THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,068

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, at 89 Camp St., 213 bales cotton.

By B. Turpin, at 10 o'clock, opposite Post 26, 2d District, long boat and yawl.

By McCorren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at 113 Washington Walk, furniture.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The loss of beauty is regarded by females as a heavier affliction than death, and consequently Dr. Holloway receives a large share of the patronage of the gentler sex; for all blotches and pimples which disfigure the face, arms and neck, the Ointment is a certain specific and restores the purity and brilliancy of the complexion.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

The contents of a neatly furnished house No. 113 Washington Walk, Third District, will be sold to-day, by McCorren & Landry. See advertisement.

The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of stores Nos. 99 and 101 Chartres street, will be continued to-day at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RIO COFFEE.—Wm. J. Reid, No 33 Magazine street, has received and will sell in lots to suit purchasers, an invoice of prime Rio coffee. See advertisement.

Messrs. Brulatour & Co., No. 52 Customhouse street, will sell, in their store, the cargo of the brig Kutka, recently arrived from Marseilles. See their advertisement in another column.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of cotton advertised by R. T. Montgomery, to take place this day at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street. Included in the list; to-wild, is some of choice grades. Also, to the sale of fine furniture, at the old-session mart, 89 Camp street, at 11 o'clock.

INVENTORY AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO NEW ORLEANS.—We have received a copy of the report prepared by the committee appointed by the Acting Mayor, Captain Hoyt, to estimate the value of all the improved and unimproved property of the city. This document gives a minute inventory of the property held by the city, together with its assessed valuation in detail. The inventory comprises the City Hall, Recorders' offices, police stations, prisons, court houses, school houses, firemens' houses, fire apparatus, vacant lots, public squares, &c., which amount in recapitulation to $8,010,350. To this sum is added $4,000,000 under the head of stocks in the Jackson and Opelousas Railroads, and the Commercial Bank, Water Works, The trust funds make an aggregate valuation of $949,958 20, which includes $334,480 of the McDonogh School Fund, and $60,500 of the Fink Fund, invested in Confederate City Defense bonds.

THE CONVENTION.—The following is a list of delegates from outside the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, as far as ascertained:

Assumption—Joseph Dupuy, James Eunis E. G. Pitiadis.

Baton Rouge (East)—W. D. Mann, P. A. Kuglar, H. J. Heard.

Baton Rouge (West)—Sidney A. Lobdell.

East Feliciana—Jansen T. Paine, Martin Starr.

Lafourche—J. B. Bromley, F. H. Knoblock, Chas H. LaGrucebert.

St. Bernard—Thomas Ong.

St. James—P. Beauvais.

St. Mary—Chas. Smith.

Terrebonne—Robert W. Benoit, Adolphe Guidry

Plaquemines—Thomas J. Decker.

On the night of the 19th ult., say the Richmond papers, an incendiary fire, evidently designed to burn the Washington Hotel, building, destroyed several shops and dwellings adjacent, including the fine and shell factory of Baker & Minnis, and slightly damaged the Spotswood House. Loss about $100,000.

The Union State Convention of California has warmly and zealously endorsed the policy of President Lincoln, and declared in his favor for the next Presidency.

Late and Important from the Rio Grande and Mexico.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF EAGLE PASS, AND OTHER MOVEMENTS.

The *True Delta* of yesterday evening has the following:

From Mr. Harris, mail carrier of the Thirteenth army corps, who arrived here last evening on the U S transport St. Mary from Brazos Santiago, we have highly important and encouraging news about the advance of our troops in Texas, also concerning the movements of the French in Mexico.

Mr Harris informs us that the Federal cavalry, 4000 strong, had occupied Eagle Pass, after a very slight resistance from the rebels. Eagle Pass is about 400 miles above Brownsville, and was the great high way of the Confederates for remaining their cotton and other articles into Mexico both before and after they were driven out of Brownsville. This will be a severe blow to Greer, as it is the determination of our troops to make their occupation of the place as a permanent thing.

The French were marching on Matamoras.—A fight had taken place at Monterey, in which the French were the victors.

When the St. Mary left, three French fleamers were off the bar, preparing to enter. General Cortinas had issued a patriotic proclamation, ordering all the troops in the department to concentrate on the Rio Grande below Matamoras, as he was determined to resist the occupation of the place by the French to the death. From Cortinas's well known antecedents it is to be presumed that the men will keep him well make a gallant resistance against the invaders.

The town of Corpus Christi had been occupied by our forces, and eight hundred prisoners captured. The old residents had pretty much all left the place previous to its reoccupation.

A most important and gratifying feature of our intelligence is the fact that the whole of the Californie cavalry had arrived and joined the Union forces. They came by the overland route.

Our informant states that refugees from rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily. Also that immense quantities of cotton had been secured by our forces.

The "First Texas Cavalry," 1100 strong, every one of them Texans, were deserting with our troops. Their watchword is, "never surrender."

THE ICE CROP.—The ice crop, down in a New York paper, has been gathered for the season, and is a very large one. All the lakes and ponds from which ice is taken for the New York market have yielded most bountifully; and, if the law of supply and demand applies to ice as to most other mundane things, the retail price must be far lower this summer than last. The principal companies have taken no step to fix a basis of prices for the season, for they do not know what they will have to pay for labor. Making every allowance for the increase of labor, wages, and for other items of increased expense in the delivery of ice since last year, still it must be said that the price ought not to be more than one-half or two-thirds of what it was in 1863. The price at present is $9.50 per ton.

McClellan's Statement of His Losses.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 31.]

McClellan, in the official report which he has just published, goes down his losses in the battles around Richmond, from the 26th June to the 1st July, inclusive, at 6562 killed, 7700 wounded, and 5958 missing; total, 15,909.—When it is recollected that the Confederates actually took, brought away, and confined upon the island, and in other prisons, more than 11,000 men, we may be enabled to judge of the claim which this document has to be considered truthful.

A lie stuck to, says the proverb, is as good as the truth. To favor one of the most shameless, as well as complex defeats recorded in history, McClellan's vanity prompted him to indulge in a system of deliberate falsehood, which justly brought upon him the derision of the civilized world. But it did him no manner of service. His employers saw through his devices, as his opponents had already done from the beginning. The man—least of all McClellan himself—believes a word of what he writes. He has failed in the proper hour, and all the lying efforts which he can manufacture between this and doomsday cannot raise him above it. He came here to take the city of Richmond. He lied, first and last—from Fortress Monroe to Harrisonville—to the Government furnished to the Committee of Inquiry by the War Office, substantiated by the Assistant Secretary of War, passes beyond all doubt, 158,000 men.

He was beaten in every battle, from Williamsburg to Malvern. Lincoln found him at Westover, or Shirley, with but 80,000 men.—What had become of all the rest? Had they sunk into the earth, or melted into the air?—They had sunk into the earth, victims to the bayonets and the shots of the Confederate troops or to the diseases of the climate, aggravated by incessant exposure, and skirmishing toil in effecting his way to Richmond. At last, only because it was necessary to withdraw our troops to repel invasion from another quarter, he was permitted to slink away with the miserable remnant of his troops, cowed, broken-spirited, and effectually brought down from the lofty tone of braggadocio with which they commenced the siege of Richmond. A more entire failure is now here recorded, and a more thorough *charlatan* never lived.

Important Intercepted Dispatches from Gen. Magruder—Overtures for Alliance Between the Empire and the Rebellion.

(Special Dispatch to the World.)

Washington, March 25.—The news has been received here this afternoon of the seizure of a batch of letters found on the person of a rebel, while he was attempting to cross the Rio Grande between Brownsville and Matamoros. These letters are said to contain various dispatches of the greatest interest, addressed by Gen. Magruder to Jeff. Davis.

One of these dispatches states that General Wm. Preston, formerly ambassador of the United States to Spain, had arrived at Houston on the 15th of February, and that after a residence of ten days in that city he left for Mexico, in company of Prince Polignac, who is now acting as he did de-camp and secretary.

The same dispatch informs Jeff. Davis that the best understanding exists between General Vidaurri, Governor of New Leon and Tamaulipas, and the Texan rebels, and that an extensive contraband trade is carried on between him and Gen. Magruder.

According to the contents of these dispatches, it is at the suggestion of Governor Vidaurri that Jeff. Davis decided to appoint William Preston as special ambassador of the Confederacy to Mexico. The reason adduced in justification of that important measure is said to be a letter of the Governor to Gen. Magruder, in which the former expresses his belief that the entire submission of the Mexican people to the new *regime*, and his confidence in the prompt regeneration of Mexico under the sway of Prince Maximilian. Governor Vidaurri concludes by stating that an alliance between the new empire and the new republic of North America would in his opinion, be beneficial to both by securing mutually their integrity against any attempts on the part of the North.

Anticipated Trouble in Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

Washington, March 25.—A private letter from Louisville says that the inhabitants of the interior are in a state of constant perplexity and fear. Rebel agents are said to overrun Kentucky in all directions, increasing by false reports and perfidious insinuations the feverish anxiety prevailing every where.

The idea that General Breckinridge is advancing upon the Kentucky line, with the intention of raising the country in insurrection, adds a great deal to the excitement of the people. A few days ago a rumor was spread that General Longstreet had sent away most of his artillery and wagons by railroad, and that he was marching upon Cumberland gap at the head of thirty thousand men. When this news reached Kentucky so many of the troops in Maryland, Letcher, Knox, and other adjoining counties, left their farms and took the way of Manchester. The idea of an invasion of the State by the rebels is now a fixed opinion, and not an hour elapses without some rumors of their advance being circulated among the inhabitants.

A gentleman living in Mason county assures us that most of the Kentucky delegation representing the State in the rebel Congress at Richmond have returned and are inciting the people to revolt. He said that before he left Monticello, he was told by a secessionist that if he would come to a certain place which he pointed out to him, he would there see G. W. Tapley, of Louisville, who had just come from Richmond in company of E. M. Bruce, G. W. Ewing, T. L. Burnett, and other rebel Kentuckians. He was also told these gentlemen had come for the purpose of preparing the people for the approaching arrival of Breckinridge and Buckner

The Campaign Against Richmond:

Scarce a doubt is entertained, or can be entertained, that the entire military force of the United States, after deducting the numbers necessary to defend the fortifications of Chattanooga, of Vicksburg, and New Orleans, will be thrown upon Richmond. From the first day of the war this point has been naturally regarded by the people as the key of the organization known as the Southern Confederacy. Richmond was their first word and Richmond will be their last to this war. They have sent each year an army always greater than that which they sent the year before

Defeat and disaster have hitherto been the invariable result. But perseverance is a quality in which the Yankee was never supposed to be deficient, and in addition to the reason, so manifest that they need no explanation, why the whole country should regard the capture of Richmond as an achievement worth the double of all their barren conquests in the West, Grant and the generals who have distinguished themselves under his command have added the weight of their authority in the fullest extent to those who now are, beyond Richmond as well as the Alpha and and Omega of Southern success. Grant and the Western Generals have discovered that they could not advance further into the Southern country while Richmond stands without laying their heads on a block over which is an uplifted axe.

They feel, Longstreet on their flank and rear, and know that if they penetrated Georgia, the forces from Virginia could sever their lines, and destroy them between two upper and the added millionaires. All they now do in the West is to defend what they have taken. That they may be done with the war, they have erected enormous fortifications on the Tennessee and Mississippi. Leaving the requisite numbers to hold them, the rest of their troops will be thrown on Virginia, and the fate of the Confederacy will have probably already been taken.

The Army of the United States is not now what it has been. In 1862 the most prodigious effort of which that country is capable was made. At the beginning of that year it held a million of men under arms, its finances were in fine, and the brilliance of mounted hope still sparkled on its sword.

Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Winchester and Gettysburg, Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, unsuccessful campaigns in Texas, in Florida, in Mississippi, in South Carolina, the endless pursuit in a long line of fighting which stretched from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, marked with thousands of minor combats, will be inscrutable alike to the mind, the heart of blood; the losses in these, and the still larger losses from disease, hardship and desertion, have brought down that huge mass to very narrow limits. The new levies, even the negroes included, have been but drops into an empty bucket. The military fecundity of the nation was exhausted to create the armies of 1862. If it can bring 400,000 effective men, all told, into the campaigns of this year, that will be a great number than we have apparent reason to expect.

But setting aside half this force to guard its conquests, the United States may still send a hundred and seventy five, perhaps two hundred thousand men against Richmond. What are their means of resistance? There are two means of resistance—the first which occurs to many is an offensive movement on a grand scale into some part of the enemy's own territory. But this measure is the least probable of adoption. It has been deemed the best policy of our rulers to sit still at home and wait for the enemy to come when, how, and where he may think best; and this policy will be, more or less, consistently pursued by them to the end of the war. The only other plan to be adopted in a new defense of Richmond. It was most successful in 1862, when we had a fastness to drop from the clouds on the flank and rear of McClellan.

It may be successful again without a Jackson, provided we can get a hundred thousand troops here in time, and maintain them through the Summer. Distributed in the fortifications of Richmond from Petersburg to Fredericksburg, we may wear out all the armies of the United States, one after another. But if this is to be done, now is the time when the real defense of Richmond—which is the defense, the only possible defense of the whole Southern country, must be made. Success depends entirely upon the preparation made now—now—in this and the coming month. A vast depot of army provisions and military stores is an indispensable requisite to the undertaking. If new fortifications are wanting—a thing which the engineers can say—no outcry or intrigue should prevent the levy of negro hands from all parts of the country to do the work with speed.

It is idle to listen to the voice of individual selfishness now as hitherto. Too much depends on it. If Richmond is taken what will those farms and negroes be worth? In that case, no corner of the country will be exempt from the ravages of the Yankee; like a great flood through the gap of a broken dyke, the enemy will penetrate the Southern land. The Confederate armies may still keep in the field, and mountain, but over all the plain, down every river, through every city, village, hamlet, and up to every selfish planter's door, will the horrors of lava stream and devour. Nothing that is property will be worth one straw—not the snap of a finger—if this city falls and the enemy passes the James.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sentenced to be Executed.—Paulo Willis, Stephen Johnson and Gordon Dorr, colored, were sentenced yesterday before Judge Abell, of having, in a marauding expedition, on the morning of the 20th of January, murdered Mr. Neff and his son, at their residence in Point Coupée, one and a half miles from Port Hudson. The wife and mother and the daughter and sister of the murdered men, and a lawyer who had slept in the house that night, appeared as the principal witnesses for the prosecution. Miss Neff gave her evidence in English. She deposed that on the day named in the morning at 5 o'clock, the house was surrounded by armed negroes, who alarmed the inhabitants with firing of their guns and ordering the inmates to come out from the house, using very threatening language, involving the burning down of the house and the lives of the people.

The three men armed themselves, the ones advising not to open the door to danger, but to fire from the garret window, and actually were up there. From some cause his gun refused fire, and his defence did not, therefore, amount to anything. The elder and younger Neff were shot to death in a most cruel manner, and were both mortally wounded. The younger Neff implored before the house, was kicked in the face by some of the lawless gang, but the elder begged for mercy, when the gang of ruffians shot him in the back, and he died. The son, who was also wounded, could not be reached by the latter, whom the negroes had left supposing him to be dead. The latter, however, while calmly attempted to beg off by handing one of the ringleaders $50 in gold bank notes.

The ransom objected to the quality of the money, and demanded some more in greenbacks. While the mother was gone into the house the ruffians had become apprised of the courage and drove the murdering marauders off who carried the younger Neff in the woods, where his body was afterwards found, partially devoured by buzzards. The above named were identified as having been prominent actors in the outrage. Hence their sentence that they be executed on such a day as the Commanding General may direct.

Present Court—Judge Abell presiding.—Two cyprians of Bergundy street, who were charged with having robbed an inoffensive soldier of $55, were sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, and to restore the money; in default to go for ninety days.

Two bales of Waterloo purchased four potatoes and apples from a steamboat bar woman having complied with the regulations, and having made a bona fide sale, legally loyal. The Captain of the boat and barkeeper were fined $50 each.

Buying Stolen Cotton.—James McEvoy testified that he hailed two bags with four bales of cotton from the levee for two parties who said they had purchased it from the mate of the Minnie Vaught. The cotton was confiscated and the speculators fined $50 each in the Provost Court.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, near 11 o'clock, the grocery store of Mr. Bateman, occupied by Mrs. Coleman, No. 125 Gyrone street, was discovered with distinction by fire, which originated from the kitchen chimney being too close to the wood-work of the house. The damage was but slight as an immediate alarm brought sufficient assistance to suppress the flames.

First District Court—Judge Hozland.—Martha Ann Dallas, colored, who was convicted of larceny in stealing a pair of gold spectacles, was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Admiral Farragut arrived in the city on Sunday by the transport Tennessee; from Pensacola.

ELECTION RETURNS.—*Parish of Plaquemines*—Mr. Thomas J. Decker has been elected to the Convention over Louis Landeau, by 53 votes of majority.

Late News from Mexico.

Below we give some extracts from a letter which has been received in this city from Matamoras, giving the latest intelligence in respect to affairs in Northern Mexico. The advices are to the 27th March:

Political affairs are hastening to a conclusion. Juarez, feeling that his career is about to end, has issued a manifesto to the Mexican people, he advises both public and private teasers; but Vidaurri, who is not a man to patiently submit to spoliation, has resisted. Whereupon Juarez and his partisans declare war, and proceed to fight with Vidaurri for a little gold, while the French are on the point of charging them close out of the country, Vidaurri, forlorn, is ready for the struggle, and is said to be able to overthrow the President and his party without assistance.

Meanwhile Mejia, the Imperialist Mexican General, advances upon Monterey, where I believe he will meet with a friendly reception from Vidaurri, who wishes above all for peace and tranquility in his State.

Juarez and his followers will no doubt scatter themselves and make their way to Durango; that is, if Mejia will permit them, for the flying President carries nearly two millions of treasure, a very tempting prize for Mejia, who is not likely to be indifferent to the charms of gold, any more than the rest of his countrymen.

Late and Interesting Rumors from Richmond Papers.

New York journals of the 26th ult. have extracts from the Richmond papers of late as the 21st March. We reproduce the following:

MISSISSIPPI CLEAR OF THE FEDERALS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 16.]

It is ascertained positively that the Federals have all left the northern counties, and, with the exception of a few stragglers at Vicksburg and on the Yazoo, and in garrison at Natchez, the State is clear of them.

The people along the line of Sherman's march are returning to their homes, and endeavoring to accommodate themselves to existing circumstances as best they can.

Many of the roads are without teams and have but little help left; but their waste will be supplied by those in the districts not overrun by the enemy, to enable them to put in a crop sufficient for their consumption.

The work of repairing the railroads and telegraph lines is being vigorously prosecuted.

RAID INTO HUNTSVILLE.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.]

The Bristol *Gazette* announces that General William E. Jones had entered Kentucky, through Falkerson's Gap, with some fifteen hundred cavalry and artillery, the Virginia cavalry and Witcher's battalion. Hence, the presence, the recent report of the recapture of Cumberland Gap, which is still a subject of anxious speculation.

We learn that last week a cavalry skirmish took place between Hornsboro, resulting in our forces driving the enemy. A force of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Whitesburg, twenty two miles below Greenville, on Saturday last. Our forces were driven back, and on them being this skirmish we are reported to have lost eight killed. A general engagement is expected.

THE LATEST.

Cumberland Gap, March 19, 1864.—The announcement of the capture of Cumberland Gap, appears to be premature.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 16.]

All is quiet in the vicinity of our front near Jacksonville. Our forces are said to be in excellent spirits and eager for another Ocean Pond or Cedar Run victory. Provisions are abundant and the health of our troops excellent. It is rumored that the Yankees are evacuating Jacksonville and seeking refuge at Fernandina and other points.

THE CASE OF MRS. PATTERSON ALLEN.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 21.]

The case of Mrs. Patterson Allen came up for final trial before Judge Halyburton to-day. The long agony of this extremely interesting case is almost over.

THE OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1863.—OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

The official report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of his operations in Mississippi, although called for by Congress on the 11th of December last, has only made its appearance in print within the past few days. In referring to it at present, it is not for us to attempt to account for the delay in its publication. Many of the facts embraced in this report have already been given to the public in the synopsis of the correspondence between Gen. Johnston and the Government authorities in Richmond. Passing over these, we come to the disposition between Gen. Johnston and Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, with reference to the operations around Vicksburg.

On the 9th of May, General Johnston, then at Tullahoma, received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, directing him to proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command of the forces there.

On the 15th of the same month, he received a dispatch from General Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, May 13, asking for reinforcements, as the enemy, in large force was moving from the Mississippi, south of the Big Black, apparently in the direction of Edward's Depot, and expressing the belief that that point would be the battle-field if he could forward sufficient force, leaving enough to enable the safety of Vicksburg.

On the 13th, General Johnston dispatched General Pemberton, notifying him of his arrival at Jackson; informing him of the operations of Clinton by a portion of Grant's army, and urged the importance of re-establishing communications, ordering him to concentrate, if practicable, on Sherman's rear at once, adding, "To beat much the principal witnesses for the prosecution. Miss Neff gave her evidence in English. She deposed that on the day named in the morning at 5 o'clock, the house was surrounded by armed negroes, who alarmed the inhabitants with firing of their guns and ordering the inmates to come out from the house, using very threatening language, involving the burning down of the house and the lives of the people.

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Items from Sigel's Department of Western Virginia.

A dispatch from this Department on the 24th ultimo states that a whole company of Federal cavalry (Third Virginia) were captured at Wingfield, in the Kanawha, by a body of rebel cavalry, under Jenkins, Jr., (Jenkins, with Maj) Rector on board, carrying important dispatches from (General Sigel, narrowly escaped capture

We also find in the New York *Herald* the following from the same correspondent:

The colonel the rebel Senator Henry S. Foote arrived the latter part of last week, had an interview with General Sullivan. Mrs. F. says she is connected with the Confederacy, comes here there and knows points our lines to take the oath of allegiance, and then to go back to the South and work for them. She also suggested to Gen. Sullivan to send her to Richmond, where she could do more good. Nothing was reported to Gen. Sullivan. The advice on Sunday was that she be sent to Washington. Mr. F. has gone to Washington, and will probably be sent to Richmond. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Sullivan as Major General, and he will probably be assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia.

Deserters from the rebel army continue to come in. Yesterday two came in from Lewisburg, and to-day two more. They report that Gen. Jones was wounded in the late fight at Dublin Depot, and that Gen. Echols has been appointed to the command of the department.

The rebel Gen. Imboden, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in Northern Virginia, 5000 men.

From Lynchburg to Abingdon, in Southern Virginia, and guarding the line of the great Southern railroad to Longstreet's pickets in East Tennessee, under Breckinridge, 5,000.

Total under Lee's orders, 126,000.

The Department of the Southwest, Gen Polk commanding, headquarters at Demopoli 8, Ala., near Selma, forces under General Johnston, at Dalton, and operating against General Sherman, in Grant's late department, including the corps of Hardee, 30,000 strong—(an of which were recently sent to Florida, and the cavalry under Forrest, Richardson and Lee, with Adam's 75,000.

In East Tennessee—Longstreet's headquarters, Bull's Gap, 20,000.

Department of the Gulf, until recently commanded by Beauregard, headquarters at Charleston—Troops in Charleston and Savannah, 30,000.

Trans Mississippi Department, Kirby Smith commanding—Davis, Price and Holmes in Arkansas, and Gen. Magruder's division in Texas, 15,000.

Department of the Gulf—At Mobile, under Claiborne, 5,000.

Total number of troops, 275,000.

German Soldiers for the Union Army.

[From the London Times of March 8.]

Enlistments of German soldiers for the Federal service appear to have been proceeding rapidly of late. One hundred and thirty six Germans, many of whom have seen service, have arrived in Liverpool, to embark for Boston to join the United States army. They seem to be a most rough set, but are all anxious to receive their bounty money, $100, before leaving England; and some refuse to embark without it.

Enormous Immigration into the North from Europe.

[From the New York Express, 24 ult.]

It is confidently expected by persons who have the best opportunities of forming an intelligent opinion, that the number of immigrants from Europe to New York this year will reach between 200,000 and 250,000. In 1861 it was but enough more, 68,000; in 1862, 76,000, and in 1863, 150,000. Thus far in 1864, the number is more than twice as large as that of last year. The estimate given for 1864 may be even below the mark. It would be strange, says the *Journal of Commerce*,—

"If the third year of the war should see as many people landed at Castle Garden as 1861, that golden year in the annals of emigration, when over 300,000 foreigners came to this country as to a city of refuge."

Most of these men—over nine tenths—came here for work:

"The Olympus, from Liverpool on the 25th brought 186 intelligent operatives for a factory in Massachusetts, the owners of which paid the cost of importation. The same steamer brought a large number of hands destined for the cotton mines of Pennsylvania. The Emigrant Commissioners have standing orders from all parts of the country, for miners, cotton operatives, machinists, carpenters, and other mechanics, farm hands and domestic servants. The demand for farm hands in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, is enormous, and 100,000 could be landed here this spring, they could all find employment at from $16 to $18 a month, including board and washing, for from six to nine months steady. The same number of men are wanted in mining operations and other spheres of industry. The same number of men are wanted in mining operations and other spheres of industry. The sample hearty girls, who form a good part of every ship load, can take their choice of servants' places at from $6 to $8 a month."

A Performance behind the Scenes.

The city of Brooklyn was considerably exercised yesterday by a report circulated in reference more to an assault committed by the well known actress and soubrette, Felicita Vestvali, upon a dry goods merchant doing business in the city of religion. The particulars show that on Wednesday evening, during the performance of "The Duke's Motto," at the Academy of Music, and in which Vestvali sustains the *role* of Capt. *Henri de Lagardere*, the "merchant" presumed himself behind the scenes and was pleased by a friend. He stationed himself near one of the wings, and awaited the exit from the scene of the illustrious "magnificent."

Upon her leaving the stage the presumptuous consumer of dry goods plied her hand upon her somewhat gigantic form, and accosted her with a rude remark. She turned fiercely and gave the merchant a well-merited rebuke. But the angry glance that shot from her eye failed to wither the offending knight of the yard-stick, and he renewed his impertinence with bolder demonstrations. What he got next is not exactly known, but whipping her sword from its stable (the Legerdere was a swordsman), she prospected to test and thrust at her assailant. Most approvet French fashion, and to the imminent bodily danger of the now terrified interloper, who retreated hastily, but not without receiving something memorable in the way of a "scratch." He friend also came in for a few spare gobbets.

The scene came near being murderous, but the male lowan acted upon the impulse of discretion and got away before full punishment had been inflicted. Vestvali fell sick from excitement soon after, and was unable to appear on the boards the ensuing following.—*N Y. World*, 26th ult.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Effects of Liquor.—Michael Martin was last night carrying an unreasonable quantity of that liquid which steals away the brains and promotes a free exercise of the limbs at the will of its owner. In the state Michael Martin passed the head of Bacon on Triton, and his limbs failing him, he fell, severely injuring himself near the knee. A theory was set up that the injury was the result of his knee with a bayonet, but the circumstances were plainly supporting the former supposition. A soldier named John Riley was found on Julia street severely beaten and scarcely able to walk. Martin was taken to the Charity Hospital, and the soldier found friends. The accused by evidence was sent to Colonel Hanks as a contraband to earn a good character

Daniel McClintock is to answer the charge of Lemon Lesser, of having entered her house and insulted and abused her.

A juvenile, who has fallen into an intemperate habit of playing hockey and has now set up beyond the means of the community in general to purchase.

Items from Sigel's Department of Western Virginia.

A dispatch from this Department on the 24th ultimo states that a whole company of Federal cavalry (Third Virginia) were captured at Wingfield, in the Kanawha, by a body of rebel cavalry, under Jenkins, Jr., (Jenkins, with Maj) Rector on board, carrying important dispatches from (General Sigel, narrowly escaped capture

We also find in the New York *Herald* the following from the same correspondent:

The colonel the rebel Senator Henry S. Foote arrived the latter part of last week, had an interview with General Sullivan. Mrs. F. says she is connected with the Confederacy, comes here there and knows points our lines to take the oath of allegiance, and then to go back to the South and work for them. She also suggested to Gen. Sullivan to send her to Richmond, where she could do more good. Nothing was reported to Gen. Sullivan. The advice on Sunday was that she be sent to Washington. Mr. F. has gone to Washington, and will probably be sent to Richmond. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Sullivan as Major General, and he will probably be assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia.

Deserters from the rebel army continue to come in. Yesterday two came in from Lewisburg, and to-day two more. They report that Gen. Jones was wounded in the late fight at Dublin Depot, and that Gen. Echols has been appointed to the command of the department.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 5, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Live Oak, Weldon, for New York, in ballast.

Bark Mary E Riggs, Lowell, for Bath, Me, to follow.

Bark C D Mervin, Riley, for New York in ballast.

Brig Alex Nichols, Rambrook, for Caribbean, in ballast.

Brig Ellen P Stuart, Cain, for Philadelphia, in ballast.

Brig Alice Lee, Herring for Philadelphia, in ballast.

Brig H Halkett, Jordan, for Boston, in ballast.

Brig American Union, Smith, for Philadelphia.

Schr J I Ray, Taylor, for Key West, in ballast.

Schr Locked Child Lapper, for Matanzas.

Sloop Mollie, (H Scott) Gray, for Mississippi Sound.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Ginney Dunn, from the Old Basin, via the River, Mississippi, Pilot.

Bark Hinkinbine, Leighton, 15 days from New York, to master.

Brig Lizzy Watson, Parker, Russell, from off Galveston

Brig P Pendle and passengers, 1 day from Galveston

Schr A J Cobb, Gridley, from Sabine Pass, Lumber, to master.

Schr Rescue, Hennigsen, from Pascagoula, Ballast, to master.

Lugger Rover, Bylander, from Grand Prairie, to master.

Lugger E Rand, Gardner, from Petite a la Hache, to master.

Lugger Flying Dutchman, Palmer, from Petite a la Hache, to J Lyons.

Schr W J Taylor, 2d district

Lugger Mary Ann, Lowe, from Pequemine, 2d district

Barge Dodge, from Cuyahoga, to master, 4th district

STEAMBOATS.

Steamer Pierre Penaut, from Pittsburg

Steamer Dromon, Keating from Bayou Sara

Steamer Pawnee, Grenshaw, from Tallahatchie

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Annette, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed down—Ship Ida, to sea; tow of steamer Black Hawk; Mississippi and other Mississippi Steamboats.

Towed up—Ship R C Winthrop and 2 other Hightowers.

BELOW, COMING UP

Ship Charlotte, Barker, from New York

Ship E J Amsbury, from New York

Ship Mary, from New York

Bark Crusoe, Morrison, from Philadelphia, to J Wolfe and Co.

Schr Rose Nichols, from Philadelphia

REPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Americus Colton—To leave on the 5th or 6th inst.

Per steamship George Washington, from New York—R E Arnoux—J Andrews—A Arnoux—Mrs C Bloom—C H Bowman—S Bowman & co—E Bowman—Mrs E Bowman—Mrs E Bowman—Miss E Bowman—H Bowman—Mrs C Bowman—G H Bowman—G H Bowman—G H