THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

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

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, on the Levee, head of Gravier street—hay.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 76 Calliope street, furniture.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism are among the most difficult diseases to cure, as from their attacks no tissue in the human body is exempt, no age, sex, or calling, secure. Holloway's medicines are without exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these affections. Sold everywhere.

This day, Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, &c., and a fine Picola Piano, at No 76 Calliope street, near Annunciation street.

We are requested to notify Hardware buyers that the large unreserved sale, advertised by D. E. Morphy Auctioneer, is postponed to Monday May 2d, at 10 o'clock. See advertisement.

The particular attention of buyers and dealers in hay is called to D. E. Morphy's sale of 122 bales which takes place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. See advertisement.

FRENCH LEATHER.—For sale at the lowest market price at L. H. Richard's, 76 Canal street, up stairs. See advertisement.

PERFUMERY.—Mr. J. Angelloz has just transferred his perfumery store to No. 71 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville street. He sells choice articles only, and always at the lowest market prices.

NEW MUSIC.—*Popping the Question.*—We have received, with the compliments of the author, a copy of the following composition, dedicated to Miss Pauline Harris:

Popping the Question. [*Risquer la Demande*] Written by Mrs. C. L. Edmonston. French Version by Placide Canonge, Esq. Music Theod. Von La Hache, New Orleans.

This is a graceful and sprightly production in happy keeping with the theme. It is delicate without being tame, and spirited but not too bold. The French version is a somewhat free translation, but preserves all the beauties of the original with peculiar merits of its own, exhibiting in a high degree skill, taste, and felicity of expression.

Additional from the South via Mobile.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Earl Russell's Remonstrance Regarding the Rams and the Rebel President's Reply:

The *Picayune* of last evening continued extracts from files of Mobile papers to the 20th. The only extract of importance is the following:

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 17th inst. states, been favored by a vigilant and energetic subscriber with a copy of the [subjoined] correspondence which has just taken place between the British authorities and Richmond, on the subject of the rams. The Tribune says: "there is nothing in the course of the British authorities but what was to be expected of them, and the spirited manner in which the President has treated the matter deserves all commendation. It will be observed that he does not reply personally or officially, but merely directs his private secretary to answer the dispatch, and that he does not address himself to Earl Russell at all. The view he takes of the course of the British Government is in accordance with the universally expressed feelings of the country."

H. B. M.'S LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1864.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, etc., etc., Richmond, Va.

Sir—I have been instructed by Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to convey to you the following extract of a dispatch which has been forwarded to me by his lordship. I have chosen the method which appeared to me to be the only available one, under the present unhappy circumstances in which the country is involved, and I trust that the absence of all recognized diplomatic or consular residents or other agents of her Majesty near Richmond, will be recognized as sufficient reason for its not being sent through usual channels. I need scarcely say that the bearer of this dispatch, whom you have consented to allow to visit Richmond, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to pass into your lines, on the flag of truce boat, for the purpose of delivering it, and will desire your permission to return for Washington by the same mode of conveyance.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient, humble servant, LYONS.

[COPY.]

You will also convey to Mr. Davis at Richmond, through such channel as may be available, and as you may in your discretion deem proper, the formal protest and remonstrance of her Majesty's Government against the efforts of the authorities of the so-called Confederate States to build war vessels within her Majesty's dominions, to be employed against the Government of the United States. Perhaps your lordship might best accomplish this object by obtaining permission from the authorities of both belligerents to send a special messenger to Richmond with necessary dispatch, in which you will transmit this paragraph, or the substance of it, together with all that follows, to the close of the communication.

Her Majesty's Government, in taking this course, desire Mr. Davis to rest assured that it is adopted entirely in that spirit of neutrality which has been declared the policy of the country with regard to the two belligerents now so lamentably desolating America, and which will continue to be pursued, with a careful and earnest desire to make it conducive to the most rigid impartiality and justice.

After consulting with the law officers of the Crown, her Majesty's Government have come to the decision that assets of the authorities of the so-called Confederate States have been engaged in building vessels which would be at least partially equipped for war purposes on leaving the ports of this country; that these war vessels would undoubtedly be used against the United States, a country with which this Government is at peace; that this would be a violation of the neutrality laws of this realm; that the Government of the United States would have just ground for serious complaint against her Majesty's Government, should they permit such an infraction of the amicable relations now subsisting between the two countries.

Her Majesty's Government confidently rely on the frankness, courtesy and discernment which Mr. Davis has displayed in the difficult circumstances in which he has been placed during the past three years, for a recognition of the correctness of the position which her Majesty's Government have taken upon this subject. No matter what might be the difficulty in proving in a court of law that the parties promoting the building of these vessels are agents of the so-called Confederate States, it is universally understood throughout the world that they are so. Commissioned as "rams," as these vessels are, they would certainly be in a condition on leaving port to inflict the most serious damage on vessels belonging to the United States, as was shown by the destruction of the Cumberland, United States sloop of war, by the "ram" Merrimac, merely by the latter being run into collision with the Cumberland. Such vessels are to all intents and purposes equipped as war vessels of a certain power, although they be without a gun or any ammunition on board; nor can the frequent use of the word "equip" in the sense of "to furnish everything necessary for a voyage," be held for a moment to limit its significance to the furnishing of a war vessel with everything which it might be possible to put upon her, or the ultimately putting of which on her might be contemplated. Such a construction cannot be entertained for an instant. It is clear that a hundred and twenty gun ship might be equipped for war purposes with any fraction of her armament on board, although she might not be so powerful or so offensive as she would be if she had the whole of it. A ram would be also equipped for war purposes, although the absence of her guns and ammunition might render her less effective than she would be with them. This, it is presumed by her Majesty's Government, will be conceded by Mr. Davis, without further argument or illustration of a point so self-evident.

This much being established to the perfect conviction of her Majesty's Government and the law officers of the Crown, and admitted, as they are convinced it must be, by Mr. Davis, and by every other person of sound and impartial judgment, there is not the slightest room to doubt that it is proposed to use the vessels in question against the United States, a country with which this nation is at peace and on terms of amity, and that the furnishing of them to build by the parts of her Majesty's dominions would be a violation of the neutrality laws of the kingdom, and such an injurious act towards the United States as would justly the Government of that country in seriously complaining of it in unfriendly and inoffensive in the highest degree, even to the imminent peril of rupturing the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government protest and remonstrate against any further efforts being made on the part of the so-called Confederate States, or the authorities or agents thereof, to build or cause to be built, or to purchase or cause to be purchased, any such vessels as those styled rams, or any other vessels to be used for war purposes against the United States, or against any country with which the United Kingdom is at peace and on terms of amity; and her Majesty's Government further protest and remonstrate against all acts in violation of the neutrality laws of the realm.

I have the honor to be, your Lordship's obedient servant, HOSSELL.

[THE REPLY.]

RICHMOND, VA., C. S. A., April 6, 1864.

To the Right Hon. Lord Lyons, G. B., H. B. M.' Minister to the Government of the United States:

My Lord—I have been instructed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of a dispatch from your Lordship, enclosing a copy of a portion of a dispatch from Earl Russell, H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, purporting to be a "formal protest and remonstrance of her Majesty's Government against the efforts of the authorities of the so called Confederate States to build war vessels within her Majesty's dominions, to be employed against the Government of the United States."

The President desires me to say to your Lordship, that while he is not unwilling to waive, in existing circumstances, the transmission of such a document through other than the usual and proper channel, it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the position he fills, as Chief Magistrate of a nation comprising a population of more than twelve millions, occupying a territory many times larger than the United Kingdom, and possessing resources unsurpassed by those of any other country on the face of the globe, to allow the attempt of Earl Russell to ignore the actual existence of the Confederate States, and to contumeliously style them "so-called," to pass without a protest and a remonstrance. The President, therefore, does protest and remonstrate against this sinister insult, and he instructs me to say, that in future any document in which it may be repeated will be returned unanswered and unnoticed.

With respect to the subject of the extract from Earl Russell's dispatch, the President desires me to state, that the plea of neutrality which is used to sustain the sinister course of her Majesty's present Government against the Government of the Confederate States is so clearly contradicted by their actions that it is regarded by the world, not even excepting the United States, as a mere cover for actual hostility, and the President cannot but feel that this is a just view of it. Where, indeed, her Majesty's Government sincere in a desire and determination to maintain neutrality, the President could not but feel that they would neither be just nor gallant to allow the subjugation of a nation like the Confederate States, by such a barbarous, dastardly act as now attemp ing it. He cannot but feel, with the history and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race before him, that under a Government faithfully representing the people of Great Britain, the whole weight and power of that nation would be unhesitatingly thrown in to the scale, in favor of the principles of free government on which these States were originally formed, and for which alone the Confederate States are now struggling. He cannot but feel that, with such a government and with the plea of neutrality urged upon the people as it now is no doubt painful spectacle could be witnessed as is now manifested by her Majesty's present Government in the persistent persecution of the Confederate States at the back and bidding of officers of the United States, while a prime minister mocks and insults the intelligence of a House of Commons of the world, by excusing the permission to allow British subjects to go to the United States to fight against us, by the paltry subterfuge that it was the great demand for labor and the high rate of wages that were taking them thither. He cannot but feel that a neutrality so manifestly, audaciously, fawningly and insolently sought and urged, begged and demanded by one belligerent and repudiated by the other must be seen by all impartial men to be a mere pretext for aiding the cause of one at the expense of the other, while professing to be impartial; to be, in short, but a cover for treacherous, malignant hostility.

After such expressions as these on the subject of the rams, advanced by Earl Russell, the President desired me to state that he is content to leave the world and history to pronounce judgment upon this attempt to heap injury upon insult, by declaring that her Majesty's Government and law officers are satisfied of the question involved, while those questions are still before the highest legal tribunals of the kingdom, composed of members of the Government and the highest law officers of the crown, for their decision. The President himself will not condescend to notice them.

I have the honor to be your lordship's obedient, humble servant,

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

A Rebel Financial Scheme.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The London *Economist* says that a joint stock company, (limited,) with a capital of £250,000, is in formation in London, Liverpool and Paris, under the auspices of the rebel Government, for blockade-running on a large scale. It is proposed to purchase or build the steamers specially adapted for running the blockade. The shares of the company are to be allotted exclusively to holders of Confederate notes or bonds, the market value of which will, it is hoped, be thus improved. Should the public respond to the company's appeal, the capital will be increased to a half a million sterling. These steamers are to run from Bermuda, Nassau and Havana, to Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington. The vessels and cargoes will be exclusively the property of the rebel Government; their outward cargoes cotton, for joint account of that Government and the shareholders. The promoters have had great experience in blockade running, and are sanguine of the scheme proving successful.

The London correspondence, April 24, of the *N. Y. Herald*, says:

Gen. McClue, now in Paris, is jointly charged with Ward in blowing this monster bubble. The prime movers here are Bringer—partner of W. S. Lindsay, M. P., who was quite as notorious in Major Hume's letter in the interceptd correspondence—his chum, Collie, of Leadenhall street, and one Captain Kershaw. The management in London is all to be entrusted to Bringer, who is to have the ordering or purchasing of all the steamers, and who will, of course, pocket his commissions. He did other work employed by Major Huse. Half of the steamers are to be built in Glasgow by Thompson & Co. (Bringer's partners), and the other by friends of his on the Thames. Erlanger, of Paris, has been applied to join the scheme and help raise the tin; but he got bit so badly in the rebel loan that he will have nothing to do with it. Part of the scheme consists of employing a portion of the funds of the company in buying rebel cotton bonds, now selling at fifty-two, equivalent to thirty-eight discount. They hope by buying up the rebel cotton bonds to raise them so far, and so prepare the European market for another loan of £16,000,000.

The Slave Amendment.

The amendment of the Constitution for abolishing slavery, already passed in the United States Senate by the necessary vote, awaits the action of the House. If passed by a two-thirds vote in that body, as well as in the Senate, it remains for the Legislatures of three fourths of the States to ratify it before it shall become a part of the Constitution. The New York *Post* thus sums up the chances for such a ratification:

There are at this time thirty-five States in the Union; Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada are knocking at the door for admission, which will probably be granted them by the present Congress. This would make thirty-eight States, of which the votes of three-fourths, or twenty-eight would be needed for a ratification. It is almost certain that of the twenty-five distinctly loyal States, all but New Jersey and Kentucky will vote for the amendment. Besides these, we may count on Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and the three new States we have mentioned, which would give us twenty-nine, and, with Tennessee, thirty. It is thus highly probable that the requisite and constitutional majority of States will vote for the amendment, if Congress gives them opportunity.

The London Conference on the Danish Question.

The London papers and correspondence by the last mails from Europe treat copiously of the diplomatic conference on the Danish question appointed to meet in London on the 12th of April. There is not the slightest doubt says a London correspondent, that the King of Denmark, personally, has long ago been ready to enter into an arrangement with Austria and Prussia. These latter powers too, desire nothing more than to arrange matters diplomatically. It is the Eider-Danish and Scandinavian party at Copenhagen that has hitherto opposed the King from accepting peace. Majority is the originator of the late riots in the Danish capital. Its agents have created the disturbances at Stockholm. In the manifesto just published by King Christian, he once more places before the Danish people a picture of the reverses his army has suffered, adding, that Denmark continues "withheld as an ally." *Bub-rosa* he thus wishes to convey the idea that peace is necessary. The concluding words in which he says that Denmark is ready to accept peace, but that "the time is still far off when she would accept a humiliating one," is a fortiori in the interest of the Eider-Danish party; but the whole drift of this manifesto is contrary to that fourish. The "divided councils" of the Court thus find their expression in the official document.

Referring to the same subject, the New York *Tribune* says:

From what we know of the disposition of the Powers which take part in the London Conference, it is certain that most of them are desirous to establish a new compromise without consulting at all the people whose destiny is to be disposed of. Austria, Prussia, England, and Russia, have all declared in some way or other against the incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark—but, on the other hand, for preserving the integrity of the Danish monarchy, not because either this incorporation or the integrity of the monarchy is contrary to the wishes of the people of the duchy, but 'only because it seems to them to be contrary to the treaties by which they, in 1852, assumed to settle the German Danish conflict. It seems, therefore, probable that they will leave Schleswig in possession of the Danes, but demand from Denmark the guarantee supposing the administrative independence of the duchy.

Most of the minor States of Germany desire the recognition of the Prince of Augustenberg, not because he is the choice of the people, but because he appears to them to be the legitimate successor of the late King, on the strength of some treaties about 600 years old. A considerable portion of the German press, even of the democratic sort, indorse this demand without making it an all contingent upon the choice of the people.

Louis Napoleon has been very reserved in the expression of his views, but there seems now to be no longer room to doubt that he proposes to take the vote of the people on the succession question as the basis for a permanent solution. The semi-official press of France persists in attributing to him the determination, and the official organ of the Duke of Coburg states that the Duke, during his late visit at Paris, heard the expression of these sentiments from the Emperor's own lips. Some believe that France will be glad to embrace the view of the Emperor, whereas, it is thought, would be also adopted by the minor German Powers—not because they approve the principle, but because in this case they extend that Re application would lead to the annexation of Schleswig to Germany. Even Sweden is expected of being not altogether adverse to this scheme, as in the case of a dissolution of the Danish monarchy, the Scandinavian portion of it would then stand ever before gravitate toward a permanent union with Sweden.

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, April 28th, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and after waiting some time a quorum was obtained.

After reading of the journal, Mr. Geddes presented a memorial signed by himself relative to the currency, and accompanied the same with a resolution requiring the Banks to do or not to do certain Acts. The memorial and resolution his referred under the rule.

Mr. Greenberger offered a series of resolutions relative to the reports of Committees and authorizing no report, but in the after at Fort Pillow. Texas resolutions also lay over under the rules.

Mr. Sullivan, on behalf of the special committee to whom was referred the petition in Washington in relation to the Statue of Washington, which was removed from Baton Rouge, reported that they had addressed a letter to Secretary Seaman requesting its return to the State.

Mr. Brott, on behalf of the Finance committee made a partial report and called the attention of the Convention to the fact that it may be necessary to make another appropriation to pay the incidental expenses of the Convention, as the one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, is according to the resolution only sufficient to pay the officers and members of the Convention and not to pay its contingent expenses.

The Convention then took up the report of Mr. Brott offered a substitute, which after a prolonged discussion, was adopted, that the Ordinance of Secession, adopted by the Convention in 1861, is null and void.

Mr. Beach, of Iberville, moved to lay the substitute of Mr. Sauvinet, from New York (Mr. Brott) on the table, which being negatived, he moved that the Convention do now adjourn sine die, which was also negatived, only five members voting for it.

Mr. Stauffer rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms take charge of the member from Iberville (Mr. Beach), and that a vote of censure be passed upon him for his conduct in this Convention."

A motion was made to table the resolution, which was negatived, when Mr. Beach, in substance, said:

I moved to lay the substitute of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brott) on the table, because the same subject matter was some time since proposed by the gentleman from the Third Representative District (Mr. Terry) and was disposed of by the Convention. I think it is a settled rule of parliamentary proceedings that when a question has been once disposed of, it is not in order to bring the same subject matter up during the same session. If this parliamentary rule is not regarded, if the time of this Convention is to be consumed by repetitions of questions which have been disposed of by the Convention, we will be acting like the players who keep up pins to knock them down again, and as we were not here to play any such game, the sooner we go home the better for the public interest. I would prefer to be at home with my negroes, tilling my garden, than engaged in any such business. I rose to call the gentleman, withdrawing the resolution which have characterized this Convention. When I made the motion to adjourn sine die, I did so in good faith, for while this Convention purports to be acting for fifty thousand loyal voters, it really only represents about a thousand, which I believe to be the number of votes cast for delegates to the Convention. However, if the Convention will go to work in earnest and do what our constituents sent us here for, we can easily wind away our own time and the people's money, by continued wrangling over questions which have been settled, and are no longer of little importance. I will be found ready to do my duty and contribute my mite towards accomplishing the work of amending and revising the State Constitution; but if we are to remain here day after day, some day adopting and the next day rescinding resolutions, or vice versa, one day taking a step forward, and the next day two steps backward, subjecting ourselves to public ridicule, I beg to be excused, and if for this expression of opinion the tin be not be got bit so badly in the rebel loan that he will have nothing to do with it. Part of the scheme consists of employing a portion of the funds of the company in buying rebel cotton bonds, now selling at fifty-two, equivalent to thirty-eight discount. They hope by buying up the rebel cotton bonds to raise them so far, and so prepare the European market for another loan of £16,000,000.

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years, 16; 30 to 40 years, 17; 40 to 50 years, 19; 50 to 60 years, 16; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 2; 90 to 100 years and upwards, 0; unknown, 27. Total—211.

Nativity—England, 3; France, 5; Germany, 5; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 2; Spain, 2; United States, 56; West Indies, 3; not stated, 105. Total—211.

Whites, 142; Blacks, 42; mulattoes 27. Total—211.

Males 116, females 91; not stated 4. Total—211.

Provost Court—Judge Ainche Presiding.—Edwa Scott, trading with soldiers and having liquor concealed in bottles on her person to supply the military in contravention of orders. Four bottles with villanous whiskey. Were confiscated and the woman warned not to be seen near a soldier again under pain of being consigned to the workhouse instanter for six months.

The colored Mr Johnson was sent to prison for six months on the charge of having stolen two horses and being a deserter.

Several soldiers who had enjoyed a cab ride and meals at restaurants without having the means to liquidate their debts, were sent to their regiments to exercise the privilege of leave of absence for terms of thirty and sixty days.

Michal Cogan and Henry Duride were separately arrested on the charge of peddling without license. Each of them were fined $50.

John Baumgartner, convicted of selling liquor without license, paid a fine of $50 for his derelection.

John Wilson, as pilferer and vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, and Elton Mahoney, for exhibiting boisterous drunk, had to pay $10.

The colored boy John Kane, a vagrant, was Workhouse for six months. Corinne Walsh and Louisa Frazier, colored, went to the same institution for ninety days.

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

We are under obligations to the polite clerk of the Olive Branch, Mr. Oglesby, for valuable newspaper favors.

The steamer L. M. Kennett left St. Louis for New Orleans on the 221, at 10 A. M.

PERSONAL.—Brigadier General Neal Dow, as the Times in Baltimore, has received orders to return to this Department.

Brigadier General Sherley, late Military Governor of Louisiana, was in Washington on the 20th and 21st. It was supposed he would be assigned to Gen. Burnside's command.

One Day Later and Additional via the River.

The Campaign Opening in Virginia—Longstreet Moving Up the Shenandoah.

FIGHTING COMMENCED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Numerous Call for 200,000 Volunteers.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON, CAIRO, AND OTHER POINTS.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Gold in New York 60% on the 21st—Cotton 85c.

By the steamer Olive Branch, Capt. Pegram, we have St. Louis and Chicago papers of the 22d, with one day later advices.

Concentration of Troops under Gen. Lee.

JUNCTION BY TELEGRAPH WITH LEE.

Washington, April 20.—Positive information has been received at Headquarters, that the main body of Longstreet's veterans have succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee. Longstreet arrived at East Tennessee 18,000 men, but it is not known how many.

Scouts just returned from the enemy's lines report troops from Joe Johnston's army and Charleston arriving at Gordonville. Rebel conscripts are coming in at the rate of 1,000 per day.

Philadelphia, April 21.—The *Inquirer* says rebel deserters, who arrived at Washington state that Lee's force on the Rapidan is 60,000. Longstreet was at Charlottesville marching to Warrenton, for the purpose of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley.

Lee's army received several days' rail use, for a forward movement.

FIGHTING COMMENCED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Philadelphia, April 21.—The *Inquirer* has the following:

Norfolk, April 19.—Refugees from Plymouth, North Carolina, report fighting commenced on Sunday afternoon.

The rebel forces attacked Fort Gray, about a mile from this town, on the Roanoke river. They planted a heavy battery on Folk's island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire.

The rebels then made several charges up to the fort, but were repulsed with great slaughter, when they at last retired.

Rebel iron ram and four gunboats moved down to the obstructions within six miles of the town to co-operate with the land forces. The rebels were 12,000 to 15,000 strong.

Their cavalry is commanded by General Rawson. General Wessel commands the Union forces.

He says Plymouth is impregnable. Our gunboats are stationed in the river. The rebel rebel artillery directed their fire to them. Seven were killed and wounded on the gunboat Commodore Perry.

It is rumored the rebels made simultaneous demonstrations in the vicinity of Newbern.

SPIRITED LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Washington, April 20.—General Butler has written a very spirited letter to a high public functionary here, of which the concluding paragraph reads as follows: "If the arrangements proposed are carried out it would have the effect of making me a more recording secretary for the will of Major General W. F. Smith, who would be the commander.

"To the Lieutenant colonelship. The office of civil Mayor of Old Point Comfort is not the sort of service for which I was mustered in. I therefore most respectfully decline either to be relieved altogether from a position which I hold under the General-in-Chief, the supreme control and direction of any military movements having their base within the limits of my department.

Twenty men sentenced to death for desertion have had their sentences commuted by the President to hard labor at the Dry Tortugas until the end of the war.

ITEMS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, April 21.—Brigadier General Grosham, of Illinois, has arrived here since my last.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Taylor, of Chicago, sister of Adjutant Leaning, one of the wounded in the Fort Pillow massacre, has been to Mound City to-day to see her brother. He informs her and will make oath to the fact, that he was wounded after his surrender, dragged into a wooden building, left there, and the structure set on fire by the rebels. Before the flames reached him he prevailed upon a rebel Surgeon to drag him out, and was left twenty-four hours without aid in the open air, the sun shining hot on his face.

Parties in the hospital fully confirm the death of Lieutenant Akenstrom, Q. M., of the post. Two witnesses will testify that they saw Lieutenant Akenstrom shot, after surrender, and subsequently taken and nailed to the side of the building, and the building set on fire.

We have a consolidation of generals here today. Upon the streets I notice Major-Generals Hunter and Washburne, Brigadier-General Crocker and Brayman. General Washburne is to take the command of General Hurlbut's old 16th army corps, including the Mississippi rivers from Paducah to General Banks's northern lines.

ITEMS FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, April 19.—Forrest is retreating into Mississippi.

Chalmers and McCullough are reported to have passed the Tallahatchie.

Grierson is pressing the rear of Forrest's column.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 21.—Orders were received at Columbus yesterday, from General Sherman, prohibiting the issue of passes to citizens to go beyond Nashville.

Authority has been received from the War Department to raise one or more regiments of heavy artillery.

The Twentieth and sixtieth regiments leave for Annapolis this morning.

FROM RINGGOLD.

Ringgold, Ga., April 20.—The enemy is quiet. There is an understanding between picketes on both sides to keep quiet.

Patterson, whose brigade pickets are in front of this place, put drunk at Tunnel Hill, a few days since, and was placed under arrest.

Miss Mary E. Walker, Acting Assistant Surgeon of Dan. McCook's brigade, was captured by the enemy a day or two since, while visiting picketes outside of our lines.

Washington Items.

Washington, April 21.—The House has refused, by a decisive majority, to tax whisky on hand, and has just voted, by an equally decisive majority, to make the tax one dollar from the 1st of May. This compels a large advance in the price of the article.

General Grant left at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the army.

Washington, April 21.—It is understood that a campaign is to be immediately commenced. There are strong indications that the rebels are massing a large force in Virginia.

General Butler urged that the pay of colored troops shall be instantly raised, as they are becoming rapidly butchered by the injustice of this Government.

Prominent members of the Committee on Ways and Means express the opinion that the tax bill will pass by next Thursday.

Washington, April 21.—The Senate Finance Committee have reported the national bank bill, which is now being printed, with amendments.

A strong desire is manifested by prominent men here from different States to have 200,000 six months' volunteers called out at once, for garrison duty, to insure the use of all the available troops against the enemy.

The bankrupt bill will be reported this evening.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN FOR RETALIATION.

Baltimore, April 19.—The inauguration exercises of the great Fair at the Maryland Institute, to-night, was a very imposing affair. The Pre ident's appearance in the hall was greeted with tremendous applause.

After the inaugural address of Guy Bradford, the President was loudly called for, and in response proceeded to make a brief address. He referred to the great change that had taken place in Baltimore within the last three years. The world, he said, has long been in want of a definition of the word freedom. While all professed to advocate liberty, there were in the mind many opposite views as to what liberty was—with one, liberty supplied work for himself to do as he pleased with the product of his labor—with another, liberty meant to do as you please with other men, and their labor. One of the two conflicting views would have to give way to another. He thought, from some occurrences lately taken place in Maryland, that people had allowed to be termined which of these views of freedom should control her destiny.

He then alluded to the occurrence reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, where several hundred colored soldiers were massacred by the rebels in cold blood, after surrender, and he did not intend to do his duty in regard to the protection of colored soldiers. He desired to say all such were mistaken. When the question of employing colored troops was pulled was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter long and deeply, and he became convinced that it was his duty, to so employ them, he did not hesitate to do so.

He stood before the American people responsible for the act—responsible before the christian world—responsible he should stand in the sea of history—responsible he stood for it before God, and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed he was right. But when the Government determined to make slaves of colored people, he thought it only just they should have the same protection as white soldiers. Injustice and he hesitated not to declare that the Government ought to and must give the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear authenticated case was made out, retaliation would follow.

Hitherto it has been difficult to ascertain for a certainty which should govern a decision in a matter so serious, but in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought they were likely to find a clear case. The Government had no doubt avoided or confirm the report in extreme relative to the massacre, but it was well marked the facts related were true. When the Government determine the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the report, retaliation will be merely given, [great applause,] but how retribution was to be administered was a question still to be settled—would it be right to take life of the prisoners in Washington, Fort Delaware, or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had no share, and which will probably be tried and decided only a by individuals, or possibly of only one man. The President returned the Government would not fail to visit retribution on those who had merited it. The President, throughout, he remarks were warmly applauded, especially his determination to use the borbarous deeds of the rebels.

New York Markets.

New York, April 21, P. M.—Money—Steady at 7. Sterling 110½ for gold, and 181 to 185 for currency. Gold firmer, opening at 60, declining to 59, and closing at 60. Government stocks firm, with rather more doing. I suppose 110½ to 110¾, 5-20's, October and April, 110½ to 111.

Cotton—Steady, and rather more doing, at 79 to 80c for middling uplands.

Flour—State and Western been active, and 5 to 10c lower, at $7.50 to $7.60 for extra State; $7.80 to 8 for round hoop Ohio, and $8.05 to 9.90 for trade brands—market closing dull.

Whiskey—Sales of Western and State at $1.10 to 1.12, closing with no sellers at outside prices.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, April 21—P. M.—Flour firm and 25c higher and in good demand at $6.50 to 6.60 for superfine, and $7 for extra.

Whisky nigher and in good speculative demand. Sales of 1,200 bbls at $1.15.

Provisions unchanged and quiet. Prime city lard sold at 13½c and prime country at 12½ to 12¾c.

Groceries unchanged and quiet.

St. Louis, April 21, P. M.—Provisions and Lard—Market quiet. The only sales reported to day were 40 tierces Moo's canvassed sugar-cured hams, packed, at 18c, and 300 tierces prime leaf lard, in tubs, at 12½c.

Whisky—Stiff and higher, but buyers not taking hold freely. Sales 142 bbls at $1 05, and 50 bbls at $1 03 per gallon.

Potatoes—Supply large, and market dull, with sales of 400 bbls good Northern in lots at 70c, with sales in small at 80c, and 50 do pinkeyes at 85c a bushel.

Groceries—The market was about as yesterday. We quote fair to fully fair Louisiana sugar at 17¾ to 18½c, prime and choice at 19 to 20c, clarified at 21 to 22c per pound, sales 50 bbls. Choice molasses $1 per gallon in barrels, $1 05 in half barrels, and choice sugar-house at $1 20 in kegs, dark sold in barrels, at 90c.

Additional Foreign News by the Nova Scotia.

The House of Lords, on the 5th, delivered judgment in the Alabama case. Six legal Lords were present. The Lord Chancellor first gave his judgment. He signed that, under the provisions of the act known as the Queen's proclamation, there was no right to make such rules as the Barons' Exchequer had made.

He therefore moved an April. Crown to be discharged with costs. Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford and Kingsdown concurred, while Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale were in favor of hearing the appeal by the Exchequer Chamber.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The *Scotsman* understands the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the crown and nominal forfeiture of the vessel. They are, however, to retain possession of the vessel, trade with her and make alterations, but not to sell her for two years without the consent of the crown.

The bombardment of Londonborg recommenced on the evening of the 4th.

The Dappel works sustained no injury whatever.

On the night of the 5th the Prussians before Duppel drove in the Danish outposts and took up a position 250 paces beyond the first position.

The London *Globe* hopes one of the first acts of the Congress will be to compel the belligerents to desist.

Transactions in American securities are few and unimportant. The tendency is downward, owing to the advance in gold in New York.

Parliament.

New York, April 20.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

It is currently reported among leading politicians that the N. Y. Times has been brought over to the support of Mr. Lincoln's nomination and re-election. The prize named is the appointment of Mr. Raymond as Minister to France.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—This morning, in the small hours, a disastrous fire broke out on the corner of St. Mary and Fulton streets which destroyed two buildings of two story's each and a double one and a half story building. The suddenness and speed of the conflagration caused most of the tenants of the destroyed houses with their half naked women and children to be turned into the street in their night clothes, calling on the humanity of the neighbors for covering and shelter.

The property was owned by Jos. Kaiser. A quantity of lumber, two mules and the private property of the tenants, including several sums of hoarded gold in the old stockings are included in the debris of the monument of former prosperity. The insurance did not cover the amount of the loss.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BANK OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING April 28 1864

The commercial week closes to-day with a firm but quiet market for nearly every department of Monetary affairs and general trade. In the latter, however, there has been a lull in the speculative feeling which has prevailed not only with respect to Sugar and Molasses, but also in several articles of Western, Produce, while our Cotton market closes at full prices nearly up to those of Thursday last, the market being strengthened by the prospect of light receipts, and there being only a limited stock to sale, the amount on factors and sellers' hands being not exceeding 70 bales.

Wild Cotton has been the majority of Mild, Domestic Exchange continued firm, although one of the Banks supplied the customers at earlier rates than yesterday, the rates within our observation including New York Sight at ¼ and ½ premium, Sixty days Sight at ¼ and ½, and Sixty days at ¼ and ½ premium. One of the Banks discounted on New York at ½ premium, and the others at ¼ and ½ premium. Gold continues upward, the demand from Europe appearing limitless, the rate which would induce parties to remit in Gold, Treasury notes instead of bills, or to transact the business on a basis for the latter. Notwithstanding the rapid rise in Gold in Foreign Exchange. The Banks continue to and are for entering and Sell Gold Francs. Francs bills may be quoted at 10 10 and 10 for the current and 10 5 for the latter, but we have heard of no sales of Francs at 10 5 or 10 10, and nothing has been reported in Francs of any moment.

The Stock Market seems to have been but little affected by the Gold movement, and the business, regarded in sales, was attributable to the visit of Mr. Secretary Chase, who intimated that the currency was being contracted, the U. S. Bonds fell on the Exchange and Stocks fell in sympathy. It was now stated we would be to strengthen the National circulation and retire the Notes, but it was also stated that after rates had given way materially under them, U. S. Bonds they remained and improved part of the falling. It so will be seen that the Stocks in our market do not show the apparent difference between the two which is known to have been made for shipments in this, but rates are maintained here at their proportion with range by holders expecting a further and very considerable advance at New York. Yesterday we closed sales at 51 25 to 51 50 for the business was of moderate extent, but the additional demand, given in Gold at 60, closing in 2 lots at 60 to 60 ½ for 1 lot at 61. At the above there were sales of 15 bbls, at the same price, No bids at the moment were reported in silver, excepting one for 50 bbls, bonds 1 to 2 good grade, in Doubs at 55 and not 50 bbls. Material dollars continue supplied and though the demand for New York was subdued yesterday in consequence of the intuitive values they still command, the rate on Gold Ch. Mexican was the latter sold at 85, a lot of 4 bbls brought the same, and yesterday a bale of $1,000 ready for shipment was offered at 85 and not taken.

In Cotton we have to report sales of Bank of Louisiana 5 bales at 79