State and Congress for compensation, and then the question will be the question of dollars and cents, compensation and the slave-holders to expect it, before they are despoiled of their property.

Mr. President, under all circumstances in life I have endeavored to deal candidly with all men and under no circumstance would I now participate in any act that I think would have a tendency to tantalize, mislead or deceive the great people of Louisiana, whom I am sent here to represent, and such sir, I believe would be the effect of any action the committee could take under the circumstances. I think, sir, it would be adding the present insult to the grossest injury.

For these and many other reasons which I will not detain the Convention to enumerate, I ask to be excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. Abell was excused and Mr. Ariel was appointed in his place.

The President laid before the Convention a lengthy report from the Auditor, in response to a resolution of the Convention. The report was ordered to be printed and referred to a select committee of five. By this report, it appears that a great deal of money has been paid out without authority of law. It appears that Wm. B. Lowe, received of $262 81 for services as Clerk in October 1862, when in reality he was never a clerk. It further appears that S. R. Howell received pay as Judge from 1st April 1862, two days after the arrival of the United States troops and before he could re-establish his loyalty under General Butler's order. Many other instances are mentioned of money being paid out without authority of law. It also mentions as a fact, that several persons have been paid out of the State Treasury, for services rendered while in the service of the United States from which they were receiving pay.

On motion the first articles 1st and 24 of the Constitution of 1852 was then re-adopted without amendment, when the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday next, after making the Legislative department the order of the day for that day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Absha Presiding.—Oscar Butler charged Nelly Manfort with having stolen a watch from him. The accused had her to go home. Lee Sorrenzie was Fanny Smith convicted of having stolen $155 from Wm. Wilson. Fine of $50 or 30 days to be imprisoned from the paymaster. $100 only were recovered. Sentence, six months Workhouse.

Fatal Shooting.—Yesterdays furnaces accidentally killed himself annoyed by two white Mulleri in the Railroad cars passing the Fourth District. He left the bars and fired at the men who followed him, severely wounding them.

The case will come up in the Provost Court

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leasman, Esq., Presiding.—Jos. Bopp, who had forgotten to take out a license for running his wagon, was reminded of his delinquency with a fine of $50 and costs. Lenargan was fined in the same amount for being in contravention to ordinance No. 692.

Simon Cohen, for an assault on V. Lairvance, had to pay $5.

Louis Weber, a drunken nuisance, was Workhouseed for ninety days, and the colored John Edward Calway has the choice of going ruin in the North as likely to bring the war to a conclusion before the year is over. The arguments of the rebel General will be found still more cool, and there are no circumstances which justify the prejudiced view of the ability of the South to withstand the financial resources. But if his premises were correct, his conclusion would be irreforable. Financial ruin would be a factor in conclusion, by the *dernier ressort* of the Union. The rebellion can be subjugated only by military success, and it is not subjugated our national existence must end.

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"That's what I call a republican," exclaimed a wag the other day. "What's that, Tom?" said his friend. "Why, look at that sign across the way—J. R. Weller, jeweller."

French Troops Guarding Confederate Wagon Trains through Mexico.

We find in the news summary of the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th:

A newspaper account details the exchange of visits and courtesies between Gen. John A. McClernand in command of the Federal troops in Texas, and Cortinas the Mexican General, commandant at Matamoras and Governor of Tamaulipas, just over the line. The matter has this significance, that were the French in possession of Matamoras it is positively certain that no such interchange of good will would take place between their commander and core across the border. On the contrary the affinities of the French are best shown by the important fact which reaches us by way of Fort Smith, that the French troops form the close guardians of rebel wagon trains across the domain of Maximilian, thus insuring their being safely passed into Confederate hands. By this means was Price's army recently refitted with the best of English made clothes, and supplied with abundance of extra foreign munitions of war. Altogether it is an arrangement which Mister Mote would call "beautiful by dears," for substantially all the rebel scheme!

The Charleston Campaign.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal:

Nashville, April 28, 1864.—Everything is in readiness, and General Sherman says, to me in the language of command of the Marquis Brigadier, "give the Confederate notice that the battle is about to begin."

(Here our correspondent gives statements as to when, how, or where the great movement of General Sherman's column is about to take place, which, being evidently contraband news, we omit for the present.—Ed. Journal.)

It will be indeed a hazardous advance, not that any danger is apprehended from the result of a battle, but by it our lines will be extended another hundred or two miles, and hence we shall be more liable to cavalry raids; and Kentucky will be exposed to Longstreet, should Lee find himself strong enough to detach a force for a diversion upon our centre, and instilling that confidence on part of General Grant in his abilities speedily to beat Lee and destroy the East Tennessee railroad, as a base for the invasion of Kentucky, would justify the movements now on the military chess-board.

(Another letter from the same:)

Nashville, May 1.—[A contraband time to have given I will mark an important era in the annals of the Military History of the Rebellion, if the late raid shall have not effected the destruction as to render a movement impracticable; and though much blame has fallen, I do not think the mountain streaks have yet verified their banks, and if the storm of rain do not continue, I apprehend the advance will not be delayed beyond the appointed time.

It would be impertinent for me to speak of the number of our forces, but it is certainly not out of place to say that no disposition need be entertained of the result of a battle—all hope in the West indeed I will take the occasion to reiterate what I have already said that I but a will and that, at any point north of Atlanta, and with the Rebel Polk in able to join him. Nothing but the most outrageous incompetency on the part of our commanders, of which I have no fear, can cause a disaster at this time.

The necessity of reticence in military matters at this time, makes my comments brief, but I hope and believe the time is not far distant when they will be developed which will give me an opportunity to gratify the reader of the Journal with several columns of glorious news.

HANDEL.

Speech of Mr. Seward in Baltimore.

(From the Baltimore American, April 29.)

On last evening, Hon. Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State, accompanied by the Ministers of Russia, France, Prussia, Italy, Holland, Brazil, Peru, Central and Costa Rica, and several ladies, received the fair, when a large assemblage of citizens were in waiting to receive them.

(From the New York Express.)

RABEL RETIRED AND REPUBLICANS, CONCERTED AND UNITED BY FRANK MOORE. A. E. Pluribus Unum.

Mr. Moore, as the editor of that organ says: "The Rebellion Record, has had opposition which probably no other man on this side of Mason and Dixon's line has enjoyed, in the way of collecting the materials for a volume so full as we have it." Herein he gives us a reminiscence of the difficulties and responsibilities of Southern birds and barnlings, illustrating the fact that the "loyal" men of the country would not tend to their extinguishment to the Confederacy and the Union. Most of these pieces have been published in the newspapers and other periodicals of the South, which many a copperhead had choice and poison collated in its organs, and which have come into the possession of the forces of the Union in their various marches and advance. To one unable to form any opinion of contraband to that profitably published by Mr. Moore, under the title of "Loyal Lyrics."

Among the names of the editors whose productions make up the volume we find those of Albert Pike, author of the Hymns to the Gods; Dr. John R. Thompson, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger; John W. Overall, assistant editor of several New Orleans papers; A. H. Meek, Judge Meek, of Mobile; the Hallidays, Sayers, of the New Orleans Picayune; Jeff. Thompson, of the Missouri State Guard; A. J. Requier, the sparkling poet of Mobile; Antrobus, the painter, "Harry Flash," and many others. May 3rd, well known poetical contributors to New Orleans journals, &c., &c. Here we also find the famous Rebel song, "Dixie," by Dan Emmett, "Maryland!" which may be reckoned, we think, as the first of all the Secesh melodies to make a hit, and which, being evidently contraband, we omit for the present.—Ed. Journal.)

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HANDEL.

Mr. Cox of Ohio on War and Peace.

From the Congressional proceedings of the 4th, dispatched to the St. Louis *Democrat,* we take the following:

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, guaranteeing a republican form of government to the rebellious States.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, commenced his speech by saying: My heart's desire and prayer to God is for peace in the distracted land. While urging unalterable and unpossessed exertions of our army and navy to secure Union, I have been ever ready to heal the wounds and check the ravages of war by all rational measures. To those who can entertain but one idea at a time, the position has seemed inconsistent, but to those who have read history it will appear to check strife and restore harmony. In civil insurrectional conflict reconstruction and friendliness are indispensable.

We had mournfully though reluctantly, both by voice and force, upheld the sword, lest even a worse alternative than separation and prolonged strife should be our fate. The miseries which this war has entailed has not been the work of the Northern Democracy, and if disunion comes through the open doors of Janus if the recognition of Southern independence comes through war or its disasters, the Democracy are not responsible for the odium, and with his word and aid they never should be held responsible. Five months have gone since the amnesty proclamation was issued, but we see no signs of the thousands of Southern exiles wishing to embrace the amnesty. Indeed, it is conceded the rebellion is now as formidable. Unlike the acts of grace granted by kings to their rescreal subjects. There is no general taking of the oath—no public movement towards the restoration of the seceded States, but a fierce spirit of resistance is produced by the Stanton-ing policy of the executive. There is one chief defect in the President's plan—in the structure built upon his proclamation of emancipation.

[Here the line gave out.]

The Tax Bill.

The New York *World* illustrates some of the results of the new tax bill by the following table:

Articles.	Present Rate.	Increased Rate
Brandy	$2 25 for 1st prf.	$3 25
Cattle	3 cents per lb.	7½ cents.
Sperm dittp	20 per cent.	50 per cent.
Sail duck	20 per cent.	40 per cent.
Diamonds	5) per cent.	5)½ per cent.
Meat of fish	20 per cent.	40 per cent.
Railroad iron	$15 50 per ton.	$20 20 per ton.
Linen goods	20 per cent.	35½ per cent.
Molasses	4 cents per gal.	9 cents per gal.
Silks	30 per cent.	37½ per cent.
Sugar	10 cts per lb.	22½ cts per lb.
Refined sugar	3 cts. per lb.	9 cts. per lb.
Brown sugar	3 cts. per lb.	4½ cts per lb.
Tea	20 cts per lb.	30 cts. per lb.
Wines	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Stores	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
Mod. preparations	40 per cent.	60 per cent.
Chinaware	45 per cent.	67½ per cent.
Sewing silk	30 per cent.	40 per cent.

Manufactures from Corn Stalks.

Mr. Canisius, American Consul at Vienna, has sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington a communication upon the subject of manufactures from the husks of Indian corn at Bohlgolmuhle, in Austria. The enterprise appears to have been successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Among the articles manufactured from the husk fibre are yarn, paper stuff, ticks, drillings, oil cloth, hammock, fire buckets, tar covers, letter-envelope, flower paper, cigarette papers and photographic and parchment paper. The linen does not appear to be of fine texture, but is well adapted for all common purposes. It is of close texture, heavy and very strong.

Corn husk paper is sold in Vienna at prices as low as paper made from rags, and is said to be equal to the finest linen paper. For drawing and drawing papers it is said to be superior to the article now in use. Mixed with straw, the husk fibre produces the finest kinds of fancy paper. The cost of the manufacture last year at the Imperial Mills at Schlogelmuhle was 273,740 florins, and the amount of product 1,000,000 florins, making