THE DAILY BEE
NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1863.

Furniture, Bedsteads and kitchen furniture, &c., &c., commencing to-day, at No. 174 Julia street, at 10 o'clock, by McCarron & Landry.

A Central American War.

[From the World of the 13th.]

The quiet and prosperous little republic of San Salvador, which has been growing coffee, experimenting in cotton, and successfully minding its own business for many years past to the comfort of its citizens and the admiration of mankind, has been roused from its repose by the uneasy ambition of its neighbor, the nominal republic but real despotism of Guatemala.

Guatemala for a quarter of a century has been ruled by the aboriginal chieftain General Carrera, a most interesting sketch of whose career and character was given to the world by the lamented Stevens. The Salvadorians describe Carrera as "an armed hottentot who can neither read nor write," and who seeks only to ravish and hold to ransom all the territory of Central America. Guatemala has made him her perpetual President, with authority to name his successor; the laws are administered in his name, and the constitutionalists of the neighboring States look upon him as the propagandist of a rude sort of absolutism throughout the whole Central American isthmus. He has for years past tyrannized over San Salvador, and Guardiola, who played the same part in Honduras, were allies and disciples of Carrera, and a certain Bonis, a half breed of San Salvador by origin, is now supposed to be at the bottom of Carrera's onslaught upon that state.

President Barrios, of San Salvador, called the whole male population under arms on the 17th of last month to resist Carrera's invasion, which began in form the following day. The whole country was declared in a state of siege, and the patriotism of the people was appealed to in a proclamation which announced that "soldiers of Carrera enter San Salvador stimulated with the promise of pillaging and sacking the chief towns of the State, and with full license to appropriate whatever comes in their way, fruits of the earth or beasts of the field, merchandise or money." The Salvadorians seem to have rallied at the summons of their President with creditable zeal, and an official bulletin issued at San Salvador, February 25, announces that a complete victory was gained at Quetzapeque on the preceding day over the invading forces. The Salvadorian President commanded in person.

The fortifications of Costapeque were attacked by the Guatemalians, says the bulletin, "with desperate zeal and well sustained courage, and after the most sanguinary battle ever fought in Central America," in which about 12 000 men engaged, the army of Carrera "was broken and put to flight, leaving the field covered with their dead and their arms." It is hardly probable that Carrera will abandon his enterprise after this check, were it even as decisive as these accounts would make it appear; and the beautiful regions of Central America seem destined to add another to the many horrors they have already read to us of the dismal fruits of unbridled political passion over riding and making vain the most elaborate frames of constitutional government.

A Definition of Copperhead.

The New York *World* in noticing the definition of the term "copperhead" as given by the *Times*, makes the following application of the definition:

The *Times* defines Copperheads thus:

"Every American, whatever his opinions about slavery, who is for maintaining the unity of the country at all costs, is literally and truly a loyal man. All others are Copperheads."

If this definition is just, then the *Times* must admit that Greeley is the great "Copperhead." He belittled the value of the Union before the war, and did his best to destroy it. When the rebellion broke out he was for letting the South go, and thought a way to restrain them in the exercise of their rights to go was contrary to the principles upon which human nature is based. To say nothing on the disputed point that his abolition policy during the progress of the war has contemplated permanent disunion, and he has recently declared and daily defends his doctrine of submitting to an arbitration and letting the South go, confessedly victorious, if we do not conquer in three months. Mr. Greeley himself is not an American, who, "whatever his opinions about slavery, is for maintaining the unity of the country at all costs." According to the *Times*, therefore, he is not a loyal man. According to the same authority he is a Copperhead. We think the news of this fact will not reach Connecticut before the last of April.

Horace Greeley's Position.

The New York *Times*, in an article reviewing Greeley's letter to that paper on his controversy with Weed, makes the following comments on the position of that Republican leader:

Mr. Greeley protested, in sending us the letter, which he gave our reader last Saturday morning, that he did not ask its publication as a *favor* at our hands. With every disposition to oblige him, we are unable to conceive how the publication of that letter could have been construed into a "favor" by any, even by the most indulgent of his friends. His worst enemy could have done him no worse turn.

With its bearing on the personal controversy between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Wood we have nothing to do. We wish that both there able and influential gentlemen could find it consistent with their sense of duty to themselves to postpone everything that is merely personal in their differences until the country has been rescued from the ruin that threatens it. But in this matter, being fully competent to act for themselves, they must do so upon their own responsibility.

The controversy, however, has very important public aspects. Mr. Greeley professes to be a warm supporter of the Government—not only as a citizen, but as a leading member of the party which brought it into power; and his influence upon the public mind, as well as upon the conduct of the Administration, gives to his views and counsels a degree of importance which challenges general attention and scrutiny. We see with the greatest regret, therefore, that in the letter referred to Mr. Greeley renews his vindication of the right of secession, reaffirms his declaration, that unless we substantially conquer the rebels in the campaign now opening and within the next three months, we ought, in our own words, to "acknowledge the corn," and abandon the contest, and again expresses his willingness to submit the whole controversy to the arbitration of some foreign power—specifying Switzerland as the most to his taste; and the professed reason which Mr. Greeley assigns for favoring these measures is, that he is confident slavery could secure no substantial advantage from any of them. What might happen to the Union—what might become of the nation—seems to be with him a consideration of entirely secondary importance, not allowed to control his views on any of the points to which he refers.

We must confess that this strikes us as substantially a disloyal, and certainly as a most dangerous, position; and we regret that Mr. Greeley adheres to it with so much tenacity.

The Offered Loan from Europe to the United States Government.

The New York *Herald*, in an article referring to the reported offer of a loan from Europe to the United States Government, draws the following conclusions from the acceptance of such a loan:

The statement that an offer had been made from Europe for some hundred millions of the new loan produced an extraordinary sensation in Wall street yesterday. It seemed to go down in a salvatory direction the price of gold, reducing it to 153. The terms of the European offer are that the loan will be taken at the present rate of exchange, which, if accepted by Mr. Chase, would give him sixty-three millions in gold. This sum, considering that the balance of trade is in our favor, and that the amount of specie produced which commences to be shipped is immense, would be amply sufficient to enable Mr. Chase to make a beginning in the resumption of specie payment—the only secure basis upon which the finances of the country can be established. No doubt it is a sacrifice to sell the bonds of the Government at that rate; but it must be recognized that the country has now been two years engaged in a war which is still unsuccessful, and that the benefits to be derived from the sale of these bonds for gold would outweigh the temporary loss. Soon the greater bonds would be preferred to gold, as being more portable and convenient, while equivalent in value. The effect this report produced points out the true policy of the Government. It shows that Mr. Chase could be in a position to make terms by negotiating such a loan. It would give our finances a new start, and restore the deranged currency to its normal condition. Once properly started, it would be easy to keep it right. The gloomy discontent of the people on account of the present depreciation and the inflexible prices of all commodities would vanish like a mist before the morning's sun, and the troops would become more cheerful, inasmuch as their pay would be promptly sent to them, and it would be greatly increased in value. The provided with the sinews of war, the Government would be enabled to prosecute the campaigns in the various sections of the South with vigor and with undoubted success, if the right men be put in the right place at the head of each army and if the right man direct the whole from the national capital.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON.—A German, named Albert Sterlob, was murdered between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, near Tenth street. In company with two other persons he had, a few days previously, taken out of the upper boat-house called the Academy of Music. While this party were talking on the foot pavement three other persons came along, brushed against them, and, after the exchange of a few words, stabbed the deceased so that he died almost instantly. It was a brutal affair. One of the offenders is in custody; the others escaped. The deceased was lately a soldier in the Garibaldi Guard, was honorably discharged, and is said to have borne a good character. (*Intelligencer*, *March 14.*

THE GUSTAVE LAFAYETTE.—The *Herald* describes the new Federal gunboat as follows:

The U. S. steamer *Lafayette*, in the Navy yard, is a very formidable craft. Her hull is of iron, and she measures, in length, from the bow to the outside of the main deck, two 11-inch guns, four 100-pounder rifled and two rifled guns. She is manned by nineteen officers, one hundred and twenty-six seamen, and twenty marines. She is a special vessel, and carries no mast, yards, or sails. She is a very fast craft, and is a very good specimen of a gunboat.

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New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,652.

New Federal Iron-Clads.

The New York *Herald*, of the 17th, contains the following paragraph:

Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., have contracted to build the first of the new iron-clad fleet for $350,000. Merrick, of Philadelphia, another at the same rate. The New York builders will not do the work for the price named, and it appears to them they must lose money at that rate.

LEWISS.—This Monitor battery, building at Chester, Pa., is nearly ready for service; her turret is in position, and her guns will be put in place during the week.

NAUGATUCK.—This vessel will sail in a few days for a Southern port. She carries a (rifled) two hundred-pounder, which is reinforced with gun metal, making it a very formidable gun.

CIRCASSIAN.—The supply ship Circassian will sail with mails, passengers, &c., for the South Atlantic, and other squadrons on Wednesday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

THE "SPARTAN BAND."—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes as follows to a recent letter:

The story finds credence to some extent here that there exists in Illinois a secret association, styled the Spartan Band, organized for the purpose of setting up a military despotism throughout the country. The organization provides for the appointment of a Colonel in each county, who is to nominate, subject to the approval of the principal chiefs of the society, Captains who are to muster in and initiate privates. It is said that circulars have been issued throughout the State and similar associations set on foot in other States.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—It is said that an agent of the United States Government has been sent to Prussia to obtain the secret of manufacturing a new kind of gunpowder lately discovered by a German chemist, and report is said to be in several respects superior to the powder now in use.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Good Friday.—With a large proportion of our community, to-day will be observed as a religious holiday, and we take it for granted that nearly all of the courts, if not all, will be closed against business, in conformity to the old custom. If the weather be as remarkably fine as it was yesterday, those who love to look upon beauty and piety hand in hand, thronging the streets of the Crescent City to and from the Cathedral and the other Catholic churches, will be able to satisfy their taste to the full. As we write, a golden sunset gives fine promise of an equally bright morrow.

Found Drowned.—A few days ago the managers of the "Hotel Dieu," (the admirable asylum located out Common street) advertised the fact that a sick young man had mysteriously disappeared from their institution. Yesterday morning the Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of a man found in the river opposite the Lower Cotton Press, in the Third District. Upon enquiry at the Hospital "Hotel Dieu," it became a certainty that the body found was that of the young man who had been advertised. It appeared, also, that he had been subject to fits; and it was concluded that he had wandered off, and fallen or thrown himself into the river while his mind was in that state of depression consequent upon one of these attacks of his disease. The deceased belonged to one of the most respectable Jewish families of this city, and we forbear to mention his name in respect to the sad circumstances of his affliction. The age of the young man was about 22. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Found drowned."

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Thursday.)—In the case of Smith vs. Millandon, the Court announced its decision to be, that the contract between the parties was annulled by the order of Gen Butler, and that the plaintiff was entitled to what accrued to him under the contract up to that time.

In the case of Ribnerve Mitchell & Wills, the following decision was rendered:

"The plaintiff may hold the property of the intervenor for the rent due him from his lessee. The property being stored in the premises in question, is liable to the landlord for his rent. It is so liable, however, only to the extent of the sum due from him to the lessee, with whom he had stored his goods for the storage of them. A debt due from the lessee to the owner of the goods stored is not to be set off against the claim of the plaintiff, however.

"The plaintiff may recover the costs made by his intervention, but not the general costs in the suit, not occasioned by this incident."

Mr. Durant called the attention of the Court to the first of the printed "special rules in Confiscation cases," which he regarded as broken in its requirements than the act of Congress and the President's Proclamation. It demands of the claimant of the property an affidavit that he is a loyal citizen, and that he has not directly or indirectly aided or countenanced the existing rebellion; while the proclamation, under the statute of July 17, 1862, extended the time for taking the oath of allegiance to sixty days after arrival, and pardoned all those who returned to their allegiance within that period.

Mr. Durant and Mr. Rozelius both urged that the rule would shut the door of entrance into court against a great many persons who by the status of the Proclamation would be entitled to the benefits of their acts prior to the termination of the sixty days. They contended that no affidavit of the kind should be required.

Mr. Lamont consented to strike out the clause relating to having aided or abetted the rebellion, but contended that the affidavit relating to loyalty should stand as before.

Upon this point there was some conversation between the Court, Messrs. Rozelius and Durant, and Mr. Lamont, as to whether disloyalty consisted in acts or sentiment—the latter insisting that sentimental disloyalty should disqualify a man from coming as a claimant into any court of the United States. The opinion of the other gentlemen, including the Court, seemed to be that mere sentimental disloyalty was common, and not infrequent even among those who were regarded as loyal citizens.

Mr. Lamont said every citizen is *born* loyal. He must take the oath now before he can be heard; he had himself to take it before coming into this Court.

Mr. Durant showed that in Admiralty and revenue cases, the practice of which governed the Confiscation Act, the claimant only swears that he is the owner of the property, and that it belongs to no one else. The oath of loyalty does not come within the provisions of the Confiscation Act, and in his opinion is not necessary. Every one ought to be allowed to come into this Court—"even Jefferson Davis," according to his favorite illustration.

Mr. Lamont thought it was perfectly well understood that none but a loyal person can come into this or any other United States Court and claim property. The act of Congress requires the oath, and it is the simple oath of allegiance.

The Court, regarding the question as important, took it under advisement.

In the case of Hartnett vs. Avery, Mr. Earhart attempted to get up his rule for a new trial, on the ground that the place where the Confederate troops had been driven from Butler, C2, (Iberville) within Federal jurisdiction, a gunboat being then in front of Avery's plantation. The Court, however, regarded its official information to the contrary as superior to any witnesses that were produced; but as some of the questions would be brought up in other cases, the rule was postponed indefinitely.

The case of Cady vs. G. W. Holt was fixed for Monday next.

The wood cutting case of Hassinger & Bros. vs the Carrollton Railroad Company was submitted to the Court by Mr. Cotier, with a written statement in lieu of any further argument orally.

When the Court adjourned, it was to Monday next.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A very good house attended the second representation of the "Corsican Brothers" and "Douglas" last night. We have already given extended notices of both these performances, and have found nothing to mention particularly in the reproductions. Such a piece as the "Corsican Brothers" is replete with those amenities which make of its performance a gala occasion for the actors who participate in its production, and more than one heart flutters with delight at the idea of figuring in the ball scene, where each maker, be he or she robed in motley or satins, rises to the dignity of particular observation. The famous *pas multiare* was danced by Miss Sefton with her usual gracefulness and perfection. It is to be observed, however, that when a *danseuse* has gone through evolutions so fatiguing, it is the height of indecorum to demand an *encore*.

To night "Othello" will be given, with Mr. Ryer as the *Moor*, Mr Rand as *Iago*, Mr. Baker as *Cassio*, Mrs. Gladstane as *Desdemona* and Mrs. Baker as *Emilia*.

Mr. Baker, it will be remembered, takes his benefit Monday night.

Resolutions Concerning Gov. Cannon, of Delaware.

A few days since we gave a summary of a proclamation of Gov. Cannon, ignoring the principles of States Rights in Delaware, and making the General Government paramount to that of the State. We now publish below the resolutions lately adopted in the General Assembly of Delaware, repudiating the doctrine supported by Gov. Cannon in his inaugural address:

The following preamble and resolution have passed both branches of the General Assembly of Delaware:

"Whereas, the Government of the United States and the several States are governments of laws, within the limits of which all officials and their rightful powers, and conduct of which are official; has any just claim to power or to obedience from his fellow citizens; and whereas, William Cannon, the Governor of this State, in his inaugural address, has avowed the false and dangerous doctrine that responsible government for citizens can justly the military Street and imprisonment in prisons, far removed from the district of their residence, of citizens against whom no warrant has been issued or charge made according to law; and has unlawfully published his approval of these cruel and lawless arrests of his own fellow citizens; and whereas he has thus proved himself by his avowal the week but writing and of Federal usurpation, and a Governor unworthy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, to whom they can look for protection in the exercise of their rights of person and of property; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the doctrines of Governor Cannon's Address, in regard to arbitrary and lawless arrests, are, if carried out, fatal to constitutional liberty, destructive of the peace and security of our people, and deserved and hereby are declared worthy of the severest reprehension of a people who inherited the privileges of freemen and wish to preserve them unimpaired."

As we published but the substance of Gov. Cannon's proclamation, we now give the text of this document as it is based upon the act to prevent illegal arrests in that State, as adopted by the Delaware Legislature:

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Delaware:

To the People of the State of Delaware:

In a special message communicated to the General Assembly on the third day of March instant I informed that body of my purpose to issue my proclamation in relation to the act entitled "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," and therein briefly set forth the reasons which impelled me to this conclusion.

Its provisions are at variance with the interest of the State—calculated to lessen the estimation in which her people are held, as faithful to the Government of the United States—to embolden those who sympathize with the rebellion and to discourage loyal men from the performance of their duty, in discovering and unwarding the designs of the emissaries of treason.

To the end, therefore, that the evil operation of the enactment may be averted, and loyal citizens may feel secure in their efforts against foreign traitors and domestic conspirators, I, William Cannon, Governor of the State of Delaware, do, by this my proclamation, inform the good people of this State that they hold true allegiance to the Government of the United States as paramount to the State of Delaware, and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State of Delaware or any other human authority whatsoever.

I further enjoin that they be vigilant in detecting any conspiracy against the national Government and diligent in preventing old and comfort to the public enemy; that they promptly assist the national magistracy whenever invoked, and that they freely communicate any information which may the better enable it to suppress insurrection or to intercept supplies destined for those in arms against its authority; and signed for those in arms against its authority; and signed for those in arms against its authority; and signed