THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

MAILS VIA THE RIVER.—We are advised that mails for the North and the West, via the river, will close at the Post Office to-day at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Stephen Massett—Jeames Pipes, of Pipesville—author of Drifting About, Two Logs, &c., &c., arrived in the city by the Evening Star.

A JUST BILL OF RELIEF.—We perceive with much satisfaction that a bill was yesterday adopted by the House of Representatives for the relief of Mr. John Prendergast, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Daily Orleanian*. Some years ago Mr. Prendergast executed, at the instance of the State Government, and at great personal expense and labor, certain public printing, for which, though his claims were admitted by successive Legislatures, he was never in any manner adequately and equitably compensated. The House in passing the bill referred to only provides for paying a just debt long since due. We trust that the Senate will sanction a measure which every one must approve.

Dramatic.

In referring recently to a bold innovation upon the text of Hamlet by Mr. Barrett, or rather to an obvious and utterly indefensible misreading of a familiar passage, we reserved a charitable opinion as to whether that gentleman would, or *could*, deliberately, and with malice prepense, perpetrate the shocking butchery of which he stood accused. That he, however, did the literal thing for which he was arraigned, there is no room to doubt; the fact is tacitly admitted, indeed, in the dramatic column of the *Times*, by a friendly pen which says of Mr. B.:

While the most sometimes err, through accident or otherwise, he is strictly conscientious to his rendition of every detail assigned to him by the drama, and in musically acute in his utterance to the text. Indeed, on this point Mr. Barrett will compare favorably with any actor on the American stage. His *Elliott Grey* last evening was received with continued manifestations of hearty approval.

The explanation and approval here made indirectly and in general terms, we accept in all candor and with much satisfaction. We may feel regret if Mr. Barrett, "through accident or otherwise"—from casual inadvertance or from some early and obstinate misconception—becomes erratic in his reading; but we are spared at least the pain and the disgust of having to conceive the possibility that a young actor whose ambition we were fain to believe as honest and conscientious as it was well founded in large and growing talents, and one whose efforts we were hailed with equal welcome and hope, would ever be found stooping and groveling in the very dust and garbage of charlatanism for a few miserable stage tricks and vapid sensations.

Pope has well said:

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

To willfully and systematically vulgarize the stage misplaces the seat of Shakspeare—a precious literature which the greatest and brightest scholars approach with reverential awe and dwell upon with increasing wonder and admiration—shows most deplorable lack of decent respect for the name of the great dramatist, for the intelligence of the audience, for the profession of the actor. Let us hope that Mr. Barrett is wholly incapable of meditating or committing consciously such an indecency.

It is nevertheless true that the stage which derives from Shakespeare's its greatest glory has but poorly requited the boon, of late years, at least he has too often suffered there as one who is wounded in the house of his friends. Pretended realism has violated the sanctuary; those professing to minister in the temple have polluted its altar. We shall cherish the belief—it will not be our fault if he have to relinquish it—that it is not a possibility of Mr. Barrett's organization to play the part of the hypocritical zealot or the sacrilegious priest.

Amusements.

The King of the Commons will be the leading feature at the Varieties Theatre to-night—Mr. Barrett as King James.

Miss Avonia Jones will perform the first time at the St. Charles in Matilda Herring's play of Games, the Jewish mother. The Seven Sisters is promised in a matinee for Saturday noon.

A bill of almost endless variety is to be given at the Academy of Music, and a special bill is in preparation, including the new trick pantomime Maxuine, for the grand matinee Saturday noon.

Southern News via Vicksburg and Natchez.

(From the Natchez Courier, 10th.)

LATE FROM THE INTERIOR.

A lady who has just arrived in this city from Jackson, Miss., confirms the report heretofore published of the burning of the stockade at that place. She also says the Texas cavalry, which performed the work, made their escape across the Mississippi river, on their way home to the Star State. They had given up the war in disgust.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Our informant also brings a report of the evacuation of Richmond, which may be true, though not generally believed at Jackson.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, 14th.)

We are indebted to a friend for copies of the Jackson *News* of the 11th, and Meridian *Clarion* of the 6th. They contain news of importance.

The paper says reports are still current at Charlotte that Lee has badly defeated Grant, and that Schofield has been repulsed, with heavy loss, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Hardee's column was at Clarkaw and Wadesboro, and Sherman was endeavoring to cut him off. Johnson was moving to confront him at Fayetteville.

"Reliable information from Charlotte states that Sherman crossed between Camden and Lancaster. He is supposed to be making for Wilmington.

"Gen. Hodge defeated the enemy on the 7th near Baton Rouge, capturing a number of wagons and mules.

VARIOUS.

Gen. S. D. Lee has command of all the cavalry forces belonging to the armies of Northern Virginia and Gen. Johnston's command.

The *News* denies the bowing down of the stockade at Jackson by the Texans. we have heard the story confirmed, however, by several persons, and have not a doubt of its authenticity.

Gen. Forrest has removed his headquarters from Macon to West Point.

The telegraph yesterday announced that Georgia is going to operate against the Confederacy in arming negroes. We guess the negroes will go into the service regardless of the Georgia legislature. This fight must be won, and the slaves must be used in it when necessary.

Since writing the above we have received the Meridian (Miss.) *Clarion* of the 10th, from which we take the following:

THE RAID.

Last accounts from above state that Gen. Rousseau had left Tuscumbia with 2,000 men for Decatur. Until through reports a very pretty raid, he will get a warm reception when he arrives at Athens, Meade 9—Transport steamer Sunshine destroyed between Island No. 10 and Hickman. Gunboat Lexington captured Mobile Bay yesterday through Grant's fleet.

BY TELEGRAPH

FROM BATON ROUGE.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

Baton Rouge, 12:35 P. M. March 16.

The citizens Relief passed down bringing New York dates of the 10th.

Gold 185 — Cotton 73 for Middling.

THE LATEST GOLD REPORT.

New York, March 10, 11 P. M. — Gold settled at Gallaher's Evening Board, with large sales the prices going to 195, closing at 193¾.

(The remainder of the news by the above steamer as dispatched from Baton Rouge, had been anticipated by the arrival of the Lovisa.—Bee.)

† ARRIVAL OF THE T. L. McGILL.—By the arrival last night of this steamer we have papers of the chief Western cities and Cairo papers of the 12th, the latest news from which we give this morning.

Additional and Later.

Gold on the 11th 189¾—Cotton 73.

By the Arrival of the T. L. McGill.

New York, March 11.—Gold closed at 189¾ and Cotton at 73.

REMOVAL AND ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS.

New York, March 11.—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent of the 4th says that seven Union prisoners reached there yesterday morning, who escaped from the cars while being conveyed from Florence, South Carolina, to Salisbury, North Carolina.

The rebels commenced removing the entire body of prisoners as Sherman advanced towards that point, and two hundred or three hundred made their escape.

The rebel guard was mostly boys from fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age, and were illy able to bear the hardships of service, or, at most the shrewdness and skill of veterans The seven who came in report that they were first taken to Wilmington, and were being removed to Salisbury, when they effected their escape on the 23d of February.

They were aided in reaching our lines by Union men and negroes.

RUMORED DISASTER TO SCHOFIELD.

New York, March 11.—A special to the *Commercial*, dated March 11th, says rumors of disaster by General Schofield originated in a boast ful dispatch from Bragg, published in Richmond, claiming that he had checked him. No importance whatever is attached to the statement, and it is believed that both Schofield and Sherman are all right.

The rumors of a battle by Schofield in North Carolina attract increased attention, but we cannot ascertain the source whence it comes. It is probably founded on the Bragg dispatch in Richmond papers, which says: No news of Sherman has been heard, but good news has been heard from Sheridan. The remnant of Early's army have fled to the mountains.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN—SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA—SEABOARD FORTIFYING RALEIGH AND GOLDSBORO.

New York, March 11.—The *Times* has a special that Government soon expected to hear from Sherman via Wilmington.

The last heard from Johnston was that he was floundering in the swamps near Goldsboro, &c.

Beauregard is fortifying Raleigh and Goldsboro, but is terrified at the apparitions of our co-operating armies advancing from Newbern.

Washington, March 11.—A letter, dated Wilmington, March 8, was received here to-day, in which it is stated, in positive terms, that a scout from Sherman's army had reached Terry's headquarters, who left our forces in the occupation of Cheraw, S. C.

The terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, but very few miles from North Carolina, and nothing but cavalry skirmishes had taken place. The army had rested for some days, and found very fair sustenance along the route.

The advance into North Carolina was a certainty. This letter adds that on the 1st of March the scout started for Newbern, but hearing of the occupation of Wilmington reached that place much sooner. The source of this intelligence is positively correct.

The entire western part of the State of North Carolina is in a state of alarm. Before leaving Wilmington it was reported that the rebels had fallen back from their position, fifteen miles north-east of the city. There was no doubt but that Sherman was in North Carolina.

The *World's* Washington special says a gentleman who arrived at Newbern from Raleigh, brings authentic intelligence that the rebels have abandoned the country between that city and Goldsboro. Kinston was abandoned on the 31.

Refugees and deserters say that they have heard of no engagement between Sherman and the rebels.

REPORTED CRUSHING OF CHEATHAM—SUPPOSED ATTACK OF SHERMAN BY JOHNSTON WITH SEVERE REPULSE.

New York, March 11.—The Washington *Republican*, yesterday contained the following:

Gen. Thomas telegraphs the Government that one of the scouts came in with information that the rebel Gens. Lee and Cheatham, have been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but Lee was subsequently ordered to Richmond.

Cheatham proceeded, intending to form a junction with Hardee near Charleston, but the escort reports that before a junction was formed, Sherman buried a few of his brigade back upon Cheatham's column, completely crushing him Hardee was not up in time, and report does say that he gave battle at all, but that Johnston was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front and got badly whipped.

The *Republican* says that there is every reason to believe the above to be true.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF SUFFOLK.

Washington, March 11.—The Richmond *Express* of the 9th says it was reported that Suffolk was again occupied by the enemy with a force of 10,000 cavalry and a regiment of negroes. It is surmised that they intend a raid in the direction of the Weldon Railroad.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, March 9.—Quiet continues in this Department, and is likely to be for some time.

The roads are in very bad condition owing to the recent heavy rains The troops are being drilled daily, and now arms grow still. The men are in excellent spirits. Deserters continue to come in, although they are not so numerous as heretofore. About 50 arrived to-day, through the lines of the Fifth and Sixth Corps

It is reported that four were shot on their way over. The First Corps advanced their picket lines a short distance this morning. It is reported to have found colored troops on the picket line on their front. If this is true it shows the rebels have at last adopted the policy of arming their slaves.

Official Dispatch of Sheridan's Victory

Colonel Washburn:

Cumberland, March 8, 1865.—Colonel Thompson, 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, of General Sheridan's command, had just arrived at Winchester, with forty officers and 1,300 enlisted men, prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery captured and destroyed. The principal battle was fought at Fisherville, five miles from Staunton.

R. P. KENNEDY, Major and A. A. G.

NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Washington, March 10.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Ex-Senator John P. Hale, to be Minister to Spain.

THE SPECIE POLICY OF THE NEW TREASURER.

New York, March 10.—Mr. McCulloch, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the officers of the Treasury Department, said my chief aim will be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury at the earliest day practicable and initiate measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to a specie basis, the departure from which, although for a time being necessary, is no less damaging to the people than to the Government

THE NEGRO ARMING BILL IN THE RICHMOND CONGRESS.

Washington, March 11.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says:

Both houses of Congress agreed yesterday to sjourn next Saturday. The only important bill pending is that of putting negroes into the army, which was passed in the Senate by one majority. The bill slightly amended in the Senate, goes back to the House, were it is supposed it will pass without difficulty, probably to-day.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY TO RETURNING DESERTERS.

A proclamation from President Lincoln dated the 15th offers amnesty to all deserters who shall report for service within sixty days from date. This is in accordance with an act of Congress disfranchising deserters who should fail to return to duty.

TREASURY PEPER MONEY—THE OPPOSITION OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

New York, March 10.—The Washington correspondent says: It is understood that Secretary McCulloch will not issue any more fractional currency, and that the amount of large notes ordered will be issued as rapidly as possible. It is also understood that the Secretary will not issue any more compound interest notes, but will pay off those already issued as rapidly as possible.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS ADOPTES IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, March 11.—Parliament this morning ordered the Confederation estimate. Yeas 91, nays 35.

THE GAN STONEWALL AT FERROL, SPAIN.

New York, March 10.—The *Commercial* says that a letter from an officer on the Megara, dated Ferrol, Spain, February 18th, states that the rebel ram Stonewall was lying there at that place. The Spaniards allowed her to make limited repairs and that the Commander asked permission to leave her in port while he went to Paris to annul the contract of sale and throw her upon the hands of the former officers.

Latest Western Markets.

Cincinnati, March 10, P. M.—The decline in gold has reunited the market, even more than it had been and business was in fact suspended as regards most articles.

St. Louis, March 10.—Whisky lower, selling at $2 13.

Oats—Steady at 87 a 88c.

Corn—Advanced to $1 14 a 1 18

Flour—Heavy and lower. Superfine $6 90 a 6 95; single extra $7 a 7 50.

Tobacco—Steady and unchanged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court.—Judge Durell—In the case of the United States vs. the plantation of Gen. R. Taylor—(Dick Taylor), son of Zachariah Taylor, of the Confederate army it was proven by two witnesses who served under Dick Taylor that they saw written orders issued and signed by him, and that at the battle of Mansfield, against Gen. Banks, the owner of the property libelled was in command and afterwards accepted the rank of Lieut General in the Confederate army. On this showing the court ordered the property to be condemned and sold according to law.

In the case of the U. S. vs. three squares of ground, the property of Jeff. Davis on due proof, the evidence of two witnesses, that Jeff Davis at Mobile, in the capacity of President of the so called Confederate States, urged the rebel troops to fight against the U. S., the property was ordered to be condemned and sold.

Probate Court—Judge N. Luther.—Wm H. Burgess, arrested with some muskets, rifles, revolvers etc in a cart was convicted of having offered for sale government property. Sentence, two years hard labor.

Green Kitchen, the colored individual convicted yesterday of having deserted his team, when employed as a teamster, was sentenced to the Workhouse for a term of thirty days.

Police Courts.—J. B. Tooker, J. Thompson, Th. Jones and H. Martin were examined before Recorder Vennard on the charge of having barbarously carried off from the premises of Mrs. Anson, shoes and boots to the value of $1000 Thompson pleaded guilty and the case was sent before the First District Court.

Sam. Levy, on the charge of having in possession $75 in gold, stolen from Mr. Ch. Whitney, was sent before the First District Court.

Joe Too, was sent before the First District Court for stealing a dominoe (chinese), valued at $10 from his premises on Esplanade street.

Hannah King, who cut Kilso Duffy in the neck when in a paroxism of excitement, missing the jugular artery by only a hair's breath, was sent before the First District Court.

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975 Jas G Holden, State Treasurer, 1614 Orange
976 Hugh Breen, painter, 295 Tarpeichore.
977 John S Bell, clerk, 134 John.
978 Wm Murphy, carpenter, 134 Euterpe.
979 Ned Lewis, teamster, Louisiana Press.
980 Joel Zerreo, barber, 203 Poydras.
981 Sam'l Erado, oysterman, Bacchus and Felicity Road.
982 Franklin Chausen, engineer, 140 Baronne.
983 Dick Major, laborer, St. Paul and St John
984 Patrick H Gallagher, tailor, 294 Melpomene
985 Wm Fitzpatrick, laborer, 82 Calliope
986 Eugene Monford, clerk, St Charles Hotel
987 Lewis Carr, blacksmith, Gravier and St Mary
988 Wm Dogus, restaurant keeper, 139 Poydras
989 John Faner, 79 Tchoupitoulas.
990 Jas. Glannon, draymen, 107 Gravier
991 Wm Tyrell, watchman, 146 Erato
992 Andrew Dirkes, basket-maker, 139 Hyppolite
993 James R Dixon, clerk, North, between Claiborne and Camp
994 Henry A Noel, clerk, Carondelet, between John and St Joseph.
995 Michael McAvoy, armorer, 320 New Levee.
996 Tade Smith, priest, St Joseph's Church.
997 Lewis Voly, merchant, 291 Lafayette.
998 Carl Richter, brewer, corner Annunciation
999 Jas McCormack, plumber, Melpomene and Liberty
1000 James Brady, laborer, Erato and Howard

(From the Natchez Courier, March 14.)

Prepare for the Flood.

It is well for us, perhaps, to refer to the great rush of water from the upper rivers in a more practical way, than as a mere recorder of their rise and fall. It is well known to every one who has lived in the South the past winter, that never before, for many years, have we experienced such heavy rains as have occurred since September last. We have not the exact rain fall for Natchez or, have collected any the fall of water has been unprecedented. Under the state of things, the low lands are completely saturated and full. The rush of water in the Mississippi can be witnessed by any one who will take the pains to visit our bluffs. With the present flow, it will take but little time, comparatively, to fill up the bayous and lakes, and when this is done, then comes the back water from the lakes to the levee. Is it not time, therefore, for all planters along the line of the Mississippi river, to prepare for the approaching flood? Louisiana, below Port Hudson, has been at work some time. Are our people opposite us, in Concordia Parish, preparing to meet the crisis? Let the "Marengo" levee safe against overflow Work on the levees can be done now, but wait a short time and the chances are it will be needed. All that we can say to our friends on the river is, that they should at once prepare for the flood.

Rumored Capture of Lynchburg — Storts and Troops Leaving Richmond.

New York, March 10—Rebel prisoners report a heavy Union force advancing from East Tennessee on Lynchburg, of the capture of which place we have unconfirmed rumors.

The *Herald's* correspondence from the James says that there are no additional indications of Lee's intention to abandon Richmond. It is understood that the removal of government stores has been going on for some time. Large numbers of troops have recently been sent, it is reasoned, to Lynchburg.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

All remains quiet on the Richmond and Petersburg line, the only change on the 9th day of consecutive dry weather, still Grant does not carry his threatened feint from his left upon the south-side of the Railroad. He has erected a number of observations along his lines His signal corps takes daily observations of all that passes in our camps, which is not much

Deserters still come every day Fresh instalments of rumors. His movements are unknown

All quiet in the Shenandoah valley.

The Bill Yonse of Congress have passed a new tax law and repealed the old one.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Pope Shuey is stated to have left New York for this port on the 11th inst.

We are obliged to Messrs. Stratton and Carroll, clerks of the Leviathan, for acceptable attentions.

The steamship Evening Star has arrived at to landing, 2d Diauro.

From Before Mobile—Evacuation Reported—Capture of Spanish Fort.

Fort Gaines, Dauphine Island, Monday, March 13, 1865.

To the Editor N. O. Times—I arrived here, after a rough but pleasant trip, at 10 o'clock last night.

Deserters and spies say there are only 8000 men at Mobile, and that they contemplate evacuating the place. Their destination is unknown. In conjunction with Lee's forces somewhere about East Tennessee is intended, according to report of the aforesaid deserters. The weather is rough, with evidences of an impending storm

Fort Morgan has been firing at intervals all day Skirmishes with rebel vessels within 10 miles are reported.

One Day Later from the North, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEVIATHAN.

Gold on the 10th in New York 193¾, Cotton on the 9th 78.

By the arrival this morning of the steamer Leviathan, Captain Carroll, from Cairo and St Louis, we have Western files to the 10th from St. Louis and the 11th from Cairo.

More About Early's Defeat.

New York, March 10.—The *Herald's* correspondent says that Early was found near Waynesboro, on a range of hills, with five pieces of artillery in position. General Custer dismounted two regiments as skirmishers, and in the rear, on either side of the road, were two solid regiments. The movement upon the enemy's works was made at once. The rebels fired one volley, and took to the sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Custer closed his lines upon them, and surrounded nearly the entire force.

Gen. Early did not attempt to rally his men, but rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly. The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost 10 or 12 killed and wounded.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH INSTALLED.

Washington, March 9.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Senator James Harlan, to be Secretary of the Interior.

This morning Hon. Hugh McCulloch, formally entered upon the new duties as Secretary of Treasury. The heads of the several bureaus of department waited upon him in a body, and an address of welcome was made to him in their behalf by Judge Lowis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. McCulloch responded in an appropriate speech.

THE SAVANNAH BOTION.

New York, March 9—A number of vessels, with cotton from Savannah, have arrived, making thirty-seven in all, bringing 23,380 bales Other vessels, with 11,621 bales, are on the way. Government has seized the cotton with out regard to private marks, because Savannah was not surrendered with the garrison, but captured with all it contained.

New York, March 10—Secretary McCulloch has determined to transfer the Savannah cotton, now at New York, to England.

The Canada Passport Order Revoked.

Detroit, March 9.—The officers of the Michigan Central Railroad have just received official notification from Washington that the order requiring passport going into or coming from Canada to cease to exist, has been revoked.

Shortly after, Niles received the order from Chicago through to Suspension Bridge will require but four regular trips, or formerly, on Sunday evening next.

(Special to Western Press, New York, March 9, 8 A. M.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNICATION IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER—LETTER FROM LEE ABBY —THE FINGO IN MISSISSIPPI.

In the Trenches, 4, 1865.—Messrs. Editors—We are starved. What means all these rumors in the city? Not of starvation, or any scarcity, but of—of—Sheridan, or his advance, or how Early has been defeated; not of war, or rumors of war. But what are those rumors? Why, Sheridan's cavalry approaching Richmond! Early's numbers and disposition unchanged! Have they approached the city? Are they between and Petersburg? What are the propositions? Who was the Sheridan? What were the propositions? Answer these questions, distinctly and boldly. Gentlemen of the press, what is the matter with you? Are you content to keep the people in ignorance, at the imminent peril of giving information to the enemy. If communications are wrong or, and, in the present crisis, no longer worth, they have already conferred with the enemy.

Tell may rely on it that they have every opportunity of Confidence. We have plenty of good Commissioners. Singleton is back from, and not only Singleton are passing between the enemy and this capital. Paroled and exchanged prisoners are returning in our midst. Some of them have been received and lauded in Yankeedom, with distinguished consideration, and have been returned, under a safe conduct, in a reasonably short time. Have they made any impression? Is there any plan on foot to force the President to compromise, with subjugation? Is he to resign? Is any one else ready to volunteer his resignation, in case he is forced to vacate his place, and if he does, who is proposed to fill that place? Is an attempt made by rumors to make and circulate the impression that General Lee is ready to consider terms for laying down our arms under the pretext of preventing the sufferings and sacrifices of a forced surrender? Who are busy in these plans of subjugation and surrender? Speak!

Who are they in Congress? We know the army is firm They have almost unanimously declared this resolution General Lee has responded to them with a decided published opinion that this people can not be conquered if they will only be true to themselves The President is still known to be firm, and is said to have declared the devoted sentiment that he would scourer perish in the ruins of the country than surrender her liberty and honor Can not he be indicted to change men and measures which put out a conspiracy against the Confederacy as well as against his policy?

Let us know the worst, that a summary reme dy may be applied.

The *Enquirer*, in response, says, "That there is a party of whipped seceders in and about Richmond it can not be denied. They are the cowed and cowardly miserable wretches who brought the war upon the country, and would now surrender to the enemy. We have no doubt but that there was a plan on foot to force Mr. Davis to resign, and that Mr. Stephens had consented to resign, too, and that Mr. Hunter, as President of the Senate, would become President. The plan has, we hope, miscarried. At any rate, the conspirators may understand that if they should succeed, they will have placed a traitor, stripped of his power, in the hands of a treacherous enemy, that the Province of Rangers had been ended by treachery, by a most deadly, which would not be made public until after the entire destruction of Marion by the French. The worst to fear is no escape, no hope for the colonization, and no favor as subjects of California and Sonora for an empire.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT ITEMS—The river at St. Louis on the 10th was falling slowly with 8 feet 6 inches in the chute. At Cairo on the 11th the river was falling slowly with 8 feet 6 inches in the chute. At Cairo on the 11th the river was falling slowly with 8 feet 6 inches in the chute.

The St. Louis packet of the 10th reached the T. L. McGill to leave that day for New Orleans, and the Mary E. Forman to depart day A. M.

New York Markets of the 10th and 9th.

[From the Cairo Democrat, 11th March.]

New York, March 10.—The weakness in the gold market shows itself by a continual decline in prices. This morning the price opened at 190, subsequently fell to 189¾, and again recovered to 189¾.

New York, March 10.—Gold to night 193¾.

[From the Chicago Tribune, March 10th.]

New York, Thursday, March 9.—Gold continues dull and devoid of speculative movement The lack of confidence increases daily, and certain large holders may say they be obliged to throw upon the market an amount that would materially put down the price Quotations opened at 190, fell to 184, and went up again to 193¾.

Gold to-night 191 1-2.

New York, March 9, P. M.—Cotton heavy and 2c lower; at 78c for middling

Flour—State and Western opened 5c better on common grades, and closed dull and declining on all descriptions Quotations are $10 30 a 10 70 for extra state, $10 90 a 11 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 65 a 11 75 for trade brand

Whisky heavy and lower, western $2 20.

Wheat dull and drooping.

Wool dull. Rice dull. Coffee firmer. Sugar dull. Petroleum quiet and steady, at 19 1-2c to 45c for crude. 57c to 58c for refined in bond and 85 to 88 1-2 free.

Pork heavy and lower at $35 50 to 35 75 for new mess, closing at $35 62 1-2.

Lard heavy and lower at 14 to 15.

Western Markets:

Cincinnati, March 9—P. M.—Flour unsettled Extra is offered at $8 50 a $8 75.

Red Wheat $1 85, and dull. Corn 2c lower, car 73c; shelled 70c. Oats lower at 77 a 79 in elevators.

Whisky was offered at $2 15, with no sales Provisions dull. City mess Pork offered at $35, with no buyers. Bulk Shoulders 15¾c. and Sides at 17¾c. 140 pieces shoulders sold at the quotations

Gold 192 a 193. Silver 190 a 195.

St. Louis, March 9, P. M.—Freights to New Orleans—Flour, $1 ₱ bbl, pork, $1 50, ordinary freight, 50, ₱ 100 lbs., cattle $2 ₱ head To-way points—Flour below Memphis 75c ₱ 100 lbs Tobacco—The market was unchanged in prices, with sales of 2 hhds stems at $2 50 and $3 75a. 1 hhds greasy and damaged leaf at $2 20 to $4 80c. 5 hhds factory do at $5 90 and $7 50. 3 hhds planters do at from $8 00 to $9 00. 3 hhds common shipping leaf at $10 50 a $11 25. 2 hhds good do at from $12 50 a $13 50. 2 hhds good do at from $15 to $25. 3 hhds common manufactory at from $23 25 a $30 00. Seed leaf unchanged at from $8 75 to $10, and no boxes at $7 to $16 ₱ 100 lbs.

Flour—Market heavy with a downward tendency. Receipts to-day 100 bbls. Shipments 1,800 bbls. Low grades delivered at $6 50. Medium to fair do at $6 75 to $7 25. Choice do at $7 50 to $8 00. Fancy do at $8 25 to $8 50. Extra family delivered at $9 00 to $9 50. 100 bbls double extra at $9 75. 100 bbls double extra at $9, inspected. 200 sacks single extra at $8 10, and 500 bbls triple extra at $11 per bbl.

Oats—Receipts light and market higher, with sales of 100 sacks choice at 87c. 200 sacks at 86c. 100 and 200 sacks at 85c, and 200 sacks at 84c, and 100 sacks do at 83c in store.

Corn—With small receipts the market was somewhat excited, and sales were 1,000 sacks mixed and yellow at $1 09 to $1 10, 500 sacks do at $1 12c. 500 bushels for delivery last of May at $1 10 per bushel.

Barley—Market dull and business very light. the only sale heard of was 2000 bushels fall at $1 70 per bushel, at $1 40 per bushel, exclusive of sacks.

Rye—Market heavy, and sales were 100 sks and 0 bbls, in lots, at 85c per bushel, packages returned.

Provisions—The business done in provisions is not large. Mess pork to-day commenced the day of to-day were 10 bbls only clear sides at 21c, 10 lcs do do loose, at same, and 30 lcs city canvassed sugar cured hams at 19c ₱ lb.

Lard—Only reported transactions was 100 lcs put lard to arrive 18¾c per lb.

Hay—Sales comprised 40 and 50 bales loose pressed timothy at $25 50 and 26 and 148 tight pressed at $27, 118 bales do at $28 per ton and 310 bales on private terms.

Whisky—Very dull, and no sales were reported.

White beans—Sale of 20 sacks at $2 per bushel.

Dried fruit—Sale of 13 bbls good at $5 per bushel.

Butter—Sale of 8 bbls prime western at 33c, and 5 tubs do at 35c per lb.

Eggs—Sale of 5 bbls at 28c per dozen.

Tallow—Sale of 4 and 5 bbls at 11c per lb.

St. Louis, March 9, P. M.—Groceries—Trade fair, prices unsettled.

Sugar—We quote refined yellow 24 a 25, Cuba sugar 23 a 24, New Orleans 24 a 25.

Molasses—New Orleans $1 10 a 1 20, golden syrup, bbls, $1 50 a 1 60, do half bbls $1 65 a 1 75, do kegs $2, Syrup—New Orleans, bbls, $1 30 a 1 40, do half bbls $1 35, do kegs $1 37.

Soap—Palm 11 a 12c, German do 13 a 14c, olive do 13c, chemical 13, fancy, ₱ box, $2 a 2 50.

Candles—Star 28½ a 31, tallow 21½ pressed 22½c.

Powder, Shot and Lead—Rifle powder at $13 ₱ per keg, blasting do at $9 50, pound canister, do do in case, at $25, half pound canister cases at $15 50. Patent shot at $7 75 per bag, buck shot $5, bar lead at $17½.

Hops—Market dull and prices lower. Butter packers per lb at 8c, water do per lb at 8c, soda do per lb at 10c, Boston do per lb, 10c, pionic do per lb at 10c, sugar do per lb at 10c.

Wooden Ware—Two hoop pails per dozen, $3 20, three-hoop do per dozen, $4 50, nest tubs (3) $3 00, nest tubs (2) $2 50, nest tubs (1) $2 00, well buckets per dozen, $3 00 to $10 50, brooms per dozen $3 50 to $5, washboards per dozen, $2 50, tubs per dozen $11 50, 16s and $18.

Tobacco—Natural leaf $1 50 to $1 75, bright Tobacco, $1 25, caddy do 75 to $1, common do 50 to 75c, navy apple, $1 to 1 10, cut smoking Tobacco, 75 to 90c, cut Tobacco on bales, 90 to 95c, fine cut chewing, 85 to $1 25.

St. Louis Live Stock Market, March 9.

Cattle.—The market is dull and lower for common and interior, but active for good grades. Sales at the Bellevue House yards were 786 head, at prices from 4¾ to 6½c ₱ lb gross.

Hogs—Stock 10c per lb low and market inactive. Sales at Bellevue House were 300 and odd at from 6 to 11c gross.

Sheep—Market dull, and sale of 119 head, weighing 13,260 lbs, at 7c gross.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1865.

The commercial week closed to-day with a fair demand for Sugar, very little movement in Western Produce, and Cotton, Specie and Foreign Exchange completely unsettled by the accounts from New York to the 11th inst., and sympathetic depression in the Western press From these it appears that, after some violent fluctuations, Gold had closed at 193¾ ₱ dollar, showing a net decline of about 5c, or a little over 2 ₱ cent., from the closing rates of the 9th. while Cotton was quoted at 73 for middling, which was a reduction of 7c ₱ lb, or more than 8¾ ₱ cent. The published accounts assign no specific causes for these sudden changes, but in our cotton circles the decline on the staple was ascribed to the combined influence of the course of the Liverpool market, which is said to have fallen to 12d, or 19¾c, for middling, the large receipts from Savannah, and the depreciation of Gold. Whatever the cause, the reaction took both our financial and cotton operators quite by surprise, and created an unusual excitement among them.

Specie opened rather heavy at previous rates, and Gold could have been bought at 193¾ @ 200. After the news, which our readers would have had at 194 @ 195, others offered 200 for lots held higher, and at the close it was quoted at 194 @ 195, against 200 @ 201 last evening. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half-dollars are nominal at 97¾ @ 98 and Mexican dollars at 95.

Foreign Exchange was also materially depressed by the news, but no sales occurred to establish the extent of the decline, 200 was offered for first class private Sterling which might have been had at that and which was purchased bold at 214 @ 215. The Banks declined to name a rate. Before the news 20.00 private France sold at 5.21¾, and 21.000 at 5.20, and 50,000 Bank 5.20. After the news one of the Banks fixed its draw to a limited extent at 5.22. There was some enquiry at lower figures.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited and none of the Banks put up the rate for check, in New York to ¼ per cent premium, which was the ruling rate in the latter part of the day. During the morning some of the dealers supposed their customers to be in a position to demand it, but as the day advanced it was found that there was a considerable counter demand. Out door there were sales of New York sight at ¼ @ ¾ premium, cash, four Boston sight at ¼ premium, cash, one Philadelphia sight on New York at ¼ discount, a number of sight at ¼, a small amount at the days' at Boston at ¾, some twenty days' on New York at ¾, and a large amount at sixty days at the same. We add a general view of the movement of Exchange, and Comptroller's checks which were passed in 1864 as discount.

Shipping was reported in theory. There has been no shipping by City Railroad at 0.12 @ 0.12 for Gold, 1.25 @ 1.25 for Silver, and 1.50 @ 1.50 for Currency, but the few lots on sale were held high for. The decline in Gold will no doubt weaken the rates, and holders may be more willing to meet the views of buyers. Silver is still quoted at 190@2 for first quality, and 1.75@— for the Kellogg issues.

In Gold notes we noticed a fair demand for Uncle Sams, some $10,000 of which changed hands, mostly at 99 @ 99¼ dollar, but sometimes as 98¾ @ 99, the latter rate at the outside sales. At first we heard of still higher rates, but the general impression having been established, Exchange Banks at 99¼@99¾, Bank at 99¾@100, Corcoran & Riggs at 99¾@100, Citizens' Bank at 99¾@100, and Union at 99¾@100 and Union at 99¾@100 dollar. Three figures are for lots of some magnitude. Banks pay inside rates or less, for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Our quotations are predicated on payment in Legal Tender notes, which command a premium of 0.01 ₱ cent over city Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City tax