# New Orleans Bee.

67 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,076


THE DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13.

Rates to Advertising Tuesday,

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at 59 Camp street, Hotel, Brandy, whisky, &c.

By McCarren & Landry, at 10½, at 59 Camp street, near Bourgny and Burgundy brandies.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at 67 Magazine st, dry goods.

By Jas Scott, at 10½ o'clock, at 74 Bourbon st, the cabinets of a bakery.

Hollander's Department.—The time of hearing is adjourned by consent on a shorter notice than usual, and consequently the Bee's every business department of the advertisements of that sort; but all telephone and public offices should be closed at 3 o'clock and much the other ment is a certain security and insures the public establishment of the same.

The sheriff sells at auction this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in No 74 Bourbon street, Second District, the furniture consist of the counters of a bakery.—Also one Montauk tug lyman, etc. advertisement.

McCarren & Landry will sell this evening at 10 o'clock at 59 Camp street, between Bourgny and Burgundy brandies, 25-10½ o'clock, the advertisement.

The particular attention of dry goods merchants is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the unpreferred sale of 172 lots of dry goods, which he will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at his package salesroom, No. 67 Magazine street.

Jim Tayne—Admission is called to Jim Tayne's card in monthly column. Mr. Payne has opposed an office in Quarter house, No. 52, between Magazine and Camp streets, as a general merchandise broker. He is an old citizen of New Orleans and has been employed in some of the most important commercial houses of the city.

"Col. Piper' Bee."—"Drifting About," or the Travels and Adventures of Mr. Stephen Massett, can be had at the book store of Geo Ellis, opposite the Post Office. The combined work of a very large able Mr. Massett, and doubtless, Mr. Ellis will shortly have to replenish his stock of them. We understand Mr. Massett is soon to give some Readings from the Poets, and Charles Dickens, at the Opera House.

Blagrove for Mardi.—We have received from the well known publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., No. 38 Walker street, New York, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for March. The present number is an unusually large one, and abounds in matter both solid and entertaining. We examine to an article entitled The Fine of the Beauty; another, The Emperor of Capital; and a third, Louis Napoleon as a General.

Its Beauty prices are enriched by just reward of Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General.

The republication office of Leonard Scott & Co. furnishes American subscribers with all the British Reviews.

The Varieties Theatre.—This favorite place of amusement will come to a close on the present management is announced, and after a pleasant and remunerative season, the company who have tried to please to deserve well will be off on the wings of the morning to entertain in climes less tropical than ours. After this leaving, they may hardly be expected to return till leaves begin to fall, and weather season to blossom.

Meanwhile the closing days of this season are crowded with benefits, and among the fare favorites some come before the public with much grace than our Belle friend Master Willie Sargeant, for whose benefit the beautiful play of Rosedale will be performed to-night. We are advised that the child vocalist will, besides his part in the play, deliver an epilogue, composed for him by one of our most prominent merchants. Master Sargeant never leaves us before in his past, and we hope his friends will not on this occasion, but give him a memorable proof of their appreciation of his juvenile efforts.

### Constitutional Convention.

Tuesday, April 12th, 1864.

The Convention was called to order at noon by Judge R. H. Durell, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Order of the Day.—The Convention resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on Legislative Department, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Hills, the duties of Mr. Monument the report was adopted by section, the title being first amended by striking out the words "Governor of the State of Louisiana," and inserting in lieu thereof "to act words "Convention for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana."

On motion of Mr. Foley, the 12th was amended so as to limit members to a half hour instead of one hour, to debate.

Mr. Monument moved to amend rule 54, which declares that a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members elected and adopted to the effect that a quorum shall consist of 75 members. A motion to lay the amendment on the table failed, and the amendment was adopted.

Rule 55 was amended by striking out four reporters, and inserting one as the number to be elected.

The 56th rule was amended by striking out all of the committees.

Total absentees were noted in several of the rules, all of which were unanimously adopted as amended and then adopted as a whole.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Howell providing for the appointment of the various committees was then taken up, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the following result was announced:

The subscriptions of the 10-20 loan to-day is as follows: Bremen Bank was $100,000.

The Bank Statement from the Bank of Commerce February 19th, with thirty of the cases of yellow fever.

### The Elections.

Indianapolis, April 6.—At this municipal election to-day Joseph L. Bingham and the Democratic ticket is elected by 1,000 majority. The vote is unusually large.

Cincinnati, April 6.—The whole Union ticket is elected here to-day by 1,000 majority. The vote is unusually large.

Chicago, April 6.—Returns from 18 wards in this city give Wentworth, Republican, for Mayor, 1,000 majority. Returns from 4 wards in Cook county give Wentworth 1,000 majority. The Republicans have carried eighteen out of twenty wards, and two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen.

Trenton, N. J., April 6.—The election for Governor has resulted in the choice of Joel Parker, Democrat, by a majority of 7,000. The Democrats have elected a majority of the Legislature. The Democrats have elected the Mayor.

### From Washington.

Washington, April 4.—Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Rawlings and Col. Comstock, arrived here at noon to-day from Fort Monroe. He will probably go to the army of the Potomac to-morrow.

Gen. W. F. Smith will command the troops in Gen. Butler's Department, and probably conduct military operations.

Gen. Meade, in a written statement to the War Committee, asserts he never found an order to be executed from Gen. Hooker on the 3d of July. It seems to have been written by Gen. Butterfield without orders.

### Congressional Proxies Appointed to Electoral Empire.

Washington, April 4.—In the Hendricks Proxy, Affairs appointed the following judges:

Reed, That the Congress of the United States is unwilling to receive the votes of the States of the South under the appointment of any but loyal electors appointed by the people of those States; therefore they think it proper that Congress should not proceed with the counting of the votes until the people of the republican government is restored, under the auspices of the United States.

A report was presented from Captain Fisher, to the mother of Miss Hoff, Ala., says a portion of the rebels were engaged three days in making a road through the Cahaba county through Bear county, Arkansas, to the Arkansas River, meeting the river between Bolivar and Georgetown. On the 29th they reached, within the first two days, they got safely over the river 17000 new rifles and other munitions of war. Information, and then they are now 40,000 armed among Fagan's command, remarks Al Camden.

[From the N. Y. Times, April 1.]

### The Mississippi Reconnoissance.

It was thought a curious fact that steamers that Lee's advance South, should have been so promptly followed by an expedition here in New York. It is true that the one preceded the advance to the Ohio, and the steamers from Pensacola, should be so quickly followed by an expedition from Western Illinois. We are not prepared to say that there was any connection between these and the rebels, but a joint movement—Pensacola and Memphis—is one which we should also known to be in the interest of the rebel cause, might doubtless furnish great facilities for the transportation of rebel munitions across the Government; yet, there being no proof, we make no charge.

If the only thing in certain, there is a Secession element in the large cities, both East and West, which ought to be closely guarded against. It is not a matter now of Confederate sympathy, and don't care about it, but the rebel chiefs locally, except geographically. The one lies North, while the other lies South. The sub-conspiratorial is subordinate to the restraint of governmental authority and legal punishment, while the other gives itself vent without let or hindrance. It, indeed, requires no particular arrangements for the establishment of a rebel spirit South, and the unforeseen spirit North, for the latter be able to show itself on any occasion, in the Government, in the interior, or in connection with the proximity of the former. It is almost a natural law that the rebel to the core, or the Secessionist to the Democratic element, in connecting, prefers to be under the Confederate Government. It is not a necessity that the Secessionist should be under the Confederate Government. It is not a necessity that the Secessionist should be under the Confederate Government. It is not a necessity that the Secessionist should be under the Confederate Government. It is not a necessity that the Secessionist should be under the Confederate Government.

[From the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th inst.]

Two letters were yesterday received from Gen. Forrest's command. They are dated, the one at Jackson, Tenn., the other at Trenton, and are very complimentary of the conduct of affairs by the officers of the command. Gen. Forrest will soon be thoroughly by these letters.

Gen. Sherman was expected to land at Southampton a week.

The London Morning Herald of the 29th ultimo and Saturday's Herald of the 30th ultimo, contain no advantage on either side, and no foreshadowing of the end, or even the near end, of the struggle. The Confederates are still in possession of the Mississippi, and will work out their work by their own methods.

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### General Banks Getting to a Rebel Base.

[From the N. Y. Post, April 7.]

The Norfolk Day Book, of March 29th, published a very elaborate report of the examination of Gen. George D. Armstrong, of that city, by General Butler. This is the same stenographic report which was recently published in the London Times, in which Armstrong, the rebel spy, was examined by the rebel counsel. The Day Book says that Armstrong was released on his own recognizance, and that he has since been living at a hotel of a most luxurious character, and that he has been frequently visited by rebel officers, who have been permitted to pass in and out of his room at all hours of the night. The Day Book says that Armstrong has been living at a hotel of a most luxurious character, and that he has been frequently visited by rebel officers, who have been permitted to pass in and out of his room at all hours of the night.

Mr. Armstrong very politely, this following are extracts from the report of the interview:

General Butler—I perceive that in your former examination you declined answering the question: "Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?"

Mr. Armstrong—I do not decline to answer now. If I were to put my own interpretation upon it, I should say I am; but I don't know sir.

General—Well, sir, perhaps I can teach you. Now, what is the game of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you, made the remark that he "would like to spit upon the north en Yankees."

Mr. A.—Mr. Chas. Reid. I declined to answer on my former examination because I had not had the moment to tell, sir; but since that I have seen him, and he has given me his moment to refresh his memory.

General—Then it was Mr. Reid?

Mr. A.—He is a Scotch.

General—(To an aide.) Telegraph to United Whelden, (Provost Marshal, Norfolk,) to arrest Mr. Charles Reid and send him here. He lives in Main street.

General—He stated that, as he came out from the oath?

Mr. A.—Yes sir.

General—With the oath fresh on his lips and the words hardly dry in his mouth, he said he wanted to spit in the face of the Northern Yankees?

Mr. A.—Well, General, he took it with the same view as I did.

General—I suppose so that, sir.

Mr. A.—I meant to say—

General—Stop, sir! I don't like to be hurried. You said, sir, that that individual gentleman wanted to spit in the face of loyal men of the Union, and that you took the oath with the same view as he did, or rather he took it with the same view as you did—it matter no difference which. I agree, sir, that you did. I have treated you, sir, during this interview, with propriety and courtesy up to this moment, and you, now, sir, have not the modest assistance while you should be punished so be deserved, but you took the oath to my government with the same view as that man.

Mr. A.—Well, sir, it was a mortifying fact to me that you were a conquered people; and it was the intimation of the greatest sort of that fact.

General—You have been kept in jail, but not better are on in that direction may further that, sir, for your own sake. Now, sir, while you did swear that you would support the Union, and the Victory of Manassas," at the recommendation of the Confederate Congress, have you ever given to the Union cause, or to that would be likely to please the loyal, and displease the disloyal?

Mr. A.—No sir, I never have.

After some further questioning, the examination was continued as follows:

General—Very good, sir. Now, then, would look upon the hanging of the prominent rebels, Jefferson Davis for instance, as just and right? You have no hesitation in saying that? Will the issue of the occasion and have caused trouble to flow where John Brown only caused bloodshed? Do you say so that?

Mr. A.—I would.

General—Are your sympathies with the Union or the Confederate cause.

Mr. A.—With the Union cause.

The examination concluded with the following order from the General:

"Make no noise that this man be committed to the guard house, in close confinement, there to remain until he is ordered to be sent to Fort Monroe, there to be kept in military confinement until further orders; and send a copy of this examination to the officer in command there."

### Letters for the Matter of the War.

A Chattanooga correspondent of the Charleston Commercial, professes to give a genuine copy of the Rebel official documents, showing the losses of both sides, since the commencement of the Rebellion. The writer says:

I could not bring myself to believe that the Rebel losses were so great, but by self-respect to put forth, under official authority, such reports as those in the various engagements for the Confederate States and United States in all your readers are, no doubt, desirous to see the figures on the subject. Fortunately I can give them, as well as those from the following official tables, for the purpose of which I have spoken of, and I commence my comparison with the period. Where or how I obtained it is quite unnecessary to enough to know that it is the rebel side of the question, for which they will vote for them in the completion of the history of the war. I copy, verbatim, et literatim, a list of killed, wounded, and missing, by the battles, skirmishes, and engagements of the war, for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. The list is the work of the Department of the Adjutant General, and is dated September 1st, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATE.

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Prisoners. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 3,771 | 7,227 |
| 1862 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 51,000 |
| 1863 | 12,000 | 23,000 | 11,311 | 47,311 |
| Total | 23,147 | 53,450 | 36,082 | 107,538 |

Confederate dead of skirmishes and sickness from camps of war to present time, 150,000.

FEDERAL.

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Prisoners. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 3,141 | 9,141 |
| 1862 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 65,000 |
| 1863 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 11,311 | 56,311 |
| Total | 32,000 | 104,000 | 34,000 | 130,000 |

Confederate dead of skirmishes and sickness during the same period, 200,000.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal losses in battles, &c. | 272,172 |
| " by skirmishes | 200,000 |
| Federals' total loss in three years | 472,172 |
| Confederate loss in battles, &c. | 107,538 |
| " by skirmishes | 150,000 |
| Confederate total loss in three years | 257,538 |
| Excess of Federal loss | 214,634 |

HALLECK'S GENERALSHIP.—In a recent speech in St. Louis, General Rosecrans stated that the Secretary of War had sent to Halleck to be telegraphed to General Halleck to know whether any portion of the rebel army of Virginia had been sent westward, and General Halleck replied that he knew of no such thing. Had these men in that direction, except a few regiments for Charleston? (Cries of "Shame!" and "Put him out of office.") Consequently, if this false information, the army of the Cumberland encountered superior numbers; for Longstreet, from Lee's army, was there with over twenty thousand men. Had the forces of the enemy been known, they would have been thirty-five thousand, while the Union forces were not more than thirty-five thousand.

### Letter from the Rebel Army.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Fredericksburg, March 30, 1864.

The weather continues fine, and the roads are now again in passable condition. Hardly a day passes without the rumbling of artillery wagons, and the clatter of cavalry horses, as they move from one point to another. The rebels are evidently preparing for a spring campaign. It appeared from the following article, that the Confederate Government has not been paying the soldiers as promptly as it should. The article is from the Richmond Enquirer, and was doubtless written by a person of some influence, and is worthy of notice:

"The Secretary of War has issued an order for the payment of the soldiers in the field. The payment will commence on the 15th inst., and will be completed by the 30th inst. The payment will be made in Confederate money, and will be paid to the soldiers in the field, and to the families of those who are dead. The payment will be made in the following manner: The soldiers in the field will be paid in the following manner: The soldiers in the field will be paid in the following manner: The soldiers in the field will be paid