New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

CONDENSED DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

No. 75 Chartres ...

Subscriptions taken by the week, at 25c. ... twenty-five Cents for the old numbers, delivered by carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly $6
In all cases the subscription must ... a written ... before they can be admitted to ...
ANY person receiving the paper through ... the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a ... And should not pay ... office, without ... before the first of the ... the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1864.

Notice this Morning.

R. D. E. Murphy, at 9 o'clock, on the Levee, Post No. 1. Second District, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 New Levee, large chinaware, etc., &c. At 10 o'clock, at the Home Warehouse, coffee, &c. At 10 o'clock, at Post 38, Fire District, coal.

By McCreery & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, furniture.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Sallow, bilious, jaundice, fresh wounds and abrasions of the most serious character are rapidly checked and cured by the, powerful, fo... unguent. If the blood be impure, it will be ... early ... the ... the pulse also. Good everywhere.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the following sales: At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Post No. 23, First District, coal; at 11 o'clock, A. M., in House Warehouse, coffee; at 12 o'clock, M., steadies, at No. 45 New Levee street. See his ... advertisements.

The announcement in the New York papers of the 5th ultimo, that the President had signed the Lieutenant General bill and at once nominated General Grant to the position, was absurdly premature. The bill had not then been signed by the officers of the two Houses, whose signatures were not given till the 29th.

Later from the South via Mobile.

The *Tuscarora* ... an extra ... last evening, with extracts from a file of the Mobile *Register* extending to the 28th ultimo, and including that paper of the 26th ultimo. The intelligence thus received has been to a great extent anticipated, but possesses interest as confirmatory or explanatory of preceding advices. We ... the following:

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT OF SMITH'S CAVALRY.

The annexed telegram is from the Mobile *Register* of February 26th, 1864. It is the only telegram in this paper. It is the only report official or unofficial of recent movements to be found in the columns of that issue:

Richmond, February 25.—An official telegram from General Polk, transmitting a despatch from Major-General Lee, dated Starkeville, Miss., February 23, was received this afternoon. The latter says: General Forrest reports success fighting all day yesterday, ten miles south of Pontotoc. Forty of the enemy were killed and a hundred captured. Our loss was not so heavy. We also captured four or five pieces of artillery. Fighting commenced in the rear of Okalona this morning. It was obstinate, as the enemy was forced to make repeated stands to hold it in check and save his pack mules from stampeding. The fighting ... with a grand cavalry charge of the enemy's whole force. They ... repulsed ... with heavy loss, and completely routed them."

THE RECENT AFFAIR IN FLORIDA.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 23d gives the following intelligence respecting Gen. Finnegan's recent fight in Florida:

Information has been received here that a force, estimated at 3000 cavalry and infantry, had landed at Eliot's Ferry, on the St. Mary's river, and were about midway on Saturday between that point and the Smithbridge.

We are indebted to the courteous and obliging operator of the Florida Telegraph Line, R. W. Cope, Esq., for the following despatch received by him last evening:

LAKE CITY, VIA COLUMBUS, FLA., February 20, 1864.

To R. Cope, Operator:

A severe battle has been going on all this P. M. near Olustee, twelve miles east of this place, the enemy slowly retreating, and our forces pressing them. Their dead and wounded lay thick on the field. Our casualties are not reported—among them the gallant Lieut. Colonel James Barrow, of the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment killed; the Colonel and Major of the same regiment were wounded. Colonel Hinnis was wounded. Colonel Caraway Smith had his horse shot under him.

I will advise you further as I receive information.

R. L. CÂBEN, Operator.

The following telegrams are from the *Register* of February 29th:

THE TUSCOLA HILL ENGAGEMENT.

Dalton, February 25.—Our army is in line of battle at Tunnel Hill. A slight engagement took place yesterday between Clayton's brigade and the enemy, lasting half a day. Woodford's cavalry, backed by infantry, attacked our line and were repulsed three times. The enemy's artillery fell short and our 10-inch Parrott did great execution. There are one cavalry and two infantry brigades of Federals at Lafayette. Walker county.

LATER.

Dalton, February 25.—There has been heavy artillery skirmishing along our lines at intervals all day, with occasional volleys of musketry. Both sides are manœuvering for position. Our casualties are trifling.

Dalton, February 26.—Yesterday Stewart and Stevenson's divisions did the principal fighting. Breckinridge's old division was partly engaged. The enemy fell back on our right. There has been some skirmishing at the centre to-day.

Two Federal scouting regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempted a flank movement on our left, occupied the gap three miles from Dalton, on the new Lafayette road, last night. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out this morning. By the hospital record one less was wounded, 151, including Colonel Curtis, Forty-first Georgia, three lieutenants—Goffe, Fifth Confederate; Lemon Cavalry; Lemon, North Carolina, Company A; and Mabbs, Thirty-fourth Georgia, Company E. The number killed is eight or nine. Yesterday's captured are 35, including a lieutenant colonel and a sergeant. Eight of them are wounded. The loss otherwise is unknown.

Our army is eager for a general engagement, and apprehensive that the enemy will retreat tonight.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE.

Orange Court-house, February 25.—Deserters who recently entered our lines report the enemy sending their sick back to Washington, preparatory to a forward movement. They also reported, on the contrary, that the enemy were fortifying as expecting an attack.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Dalton, February 27.—Nashville papers of the 23d are received. It is reported at Chattanooga that Johnston had advanced from Dalton and his lines are thrown forward ten miles. A dispatch from Huntsville of the 20th says official information has been received that a force, supposed to be Roddy's, attempted to cross the Tennessee at three ferries, but were driven back by Logan's troops.

Mercer, of the Nashville *Times*, contradicts the report of the death of Brownlow.

Demopolis, February 27.—There is nothing from the front.

Greenville, Tenn., February 27.—On the 20th General W. E. Jones captured at Wynn's Mills, five miles east of Cumberland Gap, 256 Federals and 13 negroes. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy lost five killed and many wounded—among the latter Lieutenant Col. R. D. Sneed, Seventh Tennessee (Fed.) regiment, who was in command of the camp.

Macon, February 27.—Governor Brown has this day issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in special session March 10.

NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

The *Register*, of February 26, says:

From BELOW.—By the arrival of the transport last evening from below, we learn that the Federal fleet opened fire on Fort Powell at 6½ o'clock yesterday.

THE WORK OF SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The *Register* of the 26th ult. says:

General Sherman having been eminently successful in forcing General Polk out of Mississippi, deliberately proceeded to destroy the road and plunder the country, and then leisurely fall back to Pearl river.

SPARKS IN MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* of Sunday, February 28, has an editorial on the "Change of Tactics," in which the campaign in Tennessee is discussed. Lieutenant General Pemberton was in Mobile. During the week's stay of "Old Pemp" Powell" had been very busy when the wind and weather had permitted the fleet to operate. Sparks's correspondence was gradually subsiding. Men-of-war were hovering the way. Every boat from the interior brought provision and "the machine ought to be gimmed with the responsibilities of life." The garrison in Fort Powell was well supplied with every necessity, bothering "coffee and good liquor."

The *Register* of February 28 publishes Henry W. Allen's address in full.

The authorship of the Congressional address printed at Richmond is attributed to Mr. Curry, of Alabama.

Brigadier General Wm. E. Baldwin, aged 37, who died from injuries received by a fall from his horse, was buried in Mobile February 21.

Fulton Enemas Steam Galvestion.

The *Sun* of Tuesday evening compiles some extracts from Houston and Galveston papers of the 16th, 18th and 19th ult. We reproduce the following:

AN APPOINTMENT—A SMALL FIGHT.

The Houston *Telegraph* is informed that Brig.-General Slaughter has been appointed Chief of Staff to Major-General Magruder.

The same paper learns that the enemy shelled the works at the mouth of Caney on Saturday. Two or three of our men were wounded.

MAY BEYOND THREATENED.

A correspondent advises the *News* that official information has been received that 1500 Yankees, including 300 Hessians and 200 negroes, have left Brownsville on January 15th, for some point in the interior of Texas, and hopes them San Antonio will be attended.

FROM WESTERN TEXAS.

Since the bombardment of our fortifications at the mouth of the Caney on the 6th, by two of the enemy's gunboats, all has been quiet on the Peninsula. Of the three men wounded by a shell in the fort, two belonged to Moody's battery and one to the Second.

From Lavaca intimates up to the 6th instant that there was on the 5th instant the enemy, 2000 to 3000 strong, consisting of three cavalry and one of artillery and infantry, encamped on Chocolate Bayou, some 30 miles from Lavaca. They moved up the bayou on the 4th inst., and returned by the same route on the 5th inst. The object of the movement was not known. Major Gen. James H. Bowman, commanding the latter District, has the Federals hemmed up quite at Powderhorn and their intentions will be known soon to move.

THE ARMIES.

Major-General Dana, commanding the Yankee forces in Texas, has issued General Orders 14, dated Fort Chadbourne, January 30th, 1864, announcing the joining of his command by the corps of Louisiana's Assassin Provisionals, and expressing unbounded confidence that they would prove worthy defenders of the flag. Gen. Dana says that any prisoner found, is disarmed and in the interior of the State. Also, order ... and ... within the lines to take the oath ... that they may enjoy the full benefits of the proclamation.

HOUSEKEEPERS FRIENDS.

The Galveston *News* ... storm that the ... Louisiana may ... pressing the arms of the country, and are assuming an attitude offensive ... of future trouble to our interests or that region.

CATTLE AND CROPS.

The Quitman *Messenger* of February 4th reports great mortality among the cattle. The same paper says that several families are preparing to leave Goliad, afraid of raids of the enemy.

The Corsicana *Express* of February 5th says: "We regret to learn, in consequence of the late unprecedented cold weather, that there will be an almost entire failure of the wheat crops throughout this portion of the State."

GENERAL PRICE.

On Tuesday, February 24, a complimentary dinner was given to General Sterling Price at Washington by the citizens of that town and vicinity.

KIRBY SMITH.

The *Telegraph* reports that General Kirby Smith was to leave yesterday for Shreveport.

A SUPPLY STATION.

A number of wagons passed through this place late last week, laden with ball and lead, from San Antonio to Washington, on the Brazos, to which place army stores are being removed for safety, in case of invasion from the Southwest. —[*Lagrange True Issue*, February 6.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Galveston, February 17.—A terrible accident occurred on yesterday morning near Fort Point. A torpedo about to be deposited in the bay exploded in the hands of John T. Barron, from Polk county, belonging to Company A, Cook's regiment. Mr. Barron's left leg was shot off and his right hand so much shattered, requiring amputation. His clothes took fire, and severely burnt the face and legs. The unfortunate man, was sent to the hospital. He was still alive when last heard from.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 28.—The steamer Asia from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th, arrived here this morning.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Lord Derby in the House of Lords attacked, and Earl Russell defended the Government policy relative to the suspected steam rams. The latter declined to produce papers pending the legal investigations. In the House of Commons Mr. Laird reiterated the statement that Mr. Adams made no official or verbal communication to Earl Russell on the subject of Mr Bernard's dispatch of the 11th of July last.

Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers. The murder of one of the crew of the Saxon by a Federal Lieutenant. He asserted that Russell had not done enough in the matter, and moved for the correspondence.

The Attorney General opposed the motion. He said the principle of prize adjudication in America is the same as that in England, and the disposition of the American Government is very fair and just.

During the general debate several speakers charged the Government with a trucking policy towards the American Government.

Lord Palmerston said it was due to the American Government to say they invariably received England's representations in a spirit of candor and fairness. He could not say whether the Government would or would not produce the papers.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

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The officers of the steamer Olive Branch have our thanks for polite and acceptable newspaper favors.

REPORT ON THE STATE CONVENTION.—The *Era* of this morning contains the report of the committee appointed by Gen Banks to consider certain questions regarding the State Convention to be elected in April. The committee decide in favor of the total white population as a basis of representation, and in favor of the election of delegates by districts instead of electing them in block on a general ticket. They also declare that each delegate should have the qualifications of an elector in the district from which he is elected. In the appointment of representation New Orleans, including Algiers, is assigned 63 out of a total of 150.

Two Days Later from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE OLIVE BRANCH
WITH DATES TO THE 29TH ULTIMO.

Return of Smith's Cavalry Expedition

EXPLANATION OF GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

From Washington, Richmond and Charleston.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—FRENCH FRIGATES OVERHAULING AMERICAN VESSELS AT ACAPULCO.

The Latest Markets.

By the Olive Branch, from St. Louis, arrived late last night, we have papers from that city of the 1st of March, and from Chicago of the 29th ultimo, from which we gather the following:

The Sherman Expedition Explained.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnatti, February 28, 1864.—The correspondent of the *Evening Times* furnishes the following:

I happen to know something of Sherman's orders, and at this late day it cannot be improper to publish them. He was to proceed to Meridian and if possible get a battle out of Polk. Upon his success in this depended his future movements. If he could fall upon the retreating gentleman and destroy his command he was to proceed to Selma direct, to which point steamboats and seven pontoons can go, most of the way, thereby leaving the conquest of Mobile and its small garrison to Banks and Farragut.

But if the rebels refused to fight and strength ened the garrison at Mobile Sherman was to proceed there and lay siege to the place. From the fact he has already turned southward, I infer that Polk is retreating towards the Gulf, where the fate of Pemberton awaits him.

Smith's cavalry column will be employed in scattering the forces of Forrest and Lee, and in cutting railroad communications, so that the members it embraces you may rest assured it will be a success.

GEN. SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Memphis, February 26.—The reports of straggle rers that Gen. Smith's expedition has been cut up, prove false. That General himself returned here at 11 o'clock last night. From an officer's diary report during the progress of the expedition I condense the following particulars in addition to the already forwarded:

Thursday, February 18.—The expedition reached Okalona on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 70 miles south of Corinth. 130 miles southeast of Memphis. Here they heard that Sherman had captured Meridian, and was advancing east.

Friday, February 19.—Marched to Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where we captured and destroyed a great quantity of Confederate corn. One column went through Aberdeen on the other west of the railroad encountering at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under General Grierson, had considerable skirmishing near that town and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of corn at Prairie Station, also a large lot of Confederate cotton.

Saturday, February 20.—Brook's corps reported in force at West Point. At 11 A. M. advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. At 2 P. M. halted within two miles of West Point; lost 1 Lieutenant killed and 3 men wounded in skirmish. We killed 1 rebel Captain, captured and wounded a rebel Major and 1 private.

Sunday, 21.—Moved west and joined Forrest, Lee, Chalmers and Roddy were combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two but without success. Very heavy fighting occurred both rear and advance. The Second Iowa had a number killed and wounded on the brilliant charge from the rear to the two thousand rebels were on each flank all in battle form on our rear and constantly charging. We here lost three pieces 6 pounder steel guns, which were spiked before captured. All bear sammunition was saved.

Smith now felt back slowly, our troops sembling the rebels as they advanced. The rebel loss was quite heavy, and Smith burned every trestle on the Mobile and Ohio road, destroyed miles of the track and a very large amount of corn as he fell back.

Monday, February 22.—Broke camp in the morning, after resting only two hours. There was severe fighting during all day. The rebels lost heavily, as the roads were heavily embossed at every available point, and volley after volley was poured into them at close range as they advanced, but having so much the larger force, they continued to press our rear heavily. The fighting and moving on quick time with the evident design of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our force, and forming a junction to prevent our crossing, and thus capture the whole command. We lost several maiming Sabbath passed both flanking columns and marching all night crossed safely at New Albany.

Tuesday February 23d.—Rear guard skirmished all day.

Wednesday, February 24.—Skirmishing continued.

Thursday, February 25.—Marched fifty-two miles, arriving at Memphis at 11 P. M. Most of the expedition, however, stopped at Colliersville.

Washington, February 28.—A portion of the Army of the Potomac moved yesterday, and was in successful advance to-day.

The principal amendment proposed by the Comptroller of the Currency to the national currency act requires national banks to redeem their circulating notes in the city of New York as a small discount. Even the uniform rate of seven per cent. interest throughout the United States, reduces the lawful reserve to be kept on hand from 25 to 15 per cent. for country banks, and from 25 to 20 per cent. for city banks. This provision for the closing of the bank whenever the owners of two thirds of the capital demand it requires at least $100,000 specie on deposit with the country, and $200,000 in cities; and requires an amount of bonds equal to one-third of the capital stock paid in, to be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, whether the banks take the circulation or not.

It is expected that the Gold Bill will be brought up in the House to-morrow, as it can be done then by a two-thirds vote, but on any other day of the week unanimous consent will be required to take it out of its course.

It appears that notwithstanding the action of Mr. Stevens in regard to the recommendation adverse to the passage of the bill, four of the most influential members of the Committee are earnestly in favor of the measure.

It will probably be amended so as to require the sale of surplus gold to be made in open market and without any restrictions, requiring previous notice at sale to the highest bidder.

The ultimate passage of the bill is regarded beyond a doubt.

The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Grimes appropriates $40,000 for the protection of steamers crossing the ocean, and $10,000 of which is to be expended upon the route between Aberdeen and Port Stanton, and $10,000 on the route to Idaho, by the Columbia river.

Washington, February 29.—The House passed at the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means last week, and which was then published, authorizing a change in the form of the loan authorized by the act of March last.

Note.—This is the bill for the issue of $200,000,000 of 5 40 bonds.

The *Observer* says we have authority for saying, there is no truth in the report making out the Philadelphia papers, that the Provost Marshal General Fry would to-day issue an order postponing the draft until the 1st of April.

The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was signed to-day by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and by which the President's signature to become a law.

General Grant's commission cannot be made out until the President nominates him to the Senate and he has been confirmed.

Mr. Stevens, of the Ways and Means Committee, will move to-day that the Committee have the Gordon of the Navy Investigation and the charges preferred against the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, in his speech on Saturday.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac informs us that Lieutenant Seadsmore, one of the officers who escaped from prison with Colonel Straight and party, arrived into our lines last night, having been on the way nineteen days. He had taken the route pursued by the way of Gordonsville towards the Ohio river, thinking his chances of escape and getting away by that direction better than by the peninsula, as he could obtain food easier. He says he has no other way.

After traveling six miles his knees failed him, and he was forced to be in a wheelbarrow, as he terms it, for nine days. A negro took care of him, and became his companion, and he related the journey. At another time he was obliged to lie concealed for three days. He finally reached the Rapidan on Saturday night, and crossed, passing within a few paces of the rebel picket.

Lieut. Seadsmore says he saw no troops near Richmond. On his route through the country he met only women, children and negroes. He represents Lee's army as poorly fed, but in good spirits of security visible. He encountered none. None, Gen., and had been too much in prison.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Major General Grant as a Major General in the regular army, with a commission dated from July 4th, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

The following were confirmed as Brigadier-Generals in the regular army: Major-General George G. Meade, of the army of the Potomac, dating from July, 1863, vice Banner, deceased; Major-General W. F. Sherman, of the volunteers, dating from July, 1863, to fill an original vacancy; Major-General James B. McPherson, of the volunteers, dating from August, 1863, vice Harney, retired; Major-General Schofield, of the volunteers, dating from October, 1863, vice Anderson, retired; Brigadier-General Phineas and Brigadier G. K. Warren to be Major-Generals of Volunteers, to rank from the day of the week unanimous consent will

In Bank notes we quoted a sale of a mixed lot of some amount, composed of New Orleans, Union, Mechanics and Traders and Louisiana State, at 1 ⅌ cent. premium. Dealers pay ½ ⅌ cent. premium for Mechanics and Traders' bank notes at ¼ ⅌; ½ ⅌ for Louisiana State and at 1¼@1½ ⅌ for both Canal and Citizens and sell at ¾ (there was some sales yesterday at ½.) The ⅌ dollar for Crescent City and sell at ⅌, 50@50 for Bank of Louisiana and sell at 65¾; and ⅌ for Merchants' and sell at 4¾.

In coin we noticed sales of 100 Spanish Louisiana Bank Sous at 80, and 25 unidentified to be at the mean, which checks are rated at ¼ ⅌ premium. The above appear to have an un-favorable effect on the reasonable sale of Insurance Scrip, at which $50,000 was sold as follows:—$5000 Merchants', at 17½, or $1,812½ dollar; $15,000, Crescent, unblended, at 17½, or $4,375; $2,000, of '60, at 25½, $2,000, of '60, at 45¾, and $2,175, of '60, at 45¾; $21,700, Home, unbroking $9,000, of '62, at 22½, $3,700, of '63, at 24½, $5,000, of '63, at 25, $2,000, of '63, at 25½, $1,000, of '63, at 25¾, $300, of '63 at 26, $1,000, of '63, at 26¼, $1,000, of '63, at 26½, $1,000, of '63, at 26¾, $1,000, of '63, at 27, $1,000, of '63, at 27¼; $9,110, Sun, of '63, at 26¼; and $2,000, of '63, at 26½. Citizens', unbroking $4,000, of '63, at 31, $100, of '63, at 31½, and $2,000, of '63, at 32.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1864.

COTTON—The market opened with a fair activity this morning, but subsequently became quiet and closed dull. The sales reported are 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 were bought for a speculative account, and 1,000 bales ordinary at 38¾. No other sales of consequence. The quotations remain at 37@38 cts. The receipts have reached 2,000 bales, and the stock on hand is 70,000 bales. The exchange is unchanged. Freights are unchanged. 22 bales shipped to N. Y. at ⅛; 2 bales to Boston at ¼; 30 bales to Liverpool at ⅜; 1 bale to Havre at ⅜; 1 bale to Bremen at ⅜; 1 bale to Antwerp at ⅜; 1 bale to Barcelona at ⅜; 1 bale to Genoa at ⅜; 1 bale to Marseilles at ⅜; 1 bale to Cette at ⅜; 1 bale to Rotterdam at ⅜; 1 bale to Hamburg at ⅜; 1 bale to Amsterdam at ⅜; 1 bale to Trieste at ⅜; 1 bale to Venice at ⅜; 1 bale to Leghorn at ⅜; 1 bale to Naples at ⅜; 1 bale to Malaga at ⅜; 1 bale to Barcelona at ⅜; 1 bale to Cadiz at ⅜; 1 bale to Gibraltar at ⅜; 1 bale to Lisbon at ⅜; 1 bale to Oporto at ⅜; 1 bale to Vigo at ⅜; 1 bale to Coruna at ⅜; 1 bale to Santander at ⅜; 1 bale to Bilboa at ⅜; 1 bale to Bordeaux at ⅜; 1 bale to Nantes at ⅜; 1 bale to Rochelle at ⅜; 1 bale to Dunkirk at ⅜; 1 bale to Ostend at ⅜; 1 bale to Antwerp at ⅜; 1 bale to Rotterdam at ⅜; 1 bale to Hamburg at ⅜; 1 bale to Bremen