THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 1[illegible]665.

Once, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863.

Sales at Auction, To-Day.

By Wm. E. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 84 Customhouse street, French jackets, hosiery, black lace, shawls, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, Third District, opposite Post No. 38, flour, potatoes, beef, ribbed sides, and rice; at 11½ o'clock, at store corner Gravier and New Levee streets, lager beer; at 12 o'clock, in store No. 47 Magazine street, cotton.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, fire-proof safe and printing press; at 12 o'clock, at No. 98 Camp street, sugar, coffee, hams, shoulders, whisky, brandy, champagne, moss, &c.

By Mechsner & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, Carondelet.

By J. B. Cazaux, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground in the Third District; at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at the corner of St. Philip and Villere streets, household furniture.

By E. M. Bouligny, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the First, Third and Fourth Districts; at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets, steam engine, carts, wagon and mule.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the First and Third Districts.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CREOLE.—This favorite vessel, which has been thoroughly refitted, arrived last night after ten days trip; Capt. Couch is still in command of her, and to him and the polite purser we return our thanks for acceptable favors.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE MARION.—In the list of passengers by the Creole, we notice a few of the names of those of the Marion. Speaking of these passengers, the *Prensa de la Habana* of the 11th, says that they had arrived at Cardenas.

The sales this day, (Saturday) 18th instant, by R. T. Montgomery, should be fully attended by grocers and all wishing to invest in a fine article of moss for shipment. The sales will be made as follows: At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, will be sold, 125 bales of very fine moss, in excellent order for shipment, and 23 cases champagne, Charles Gartier & Co., for the benefit of whom it may concern, together with large and choice lots of bacon and crushed sugar, Rio coffee, tobacco, hams, shoulders, sides, soap, starch, and sundry choice groceries; at 11 o'clock at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a sale of new and second hand furniture and sundry other goods, also, one large fire proof safe and one printing press.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of his customers and buyers generally to his several auction sales for this day, viz: at 10 o'clock, door, rice, beef, sides and potatoes; at 11½ o'clock, beer, and at 12 o'clock, M., cotton. See auction advertisement.

At auction to day, by McCleren & Landry, at their mart, at 11 o'clock, furniture and a gentle saddle pony.

One Day's Later News from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CREOLE.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Confederate Loan in Europe.

The Polish Insurrection Ended.

NORTHERN ADVICES FROM CHARLESTON

[illegible] FROM CORRESPONDENT OF THE DISPATCH

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CAPTURE OF STEAMER ARIES.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The New York Money Market.

By the arrival of the steamer Creole, Captain Couch, from New York on the 7th, we are put in possession of the following intelligence:

European Intelligence.

The new steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 23d, arrived at New York on the morning of the 6th inst. We glean the following from the extracts from her mails:

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The London *Times*, of the 23d of March, considers the struggle in Poland virtually at an end. But the allied Powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have all that was guaranteed to her by the treaty of Vienna. A wise and generous policy would grant her much more.

The London *Post* understands the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved to place Langiewicz on parole, and to assign some Austrian town as his place of residence. The large body of refugees who have crossed the frontier from Posnania are placed under surveillance, and are supplied with the necessary rations by the Austrian Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says it was rumored that, besides an amnesty, the Czar has telegraphed to the Emperor Napoleon that he will give Poland her autonomy and a liberal constitution.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Lemberg, March 21, 1863.—The insurrection in Poland is increasing.

Bands of insurgents are stationed at Bar, Poczajow and Jolnoszkow.

The Government Treasury in Krzewnapolo has been seized by the national forces.

London, March 23, 1863.—The Polish hero and liberator, Langiewicz, has been conveyed to the Fortress of Cracow.

The latest dispatches from Poland indicate continued Russian success.

The Confederate Loan.

The English papers are discussing the question of the Confederate loan. We copy the following:

[From the London Post, (City Article) March 20.]

In the foreign market the Confederate loan has been steadily maintained at 4½ to 5 premium. The amounts of subscriptions to day were again exceedingly numerous not only from London but the Continent and the provinces. The total amount applied for up to the evening exceeds £10,000,000, affording sufficient evidence that the continental bourses, as well as a great portion of the commercial interests of London, Manchester and Liverpool recognize the South, and that in a substantial manner, by subscribing to a loan within two days more than three times the amount asked for.

[From the London News (City Article) March 20.]

It is a peculiarity of this loan that, though of limited amount, it is to be distributed over so many markets. In the Stock Exchange to day the scrip (which closed yesterday at 2¾ to 3 premium,) touched 4 to 5½ premium, and after relapsing to 4 to 4½, left off at 4½ to 5 premium. By a general understanding among the dealers all the transactions are to be settled up on Friday, the 24th of April, before which date the scrip will be ready for issue. The effect of this arrangement will be, that there will be no necessity to call upon the Stock Exchange Committee to come to a formal decision with regard to the status in this market of the as yet unrecognized Confederate Government.

[From the London Times (City Article), March 20.]

* * * As the applications in London have now amounted to about £9,000,000, the sum paid in for deposits is nearly half a million. If no objection has been taken to remarks made yesterday thereon, bearing at the loan in any shape upon the Alabama transaction, "the majority of our merchants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced," since it is said, there has rarely been a loan to which the subscriptions have been of a more influential character. This, however, does not alter the fact that if it had been merely a political loan its introduction would have been regretted, because from the date of the commencement of the war the sincere desire in this country has been to avoid tendering material aid to either of the belligerents. We have been ready at all times to deal with them impartially as mercantile customers wherever we could make a fair profit; but we have not wished to enter into the kind of partisanship that would be involved by granting loans based only on such political security as could be offered by either side.

Early in the struggle the North relied upon getting unlimited means by an issue of their bonds in Europe, and in the loans authorized by Congress there was, with that view, a provision for making coupons payable in London, Paris and elsewhere; but it was then pointed out by the *Times* that any subscription to these bonds would be scarcely consistent with the encouragement of a neutral feeling, and would to that extent be undesirable. If the Northern Government had held large stores of wheat, and had offered them upon certain terms, either for present or future delivery, according to circumstances, we should readily have entered into negotiations, but we should have done so not because we wished to aid the North, but because we wanted the wheat. In like manner, it is perfectly legitimate to take the Confederate cotton, and there is nothing that should prevent any of our merchants or capitalists from subscribing *for it*, provided they are satisfied with the price.

[From the London Post, (Government organ) March 20.]

* * * That the dream of establishing a confederacy independent of the United States Government is not so chimerical as Northern statesmen and Northern Senators would have us believe, the negotiation of this loan abundantly proves. There must be many who not only believe that the Southern Confederacy will ultimately establish its independence, but that it will not repudiate its debts, or otherwise treat millions of money would not be lent, even on the substantial security which is offered in the shape of cotton.

The following is the advertisement of the loan as published in the Liverpool and London papers:

SEVEN PER CENT COTTON LOAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

£3,000,000 STERLING, AT NINETY PER CENT

The bonds to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum in sterling, from 1st March, 1863 payable half yearly in London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfort.

The bonds exchangeable for cotton on application, at the option of the holder, or redeemable at par in sterling in twenty years, by half yearly drawings commencing 1st March, 1868.

Each bond shall, at the option of the holder, be convertible at its nominal amount into cotton at the rate of sixpence sterling for each pound of cotton, say 4000 pounds of cotton for each bond of £100 or francs 2500, and this at any time not later than six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the present belligerents. Notice of the intention of converting the bonds into cotton has to be given to the representatives of the government in Paris or London, and sixty days after such notice the cotton will be delivered in peace, at the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, at the option of the holder, in the interior of the country, within 50 miles of a railroad, or stream navigable to the ocean. The delivery will be made free of all charges and duties, excepting the existing export duty of one eighth of one cent per pound. The quality of the cotton to be the standard of New Orleans middling. If any cotton be of superior or inferior quality, the difference in value shall be settled by two brokers, one to be appointed by the Government, the other by the bondholder; whenever these two brokers shall not agree on the value, an umpire is to be chosen, whose decision shall be final.

It is at the same time provided that holders who do not convert their bonds into cotton shall be entitled to retain the bonds, and receive interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum in sterling, payable half yearly in London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfort, at the option of the holder, until repayment of the principal at par.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS TOWARDS CHARLESTON.

The New York papers of the 7th contain lengthy correspondences of the military movements of the Federal forces towards Charleston, but they furnish us with nothing additional upon the attack commenced to what has already been published from the mails of the Empire City. We find, however, in addition to the report, already mentioned, of the landing of a Federal force at Seabrook's Island, the following reports from Washington:

Washington, April 6.—Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon the Government had received no relable news regarding the state of affairs off Charleston other than what has already been published from the Richmond papers of Saturday.

The belief that Charleston has been attacked is strengthened by the fact of the immense preparations which have been made for that purpose. Several iron clads have recently been added to Admiral Dupont's squadron off the harbor, and also sundry other vessels to remove torpedoes, &c. It is believed that Fort Sumter has been cleared out, but it is not doubted that ponderous missiles from the eleven and fifteen inch guns of the Monitors will tear the fort to pieces in a short time.

While the Government authorities have no official information confirmatory of the news received through the rebel sources of the successful attack of our naval and military forces on Charleston, they have every confidence in the correctness of the main facts in the report. Whatever statements may have been made to the contrary, it is true that each intelligence has reached this city from rebel sources by way of Fredericksburg and Fortress Monroe, and the authorities are anxiously awaiting a more direct and official confirmation of it.

Important from North Carolina.

The *Herald*, of the 7th, contains the following dispatch:

Washington, April 6.—Official information received here states that the rebels have a large force at Washington, North Carolina, and the belief is expressed in the same dispatch that about the 31st of March Gen. Foster was engaged fighting them.

Interesting from Rosecrans's Department.

We find the following dispatch in the *Herald* of the 7th, which confirms the Southern version of the gunboat fight near Palmyra. The same dispatch furnishes us with the following interesting news from Rosecrans's department:

Cincinnati, April 6, 1863.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Gazette* says:

"As the gunboat St. Clair was passing Palmyra, twenty-five miles above Fort Donelson, conveying transports, she was fired into by the rebels under Van Dorn. The third shot struck the steam supply pipe of the St. Clair, rendering the boat unmanageable. She was towed into Cairo by the steamer Lammous. Two or three men were wounded.

All is quiet in the department of Gen Rosecrans.

Large numbers of deserters from the army are awaiting themselves of the proclamation of President Lincoln and returning to their regiments.

Francis Cain, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry; Ezekiah Innes, of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteers; and James Wesh, of the Fourth Indiana regiment, have been sentenced to be shot, the former for mutiny and the two latter for desertion.

From Fortress Monroe.

The *Herald* publishes the following dispatch from Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe, April 4, 1863.—The steamboat Express, from City Point, also arrived to day, with two hundred and eighty-six prisoners of war, forty three citizen prisoners and fourteen released and exchanged Union officers captured at Hartsville, Tennessee, December 7, 1862.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of April 3, says:

We have reliable information that the portion of Pensacola surrounding St. Mary's Hill, comprising about fifty dwellings, was burnt on the 23d ult. The town was fired by the Union troops, who have been sent to reinforce Gen. Banks on his Mississippi expedition. Mrs. Jas. Garnet was burnt to death while asleep in his house.

Aaron Bennett was committed to the military prison in Richmond on the 2d instant as a spy.

The Confederate States steamer Natchez, burned at Castleman's, on the Yazoo river, had 1300 bales of cotton on board. She was one of the best steamers in the Confederacy. The loss is heavy.

Capture of the Steamer Aries.

The *Herald* of the 9th gives the following particulars of the capture of the Confederate steamer Aries by the United States blockading squadron, while endeavoring to run the blockade off Charleston:

The Anglo-rebel steamer Aries arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of Acting Master Dehaine, of the United States steamer Stettin. She is bound to Boston, and will proceed as soon as sealed. The Aries was captured by the Stettin on the 29th ult., while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston, by entering Bull's bay. The vessel was fitted out in England, and came to St. Thomas, where she lay until a favorable opportunity presented itself for her to start. Admiral Wilkes watched her for some time. On the 15th of March she put to sea in company with the steamer Pet, of the same character under the convoy of the British frigate Phaeton. The Georgiana sailed a few days previous, and was destroyed by the United States steamer Wissahickon, and it is quite likely that we may soon hear of the Pet being also captured.

The Aries has a very valuable cargo, and it is said that the rebel capitals is interested in it.

The Aries is a beautiful Clyde built iron vessel, of about six hundred tons, schooner rigged, with hinged masts which can be lowered at pleasure.

News from Washington.

From the latest Washington dispatches of the New York *Herald*, of the 7th, we copy the following:

THE FRENCH PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Washington, April 6, 1863.—The State Department had not up to yesterday received any official response to the Secretary's letter declining the peace propositions of the French Government.

THE ARMY.

Brigadier General Walsh has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Burnside, and General Pitcher to Major General Hooker; Major L. Kip and Captains Sumner and Anderson, Aide de Camp to the late General Sumner, have been assigned to duty with General Wool.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The appointment of the provost marshals under the Conscription act is still delayed by the difficulty of deciding between the claims of the rival candidates in a majority of the districts. The contest is particularly severe in the New York districts, where Greeley and Opdyke candidates are opposed by others recommended by Thurlow Weed.

The Northern Elections.

We publish the following items of election news, as a subject of general interest:

The following were the latest dispatches received on the elections held:

THE CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

New Haven, April 6, 1863.—The Union State ticket—Governor Buckingham (Republican) at the head—is elected by about three thousand majority. Messrs. Deming, Hubbard and Butterfield, (Union) and English (Democrat) are elected to Congress. The Union men have fifteen out of twenty-one Senators, and a large majority in the House.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, April 6, 1863.—Returns from the municipal election in Ohio go to day to indicate that the Union majority will reach from 500 to 1000.

The township election in this State to day, as far as heard from, resulted in large gains for the unconditional Union ticket.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Sandusky, April 6.—The municipal election to day, Mr. Gutteridge, the Union candidate for Mayor, was elected by 228 majority. The entire Union ticket was elected by an average majority of 160. Union gain over last October 300.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

Detroit, April 6.—The city gives the Democratic State ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court and the Regents of the University about 700 majority.

ELECTION IN JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Jefferson City, April 6, 1863.—The radicals elected their Mayor, Assessor, Constable and six out of seven Councilmen to-day.

ELECTION IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 6.—Midnight.—Chauncey I. Filley, "unconditional" or radical emancipationist, was elected Mayor to day by about 2500 majority over Oliver D. Filley, "claybank" or Blair emancipationist, and 1700 over J. Sephi O'Neil, "conservative." The friends will have a large majority in the Council.

ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, April 6, 1863.—The question of repealing the amendment to the constitution adopted in 1859, requiring foreigners to reside within the State two years after naturalization, before voting, was decided at the polls to-day, two consecutive Legislatures having agreed to the repeal. There is no indication how the State has gone, so little interest was manifested. The vote in the city was 950 for repealing and 732 against. The vote was remarkably light.

Cotton Market.

The following is the *Herald's* financial report of the operations of the week:

Gold fell this morning to 143¾ on the absurd story of the capture of Charleston. It afterward rallied to 153¾, and closed about 153½ bid. Exchange was pretty firm this morning at 167 to 168. The amount of bills presenting in the market is less than it was. We hear from Albany that the bulls and bears in gold are binding themselves each other for the good will of the Legislature on the Connolly Dean bill, and that though the bears have sent up a good deal of money, the chances are against them, in consequence of the considerations of State rivalry which have been stated. Some Boston bankers make no secret of their opinion that the passage of the bill will drive a business worth millions a year from New York to Boston.

Latest from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published last evening an extra containing late intelligence from Southern sources, taken from the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal*, of the evening of the 10th and morning of the 11th, from which we copy the following:

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Appeal*, of the evening of the 11th, has the following:

SKIRMISHING IN LOUISIANA.

Rodney, April 10.—At 11:30 yesterday, Maj. Harrison moved up to within about one thousand yards of the enemy at Joshua James's place, above St. Joseph, La., and opened on him with a twelve and six pounder. The enemy replied with only one piece, which was silenced. The enemy fired about eight rounds, and then withdrew. Several shells from our guns exploded in the midst of the enemy. No casualties on our side. Capt. Harper's horse was struck in the knee by a piece of shell.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, April 10.—Nothing new here. Two additional transports went up to day, loaded with troops, and others are preparing to go.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

Port Hudson, April 10.—Two gunboats reappeared below this evening, and fired a few shots at long range, without effect, and then retired.

The enemy burned the bridge near Baton Rouge, on the Bayou Sara and Clinton road. A small force of rebel cavalry fled and opened on them with a few shots, and they are putting the town in a defensive condition.

FEDERAL REPULSE ON THE GULF COAST.

Mobile, April 10.—An official dispatch received here states that the enemy, 400 strong, landed at Pascagoula, yesterday, and were attacked by the Confederate cavalry, and repulsed with a loss of 15. Our loss was one lieutenant and one private slightly wounded. The Yankee gunboat put back to Ship Island with their wounded.

The *Appeal*, of the morning of the 11th, has the following:

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Fredericksburg, April 9. (via Richmond.)—We have Northern dates of the 7th.

They state that the rumors of the capture of Charleston caused great excitement in New York on the 4th, and gold suddenly fell.

A Cairo dispatch, of the 4th, states all is quiet in Rosecrans' department.

The steamship City of Cork brings Liverpool dates to the 21st.

Further successes of the Russians over the Poles are reported.

The European files detail the progress of the Confederate loan to its close, in London, Paris Liverpool, Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bids amounted to fifteen millions sterling, and the premium averaged fully four and a half. The leading English papers comment favorably on the loan.

Gold in New York fell to 49½ on the receipt of the Charleston stories, but rallied, closing at 52½. Middling cotton, 71c.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election in Connecticut resulted in the success of the Republicans for State officers, and three out of four Congressmen. The Legislature is strongly Republican. Buckingham's majority over Seymour, for Governor, is 300 being a Republican loss of 300 since last year.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Richmond, April 9.—Nothing important occurred in open session to-day. The Senate was in secret session, and passed a substitute for the tax bill.

A NOTED CHARACTER KILLED.

Savannah, April 9.—A letter to the *Morning News*, from Palatka, Fla., says: On the 7th the Yankee gunboat Hon. Deford was attacked in St. James river, by Capt. Dickson's cavalry, and the boat driven off. Many Yankees were killed and wounded. Among the killed was the famous Kansas outlaw, Montgomery.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, April 9.—The enemy occupy Leverque with a detachment under General Reynolds, and is also in force at Carthage.

The news from Kentucky is cheering. The Louisville *Democrat* spurns the tyranny of the Union Democratic Convention and its platform.

All quiet at Columbus.

Twenty-nine prisoners reached here yesterday.

The Federal scouts have burned the railroad bridge north of Nashville.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, April 10.—Six monitors and the Ironsides still lie within the bar, about two and a half miles from Fort Sumter. The enemy is waiting for a new machine to remove torpedoes. Everything is in readiness for an attack.

Senor Moniaiis, the Spanish Consul, who recently left here in a Spanish war steamer, returned to-day, via Richmond, having left Washington on Thursday last, on hearing that an attack here was imminent. Neither the French nor English Consuls are here.

THE GARRISON OF FORT SUMTER.

Charleston, April 9.—Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the garrison for their coolness and bravery in the recent fight. When the monitors were discovered approaching, the men were at dinner, but at sound of the long roll, sprang to the guns with cheering. The battle flag was run up in the air of Dixie, played by the band on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns fired. Colonel Alfred Rhett, was commanding officer of the Fort, Lieut. Col. Joseph Yans commanded the bar bette batteries, and Majors Ormesby and Blanden the casemate batteries.

The enemy fired eighty four shots at the Fort, of which thirty four struck. The garrison are eager for the next chance at the monitors.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, April 9.—Everything is quiet across the river. The enemy is reported exploring a new route to get by Vicksburg, through Walnut and Roundaway Bayous, in Madison Parish, Louisiana.

The *Appeal* of the evening of the 10th has the following:

RETREATING.

Citizens on the river report that fifty three transports and gunboats had left the Tallahatchie and gone up the Coldwater. These were all the boats the Federals had in the movement against Fort Pemberton. The same statement is also made by Federal prisoners.

DAMAGED.

Some of the boats engaged in the Yazoo Pass expedition have arrived at Memphis, on their way up for repairs. The *Argus* of the 4th, in speaking of them, says: "The boats which come down the river look as though they had seen the worst of treatment—chimneys down and guards twisted, is a common thing. The Jeffersonland, which was sunk a short time since in Moon Lake, was raised, and arrived here yesterday. The pilots on the Hannibal and Cairo latter will have a hard time of it up. The chimneys of both boats are not as high as the pilot house, and the coal smoke completely envelopes the pilots.

FROM THE *EVENING ERA*.—The *Era* published an extra last evening, giving a batch of dispatches, which state the following: That the Federals have received the armaments of the Diana and the Queen of the West. The Queen's armament consisted of four 24 pound howitzers and two 12 pound rifled guns. The Diana has already been spoken of. It is also stated in the dispatches that the Confederate transport steamer Cotton Land had been captured by the Federals.

The Siege of Charleston.

THE DIFFICULTIES THE UNITED STATES FORCES WILL HAVE TO CONTEND AGAINST.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from Hilton Head, on the 31st inst., points out what he conceives will be the difficulties against which the United States forces, and especially the navy, will have to contend against in the siege of Charleston, which is now doubtless in progress. Taken in connection with our recent advices from that point, this correspondence cannot but attract general interest:

The fact that the Monitor received the broadside of the Merrimac so near that the gunners of the cannon almost touched as they fired them from the port holes, has been taken as conclusive that our iron clads can run past Sumter, Moultrie, the batteries of Sullivan and Morris Islands, past the floating batteries, paying no heed to the tornado of shot and shell belched from the one thousand cannon reported to be in position, and make a straight course for the city of Charleston. It is possible to do that, but it is not probable.

There are three ways of steering vessels—by sight, by lead, by compass. In a great naval engagement the immense volumes of smoke will be likely to shut out prominent objects from sight, and render steering by that method ineffectual. To stand on the slushed deck of the Nahant or Passaic, and throw the lead under such a fire as the rebels will concentrate upon our little craft, will require a coolness which few men possess, besides it will be a hazard which Admiral Dupont will not require unless absolutely necessary. To steer by compass in a narrow channel is not practicable. The steering must be done mainly by sight. Fortunately we have accurate surveys of the harbor and pilots who are intimately acquainted with the channels. If the attack is made at high water the light draft of the iron-clads will enable them to take position to suit their own convenience.

We have supposed that because the Monitor resisted the shot of the Merrimac, and at the same time accomplished so much with her eleven inch guns, that the fifteen-inch guns would knock everything in the shape of masonry or earthwork defenses to pieces; but it has become apparent that our ordnance department has not kept pace with progress in marine architecture. All of our large guns are of cast iron. As we increase the calibre, we are compelled to decrease the quantity or quality of powder—or, in other words, reduce the velocity given to the shot. The powder used must be slow burning—grains as large as filberts. Rifle powder, which ignites with the quickness of lightning almost, would send the gun and its carriage head over heels from its position, or split the gun into fragments.

By increasing the weight of the ball we increase its crushing power; but a rifled hundred-pound Parrott gun for penetrating or boring purposes, throwing a shot at high speed, will probably be found to be superior to the fifteen-inch, four hundred-pound shot, hurled as they must be, with comparatively slow velocity. Fifteen inch guns are as yet untried. The ordnance department is all at sea in regard to them.

They may fulfill the most sanguine expectations, and they may be found less efficient even than the eleven-inch guns. The experiment is to be tried. You remember that great results were predicted of the Lancaster gun in the Crimea. It was to send its shot completely through Todleben's fortifications, but it proved to be a failure. Till they have been put to the test, we cannot sufficiently and unreservedly expect that these monsters will completely destroy the defenses which Beauregard has erected.

Beauregard boasts that ten minutes' exposure of one of our iron clads at close range under his converging fires will use them up. The rebel fire will be hot. It will be a continued roar of thunder, a continual battering of shot upon the iron mail. They have Whitworth guns which throw steel pointed shot. Fortunately we came in possession of several thousand shot intended for them when we captured the Ocean Wave. I have faith in the power of the iron-clads to withstand their hottest fire, but it is yet to be determined, and whether, with our necessarily imperfect munitions, we can silence the batteries opposed.

The labor will be exhaustive. A crew will hardly handle those heavy guns day after day and week after week without exhaustion. Cessation of fire will enable the rebels to repair damages. You remember how the Merrimac held out and the Redan—knocked all to pieces by day, but made as good as ever by night—how at last they were carried by a terrible assault and the slaughter of thousands of men. The rebel batteries are not like those Crimean strongholds, but they are nevertheless, formidable works.

As to sailing straight in, unmindful of shot and shell, we are not to forget that there are obstructions and torpedoes—that there are rebel rams. We are not to forget that the rebels have given out hints that we shall find ourselves confronted by something new and unheard of.

In view of all this, it is possible that the expectations which we may have had of taking Charleston in a day may not be realized. It may be the work of days, weeks, months. We may be defeated. Storms may compel us to withdraw. Our fleet may be sent to the bottom or driven on shore. There are possible contingencies which are to be taken into the calculation of our chances of success. But though there may be delay and failure at first, let there be no despondency on the part of the people of the North, for sooner or later Charleston, Sumter, and Moultrie will be "repossessed" by the United States.

I have written thus, not from apprehension of failure, but because I am near the expected scene of action and have information of what the rebels are doing.

The Newburyport *Herald* states that shipbuilding on the Merrimac is remarkably active. Eight ships, three barks, two schooners, and a United States gunboat, are now in course of construction in the various yards.

THE IRON CLAD LEHIGH.—The last of the nine Ericsson steamers, known as the "Monitors," is almost completed. It is expected that on Tuesday next she will leave her wharf at Chester for Philadelphia, where she will remain three or four days taking in stores, and then sail to join her consorts on the coast. She is by far the best of the iron clads; the experience gained in constructing the others having suggested several points of improvement. Her length over all is 200 feet; mean length 182 feet; depth of hold 10 feet. She draws 9 feet 6 inches forward, and 10 feet aft. She has been magnificently fitted up, and sumptuously furnished. The following is a list of her officers, who have all reported:

John C. Howell, Captain; Alfred Hopkins, Lieutenant Commanding; Geo. P. Hunt, Senior Assistant, Acting Chief; Wm. Mear, Assistant Surgeon; F. Clarence Insley, Assistant Paymaster; John Enn, Master; A. Towle and Richard Burke, Engineers; Alfred Hedricks, Second Assistant Engineer; B. F. Wood, Wm. Minizer and Charles M. Vantine, Third Assistant Engineers.—*Philadelphia Press, April 4th.*

Mr. De Villemessant, editor and proprietor of *Figaro*, a satirical paper published in Paris, was severely caned by a member of one of the political assemblies in France. Cause, an attack, in his paper, on the projected marriage of Mr. About, the well known publicist, with the daughter of Mlle Deman, formerly connected with the *Comedie Francaise*. The beaten man challenged the aggressor to mortal combat; but after eight hours reflection on the part of his adversary, was informed that no satisfaction was due him. The matter will go to the courts, and will become an affair of money and imprisonment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Ferry boat Disaster.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, had been fixed for the second examination of this case before Judge Peabody, in the Provost Court. At the appointed hour we were there, prepared for a long sitting. The Judge, Col. Field, the accused, the witnesses, and a few others, were at their posts, but, after considerable waiting, Mr. Rocaine did not appear, and the examination was consequently further postponed to Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. The accused, we are apprised, are confident of being able to shed a new light upon the matter.

Over the River.—After leaving the Provost Court room, "following the bent" which our mind had received from the case which had been under consideration, we involuntarily directed our steps to the Canal street ferry. Yielding to the polite invitation of the veteran Commodore Radolph, we embarked with two of our *confreres* for a trip across the river. As *voyage* we were regaled with a delicious breeze, a near view of the Styx, and of other vessels anchored in the stream, while the now famous steamship Union was steaming towards us at such a slow and cautious pace that we felt no apprehension of another collision. Finding ourselves safely on Algerine terra firma, we concluded to tread it as far as the Belleville Iron Works' building, where we learned the new instalment of Confederate prisoners had just been quartered. Not expecting an interview, we contented ourselves with an outside, or "a bird's eye view," and saw the prisoners looking out at the windows—leaning, as it appeared to us, upon the female lorettines which was gazing up at them with bright eyes from several directions. Most of the prisoners were young, and in good healthy case. Of the number, or any other particulars about them, this reporter cannot indulge.

In this direction, we may mention that our river reporter gives us the intelligence that the infant Belleville, or her wreck, after the current carried her at the way down the river, finally capsized on Passa Loutre Bar, keel up.

Man Shot by the Picket Guard.—On Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a native of New Orleans, named Robert Scott, aged 22 years, whose residence was at 109 Cypress street, was shot and killed by the pickets at Camp Parapet, while returning from fishing. He had with him some fish and a basket of blackberries. The Coroner gave a certificate for the burial of the body. The deceased left a wife and one child. This will serve as a warning to those who are disposed to venture near the military line.

Sudden Death.—Mary Ann Brooks, aged 60 years, a native of Pensacola, fell dead suddenly as she was walking across her room in Union street, Third District. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

The Habeas Corpus Case.—The Sheriff, in obedience to the writ issued by Judge Whitaker, yesterday produced Mr. A. A. Cohen in the Second District Court. Col. Field contended that the Provost Court had no right to interfere with civil cases, when the Civil Courts were in session; that if such interference were allowed, all persons having claims would only have to present them at the Provost Court and receive an order for the imprisonment of the debtor till the claim was settled, that the debt had been settled by the debtor giving his notes, which were not yet due, and even if they were, it was not the proper way to collect a promissory note—to arrest a party, and give him the alternative of making immediate payment or be imprisoned. Therefore, the experienced counsel asked for the release of his client.

The Court took the question under advisement, and will probably decide it to-day.

Mr. Horper pleaded in the name of a referee on the part of Spenter Field, in the case of Crowell & Hallett vs. Field.

As the day before, the Court room displayed "a masterly inactivity," and we saw nothing in prospect, further—than the argument in the case of Kelly vs. Lessaps. As it was a suit for medical services, we left its dissection to the hands of those skillful doctors of law—Messrs. Field, Handlin and Cutler.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Friday morning.)—On motion of Mr. Sullivan the cases of H. Baker & Co. vs. G. Duprey and Charles Kentzer vs. Duprey, were set down for trial on the 21st inst.

In the case of Bates, Goldwaide & Co. vs Piper & Bradford, the defendant being absent, J. Ad. Rozier, Esq., was appointed curator ad hoc.

The suit of Slade vs. Turpin was tried and in a few moments decided for the plaintiff. Amicable demand for payment had been made in February and resulted in a tender of payment in Confederate money, which defendant alleged was what he received for the goods sold.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, 1863.

SUGAR.—The inquiry was more general to-day, and prices are rolling to a higher position; the sales embracing 2 hhds. in several lots, at 9¾c. for Fair, and 9¾c. for Good Fair, now crop, and 10c. for Fully Fair to Prime old crop.

MOLASSES.—The demand was active to-day, and the sales embrace full 2,000 bbls. in numerous lots, at 25c. for old crop, 38½c. for new rebolled, 30c. for new inferior, 32@35c. and 37@39c. for Fermenting, according to quality, and 40c. for Prime. By auction, 49 bbls. sold at 26c., and 169 at 27½c.

MOSS.—A lot of 67 bales sold at 5½c ℔ lb.

COFFEE.—A small lot of Rio sold at 36½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $11@$11 50 for Superfine, and $13@$13 50 bbl. for Extra.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied at $3 25 ℔ 100 lbs. of Bran, $1 85 ℔ bushel of Yellow Corn, and $2 10 for White, $1 30 for Oats, and $25 ℔ ton for Hay. There is no Corn or Bran in first hands.

FREIGHTS.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are lowering slowly at —20c. ℔ 200 ℔ bbl. of Sugar, and 40@50c. ℔ bbl of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 120 bbls. Whisky at $1 12@$1 42; 20 packs Cards at $2@$4; and 112 sacks damaged Bran at $2 10 ℔ sack.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 12, 1863.

Arrived during the week 174 Beeves, 31 Hogs, 263 Veals and 5 Mill & Cows. Amount of stock sold was 197 Beeves, 7 Hogs and 254 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 57 Beeves, 121 Hogs, 96 Veals and 10 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	00@00
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	00@00
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	00@00
Veals, 1st quality, ℔ head	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20@25
Hogs, ℔ lb., gross	13@16c.
Milch Cows, ℔ head	$100@$160
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	250@[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 18, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Fanny Ealer, Lodge, for New York, Master
Bark Gen Warren, Harts, for New York, Master
Schr Seba, (Mexican) Perino, for Campeachy, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Couch, from New York, 7th, via Havana, 14th inst, to Warnecke & co—1 st dist.
Bark Gen Warren, Harts, from Upper Coast, to master—Point
Bark Windward, Randall, from Boston, to master—in ballast, to master—3d dist.
Brig Hope, (British) Simpson, 5 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to S Fassan—L P T.
Schr Venus, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Bee, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Telegraph, from the Coast to master—3d dist
Lugger Flavie, from Coast, to master—3d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Time and Tide, Sheldon, from Baton Rouge
Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Boston, Tibbets, from the Pass—Towed down and to sea, 5th instant, the R Revolution; brig D O Castner, and schr Lottie—b. bought up brig Hope.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig A Hopkins
Brig A Boris
Schr Mary Magdalene

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Creole, from New York and Havana—E S Block, Hugh McCosky, H G Gould, two Masters Getchell, B F Flanders, Michael Hahn, Miss Flanders and servant, F C Lacroix, Mrs Monteith, Geo Blume, Chas Johnson, S S Day, R G Usher, J W Shearer, M S Chamberlain, J Wright and lady, Marcelus Lare, S G Kreager, S