The New Orleans Bee

Office, 76 Chartres-street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series [illegible]—Whole No. 12,368

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, cargo of merchandise from Havana; also Turk's Island salt.

By C. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, on Bankers' [illegible] ... cattle, cows, horses, carts, [illegible].

By J. B. Cocoet, at 11 o'clock, on Gravier street, household furniture.

CLINGING TO THE TRUTH.

The New York *Express* is one of the very small number of Federal journals which occasionally venture to raise a corner of the deception veil that obscures Southern earthquakes to Northern eyes. That particular sheet, we really believe, only sustains the war because its publication would not otherwise be permitted. If the press were free in the regions of Lincolndom, the *Express* would be a far more independent exponent of public opinion than it now is. But as the autocrat of the United States tolerates no hostility to his measures, the print in question has to choose between submission and suppression, and selects the safer alternative, though every now and then exhibiting a moderation of tone and a disposition to indulge in truth-telling which cannot be otherwise than displeasing to the Northern authorities.

We have noticed more than once that the correspondents of the *Express* have intimated decided doubts of the speedy close of the war, and this, too, in the midst of the frenzied exultation of the Yankees at their recent successes. When Buell's army entered and occupied Nashville, nothing could possibly exceed the jubilation manifested by the Federal papers. They considered the capture of Nashville as the prelude to the restoration of the entire Southwest to the Union. After a few weeks, however, the Federalists began to discover that in holding Nashville they were merely keeping down by brute force people who under no circumstances whatever could be induced to welcome them, or voluntarily to tolerate their presence, and mortifying as was the fact, they were forced reluctantly to acknowledge it. The covert and continued hostility of the inhabitants of Nashville creates an uneasy suspicion of the utter lack of a Union element in other places in the Confederacy, and justifies the conclusion reached by the correspondent of the *Express*, who, writing from that city, makes the following disclosures:

"The rebel army is just beginning to go to work in earnest there, and will fight the stronger when they have no further chance or liberty to divide their forces. They are just beginning to realize that the Federal soldiers are worth fighting against, and thousands of men who heretofore thought there was no use of fighting, now begin to see that they will be wanted. We shall hear of a larger rebel army in three or four weeks than ever before. They don't mean to give up, but will fight it out, moving backwards by slow degrees, and destroying all property that is moveable and perishable, except their cities, until their line of defence is established, with such a concentration of force as will keep our soldiers from any decisive authority over Territories south of the border line.

"The Northern and the Southern States have undervalued their enemy ever since the war began, and particularly at the South they needed reverses to ensure concentrated action. Another mistake made by the Confederates was that they did not think the Union troops would commence spring operations so soon, and hence they were not prepared for them to the extent they now are or soon will be. It looks now as if the border States will go, but they will make an effort to save them as long as possible, so as to perfect their preparations for resistance further South. They don't mean to give in, under any circumstances, while the Lincoln Administration lasts. This is the impression of even those who look upon the situation and as doubtful. We have all along underestimated both the force of the rebel army and the sentiment of the South. The responsible [illegible] I hear expressed, however contradictory, are uniform on this point. It's no use to deceive one's self with the attempt to believe that the Union sentiment is to be knocked into the rebels by hard blows. They hate the North, and since the war, and since the victories, worse than ever."

There is far more of truth in the foregoing than usually distinguishes the judgments of Northern men touching Southern affairs. The estimation of Southern earnestness is entirely correct. We are at length fully awake to the magnitude of the issues involved, and we appreciate the power and resources of the enemy at something like their real value. Previously to their reverses the Confederates were over-confident, and hence rather languidly disposed to make further sacrifices for the vigorous prosecution of the war. They needed disaster to inspire concentrated action, as the writer says, and the earliest result of that action will the bloody engagement at Shiloh which has draped the West in mourning.

That the South does not mean to give in while the Lincoln Administration lasts, is but part of the truth. The South has no idea of submitting at all, or under any circumstances. It does not flatter itself or deny the ability of the foe to inflict much damage on our coasts, and to compel us to suffer various privations; but it knows that with so vast an extent of territory, and so united a population, it can and will resist the invaders to the last extremity, and with a desperation which they have already witnessed some examples. While the South has a man and a gun left, it will never yield, and whether the war outlasts Lincoln's Administration will depend not upon us, but upon our enemies. They may possibly sicken of its slaughter and its fearful burdens, and then, but we shall not grow weary of defending ourselves from so execrable a foe. As for knocking the Union sentiment into us by hard blows, the correspondent is perfectly right in believing such an attempt impracticable. The city of Nashville proves too clearly the folly of such experiments. It is a captive to the Federals, but it is intensely Southern still.

We are charged by the writer with hating the North. This is true in one sense. We hate the cruelty, the perfidy, the treachery, the cupidity, the relentless spirit of vengeance, the lust of rapine which animate the North. It cannot be expected that we should cherish any milder feelings towards such detestable vices. But, although we hate them, the South has no particular hatred of the North. Let the latter withdraw her fleets and armies to-morrow, and she may set up what Government she pleases, and pursue what policy may seem to her sound, without the slightest fear of Southern interference. We only ask to be let alone, and the people of the North may be perfectly certain that we will let them alone. We object to their oppressive and tyrannical rule sought to be extended without a shadow of right, and so they expect to compel us to submit, we have no alternative but to fight. Bonds de not promote friendship, nor is love enhanced by the boom of cannon balls and the hurtling of musketry. The longer the war lasts, the more intense and ineradicable will be the mutual antipathies of the two nations.

FORT JACKSON.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter addressed by a young officer at Fort Jackson to a commercial house in New Orleans, and dated Monday morning, eleven o'clock. In substance it corroborates previous intelligence. The bombardment had been kept up with great vigor, but had inflicted slight damage. The troops were in the highest state of discipline, and sustained the incessant fire with cheerful courage and patience. The loss thus far was five men killed, and ten wounded. "We suffer much," says the writer, "for want of sleep, but the satisfaction of doing our duty impels us to superhuman strength." Much is expected from certain defensive measures recently adopted. Two mortar boats have been sunk, and two gunboats so much disabled that they are no longer to be seen. The attacking fleet consists of more than forty vessels.

A dispatch from the same source, dated yesterday, 1 P. M., states that though the enemy maintained an almost constant fire, no further casualties had occurred. The conduct of Gen. Duncan and the Major is spoken in terms of unqualified approbation.

Yesterday we received Richmond papers to the 15th, and Savannah papers to the 19th—Wonderful!

CAVALRY FOR THE WAR.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. S. McCutchen, proposing to raise a cavalry company for the war. A bounty of $50 is offered to every volunteer. Young men with good horses would do well to embrace the opportunity, and thus avoid the rigor of the Conscription law. They will thereby enjoy the benefit of a bounty, which they will forfeit if they join as conscripts.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry invite the attention of [illegible] merchants and [illegible] to their sale this morning [illegible] Turk's Island salt. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

[illegible] Memphis Appeal [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Augusta.

Augusta, April 22.—The Savannah Republican of this morning contains a dispatch dated Memphis, April 21, which states that the enemy commenced the attack on Fort Pillow on the 13th instant, and renewed it on Monday, the 14th, without any result. There were five gunboats and three mortar boats engaged in the attack.

The Federals landed a heavy force on Forked Deer river, above the fort.

It is believed the Federals are falling back down the Tennessee river.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the [illegible] contains Sterling Price's resignation as commander of the Missouri State troops.

An arrival from Paducah reports Gen. Halleck there on the 10th.

The *Post* bill from Tampa, Florida, has the following endorsement:

The commander of the blockade, within two miles of this place, sent a boat and ordered the town be surrendered, or be bombarded.

Major Thomas replied: "Come along, then, and take it; I shall not surrender."

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 22.—The Yankee gunboats which came up the Rappahannock river last week passed Urbana yesterday, outward bound, with their captured schooners.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made last night by thirty convicts to escape from the State Penitentiary.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, April 22.—The Knoxville *Register* of Sunday has reliable information from Eastern Kentucky that Fremont has left that section with his whole force, amounting to some 20,000 men, for Corinth.

From Norfolk.

Norfolk, April 20.—The French ship Gassendi left here to-day with M. Parvier, the French Minister, on board, who arrived here to-day from Richmond.

The Peninsula.

Scanty as our information from the Peninsula is, we yet know that the enemy have concentrated a large force there, and are threatening Yorktown. The demonstration, originally regarded as a feint, would seem to be a real effort to get to Richmond by this sudden flank movement. If this be so, Gen. McClellan stands convicted of bad generalship, for the best of country into which he has thrown his great army is so narrow as to deprive him, to a great extent, of the advantage of numbers, and to neutralize the great reliance of himself and his Government. Disconcerted by the retrograde movement from Manassas, he has thrown his forces into the Peninsula, and before he leaves that historic soil he will find, we think, that in his strategy he has "hopped out of the frying pan into the fire." His genius for organization is undoubtedly great. He has brought the Northern armies to a state of pipe-clay perfection in drill and equipment; he has created, as he tells us, a "powerful artillery;" but by his recent movement we think he has shown that he is incompetent to direct the forces he has called into being. The natural difficulties of the country in which he has thrown himself have been materially increased by the recent rains, which will render it almost impracticable for him to move ammunition, subsistence or artillery to the front. Jupiter Pluvius has proved in this case a most useful ally, as the invaders have discovered before this, to their discomfort and vexation.

And then, when natural obstacles have been removed, there are certain artificial bars to their advance which will make their "on to Richmond" a matter of very serious inconvenience and hazard if not impossibility.

McClellan finds himself confronted by a General as wise as a serpent and abundant in the resources of a vigorous mind and large experience.

Let him look to his reputation, for with Magruder to lead, and the memories of Yorktown to inspire, every man within our lines will prove himself a hero.

In short, we think that the "on to Richmond" business will be pretty effectually wound up, if left to the two Generals now said to be fronting each other on the Peninsula.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

From Lincolndom.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th furnishes the annexed items of Northern information:

The bill for the abolition of slavery has passed Congress, and is now a law. The vote on its passage in the Senate was 29 to 9—every Northern Senator voting for it. Among those voting in the negative was Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

The bill, as finally passed, requires every slaveholder in the District to come forward and prove his loyalty within the period of three months; after the term of two years all the slaves in the District are to be positively emancipated, and those masters who are loyal to be compensated at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per head, old and young.

The number of slaves in the District is estimated to be about three thousand.

General Hooker's division, numbering some seven thousand men, that has been lately occupying the lower counties of Maryland, was to cross the Potomac into Stafford county on Monday, the 7th.

All the best disciplined troops from every division of the army had been sent down to the Peninsula; and in Baltimore and the other parts of Maryland the Federal force had mostly been displaced by the State militia reserves which had been brought on.

We are assured that within two weeks fifty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Quite a considerable number had left Washington in transports down the Potomac. It is supposed that the Federal force on the Peninsula exceeded one hundred thousand men.

Gen. McClellan had left Washington City for Fortress Monroe, on a visit.

The Government was evidently afraid of the secession sentiment of Maryland, which is reported to have been lately much inflamed. The line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Relay House to Frederick was under a strict guard. In the lower counties much bitterness had been occasioned on account of the Government having practically admitted the evidence of slaves to convict their masters of treason, disloyalty and the like. "Contrabands" were flocking to the enemy's standard. Gen. Hunter was in command of the Potomac.

The tenor of the late English papers received in the North is decidedly favorable to the South. The people of the former were sharply reproved for unreasonable elation over the fall of Donelson. Some of the London papers suggest that the Northern success at Donelson should be made an occasion for the proposition of an armistice on the part of the North, and indicate, as probable terms of pacification, the return of the border States of the Union.

The "Treason law" in Maryland was to go into operation on the 15th instant. This infamous act of the State Legislature prescribes as treason every act of assistance, not only to the Southern Confederacy, but to persons sympathizing with it in the limits of Maryland, including such acts as harboring of "secessionists," assisting them across the Potomac, &c. The penalty is death.

Mrs. Greenhow has been released, and was to be sent beyond the enemy's lines. Quite a scene had occurred in the yard of the prison in which she was confined—Mrs. Greenhow and another female prisoner having taken possession of a wagon which had been driven into the yard, and driving it around with a Confederate flag displayed, and shouting huzzas for "the Southern wagon." Since then Mrs. Greenhow has been charged with insanity.

Our accounts of the general condition of affairs in the North are intelligent, and we believe more reliable than the usual information derived from Northern sources.

The general popular sentiment was decided in favor of the prosecution of the war, despite financial straits, with the expectation of shortly smashing off the face of the rebellion. The expenditures of the Government are increasing, and are estimated at $3,300,000 per day. The abolition question in Congress is closely watched by what remains of the Democratic party in the North. The measure of emancipation, with respect to the District of Columbia, was regarded as tentative, being looked upon as a preparatory experiment of the emancipation scheme proposed by President Lincoln for the border States. It had produced known and marked dissatisfaction in the army, and it is said that a large number of officers had threatened to throw up their commissions if the anti-slavery programme was carried out. Wages have declined in all parts of the North. In the West provisions were dirt cheap, on account of the loss of the Southern market. Ten to fifteen cents for a bushel of corn, twenty to twenty-five cents for wheat, five cents for beef by the dozen, and ten cents a pound for butter, are prices that appear fabulous to the victims of extortion in Richmond.

THE FALL OF PULASKI.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 16th says:

The capitulation of the garrison at Fort Pulaski, after a brief defence of thirty-one hours, has taken the whole country by surprise. Even military men were wholly unprepared for such a result. If the facts stated by the two men who left the fort after the flag was lowered be correct, the surrender was an act of clear necessity. There are many speculations, however, and we simply desire to say in this place that, as nothing official has been received, and the commandant cannot be heard in explanation of his course, all strictures with regard to it are unreasonable, unkind, and unjust. Let him be heard in his own defence, and then it will be full time to pass judgment on the capitulation.

THE WOUNDED AT CORINTH.—But few of our wounded are left at Corinth, the greater portion of them having been removed to more comfortable hospitals than those at headquarters, or taken home by friends.

A kind of neutral ground has been established between the two armies, upon which both armies have established hospitals for the use of such of each side as can be properly wounded to be removed from the battle ground. The surgeons and nurses of both armies are allowed to pass to and fro unmolested, except all are as well cared for as is possible under the circumstances.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A Lincoln Government for Florida.

We gather the following interesting particulars as to political movements of the Lincolnites in Florida from the Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 5th:

The Lincolnites in Jacksonville are trying to re-organize the Union force, in a manner equal to the performance of the same force in North Carolina and other sections of the South they have occupied. A circular has been issued in that section of our State, emanating from the pen of one of the Lincoln clan, or some of the tools who have been for some time past residents in and about Jacksonville, calling upon the people of Duval, Nassau, Clay, Putnam, Volusia, Orange and Brevard, to assemble on the 10th instant, and proceed to the election of certain officers for the State of Florida, and naming certain members of Lincolnites as candidates for the offices. It is hoped that the people of the particular counties intended to will know the traitors. The election will, we have no doubt, be well attended at certain places where the Lincolnites have their troops stationed. Every soldier will, doubtless, deposit as many votes as he may deem proper, and they, with the few Northern Abolitionists who have been residing there, (probably a baker's dozen) will make such a show of numbers as will enable the Abolition press of the North to send up a loud shout for the triumph of the Union sentiment in Jacksonville.

The following is the ticket:

Jos. Remington, for Governor; C. L. Robinson, for Secretary of State; J. D. Mitchell, for Comptroller; J. W. Price, for Treasurer; Philip Fraser, for Attorney-General; C. S. Emery, for Congress.

Gentlemen from East Florida, well acquainted with these parties, give us the following as their antecedents. They are fit instruments of Lincoln and his Vandals:

Mr. Jos. Remington is a native of New York, and came to this State about [illegible] years ago, and engaged in the [illegible] business, was employed at the Pensacola [illegible], worked by parties from the same State, but from his poor qualifications for conducting the business, interspersed with dishonesty and attempts to swindle and defraud his employés, was discharged from his situation. He then attempted to carry on the commission business, and invited the citizens of Florida, particularly of the Middle, to give him their patronage. On the night of the fire, Remington was hid in the house of Dr. Mitchell, who was not thought to be quite as bad as Remington, but denied any knowledge as to his whereabouts.

Mr. C. L. Robinson is a native of Massachusetts. He first made his appearance in our section in the fall of 1859, as a representative of a mercantile house in the city of Boston, and established himself in Jacksonville; was always, during his sojourn there, looked upon as a true son of the codfish land; smelt strong of onions and the natural consequences on the first overture of a disruption, (the bombardment of Fort Sumter) he attempted to remove his stock of goods to the North, but was prevented.

Mr. J. D. Mitchell is a blue light, and is from the land of Connecticut, and has been practising physic in Jacksonville for a period of about eight years, on the Homœopathic and water system, and always been looked upon by the true citizens of the place as one of the lowest, most cunning and sneaking of his class.

Mr. Philip Fraser—the Key-Stone State claims the birthright of this legal gentleman; he is a third-rate lawyer by profession, established himself among us in 1840, and took himself a wife among us. He has ever been looked upon as a sneaking and tricky pettifogger, so much so that the respectable members of the bar have refused to hold counsel with him.

Mr. C. S. Emery, also hails from Massachusetts; came to this State about the year 1856, and established himself as a school teacher. He is a poor, superannuated, weak-minded old man, one whose love for Poe Shall would have been [illegible].

Mr. John W. Price—This gentleman—we scarcely know what to call him, a perfect nondescript—is a man whom every consideration is such that all persons of decency, of his own ilk, whet color, avoid him. He is a notorious swindler, and has made his miserable support by robbing the widow and cheating the orphan; he'd a miserable being, one who would stoop to any act, of no matter what cost, where he could be remunerated by the receipt of his all in all—the almighty dollar. He undoubtedly, in this particular, suits those with whom he has now embarked, and we think they are the only people with whom he could assimilate.

We have neither the time nor the space, in this issue, to say more respecting these worthies. We may say something more hereafter.

Arrest of a New Jersey Surgeon.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* makes the following statement:

I have examined the case of Surgeon Coxe, of the Third New Jersey, arrested on a charge of treason. The facts are said to be these: Since the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels a military paper, purporting to be a report of the rebel General, was found in the wreck there by one of our officers, with something like this endorsement:

"Information as to the position and strength of the army, furnished voluntarily by Surgeon Coxe, of the Third New Jersey."

This document contained statements to the effect that recruiting was played out at the North; the army must decline for want of new enlistments; that the number of troops in Gen. Kearney's brigade, to which the Doctor's regiment belongs, were so and so, and horseboats were so many more, &c. This document was sent to headquarters at Washington, and to them the Doctor's arrest was mainly attributed. He was taken prisoner to Washington on Monday last. It appears that the Doctor had been in the habit of absenting himself from the camp at night frequently, sometimes alone, and at other times accompanied by a few soldiers, always on the pretence of scouting. Especially he lost two or three men on those excursions.

In October he lost two or three men, and next day took a flag of truce to recover their bodies. It was on this occasion that the information was given contained in the above-mentioned report. Dr. Coxe related, on his return to camp, the incidents of his visit within the rebel lines; said he had been questioned, and that he had tried as well as he could to deceive the enemy.

Coxe conducted himself in a very jubilant manner at his blessed success. He was away so much from his camp as to neglect the duties of his office and performance. Col. Taylor at last approved and forwarded charges against him for inefficiency. About the same time, I am informed, this rebel document came to the knowledge of the Colonel; but independently of that document, suspicions were gathered against him, and the Doctor was put under arrest and kept in his tent. He resigned his office as Surgeon of the regiment. His resignation and the charges were sent together to Washington, and he immediately followed them as a prisoner. Dr. Coxe is, I believe, a resident of Philadelphia. His grandfather was a celebrated physician of that city, and he himself enjoyed excellent professional opportunities abroad, in London and Paris. It may be he is wrongfully charged, but I give the alleged grounds of his arrest.

The London *Times* of a late date thus refers to the possibility of restoring the Union:

The best people in the States, and the wisest people here all look to "an amicable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and the only way to heal the breach of feeling." They fondly hope that the successes of the North may give it the opportunity of making terms somewhat more agreeably and more advantageously than was possible after its previous disasters. Even the most obdurate claim ascribed to the North is the possession of the border States, leaving the Gulf States to the new Confederate Union; but both interest and feeling bind Kentucky and Tennessee, not to say Maryland, to the South. It must be confessed, though we have occasional hints in private letters and dispatches about an amicable separation, that neither is the idea to be found in any American document or journal, nor has it here been put into any distinct and intelligible form.

The debt, the tariff, the taxation, the fugitive slave law, and many other questions rise like rocks ahead as we look out for the promised day which is to give us two friendly Unions of moderate power and temper, instead of the one we find so hard to deal with. The war has brought into light and developed to serious proportions a third party in this conflict—the strong, increasing, independent, self-confident Western States. They are now doing the work and they know it. They will not contribute to the payment of the monster debt, nor can they be made to contribute. Yet, if the New England States cannot exact it from them, or from the South, which will find its own burden quite enough to bear, how will they tolerate the indignity of paying the whole cost themselves?

From Washington.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says an Episcopal clergyman, who recently made his escape from Lincolndom, arrived in our city yesterday, on his way to his home in Arkansas. He states that the report brought by ex-Senator Gwin to Richmond, that the Federal army was demoralized, is incorrect. On the contrary, his army is well organized, and in a high state of discipline. The people of the North are a unit for crushing out the "rebellion," and Lincoln has now in the field, [illegible] men, whom he can augment to [illegible], if he should deem it necessary. Our informant desires that these facts should be properly impressed upon the minds of the Southern people, that we should know and understand the magnitude of the war that is upon us—and that our only hope of success is to meet the preparations of the North with like preparations, and with like energy.

While in Washington, this gentleman attended the debates of Congress. On many questions there was considerable discord, but whenever the question of crushing out the rebellion was up, the greatest unanimity prevailed. The expression of the opinion of some members about the loyalty of the border States to the Government, and the opinion should the Southern Confederacy be conquered, that they may create a revolution at the North; but at present they, as well as all other classes, sustain the Government in the prosecution of the war. In Maryland, where our informant resided most of the time since November last, the friends of the South are three to five of the population, but kept down by Federal bayonets, they are unable to attempt their independence.

Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence, and connected with highly respectable citizens of Maryland. His stay was so short that he did not have time to give us more than the above brief allusion to Northern affairs.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 11th.]

The Official Report of Flag Officer Buchanan of the Engagements of the Virginia.

The official report of Flag Officer Buchanan, of the exploits of the Virginia on the 8th ultimo, was sent into Congress yesterday. The report adds some interesting particulars to accounts already published of the fight, and furnishes a careful and faithful narrative of an action of which we have already had so many versions and contradictory statements.

It appears from this report that on the 8th instant the Virginia left the navy yard, at Norfolk, accompanied by the Raleigh and Beaufort, and proceeded to Newport News to engage the enemy's frigates Cumberland and Congress, and their gunboats, and shore batteries. When within less than a mile of the Cumberland the Virginia commenced the engagement with that ship with her bow gun, and the action soon became general, the Cumberland, Congress, gunboats and shore batteries concentrating upon the Virginia their broadsides. The Virginia stood rapidly on for the Cumberland, and she ran into her on her starboard bow; the crash below the water line was distinctly heard, and the Cumberland commenced sinking. Captain Buchanan states that the guns of the Yankee vessel were gallantly fought as long as they were above water, and that she went down with her colors flying.

Just after the Cumberland sunk, Commodore Tucker was seen standing down James river under full steam, accompanied by the Jamestown and Teaser. They came was presently [illegible] in getting fire of solid shot, shell, grape and canister, a number of which passed through the vessels without doing any serious injury, except to the Patrick Henry, through whose boiler a shot passed, scalding to death four persons and wounding others.

It appears that while the Virginia was engaged in getting her position it was believed on the Cumberland that she had hauled off. The Yankees left their guns and gave three cheers. Their elation was of short duration. A few minutes afterward the Virginia opened upon the frigate, she having run into shoal water. The carnage, havoc and dismay caused by our fire compelled the Yankees to haul down their colors, and to hoist a white flag at their gaff and half-mast, and another at their main. The crew instantly took to their boats and landed. Our fire immediately ceased. The Beaufort was run alongside, with instructions from Capt. Buchanan to take possession of the Congress, secure the officers as prisoners, allow the crew to land, and burn the ship. Lieut. Parker, commanding the Beaufort, received the flag of the Congress and her surrender from commander Wm. Smith and Lieut. Pendergrast, with the side arms of their officers. After having delivered themselves as prisoners of war on board the Beaufort, they were allowed, at their own request, to return to the Congress to assist in removing the wounded to the Beaufort. They never returned. Capt. Buchanan submits to the decision of the Department whether they were not our prisoners.

The Beaufort had been compelled to leave the Congress under a perfidious fire opened from the shore, while the frigate had two white flags flying, raised by her own crew. Determined that the Congress should not again fall into the hands of the enemy, Capt. Buchanan remarked, "That ship must be burned," when the suggestion was gallantly responded to by Lieut. Minor, who volunteered to take a boat and burn her. He had scarcely reached within fifty yards of the Congress when a deadly fire was opened upon him, wounding him severely and several of his men. On witnessing this vile treachery, Capt. Buchanan instantly recalled the boat, and ordered the Congress to be destroyed by hot shot and incendiary shell.

Having sunk the Cumberland, the Virginia turned her attention to the Congress. She was some time in getting her proper position, in consequence of the shoalness of the water. To avoid running on the shoals she had to run a short distance above the batteries on James river, in order to wind her. During all the time her keel was in the mud, of course she moved but slowly. The vessel was thus subjected twice to all the heavy guns of the batteries in passing up and down the river. Captain Buchanan says in his report: "We silenced several of the batteries, and did much injury on shore. A large transport steamer alongside the wharf was blown up, one schooner sunk, and another captured and sent to Norfolk."

At this time the steam frigates Minnesota and Roanoke, and the sailing frigate St. Lawrence, which had come up from Old Point, opened their fire upon the Virginia. The Minnesota grounded in the North channel, where, unfortunately, the shoalness of the channel prevented the near approach of the Virginia. She continued, however, to fire upon the Minnesota until the pilots declared that it was no longer safe to remain in that position, when she returned by the South channel, (the middle ground being necessarily between the Virginia and Minnesota, and the St. Lawrence and Roanoke having retreated under the guns of Old Point) and again had an opportunity to open fire upon her enemy. Night falling about this time, the Virginia was anchored off Sewell's Point.

At daylight on the 9th, it was observed that the Minnesota was still ashore, and that there was an iron battery (the Monitor) near her. At 8 o'clock the Virginia ran down to engage them (having previously sent the killed and wounded out of the ship), firing at the Minnesota, and occasionally at the iron battery. The pilots did not place her as near as they expected. The great length and draft of the ship rendered it exceedingly difficult to work her; she ran ashore about a mile from the frigate, and was backing fifteen minutes before she got off. The report states: "We continued to fire at the Minnesota, and blew up a steamer alongside of her, and we also engaged the Monitor sometimes at very close quarters; we once succeeded in running into her, and twice silenced her fire. The pilots declaring we could get no nearer the Minnesota, and believing her to be entirely disabled, and the Monitor having run into shoal water, which prevented our doing her any further injury, we ceased firing at 12 M., and returned to Norfolk."

It would appear from the statements of the report that the injuries to the Virginia were more serious than at first reported. The stem was twisted and the ship leaked; the prow, the starboard anchor, and all the boats were lost; the armour was somewhat damaged; the steam pipe and smoke stack were both riddled; and the muzzles of two of the guns shot away.

Our loss is stated to have been two killed and nineteen wounded.

FROM THE WEST.—The Abilene *Commonwealth* of the 17th has the following:

By a private letter we learn that Gen. Kirby Smith, with a large force, is at Bridgeport, Jackson county, Alabama, sixteen miles from Huntsville, where he will establish his headquarters for the present. He was advised that our forces, 3000 strong, retreated, when the Yankees entered Huntsville. A gentleman just escaped from the latter town, gives the pleasing intelligence that they have found no sympathizers of their cause there, and the ladies are very haughty and indignant to both Federal officers and soldiers. As our forces have now possession of Stevenson, and are being largely reinforced, it is believed that the Yankees will soon evacuate Huntsville, as a point too much exposed to suit their purposes. Gen. Smith is rebuilding the bridge across the Tennessee river, destroyed by our forces, and he will then, no doubt, make an attempt to form a junction with Gen. Beauregard.

ONE OF THE FRUITS OF WAR.—The Gainesville, Fla. *Cotton States* says:

We have seen an envelope stained with the heart's blood of a man who might have employed his time to a better purpose than selling himself to a despotic taskmaster. It is postmarked "Buffalo, N. Y., February 13th, 1862," and directed in a neat hand as follows:

LIEUT. THOMAS A. BUDD,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Penguin,
South Atlantic Blockade,
Port Royal South Carolina.

The envelope was taken from the person and was stained with the blood of Lieut. Budd, who was killed during the skirmish at New Smyrna, of which we spoke in our last issue.

The letter, which was enclosed, was written by Mrs. Budd to her husband in February last, and a gentleman who read it states that she said, "she never expected to see him again, as the recent battles South had clad the North in mourning."

A SUGGESTION.—Compressed cotton bales, as a foundation for earth fortifications and river batteries, with heavy piles driven deep on the inner side and covered with earth, will resist the heaviest missiles the enemy can throw against them. The piles at the inner face, each ten or fifteen feet, would of themselves offer a powerful resistance. Six feet of compressed cotton would be impenetrable by a shot already greatly spent by the resistance of a deep embankment on the outside. The cotton would not burn, as the moisture and earth would instantly smother any ignition, and the piles would keep the bales in position.—*Savannah Republican.*

CAPTAIN MORGAN AGAIN.—The Memphis *Appeal* has the following:

On Thursday last this partisan soldier accomplished another feat, which resulted in the capture of about fifty of the enemy. He was scouting some eighteen miles from Corinth, when he observed a force of Federal cavalry approaching. After suffering them to pass, he fell upon their rear and bagged the whole party almost without a struggle.

Most double-barreled guns may be made very effective against bodies of infantry or cavalry at three or four hundred yards, if the conical ball is used; and at one to two hundred yards, in ordinary hands, such guns are better than rifles, from their lightness and the ease with which they can be loaded.

The San Antonio *News* of the 7th instant says:

We are informed by a person from the mouth of the Rio Grande, that the Federals have withdrawn all their vessels from that region, owing to the threatening proximity of foreign vessels.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Taylor Rifles.—Among the companies [illegible]

Sudden Death.—Dr. Alfred Demand of No. [illegible] Carondelet street, died yesterday morning of his residence, under circumstances which call for a coroner's inquest.

Board of Aldermen.—[illegible]

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Controller informed the City Council that ... Mr. J. Nicholson, ... [illegible]

Passing a Counterfeit Bank Bill.—[illegible]

Princely Rewards.—At last our authorities do ... [illegible] for the destruction of the blockading fleet, ... of the State, $20,000 for any gunboat, and [illegible] any vessel of a higher order.

Free Market.—The number of families supplied yesterday at the Free Market amounted to [illegible] ... which were distributed the following provisions: 7 bullocks, 214 bushels corn meal, 14 bbls. rice, 150 sacks potatoes, 12 bbls. molasses, 7 bbls. sugar, 1 barrel cod-fish, 310 cabbages, 2 sacks carrots, 10 bunches beets, 10 sacks peas, 5 sacks turnips, 7 bbls. corn beef, 3 sacks onions, 2 sacks beans, 2 sacks shallots, 26 bunches soap.

What has become of that Brontplate?—It was reported last week, that a gentleman had arrived from Congress, had with him a Federal brass cannon captured on the battle field of Shiloh, which was to be presented by General Beauregard to our Mayor, to be put by the latter in the Lyceum Library. Hundreds of persons called to see the trophy, but were disappointed, as the Mayor has yet received nothing.

The British Guards.—Company B of the British Guards went out yesterday evening, with a fine brass band, to serenade their friends. As they passed in front of our office they stopped to play two or three tunes, a politic attention for which they will please accept our thanks.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
Tuesday Evening, April 22, 1862. }

COTTON.—There were no sales reported to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply on the levee is light, and the demand continues limited. The transactions are confined to sales of a retail character, embracing about 300 hhds. at irregular prices, [illegible] for Prime, and 7c. for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The sales embrace about 1800 bbls. at 10@16c. for Fermenting, and 19@20c. for Rebolled.

CORN.—We hear of wholesale and retail transactions at the tariff rate.

BACON.—We notice wholesale and retail transactions at the tariff rates.

FLOUR.—There being no receipts and no stock, we have no sales to report. The tariff prescribes $14 for Superfine, and $17 ⅌ bbl. for Extra.

BEEF.—We hear of small sales of Prime Mess in tierces, and tierces at 25c ⅌ lb.

PORK.—The retail demand has been supplied at $45 ⅌ bbl. for Mess.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been supplied at $1 75@2, and Rectified, made from Louisiana Rum, at $1 50@1 75.

RUM, LOUISIANA.—The retail demand is supplied at $1 50 ⅌ gallon.

LARD.—The transactions are confined to small sales at [illegible] for 6 mos.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 43 Texas Beeves and 121 Veals. Remaining on hand, 65 Texas Beeves, 10 Sheep, 30 Hogs. Sold, 65 Texas Beeves, 10 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, 321 Veals. Remaining on hand, 3 Texas Beeves, 3 Hogs, 191 Veals and 48 Goats. We quote: [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 22, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Str. Mary T. Boyce, from Lafourche.
Str. Natchez, [illegible].
Str. Alonzo Vincent, from Bayou Sara.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Mary T.—77 hhds. sugar, 394 bbls molasses, ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Acme ... [illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Acadia—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND G. NORTHERN—[illegible] CANTON—21 bales hay Jas Pendergast—[illegible] ... Washington Shoe Factory—14 do W H Whitall—sundries to Hughes, Thery & Maddox—3 McConnell—[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—BRASHEAR CITY—46 bbls molasses Darby & Tremoulet; 24 hhds sugar W & D Urquhart; 40 do Bullowa, Moblom & co—85 ske quinces L Seris—105 sheep Stark Loebing; sundries to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL..........Proprietor.

Summer Season—Magnum Open Price.

HARRY MACARTHY,

THE SOUTHERN COMEDIAN AND AUTHOR

—ASSISTED BY—

MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE,

Will appear EVERY NIGHT in his Musical Entertainments, embracing Songs, Dances, New Characters, New Music, &c.

Admission, to Academy and Museum, 50 cents. Box Office open at 10 o'clock, A. M., where seats may be secured.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce that the Hon. LOUIS GASTINEL, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 2d June next.

VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Candidate for Mayor,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,

VICTOR WIRTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

See Bee of 28th, 29th and 31st January.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Depot N. O., J. & G. N. Railroad.

April 22, 1862.

NONE but Government freight received until further notice.

J. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. The orders received and registered up to this date, accompanied with cash, cash or drafts, will require all the goods we can make up to the first of September.

Planters are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more cotton or orders.

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.

S. M. HAAS & CO.

AT a meeting held by the Board of Health on Saturday evening, the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year:

Dr. G. A. Hatt, President.
Dr. G. W. Dimmery, Secretary.
Dr. T. S. Clapp, Resident Physician Rigolets Station.
Dr. R. C. White, Resident Physician Assistant Engineer.
Dr. S. B. Hatch, Treasurer.

GEO. WM. [illegible], Secy.

$50 Bounty.

"CAVALRY FOR THE WAR."

I AM authorized by the War Department to enlist a company of Cavalry for the war. Every man is expected to furnish his horse. ... forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse, and pay for him if killed in battle. ... [illegible] paid on being mustered into service.

McCutchen's [illegible]

Taylor Rifles.

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY and furlough granted immediately to a few more good men to complete this company, ... Apply at 176 Canal street.

JOS. LANSDOWNE, Captain.

L. C. Merdder & A. T. Wuelfenberg,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

... Magazine street and 95 Poydras street.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY H. VIGNIE, Auctioneer. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of [illegible].

SUCCESSION ... COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

A. BIGNON, Deputy Clerk.

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible] ... Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1862.

$20,000 REWARD.

RESOLVED, That this Committee hereby offer ... rewards for the destruction ... [illegible] ... Lincoln and [illegible] ...

For each gunboat, $20,000; and for smaller boats, each $5,000.

A true extract from the minutes.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secy.

Committee of Public Safety.

NOTICE is hereby given ... [illegible]

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secy.

Committee of Public Safety.

NOTICE is hereby given ... [illegible]

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secy.

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants ... only four (4) dollars per ton ... [illegible]

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

THE Committee of Safety gives notice that they have ... [illegible]

BY order of Supply Committee,

H. T. LONSDALE.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday ... [illegible]

ON SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK. [illegible]

G. PARDELY, Superintendent.

A Light Battery for the War.

THE applications of Young Men will be received for the completion of the required number, to serve in a Light Battery for the war. [illegible]

Uniforms and subsistence furnished, and as a full battery of the guns is on hand, no delay will be occasioned in its entrance into service.

For particulars apply to

H. M. ISAACSON, 120 Common street, down stairs.

CRESCENT CITY STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED Sugars, Molasses and Syrups.

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas.

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL, for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN & BALL, 19 New Levee and 11 [illegible] st.

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.

AT wholesale and retail, at C. ASPINOLA, ... [illegible]

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated ... [illegible]

F. LACROIX, No. 12 Toulouse street.

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has opened his Clothing Manufactory in T. C. PARANS' STORE, No. 72 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine.

ED. DUPUY[illegible].

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auctr.)

20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

Superintendent's Office New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad.

[illegible]

A. D. GREEN, Superintendent.

For Sale.

A PROPERTY ... [illegible]

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. [illegible]

FOR THE WAR!

[illegible]

C. S. McCARTHY, C. S.

Notice.

WANTED ... [illegible]

Provost Marshal's Office, Third District.

THOSE who have ... [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL ... [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Property on Esplanade street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, April 26th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Common streets:

A LOT OF GROUND situated on Esplanade street, [illegible]

Property on Claiborne street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of ... [illegible]

A Cargo of Merchandise from Havana at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD, Wednesday, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, the following goods recently arrived from Havana: [illegible]

Salt..........Salt..........Salt at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their auction room,

500 SACKS TURK'S ISLAND SALT, just arrived. Sale positive and without reserve.

Terms cash.

Samples can be seen at the salesroom.

Sale of 300 Lots in the Town of Tickfaw, on the Jackson Railroad, 58 miles from New Orleans. The Lots unimproved of all private sale.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on SATURDAY, April [illegible], at 12 o'clock, M.,

THIS IMPROVING AND ELIGIBLE SITE for country residences, ... [illegible]

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 26th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Common streets, ... [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND ... [illegible]

Property at the Corner of Rampart and Hospital streets.

BY CHARLES E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

[illegible]

Succession of [illegible].

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 2d of May, 1862, at [illegible]

Sale of a Fine Lot of Mahogany Furniture.

BY J. B. COCOET, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at [illegible]

SUCCESSION OF JEAN JACQUES [illegible].

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of [illegible].

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Etats Confédérés d'Amérique

DEPARTEMENT DU QUARTIER GENERAL No 1.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, Louisiane, 15 mars 1862.

Ordre Généraux No 10.

[illegible] Président des Etats ... en son nom, LA LOI MARTIALE [illegible] par la présente, proclamée dans les paroisses d'Orléans, Jefferson, St Bernard [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible], Prévôt Député;
CYPRIEN DUFOUR, [illegible]
Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ, [illegible]
Col. M. D. OGDEN, [illegible]

[illegible] capitaine Norbert Trépagnier [illegible]

Par ordre du major-général LOVELL.

J. G. PICKETT, Adjudant-général Assistant.

Artillerie Volante.—[illegible]

JOHN P. McMILLEN.

CHARLES PAGOT JR., [illegible]
JOHN C. COSTLEY JR., [illegible]
JAMES LAFOREST, [illegible]

Artillerie volante de Hamroun.

Cette belle Compagnie sera prête à partir pour le Quartier Général du Major-Général Price. [illegible]

JOHN P. McMILLEN.

J. M. Greenhow, capitaine.
[illegible] Ampousse, 1er lieutenant.
Robert M. Austin, 2me lieutenant.
[illegible], 3me lieutenant.
[illegible] W. Austin, 4me lieutenant.

J. M. GREENHOW, Capitaine.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAM LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,

Can be consulted at her Parlor, No. 15 BOURBON STREET, a few doors below Canal street. [illegible]

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING and SUPERSTRUCTURE of their entire Road, from New Iberia, ... to Orange, on the Sabine River, ... [illegible]

Col. A. M. GENTRY, President, or to E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer, P. O. [illegible], N. O.

State Tax Collector's Office,

SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. }

I HEREBY notify all persons owing License ... [illegible]

J. HERNANDEZ, State Tax Collector Second District.

Jefferson Academy,

[illegible] BOURBON STREET, N. O.

Conducted by

G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1839, has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading institutions in the South of the United States. [illegible]

TERMS. [illegible]

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. }

[illegible]

R. SANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of October, 1861.

ARTHUR SAUGIER, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

[illegible]

R. SANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. [illegible], Secretary.

DIRECTORS: [illegible]