THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30.

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

We shall commence publishing to day the list of drafted persons in our evening edition as well as in our morning edition as heretofore. The names, occupations and addresses will be continued on the English side until the drawing for the 2nd District shall commence, when they will be given in the French columns of the paper.

SALE CONTINUED—The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of the confectionary shop, situate at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets and of three billiard tables and one still, will be continued to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

We have been favored by the Commercial Express Company with copies of the latest New York papers.

A letter and newspaper mail for Matamoros will be closed to-day at the Commercial Express Office, on Common street, at 2 P. M.

Those who seek ready means of avoiding the draft would do well not to forget the old and well known citizen, J. A. Clark, who is prepared to furnish substitutes on the shortest notice, and offers to give all requisite information regarding exemption papers. Give him a call at 143 Gravier street, and you will not regret it.

Amusements.

Of the round of plays set down for Mr. Lawrence Barrett the present week there remain to be performed Hamlet, the Merchant of Venice (Shylock), the Romance of a Poor Young Man. In all these Mr. Barrett has appeared on former occasions with distinguished effect. His Hamlet, whatever objections may arise incidentally to certain features of it, is still marked by passages of such power and beauty as to entitle him to rank among the foremost contemporary representatives of that character. He will appear in it to-night for the last time the present season.

The dramatic romance of Monte Cristo will be again given at the St. Charles to-night.

At the Academy of Music Mr. Billy Pastor, the popular singer of comic and satirical songs, is to have a benefit with a special programme comprising a number of local and political hits.

The Mobile Expedition—Its Progress—Skirmishes—Situation at Mobile.

A correspondent of the *Times* dates a letter from the Field, East Branch of Fish River, Ala., March 21. We extract the appended passages:

* * * * * * *

Brig Gen Benton commands the troops composing the Third Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and I can assure you he is one of the most competent officers I have ever known.

* * * *

Major Gen. Granger is on hand, and giving, as usual, his personal attention to everything appertaining to the commissariat.

* * * *

To-night I hear that Major Gen. Smith's corps is on the east bank of Fish river, about five miles from here, on the way to

Thus far our march has been undisputed by the rebels—about one hundred rebel cavalry have been seen on our front, but they have continued to fall back as our army has advanced.

We passed some rebel citizens on our march, I conversed with one who had two sons in the army. This citizen informed me that he had been to Mobile about six weeks previous, that the rebels had about six thousand troops in the city, and about the same number at Blakely, on this side of the bay of Mobile. Since then he had been informed that they had been largely reinforced, and now number some twenty or thirty thousand, Gen. Lovell, of Texas, commanded at Blakely, and Gen. Maury at Mobile.

Army Corps under date of the 21st:

Since writing the foregoing we have arrived at Fish river and crossed it on a pontoon bridge, one of the best I ever saw. The roads for the last six miles have been awful. I can compare them to nothing but the Southern Confederacy, no bottom to them. Major General Canby and Staff, Major General Smith and Major General Granger are all here with their respective Staffs.

So far we have but little opposition from the enemy. On the evening of the 22d and on the morning of the 23d a mounted force of the enemy appeared on our front. After a short but sharp skirmish, in which I am told we killed four of their men and took two prisoners, they disappeared. A small mounted force have been hanging on our flanks for the past two miles of our march. I presume they are there more to find out our strength than for any belligerent purpose.

We will remain here a day or two and then continue on into the bowels of secession.

News from Texas via Havana.

The Havana *Prensa* of the 25th of March contains the following

By the English steamer Dombyaki, we have papers from Galveston to the 19th inst, and from Houston to the 18th inst., containing the appended items:

From Blake's Weekly Bulletin of the 14th.

The blockade vessels have been very quiet for the week past. Yesterday at sunset there were eight in sight.

The steamer ——— arrived on the 9th from Havana. In entering the port she ran aground in front of Fort Magruder, but by throwing over a part of her cargo she got off.

A schooner from a Mexican port ran the blockade on the 8th exposed to a few shots which did her no damage.

We read in the same paper of the 19th:

Yesterday at sunset the blockade squadron numbered ten vessels.

The Galveston *News* learns that a band of 300 Mexican Liberals attacked the Imperial forces on the 5th at Piedras Negras, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The Liberals withdrew to await reinforcement, and were expected to renew the attack the night following.

The last advices from Matamoros said that the expedition organized at New Orleans would start for Pensacola on the 27th, consequently there need be no fear at present of an attack on the Texas coast.

We regret to learn through persons who have arrived from the month of the Trinity, that Dr. J. Chambers was assassinated as he sat reading in his house on the evening of the 15th. The assassins were unknown. He died instantly, having received 29 bullets of different sizes in his body and head.

The San Antonio *News* says that the Kickapoo Indians who caused so much trouble on the frontier have been removed 50 miles from Piedras Negras and will be sent to the neighborhood of Monterey.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 9th believes it can safely announce that in a little while that place will be connected with San Antonio and Austin by one or two lines of telegraph, and that possibly a line will be extended to Brownsville.

Gen. Jas. E. Harrison has arrived at Galveston, and it is the first time that he has seen his home for three years of active service. His command is in Louisiana.

West Indian News.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PORT-AU PRINCE.
(From the Havana Prensa, 24d inst.)

By the English steamer from St. Thomas we have received Haytien journals as late as the 7th instant, in which we learn that a terrible fire occurred at Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, on the night of the 26th of February, which threw the entire population into consternation.

The fire broke out in the National Theatre, communicated thence to the contiguous buildings, devoured all the central part of the city, comprising more than 250 houses, and inflicted a loss upon the sufferers of forty or fifty millions of gourdes (equivalent to about $3,000,000).

By this calamity a large number of families were deprived of both food and shelter, and P. Salomé Guillaud had by proclamation dated 8 a credit of three hundred thousand pieces (about $30,000) at the disposition of the Minister of the Home and Public Revenue to be employed for the relief of the sufferers; he also directed that building materials should be admitted free of duty during 1865 and 1866.

Voluntary subscriptions for the victims of the fire had been instituted.

Other versions of the disaster represent the loss variously as not less than 400 houses, and not more than 600, with proportionate variations in the amount of pecuniary loss.

News St. Domingo.

St. Domingo, since the late military plaster, you for its conquest subsided, seems to sit amid the blue waters almost as quiet, unconcerned and "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." Havana papers mention the arrival on the 23d of the steamer Catalana, from St. Domingo City on the 15th, without news of any moment whatever. A correspondent writes that the Captain General of St. Domingo had notified General Valverde, formerly Civil Governor of the Province, and who had just returned from the Peninsula, to take his departure at once for St. Thomas. General Valverde might reasonably infer from such notice, that his presence was not cherished by the existing authority, and no doubt acted on this rational conclusion. A few troops were going hither and thither—mostly on the sick list.

Havana Markets.

On the 25th Sugar and Coffee were quoted as follows:

Sugar—White, inferior to common 10 to 10½ reale per arroba, good to superior, 10¾ to 11½. Muscovado, inferior to common, good to superior, 5¾ to 6, 6¼ to 7.

Coffee—Porto Rico, 1st quality, $18 per quintal, 2d quality, $17, ordinary and good, $12 to $14.

Exchange on New York, at sixty days, 41 to 43 per cent, discount. American gold coin 2½ per cent premium.

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865.

Senate—The Senate met at usual. Mr Cantrel presiding. The Journal was read and adopted.

The bill relative to the adoption of children, was reported as correctly enrolled.

The Special Committee on the Clerical Duties of the General Assembly, reported favorably on the bill for that purpose.

Mr. Kavanagh gave notice that he will offer an amendment to the act relative to the registry of voters.

A resolution to pay Mr. Boyce $8 per day during the time he presided as President pro tem., was referred to the Committee on Expenses.

The first section of the bill on road and levees, which provides for the appointment of a State Superintendent, was postponed till the next day after discussing the first section of the bill.

The bill to suspend prescription of debts for one year after the termination of the war was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The joint resolution relative to the salary of the Lieut. Governor was adopted at the second and third readings.

After the discussion of the bill relative to the Lafourche and Mississippi Land Improvement Committee the bill was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives—A quorum was present at the usual hour. The Hon S Bredin, Speaker, in the chair.

Prayer by Rev Mr Andrews.

The minutes were read and adopted.

Mr Chamberlain's resolution to appropriate $2500 as a gratuity to officers of the House in consideration of their efficiency in their duties, was rejected.

A bill to make warrants on the Sale Treasury receivable for taxes, "State City and Parochial," was rejected by a vote of 41 ayes to 6 nays.

The bill preventing unauthorized practitioners of medicine from collecting fees by process of law, passed the third reading.

An act, to provide for the liquidation of Banks was taken up. The first Section providing for five Commissioners with a bond of $25,000, to supervise the liquidation of the Banks, the Canal and Banking Company, the Citizens' Bank and Bank of America excepted, came up, but the first Section was stricken out, leaving the bill.

The appropriation bill was then adopted in the Committee of the whole. The item appropriating $700,000 for the payment of interest on State bonds, was stricken out.

After the passage of the bill in the House a motion to adjourn was carried.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Police Cases—Recorder Wendlig fined Jack Sass and Victor Vital $10 each, on the conviction of having made their bread too light. The bread was confiscated.

James McLoughlin was put under peace bonds, charged with abusing Kate Burns.

Fred. Gerlets, however, who committed an assault and battery on J. Morinas, was sent before the First District Court under $500 bail. Marcis Freshon, who was insulting and abusive in the Vegetable market, gave $100 peace bonds.

Henry Jones plead guilty to a charge of burglary perfected yesterday morning. He was put up for a hearing to examine other parties implicated in the matter.

United States District Court—Judge Durell.—The case of the schooner Rosina, which vessel was captured aground at the mouth of the Passegoula River with 100 bales of cotton, had a hearing yesterday. The proceedings have been commenced by Jeff Davis as a privateer, but when captured showed a permit of Admiral Farragut. The defence claimed that the letter of marque was issued by the rebels, with the property from the Confederacy. The case was taken under advisement.

The Arson Case—On Tuesday night about 11 o'clock the premises occupied as a grocery on the corner of Poydras and New Levee streets were destroyed by fire, including the contents of the grocery. Jos Daly, who resides on the premises, was arrested in the course of F. Seiferth, who accuses him of arson. The suspicion is mainly based on the fact of the accused having been in the house at the time of the fire.

Present Court—Judge N. Lyber—John Farns is charged with having claimed British protection, making a false affidavit in denying under oath of ever having been the privileged to become a citizen of the United States or to have voted on any election, etc. The case was continued.

Jno. Cellor, keeping a boarding and coffee-house at the corner of Olio and Clara streets, had a permit for one revolver, but was found in possession of three of those death-dealing instruments. He was arrested by a special in company with a notorious man, who acted spotter to the special. They testified yesterday that accused attempted to bribe the special for only him a $10 bill adding $2 for drinks. The case was taken under advisement.

First District Court.—Judge Hualsted.—Mrs Sarah Silverstein was found guilty of the charge of having thrown a bucket of water over her neighbor Mrs. Eurlich.

Jno. Ton was convicted of having stolen a dominoe, valued at $10, the property of Mr Dobois. Sentence deferred.

The Draft in New Orleans.

LIST OF THE DRAFTED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th—SEVENTEENTH (AND LAST) DAY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the draft in the First District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 41 Carondelet street. The following names were drawn:

1901 Richard Seward, St. Charles Hotel, coal dealer.
1902 James B Packard, St Charles Hotel, planter.
1903 David Magner, 194 Triton Walk, painter.
1904 George Lieber, 92 Market, laborer.
1905 Bernard Flaherty, 320 Erato, clerk.
1906 John Finkenry, Louisiana Press, teamster.
1907 Louis Leopold, corner Perdido and Clara, saddler.
1908 George Halan, 41 Robinson, cooper.
1909 Virgil Hillard, porter, colored.
1910 Sandrach Follivee, Julia, near St Peter, laborer, colored.
1911 Lewis Hunt, 369 Baronne, printer.
1912 Geo W Wilkinson, Commercial Hotel, Q M D.
1913 Richard Canilan, steamer Ohio Belle, engineer.
1914 Felix Coleman, 251 Melpomene, laborer.
1915 Wm Jones, 319 Calliope, engineer.
1916 Jas Powell, 174 New Levee, seaman.
1917 Eugene Serve, 44 St Mary's Market.
1918 John Deloes, 191 Magazine, book-keeper.
1919 Henry Hendess, 138 Dryades, grocer.
1920 Ebenezer B Falls, 57 Poydras, merchant.
1921 Marion Marmoky, 57 St Charles, tailor.
1922 Reuben Wooden, Howard and Poydras, teamster, colored.
1923 Geo. W Cook, 237 Common, accountant.
1924 Joseph Dawson, 80 New Levee, laborer.
1925 Antoine Mendez, Melpomene, near Magnolia, laborer.
1926 James M Cody, 85 Hampson.
1927 Luke Cogan, Melpomene, between White and Hockshow, laborer.
1928 Martin Lynch, City Hotel, shoemaker.
1929 Henry A Robinson, 5 Carondelet, clerk.
1930 Wm Buchanan, 235 Tchoupitoulas, shoemaker.
1931 Wm B Crosby, Willow, between Common and Gravier, laborer.
1932 David Smith, Bourbon and Erato, laborer.
1933 Patrick Philbaw, 299 Magazine, carpenter.
1934 Abraham D Westervelt, 231 Baronne, merchant.
1935 Andrew Armtrong, clerk.
1936 Chas Bowling, Louisiana Press, teamster, colored.
1937 Dennis Dwyre, 86 Galennie, ambulance driver.
1938 John O Miller, City Hotel, farmer.
1939 Theodore Spair, 236 Julia, tailor.
1940 [illegible] Delany, Southern Cotton Press, driver.
1941 Henry Mitchel, 352 Liberty, marble cutter.
1942 Nathan Anderson, near Basin, laborer, colored.
1943 Richard S S Marnin, 313 Dryades, manager Adams Express.
1944 Robert Offutt, 785 Dauphine, news agent.
1945 James Bayssel, 193 Magazine, inspector.
1946 Henry Blodget, St Charles Hotel, merchant.
1947 Alexander Marin, 128 Enterps, clerk.
1948 B Pohe, 200 St Charles, barkeeper.
1949 Thomas McGuinn, 314 Melpomene, blacksmith.
1950 Robert B Hay, Carondelet, corner St Joseph, baker.
1951 Thomas Williams, 170 Gravier, driver, colored.
1952 Isaac Davis, 235 Poydras, cook, colored.
1953 Arthur O Keith, corner Franklin and Gravier, grocer.
1954 Thomas Ingram, corner of Picanier and Turpich-st, sergeant of police.
1955 Peter Hanke, 131 Gravier, watchman.
1956 Philipp Mettlifer, New Basin, carpenter.
1957 Louis Waldon, Fred's Circle, merchant.
1958 John Strutted, St Charles Hotel, barkeeper.
1959 John B Surgan, 131 Claiborne, cook.
1960 Michael Brigin, 363 Julia.
1961 Leonold Block, 308 Magazine.
1962 Pat Kelly, 209 Baronne, carpenter.
1963 Tom Butler, corner Thalia and St Thomas, baker maker.
1964 Wm T Sailer, 204 Carondelet, cook.
1965 Geo Sawyer, 173 Dryades, cashier.
1966 Geo W Mabit, steamer Star, engineer.
1967 Sylvester O Brien, Felicity and Apollo, clerk.
1968 Reuben S Harman, 111 Carondelet, physician.
1969 Wathbie Swazey, Julia near Helena, lumberman.
1970 John Dempsey, 92 Perdido, carpenter.
1971 Joseph Sirlie, on Claiborne and Poydras, shoemaker.
1972 Michael Gallagher, on Hunter and Lapiche, teamster.
1973 Benj Hawkins, 21 Magnolia, engineer.
1974 Thomas Tobin, Baronne and Julia, carpenter.
1975 Wm Fitzmaurice, 64 Lafayette, laborer.
1976 Homer Hall 3-14, 3 North, clerk.
1977 Morgan Griffin, Texas House, stock trader.
1978 Michael Lynn, 142 Carondelet, merchant.
1979 John Kynard, 301 Carondelet, laborer.
1980 James B Smith, 322 Finetie, clerk.
1981 James Gibbs, 20 Liberty, cabinetmaker.
1982 Christian Z Zimmerman, 185 Apollo, merchant.
1983 Thomas M Strong, 12 Ramparts, agent and collector.
1984 John Roberts, 192 Poydras, boarding house.
1985 Wm B Van Orden, Jr., City Hotel, equestrian.
1986 C Riordan, City Hotel, helper.
1987 Wm G Gillen, 281 Melpomene, laborer.
1988 Lewis Cangerdin, 180 Poydras, barkeeper.
1989 John Mitchell, 281 Magazine, laborer.
1990 Louis Anderson, 13 New Levee, sailor.
1991 Lewis Dufrene, Slop, near Bend driver.
1992 Pete Hopper, 204 Baronne, shoemaker.
1993 Narcisse Jouse, 123 Apollo, waiter, colored.
1994 Abraham Cole, soldiers home, foreman.
1995 James Kennedy, cor Circus and Girod, carpenter.
1996 Henry Shellan, 71 St Peter, stricker.
1997 Henry Sims, 3 Magazine, policeman.
1998 Marcus Gargueon, corner Fourcher and Poydras, clergyman.
1999 Anthony Morrell, 170 Howard, machinist.

This closes the draft in the First District for the present. The announcement will be given of the next drawing for the Second District.

DRAFT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29TH—SECOND DAY.

1 Joseph Willis, 31 Congress, engineer.
2 Wm Hampton, 102 S. Anthony, clerk.
3 Jas G Morris, 8 Conde, assistant engineer.
4 Wm Lehay, 58 Craps, laborer.
5 Manuel Respoli, Bayou St John, fisherman.
6 Adolphe Barrois, 111 Montegut, clerk.
7 Richard Gratacs, 37 Moniec, seaman.
8 Lawrence Arnold, 47 Frenchmen, painter.
9 Adam Benscius, 59 Mandeville, butcher.
10 Victor Delille, 108 Rocheblave, laborer.
11 Jacob Mayr, 103 Pierre, laborer.
12 Augustus Williams, 387 Greatmen, police.
13 Patrick Sullivan, 170 Gravier, blacksmith.
14 Geo B Hay, 32 Mary, carpenter.
15 George Zwahnl, Marais and Morales, laborer.
17 Francis Welbrock, Levee and Deslonde, outlet maker.
18 Eugene Eligne, Gentilly Road, laborer.
19 John Vau, Q Memphis, Steam Cotton Press.
21 Theophilus White, 578 Love, carpenter.
22 Peter Gaspard, 86 Musis, laborer.
23 Peter Gaspard, 86 Musis, laborer.
24 Frank Barrow, 252 Montegut, clerk.
25 Christian Eunter, Gentilly Road, laborer.
26 John Hartinger, Rousseau and Gentilly, laborer.
27 Frederick Newhart, Richmond and Morean, laborer.
28 On of Jean Annette, drayman, colored.
29 Emil Roquet, Mirandel Esplanade, clerk.
30 Isidore Quite, St Antoine and Girond, cigar maker.
31 Charles Pepet, 352 Victory, baker.
32 Peter Rosina, 71 Union, laborer.
33 Stephen Zaw, Goodchildren and Louisa, laborer.
34 Louis Waley, Dryades and Aubrey tanner.
35 Tim Brown, 101 Love, policeman.
36 Felix Pogel, Goodchildren and Spain, carpenter.
37 Emile Mass, 161 Carondelet, cigar maker.
38 Manuel Francis, Frenchmen, clerk.
39 Edward Bardels, Barracks, laborer.
40 Edward Lanz, Gentilly Road, cigar maker.
41 Louis Lambert, 16 St Bernard, police.
42 Henry Reed, Race street, gardener.
43 Abraham Bax, 114 Henry, blacksmith.
44 Henry Tolder, Chapitoul and Enghien, laborer.
45 David Bradbury, 285 Ferdinand, fire warden.
46 Barney Westelhoer, Love and Dante, boiler maker.
47 John Kaiser, Liberty, tanner.
48 Philip Stearne, 170 Antoine, laborer.
49 Domingue Adero, Bayou St John, driver.
50 John M L Dyer, printer, 528 Craps.
51 Louis Vasciet, 153 Julia, tailor.
52 J C Foley, Place, Front Levee, near Liberty.
101 Asa S Newell, steersman, Q M D.
102 Rudy Manneme, sailmaker, Victory, near Elysian Fields.
103 Henry Brandt, clerk, Enghien and Moreau.
104 John Kaye, clerk, 410 Goodchildren.
105 George Davis, 193 Cassacalva, seaman.
106 John Wolf, Girod and Marigny, shoemaker.
107 John Kaive, clerk, 410 Goodchildren.
108 George Davis, 193 Cassacalva, seaman.
109 John Moez, 76 Girod, laborer.
110 John Wolf, Girod and Marigny, shoemaker.
111 Joseph Schneider, 463 Cassacalva, laborer.
112 Eugene Engelbelun, 171 Marigny, clerk.
113 Joseph Warner, 5 Gentilly Road, gardener.
114 Michael Early, 216 Victory, laborer.
115 Earl Graenor, corner Spain and Craps.
116 Charles Bebo, 222 Marigny, painter.
117 Michael Apple, 905 Goodchildren, laborer.
118 Henry Vanderlander, corner Washington and Broad, clerk.
119 Henry Thole, corner France and Love, grocer.
120 Chevalier Pebuy, Priear and La Peyrouse, laborer.
121 L Dabouey, Greatmen and Enghien, laborer.
122 Oscar Lawrence, 76 Peet, printer.
123 Henry Brown, steamer Claude, deck hand.
124 Auguste Finman, 66 Music, shoemaker.
125 Joseph Ambrice, Annette, between St John the Baptist and Urquhart confectioner.
126 Certain Schville, 230 Craps, laborer.
127 George Beaudies, 144 Craps, laborer.
128 David Bart, 140 Enghein, laborer.
129 Louis Rei, 132 Sykin, fisherman.
130 Joseph Villa, 555 Love, cigar maker.
131 Adolphe Renter, Moreau near St Ferdinand, laborer.
132 George Beatty, 782 Love, laborer.
133 John Miller, 506 Love, seaman.
134 Christian Blenvenu, 175 Esplanade, plasterer.
135 John Fatosha, cor. Cassacalva and Elysian Fields, baker.
136 Mary Kimbrel, Louisa, laborer.
137 Fred Boisenn, 549 Greatmen, laborer.
138 Theobale Farstell, 595 Charters, clerk.
139 Gasper Riegle, Clouse and Craps, hostler.
140 Edward Sandel, 373 Greatmen, cooper.
141 Wm O'Brien, Mandeville, between Craps and Greatmen, clerk.
142 Lennis Bayrle, St Ferdinand street, broker.
143 Martin Sprottmann, 179 Love, laborer.
144 Edward Herbert, 342 Greatmen, laborer.
145 Joseph Barbee, bricklayer, 445 Independence.
146 John Scott, laborer, Love and Barracks.
147 Henry Land, Camelite and Greatmen.
148 Armon Chevroz, 51 Greatmen, barber.
149 John Cahio, tobacco warehouse, laborer.
150 Martin Castro, Lakeport, fisherman.
151 Peter Foss, 290 Elysian Fields, merchant.

The draft will be resumed at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The President's Health.

Washington, March 23.—It is understood the President, accompanied by his family, is about to leave Washington for a few day's relaxation in accordance with the advice of the physician.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The next steamship advertised from New York for New Orleans, is the Morning Star to leave on the 25th inst., direct.

The steamer Sultana was to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 23d; also the Pauline Carroll and the Henry Von Paul on the same day, and the Ben. Stickney on the 25th.

The St. Louis papers of the 23d announce the new steamer Ruth to leave Louisville for New Orleans on the 25th.

NEW ORLEANS APPOINTMENTS.—A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated on the 21st, says that the President has appointed R. W. Tallsferro Postmaster, and J. M. Wells Naval Officer at New Orleans.

TRANSFER OF ARKANSAS FROM GEN CANBY'S TO GEN. POPE'S DIVISION.—By the following order, received here by telegraph, yesterday, it will be seen that the Department of Arkansas, commanded by Gen. Reynolds, has been detached from Gen. Canby's Military Division and joined to that of Gen Pope

(COPY.)

War Department, A. G. Office,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1865.

Gen. Order No. 43.

The Department of Arkansas is hereby transferred from the Military Division of West Mississippi to the Military Division of Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND A. A. Genl.

U. S. Minister to France.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The President has referred the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, vice Wm. L. Dayton, deceased, upon Hon. John P. Bigelow, of New York. This acts at first the surprise so lately indulged in by several very prominent administration papers, that James Gordon Bennett would be selected for the place. The honor, however, still falls upon editorial shoulders. Mr Bigelow having formerly acted the part of a critic on the editorial corps of the Tribune, he has built up his military genius of the great Gen Greeley, including his nerve to be world perhaps have remained long unknown had not the penetrating eye of Sykes detected him amid the rank and file of the present war. Mr Bigelow is the proper person to represent the Tribune at Court. Long ago, in the days of Lincoln's first term, he was the Tribune's Minister to France.

Excitement About the Relations of France to the United States.

New York, March 22—The *Times* correspondent says the excitement about the relations between France and the United States, is increasing. Paris papers announce Maximilian's protest against being excluded from the succession to the Austrian throne. The inference is, he expects to leave Mexico and return to Austria.

Rupture Between Maximilian and the Pope.

New York, March 22—The *Herald* prints official documents to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among them is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which he utters warnings and gives advice, all of which, however, are disregarded by the latter.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Mexico also protested against acts of the new Emperor, and appeal for the suspension of the measures against the Church. Their protest is also unheeded, and the official decree of religious toleration and confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez was pronounced.

Text of Jeff. Davis's Message on the 13th inst

The text of the document does not materially differ, as regards the exigency that induced it and the measures recommended for the crisis, from the telegraphic synopsis of it heretofore published.

The precise words of the opening portion of the message may be interesting, however, in so far as they involve an Executive accusation against the Legislative Department of unwise provisions of the laws and needless delays in the adoption of measures deemed of instant necessity, an accusation that, as seen in the last dispatches from the North, has provoked a recipro tive reply from a Senatorial Committee.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 16th.

The following message was transmitted to Congress on Monday, the 13th:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

When informed on Thursday last, that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn sine die on the 18th instant, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of an urgent character, which had been before you. When that request was made the most important measures that occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for Executive action, and the state of the country had been materially affected by the events of the interval. Of the measures then in course of further and more energetic legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate—Thus alone can the measures necessary to avert threatened disasters be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

CONGRESS TAKEN TO TASK—THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE CONFEDERACY.

While stating to you that our country is in danger, I also desire to state my deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us, and to secure the triumph of the sacred cause for which so much sacrifice has been made, so much suffering endured, so many precious lives been lost. The result is to be obtained by fortitude, by courage, by prudence, in solving the solution of difficulties, in a word, by the prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money, in the Confederacy, to the achievement of our liberty and independence.

The measure now required to be successful should be prompt. Long deliberation and protracted debate over important measures are not only natural, but laudable, in representative assemblies, under ordinary circumstances; but in moments of danger, when action becomes imperative, delay has caused in itself a new source of peril. Thus it has unfortunately happened that some of the measures passed by you in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my message of November last have been so retarded as to lose much of their value, or have, for the same reason, been abandoned after being matured, because no longer applicable to our altered condition and others have been brought under examination. In making these remarks, it is far from my intention to attribute the loss of time to any other cause than those inherent in deliberative assemblies, but only urgently to recommend prompt action on the measure now submitted.

We need, for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within our country sufficient to attain success.

To obtain the supplies it is necessary to protect productive interest, to guard our lines of communication by increase in the number of our forces, and hence it results that, with large augmentations in the number of men in the army, the facility of supplying the troops would be greater than with our recent reduced strength.

MAKING COIN AVAILABLE FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The reason for this proposition is more distinctly set forth in words of the message:

For the purchase of supplies now required, especially for the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, the Treasury must be provided with means, and a modification of the impressment law is required. It has been ascertained by examination, that we have within our reach a sufficiency of what is most needed for the army, and without having recourse to the ample provisions existing in those parts of the Confederacy with which our communication has been partially interrupted by hostile operations. But in some districts from which supplies are to be drawn, the inhabitants, being either within the enemy's lines, or in very close proximity, are enabled to make use of Confederate Treasury notes for the purchase of trifles of prime necessity, and it is manifestly just, to some extent, coin be paid in order to obtain supplies.

It is, therefore, recommended that Congress devise the means of making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. The officers of the supply departments report that, with two millions of dollars in coin, the southern Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the ensuing year of the war, and the knowledge of this fact should soften the asperity of the adoption of the measures necessary to obtain this moderate sum.

The document concludes with a reference to a proposed military convention, which would appear from recent Northern advices to have come to a practical initiation, and with a last appeal to the patriotism of Congress and representatives and the great invocation of the blessing of divine Providence.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

It has not, however, been hitherto stated to you that, in the course of a conference at Fort Pres Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our commissioners that the objection entertained by Mr. Lincoln to treating with the Government of the Confederacy, or with any separate State, might be avoided by substituting, for the usual mode of negotiating through commissioners or other diplomatic agents, the method sometimes employed of a military convention, to be entertained into by the commanding generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it seemed to be thought commensurate with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterwards requested to reconsider his conclusion upon the subject of the suspension of hostilities which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done.

THE PROPOSED INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.

Subsequently, however, an interview with Gen Longstreet was asked by Gen Grant, and in the friendly chatty of the Fairfax meeting which Gen. Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, and that it Gen. Lee desired an interview on the subject it would not be declined, provided that Gen. Lee had authority to act. This overtaken requisition was supported by the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and Gen Lee according to instructions, wrote to General Grant, on the 29 of the month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stating that he was vested with the requisite authority. Gen. Grant's reply stated he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his powers extended to only to make a compact on the subject of military hostilities, and that Gen. Orto Ulysses Grant, however, still falls upon editorial shoulders. Mr Bigelow having formerly acted the part of critic, and Gen. Orto Ulysses Grant, however, still falls upon editorial shoulders. Mr Bigelow having formerly acted the part of critic on the editorial corps of the Tribune, he has built up his military genius of the great Gen Greeley, including his nerve to be world perhaps remained long unknown had not the penetrating eye of Sykes detected him amid the rank and file of the present war. Mr Bigelow is the proper person to represent the Tribune at Court. Long ago, in the days of Lincoln's first term, he was the Tribune's Minister to France.

The London Times on the Next War with the United States.

The London *Times* in its late editorial says:

"The sight of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene and the result we shall be called on to decide, if the Federal government maintains the quarrel with England in the shape of claims which we dare not acknowledge, the question we have to answer is, whether we are to submit or not. Whether we are to go to war with us with fair prospects of success. If they can they should, we think.

The *Times* argues that the Washington government will show its wisdom by instantly and immediately come to conclusion with Great Britain. The Times asserts that at the proper time to see if the quarrel is not allowed to hang over the United States American convenience and opportunities.

THE TRUTH OF OPIUM IN THIS COUNTRY. In an editorial upon the use of stimulants in America, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"It may not be known to a majority of our readers, but it is known to a few, that we are a nation of opium eaters, greatly given to the use of opium. For our present purpose, we need not decide whether the peculiar nervousness called for a stimulant, or whether the habit had been the cause of the habit, but the existence of the Eastern narcotic are quite similar."

Parisian Commentary on the Emperor's Life of Cæsar—The Tendency of the Author's Views to Oriental Fanatism.

(Paris correspondence of the London Post, March 3.)

Paris, Monday, 6 p. m.—I need scarcely observe that the subject of Napoleon's work, which appeared at the time of the Caesars, had raised the dignity of reform and refined it with blood and degraded it with revolt. Cæsar raised it up again and purified it. In order to constitute this he had to kill, it is true, sometimes recourse to agents far from estimable. The best architect can only build with the materials that has at his disposal. It is one consideration, and to associate in his designs the most respectable men. He figured in efforts to gain over Pompey, Crassus, Cicero, Servilius, Lucullus, Q. Metellus the Scipione, and many others of the same stamp.

In moments of tradition, when the old systems is in extremity and the new one not yet in the ascendant, great difficulty does not consist in overcoming obstacles which are opposed to the installation of a government called for by the wishes of the people, but in lastly establishing it, in founding it on the cooperation of honorable men penetrated with the new ideas, and firm in their principles. (Liv. u., chap. 1.)

[From Napoleon's Life of Cæsar.]

The Use and Benefit of a Strong Government.

* * * The history of the last fifty years, and especially the Dictatorship of Sylla, evidently showed that Italy required a master. On all sides the institutions gave way before the power of one who was sustained not only by his own partisans, but also by the warring army who, tired out by the act on and the reaction of so many opposite parties, longed for order and repose. Had the conduct of Sylla been moderate, that which is called the empire would probably have begun with him, but his authority was exercised with such cruelty and insolence that on his death people forgot the abuse of liberty, to think only of the abuse of tyranny. The more the democratic spirit spread, the more did the old institutions lose the prestige that once attached to them. In truth, as democracy, confiding and impassioned, always desires its interests to be more suitably represented by a single person than by a public assembly, it was ever inclined to intrust its future to one who should raise himself by merit above the contemporaries. The Gracchi, Marius and Sylla, of each in turn disposed at their pleasure of the destinies of the republic, had with impunity trampled under foot old institutions and old manners, but their reign was transient, for they represented only factions.

Instead of comprehensive regard for the wishes and interest of the whole Italian peninsula, they favored that or that class of society exclusively. Some wanted, above all other things, to improve the condition of the pauper class in Rome, to procure emancipation for the Italians, or preponderance for the equestrian order, while others sought to maintain the privileges of the aristocracy. Both failed. In order to found a durable order of things there was wanting what, rising above vulgar passions, could reconcile and unite the essential rights and the just ideas of each one of those which had preceded him, and which sought, in their defeat as well as their success. To the practical good and the love for the people which distinguished certain of the Tribunes, he should join the military genius of the great Gracchus, including his nerve to be world perhaps remained long unknown had not the penetrating eye of Sykes detected him amid the rank and file of the present war. Mr Bigelow is the proper person to represent the Tribune at Court. Long ago, in the days of Lincoln's first term, he was the Tribune's Minister to France.

Foreign Exchange was quiet at about yesterday's rates, the only sale reported being a first class private bill for £1000 at 180, and one for £700 at 182½. We also hear of a bill for £500 at 182, but the Banks asked 181@180. Bank Fraudes might have been had at 500 or 365. An offer of 310 was refused. Nothing transpired in private. It will be observed that the decline in gold has relatively stiffened up Sterling in the New York market.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited, and the only transaction reported outdoors was a small amount of one day's sight on New York at ¼ per cent. premium. The Banks are shy of any but the most unexceptionable signatures, Banks and dealers checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and towards the close the former advanced their pretensions to 1 premium.

We heard of no sales of Stocks excepting 40 shares City Railroad on Saturday and 5 on Monday, rates not reported. The former may have included the 10 shares reported at 6111, but it was said that they brought 6112 50. Gas Light was offered to-day at 6135. There is some inquiry for City Bonds Railroad issues, at 74@74½ but holders ask 76 or more for these notes with the May coupons. The Consolidated are quoted at 19@20.

In the Bank Note market we notice: sales of Louisiana State Bank bills at various rates from 46 up to 52½c per dollar, the principal transaction reported being at 52½c per dollar. We learn that 51 was offered for $19,000 and that for a similar amount another party was willing to pay 51c. The dealers in uncurrent money pay from 45@47c for the trifling