THE DAILY BEE
CHARGES SIXTY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31.

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

Steamship communication with New York has been much deranged of late. The Morning Star was announced to leave New York on the 25th, but owing to delay at the bar it is not supposed that she left on that day. The George Cromwell had been advertised to sail for this city on the 15th, but did not, and it is now stated that she was to leave on the 29th, though our New York papers of the 18th do not announce the fact. A new steamship is mentioned for the New York and New Orleans trade—the Star of the Union.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS OF THE LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—The time and fare schedule of this railroad for the spring and summer will be found over the Superintendent's signature elsewhere. The fare is 25 cents to the Lake and back on the same day, and 15 to Gentilly station and back, 15 cents. Excursionists may obtain all desirable details regarding hours of departure of steam and horse cars in the schedule, which is to go into operation on the 1st of April.

BILLY PEACOCK'S BENEFIT.—At the Academy of Music Billy Pastor, the popular singer of Mobile, Billy Pastor, the popular singer of comic and satirical songs, is to have a benefit to-night, with a special programme comprising a number of local and political hits.

MR. AND MRS. HOFFMAN'S BENEFITS.—We can sincerely bespeak for the beneficiaries a hearty and rebelant attitude from the theatre-going public for witness gratification they have labored with characteristic diligence and unpressuming merit. Mr. Hoffman as a comedian well deserves all the popularity which he enjoys and which he has the good sense not to abuse. The bill for the joint benefit on Saturday night is diversified and suitable to the occasion.

We are obliged to Mr. Fred Dengler, clerk of the Parlors Carroll, for selected great favors.

Two Days Later from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAULINE CARROLL

Gold in New York on the 25th 144.
Its Lowest Point on the 24th 137½
Cotton on the 25th 45.

We have to the Pauline Carroll, Capt. Hugh E. Wright, from St. Louis and Cairo, dates from the latter place to the 29th, and from the chief Western cities to the 27th.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RICHMOND AND POINT LOOKOUT EXPRESS MAILS AT VICKSBURG AND AFTERWARDS.

[illegible]

Washington, March 24—M.

The following [illegible] from the Richmond papers were received on Saturday at 8 P. M.

City Point, March 23—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Richmond papers are received. The following is from the *Dispatch*:

It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday, and from all that we can learn, it appears that Sherman has attempted to advance since his check on that day.

General Hardee's victory on the 19th was a very important one, and as regards the city, a most timely affair. General Johnston telegraphs that 18 that battle the Confederate loss was 427, while that of the enemy was 3000. The fight took place at Averysboro, on the Cape Fear river, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

General Johnson's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th, occurred at Benton ville. We were informed that Sherman is pushing toward Raleigh in two columns, one moving due North from Fayetteville, the other northward from Kinston. General Hardee fought the former, and General Johnston the latter.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General

THE DAMAGE DONE BY SHERIDAN—STRENGTH OF LEE AND JOHNSTON'S ARMIES—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS NOT KILLED.

New York, March 24—The Richmond Sentinel, of the 23d, learns that the report that Lynchburg was not killed by Sheridan's men as reported in Lynchburg Virginian says the Orange and Alexandria railroad has not been damaged much beyond Gordonsville. City six bridges and the depot at North Gordonsville were up. Rest Fork, Arrington and New Glasgow.

The Washington *Republican* says: [illegible] Richmond report that the rebels think that the damage done by Sheridan amounts to fifty millions dollars. He estimates the strength of the army in the Richmond entrenchments at sixty thousand, exclusive of ten thousand Home Guards and Emergency men in Richmond. He does not believe that Johnston has over forty-five thousand, though he has drawn several divisions from Richmond, [illegible] seems to feel that the day of reckoning has come.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE—PRESIDENT LINCOLN GONE TO GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS—PROJECT FOR A SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

New York, March 24—The *Commercial's* special says: The Washington *Chronicle* says another peace article to-day, which is regarded significant in view of Forney's intimate relation with the President, and the latter's departure for Grant's headquarters. It advocates a liberal policy to rebel leaders, to prevent further bloodshed. There is a growing conviction that the leaders on both sides have now in discussion some project which points towards a suspension of hostilities.

CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES IN VIRGINIA—RAID AT SMITH'S FORD ARMY.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: The conscription of negroes goes off, with difficulty. Guards are stationed at every camp and yet the negroes escape. There is a great panic among the blacks and as much hesitance among the whites upon the question of arming slaves.

The *Dispatch* of the 21st reports that Kirby Smith has twenty-five thousand negro troops, organized and armed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—JUAREZ STILL DEVOTED TO MAXIMILIAN—GEN. WALLACE ON A SPECIAL MISSION TO MATAMORAS.

The *Herald's* New Orleans letter says Gen. Lew Wallace has left New Orleans on a special mission to Matamoras, for the purpose of stepping into the arrangements of Mejia, Maximilian's commander, with the rebel commander Texas, for delivering to the latter Texas refugees into Mexico.

THE RAM STONEWALL STILL AT HAVANA.

New York, March 24—The *Herald's* Washington letter says authentic information has been received that the Spanish Government have forbidden further repairs or fitting out of the rebel ram Stonewall, at Havana, which virtually prevents her from going to sea.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL COMING.

New York, March 24—The *Herald's* London correspondent states that, within a couple of years, the Prince Imperial of France is to make a royal visit to the United States and take a tour of the country. He is to be attended by a splendid suite and two or three ministers of state, and move about with a brilliancy which will completely eclipse the Prince of Wales pageant.

OPERATION OF EMPLOYING CONFEDERATE PROPERTY—SALE OF TOBACCO AND SUGAR.

New York, March 24—Authentic information has been received that the conscription of Goldsboro was effected on the same day of the battle at Bentonville.

Sherman's force was drawn off that day to the railroad to Raleigh, to destroy an important bridge across the Neuse river. The centre had arrived at Goldsboro, and the right on Tuesday, the 21st, formed a junction with Schofield's force at a point seven miles east of Goldsboro.

THE RICHMOND CONGRESS ON JEFF DAVIS MESSAGE.

New York, March 24—The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday brings the report made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the rebel House on Jeff. Davis' message. The *Whig* says it was not formally adopted for the want of time and the pressure of other business, but it is understood the report expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the House. The report is similar in tone to that adopted by the Senate, but couched in more moderate terms. The report says the House objected to giving Davis the sweeping military law he asked for, because it had already placed at his disposal all persons between fifteen and sixty.

The report says Davis was very hard for asking for more conscripts when he had already called upon the Senate to do this, which it regarded significant in view of Forney's intimate relation with the President, and the latter's departure for Grant's headquarters. It advocates a liberal policy to rebel leaders, to prevent further bloodshed. There is a growing conviction that the leaders on both sides have now in discussion some project which points towards a suspension of hostilities.

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New Orleans Bee

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1865.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13,394.

old Government, and call upon the people to emulate the example of the Russians, when Napoleon invaded their territory. They wind up with a stirring appeal, saying success is within their reach; that the battle is not always to the strong, and the shades of the martyred heroes hover over and beckon them on.

DAVIS' INSTRUCTIONS TO LEE REGARDING THE MILITARY CONFERENCE.

Richmond, Va., February 28, 1865.

GEN. R. E. LEE, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL: You will learn by the letter of General Longstreet the result of his second interview with General Grant. The point as to whether yourself or General Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If you think the sentiments of General Old render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental authority you may, used in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention, of the appointment of a commissioner to enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities. Very truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Alleged Revelations of a Washington Correspondent—General Lee Before the Senate at Richmond—His Unfavorable View of the Military Situation—Mr. Stephens's Views—His Plan for Peace, which he Predicts Before 1st May.

New York, March 24—A Washington correspondent makes a series of revelations, for which he vouches, concerning the rebel Confederacy, of a very important nature. He says the total available force of the rebels is 175,000 men, the figure being taken from the rolls in the rebel War Department.

On February 1st, among the witnesses before the rebel Senate Committee to inquire into the condition of the Confederacy, was General Lee. He said it would be bad policy to evacuate Richmond, as the Virginia troops would not go into North Carolina; that they had not troops enough to last till mid-summer.

If the war was to be carried on, the best of evils was to arm 200,000 negroes, but they should be emancipated. It would depend on circumstances whether they would succeed by arming slaves, but they could at least carry on the war another year. The sentiment in the army was almost unanimous for peace.

The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war another campaign. I think the best policy is to make peace on those plans proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and country ought to be saved further sacrifices to their injury. If peace is not made before spring whether he would take any steps towards it, he said, he had no such powers, he replied that he would take any position to which his country called him, but he did not think he could save the cause now. No human power can save it.

He thought Stephens's policy was the best now. The army and the people ought to be saved if they could be.

A long list of Senators, Representatives and public men who are in favor of reconstruction on a basis of the Union and Constitution, is given.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay, recently returned from Canada, report that England would not have nothing to do with the Southern Confederacy.

When Mr. Stephens returned from the Hampton Roads conference, he told his friends that they would have peace before May 1st, 1865. That the substance of what Mr. Lincoln said was that he could make no terms with Mr. Davis, as the leader of the rebellion; but he could not treat with States while they continued allegiance to the Confederacy, but that he was willing to treat with the States separately, and if peace was restored would do all in his power to restore States and families.

Davis' instructions were that negotiations should be continued as between two independent republics, and pending the negotiation an armistice of sixty days. These were not entertained by Mr. Lincoln as a basis for negotiation. Mr. Stephens looks upon further efforts on the part of the Confederacy towards peace negotiations or to carry on the war as futile and absurd. In regard to the peace, and states his plan for peace is first for President Lincoln to issue an address to the army and people of the South, embodying what he has said as to peace and has expressed at the interview.

Second—Appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners to consult on peace and the return of the States on the condition of obedience to the laws and Constitution.

Third—Elect by the State sending Commissioners or Congressmen, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms.

Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and parts of South Carolina, and Virginia.

HOW THE SECRETS TOOK FOOT IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d says:

The organization of colored troops in Richmond is going on as rapidly as possible. The *Sentinel* says the darkies are [illegible] to handle an arm as well as a hoe.

INDICATIONS OF A NEW SPRING ARMY—SHERIDAN'S ATTACK ON FITZHUGH LEE.

The Petersburg *Express* says Grant's trains were moving all Saturday night with troops towards the left of his lines.

It may have been only another "see-saw" movement to deceive.

The weather, however, is very due, and Grant may advance, though it is believed he will not move till Sherman is nearer.

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FROM RICHMOND—THE STEAMER BIRD INDUSTRIES TORPEDOES—PREPARATIONS TO RAISE SUMTER'S OLD FLAG.

New York, March 25—The steamer Baltic, from Hilton Head, the 21st, arrived. On the 17th Sherman met the survey steamer Bird which, while sounding the channel off Battery B, struck a torpedo, which exploded, throwing the bow of the vessel completely out of the water. The ship sustained no material damage. None of the officers or crew injured. A number of torpedoes have been raised, sounding the channel and fixing lights is progressing rapidly.

Secretary Welles' Assistant Secretary Fox, and Major General Anderson are to visit Charleston and raise Sumter's old flag. Gen. Saxton has established his headquarters in Charleston.

JAYHAWKERS IN EAST LOUISIANA

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d says Eastern Louisiana is infested with jayhawkers, robbers and bushwhackers. The people are frequently found dead by the way side; even women are killed. In short, anarchy reigns supreme.

New York Markets of the 24th.

New York, March 24—Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109½ for first class bills. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 151 3-8, advancing to 152, declining to 137 1-2, and closing at 144½.

New York, March 24—Gallagher's evening exchanges—Gold 151 1-2, N Y 1-2 par, Erie 55¾; Reading 98 1-2, Union 101 1-2, M S 55, Illinois 1 C 98 1-2; Pittsburg 81 1-2, N W 72¾, Rock Island 90; Fort Wayne 80 1-2, O & M certificates 31 1-2, Cumberland 34¾.

The attendance was very large and stocks very active and [illegible] to 1 o'clock.

Cotton heavy and prices lower, with [illegible] finally declined [illegible] closing at 45c.

Flour is dull and heavy and 10 to 20 lower for round hoop Ohio and [illegible] $11 for trade outside up to [illegible].

Whisky heavy and lower at $2 10.

Wheat dull and lower at 3c for Chicago, Michigan [illegible] winter red western [illegible] Rye quiet. Corn dull and drooping; prime white southern [illegible]. Oats firm [illegible] 92 to 93c for western.

Wool dull.

Petroleum dull and lower at 35c for crude, $1 25 for refined in bond, and 71 @ 75c free.

Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Hay and Muscovado 11½; Havana 10½. Molasses dull; sales by auction of 215 hhds, Porto Rico at 50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 24—At the city goods auction to-day a splendid lot of French and [illegible] these goods was offered, which [illegible] sale prices. The rates could [illegible] much over one-half those paid for the goods last season. There was [illegible] speaking, a successful sale of [illegible] &c. Prices opened [illegible]

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

A NEW STEAMER BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS—The following paragraph occurs in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 18 h:

The superb steamer Star of the Union has lost made a trial trip at Philadelphia, before taking her place in E A Souder & Co's line between New York and New Orleans

The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, is about to rectify his personal esteem for Messrs. Thiers and Lamartine in a manner at once neat and appropriate, by sending to each of those gentlemen a copy of his *Life of Cæsar*, with a dedication and signature in autograph.

A letter from Rome states that Lent has set the Encyclical to music

EXTENSION OF GEN GRANT'S EXPANDO TO THE SOUTHWEST.—The following Washington dispatch dated the 17th, found its way to the Western papers. It is to be received, perhaps, with considerable reservation until more authentically corroborated:

Gen Grant has issued an order to Gen Canby to issue the same order in reference to trading with the enemy as he has done for the Atlantic coast, for the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. This effectually wipes out the whole cotton business.

Dangerous Functions on President's Lincoln's Time and Attention.

The New York *Tribune* of the 15th, has an editorial upon the President's health and the demands upon his time by—

"Applications for civil office and military promotions, remonstrances against the aforesaid solicitations for cotton permits, and other variations of the nuclean brood whereof these are the type, petitions for the pardon of rebels and other convicted traitors, entreaties for the release of smugglers, blockade-runners and sellers of goods to rebels, protests against this act of illegal spoliation or tyranny by some military commandant, explications to such protests, &c."

Regarding the effects of such a pressure, the *Tribune* remarks:

If the President is to outlive the term on which he has just entered a radical retrenchment must be promptly effected in the current functions on his time and energies. His has been carried further toward the grave by his four years in the White House than he could have been by ten years of constant labor in the courts or a farm. All who knew him in 1860 and have met him in 1865, must have observed his air of fatigue, exhaustion and languor—so different from his old hearty, careless, jovial manner. We are sure no good physician, who has seen him since last December, can have heard of his recent illness without feeling that this was what might and should have been expected."

"Reform in the premises is sure to come, but it may come too late. It ought now to be settled, so as never hereafter to be unsettled, that the President can give but an hour or two per day to personal interviews with others than those in immediate official relations with him; and that this limited term must be allotted as he judges most conductive to the public weal. If he can assign two hours to such interviews, let him appoint one of them in the East room, conversing informally with all comers, and let the other be given in specified allotments to such as he may single out from the crowd thus collected."

Senator Foote's Address to the People of Tennessee.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, has issued from London an address to the people of Tennessee which contains his opinions of the rebel government, of the possibility of peace, and of the propriety of an immediate return to the Union. His address is dated "Hidden Cross House, the Strand, London" and he aims to tell the reasons which induced him to leave the rebel States.

In the rebel Congress Mr. Foote boasts of his early and consistent opposition to the military efforts of Mr. Davis and his servitors to undermine the public liberty and establish a despotism on the ruins." He states that he at last grew disgusted with the "gross and undeniable mismanagement" of Davis, and "the utter imbecility of his incompetent and snobbish Congress." "The Confederate government, in all its departments, was most rapidly losing the public confidence and becoming politically odious," and "the Confederacy was rapidly tottering to its fall, and hardening upon collapse," when Mr. Foote, on the 20th of last December, set out for Washington with the intention of having an interview with Mr. Lincoln, "for ascertaining whether or not it is practicable to obtain for the people of the Confederate States, on early and an honorable peace."

[illegible] Mr. Foote states that he stood ready "to make such further revelations, both as to facts and persons, as will leave no doubt upon the minds of President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers that ample facilities exist for the bringing about, in the short period of forty days too, such a counter-revolution as is above referred to. All that I desire is, to receive assurance that the information which I deem it proper, for reasons alike of prudence and of honor, to hold for the present in reserve, if limited, will condone to the nation and to peace and the re-establishment of the federal Union, in a manner and upon terms consistent with the present honor and future safety of the South, and I will at once proceed to make full disclosures."

There is also a letter to Mr. Lincoln, included in the address, in spirit similar to this extract.

His address concludes with this paragraph:

"On arriving in the city of London I sat down to draw up this address to my valued neighbors and friends of Tennessee. It is not now my fortunate lot to see you face to face; I may possibly never again have that satisfaction. But I entreat you, my countrymen and citizens, whatever may be the action of President Lincoln and the politicians now in power in Washington city, upon the propositions submitted to them in this correspondence, that you will yourselves lose no time in returning to the bosom of the federal Union. It is far better, in my deliberate opinion, that you should do so, if you do it at once, than to take the chances of future military success under Jefferson Davis and his present official associates, and rely upon them for the future restoration of your liberty, after they shall have been once completely humiliated to the most unfeeling and degrading despotism that has ever existed in the world since the days of Dionysius of Syracuse."

"David's" Views of Lee's Strength and Strategy Against Sherman.

The following statements and speculations occur in the last letter of the New York *Herald's* well known correspondent "David"

CONFEDERATE FORCES CONCENTRATED AGAINST SHERMAN.

The ability of General Sherman to advance north any further than Fayetteville will depend, of course, upon the strength of the Confederate forces which will be concentrated under Gen. Johnston, on the line of the Neuse river. It is of the first importance, then, to ascertain their actual numbers. It must be remembered that there is good reason to believe that Stephens's Lee's corps of Hood's army is now at Goldsboro, operating with the troops under General Bragg. A corps which is certainly over 10,000 strong. The main body of the troops under Beauregard handed over to General Johnston must amount to fully 15,000. General Hampton's cavalry cannot be less than 6000. Cheatham's corps is 12,000 strong. Hardee left Charleston with upwards of 10,000 strong, and Bragg's troops recently at Wilmington, and now at Kinston, amount to 15,000. Tale makes a total force of 78,000 men, and it is this force that will confront General Sherman, when he looks in advance from Fayetteville toward any point on the Neuse river.

GENERAL LEE'S DESIGNS ON THE LINE OF THE NEUSE RIVER.

A glance at the map will show that so far a move distance is concerned, General Sherman, since he left Savannah, has already advanced half way to Richmond. But a careful study of the map, and of the actual circumstances by which he is surrounded, will show that he has by no means surmounted half the obstacles that lie in his way. The Neuse river is not near so great a stream as either the Saluda or the Great Pedee; and yet it will prove a far greater military obstacle. All of General Lee's movements, in the last three weeks, indicate that he has determined to make the great battle with Sherman on the line of the Roanoke river, and in all his holding to concentrate in person. Every part of the line of the Neuse river is in direct railroad communication with Richmond, and if the great battle of the war is to be fought upon that line, it may be regarded as certain that General Lee will not fail to avail himself of that circumstance to the fullest extent.

[illegible] OF THE ROANOKE PROVE IS STILL GREATER ADVANTAGES.

It would be entirely at variance with the whole of General Lee's military character to suppose that he will permit Sherman's army to advance north of the Neuse river, or, at all events north of the line of the Roanoke, without putting forth his whole power to defeat him. The South cannot afford to [illegible]

GENERAL LEE'S OBJECT IN BRINGING JOHNSTON'S ARMY SO NEAR TO RICHMOND.

It cannot be doubted that there is some good military reason in the fact that General Lee has caused General Johnston's whole army to fall back to Raleigh without offering any opposition to General Sherman's advance. No care ful student of this campaign can fail to be impressed with the belief that it is General Lee's intention to prevent the conjunction of the two armies of Sherman and Meade. The surest way to do this will be to hurl against Sherman, not only the whole of the forces under Johnston, but also a large portion of those now holding the lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond. It may be that General Lee has thought that this cannot be done with safety, at any point further from Richmond than the Roanoke river, and that General Johnston has been instructed accordingly. The lines at Petersburg and Richmond can be held by a force much less than is now concentrated there and if General Sherman is defeated on the Roanoke river, General Lee, with his army vastly augmented by Johnston's can then assume the offensive against Meade

HOW LEE HOPES TO DEFEAT BOTH SHERMAN AND MEADE

War is a game of chances, and in such a campaign as this no contingency is impossible. Gen Lee's army at Richmond and Petersburg is admitted to be 75,000 strong. Gen Johnston as stated above, commands 75,000 more. Here are forces of 150,000 veteran troops, who to all intents and purposes, will be concentrated. If Gen Johnston falls back to the line of the Roanoke. Now it becomes a very serious question, what can Gen Lee accomplish with this great army, composed, it must be remembered, of veteran troops? Can Gen. Sherman be defeated? Gen. Lee certainly expects to defeat him. Can Gen. Meade's army then be defeated afterwards, and the siege of Richmond raised? This is not probable, yet Gen Lee expects to accomplish that also. And it must be admitted, that, viewing the question in a purely military light, the expectation is not groundless. At all events, this much is certain: Gen. Sherman can not pass the Neuse river, or the line of the Roanoke, without fighting a battle more sanguinary than that of Fredericksburg, more decisive than that of Gettysburg.

DAVID.

DRAFT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

THURSDAY MARCH 30TH—THIRD DAY.

152 Charles C Pike, 291 Elysian Fields, clerk.
153 Francis A Koch, 637 Love, laborer.
154 Antoine Meyer, Lesseps, corner Victory, carpenter.
155 Bertrand Rosbick, Gentilly Road, milkman.
156 August Embrose, colr'd, Urquhart and France laborer.
157 Jules Mallet, colored, 92 Frenchman, shoemaker.
158 John Toula, Fountain and Greatmep, milkman.
159 Edward Ayde, colored, 89 St Anthony, laborer.
160 Jean Blondet, Lakeport, laborer.
161 Antoine Claes, 151 Elysian Fields, fisherman.
162 Jean Bacon, 117 Bagatelle, laborer.
163 F Bretz, Miels and Morales, baker.
164 Isaac Bohn, Claret and Love, watchman.
165 Jas Stander, Montegut, between Crapo and Greatmen, cotton picker.
166 K Rucker, Lake End, barkeeper.
167 Philipp Parasch, 42 Bernard, carpenter.
168 Baptiste Marel, 17 Dorieny, laborer.
169 Wm Schillinokup, 297 Eighteen, cooper.
170 Jos Rucke, 181 Washington, conductor.
171 Jocquim Ignacio, Love and Union, seaman.
172 Jas Lavenia, 290 Goodchildren, cigarmaker.
173 Victor Marano, Victory and Columbus, clerk.
174 Jno F Brand, 70 Benton, gardener.
175 August Kelly, 241 Bagatelle, laborer.
176 Jno Weaver, Palmyra and Love, hostler.
177 August Stewart, 551 Greatmen, laborer.
178 Bernard Backell, 117 Piety, carpenter.
179 Isaac Brown, Lewes Cotton Press, laborer.
180 Francis Stanger, Crotette, near Craps, laborer.
181 Millard Hall, 432 Victory, laborer.
182 Lewis Cramer, 26 Elmire, laborer.
183 Richard Black, 537 Casacalva, watchman.
184 Jos Garcia, Morales and Annette, laborer.
185 Jas Tamen, 423 Bagatelle, cigar maker.
186 Jon Jordan, 63 Espinadide, steamboatman.
187 Jos Campbell, Louisa and Crupe, laborer.
188 M Fallan, Pine, near Jocqui, watchman.
189 Valentine Meyer, Matilda and Goodchildren, laborer.
190 Chas Duncan, 61 Casacalva, laborer.
191 Herman Benjamin, 280 Bagatelle, mason.
192 Antoine Kiss, 160 St Ferdinand, sailor.
193 Rudolph Toledano, 392 Greatmen, cooper.
194 Jos Willing, Marigny near Casacalva, laborer.
195 Jno Thomas, Marigny & Love, clerk.
196 Edmund Coele, 621 Music, laborer.
197 Jno Johnson, 280 Marigny, carpenter.
198 Theodore Nair, 527 Love, cigarmaker.
199 Sam Davidson, Union St. Claps & Greatman, deckhand.

[illegible]

200 Anthony Seaman, 6 Poet, laborer.
202 Philipp Eglert, Louisa & Greatman, laborer.
203 John Milligan, corner Gentilly Road and Elysian Fields streets, coffeehouse keeper.
204 Lewis Boisseau, Aberdie and Lapeyrouse, laborer.
205 Mathew Jening, 59 Frenchman, cigar maker.
206 James Strasmeyer, 131 Spain, laborer.
207 Jules Sidella, 373 Victory, sailor.
208 Jacob Levy, 676 Love, laborer.
209 H D Minard, 118 St. Barnard, merchant.
210 Thomas Bark, 12 Eighteen, cutler.
211 Jno Schaner, 297 Marigny, shoemaker.
212 Antoine Tassi, Gentilly road, laborer.
214 Peter Gardner, 127 Morales, carbrusier.
215 Christopher Feldkerchesen, Frenchmen, between Love and Craps, bricklayer.
216 Jos Thompson, Love, near St Anthony, [illegible]
217 John Eshman, Frenchmen, gardener.
218 Philip Bass, 257 St John Baptist, ice man.
219 Michael Wagner, Prosper and Spain, laborer.
220 Jacob Schulinkup, Urquhart and Pael, laborer.
221 Jos Hardlin, Craps, between St Ferdinand and Pael, steamboatman.
222 Hypolite Baltizer, 299 Annette, barber.
223 Jack Schmidt, St Ferdinand and Gisard, grocer.
224 Lyman H Holly, 191 St Anthony, steamboatman.
225 Patrick Falls, 39 Pael, laborer.
226 Philip W. Hines, Greatmen and Independence, laborer.
227 Timothy Madden, 308 Greatmen, laborer.
228 Timothy Neilligan, cor Hospital and Barracks, cook.
229 Aaron Lanman, 153 Victory, merchant.
230 Gustave Gaub, 151 Mandeville, inspector of customs.
231 Mitchell Dean, Barracks, laborer.
232 Henry Parker, Victory and Frenchmen, [illegible]
233 Francis Tarro, 167 Union, laborer.
234 Jno Rieder, corner Poland and Greatmen, caulker.
235 Joseph Lazaro, Gentilly Road, laborer.
236 Henry Sain, corner Peace and Cemetery, painter.
237 Edward J Sullivan, 37 Front Levee, clerk.
238 Michel Gross, 6 Clouet & Craps, carpenter.
239 Julius Sellerstein, Congress & Goodchildren, barkeeper.
240 Paul Lemon, 367 Love, carpenter.
241 Hugh Cammuck, Ferdinand & Greatmen, [illegible]
242 Chas Lunesbury, c. Claiborne & Lapeyrouse, pilot.
243 Stephen Brown, 561, Greatmen, laborer.
244 Adolphe Lefan, 356, Love, cigarmaker.
245 Stephen S Datt, 337 Espinade, steamboatman.
246 Joseph Weber, 13 Montegut, laborer.
247 George Spilman, 153, Moding, laborer.
248 Adolph Lacroix, 14 Frenchman, grocer.
249 John McCaffey, 17 Eighteen, shoemaker.
250 Chas Hammond, Elysian Fields, hospital baker.
251 Avey Anderson, Craps and Eighteen, police.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, 1865.

The commercial week closes today with increased depression to every department of trade, most articles of Western Produce selling at reduced figures, Sugar and Molasses at easier rates, and Cotton being in comparatively small demand at the lowest quotations. The accounts from New York of the Cotton Market on the Saturday at the closing of the opposite quotations in the third market, which closed at 150½, showing no material change from previous quotations. Under these circumstances we permit the Cotton Market, which yesterday suspended, to find continued from evening at 145 @ 2 34 against Friday Telegraph evening. During the day, however, it might have been bought at 145 @ 145, but the market subsequently assumed more buoyancy. Silver is quoted at 150 @ 155 for American gold dollars, and 145 @ 150 for silver dollars. An offer of 152 was refused for a round amount of the latter.

In Foreign Exchange we note a reduction of about 5 cents in Sterling and private bills, the latter now 2.03 @ 2.05, and Sterling at 2.12½ @ 2.15 against 2.17½ @ 2.20 yesterday, in two cases which was the asking rate for a first class private signature. It nearly corresponds with the last New York quotation. Nothing transpired in France, but Bank are quoted at 5.10 @ 5.12½.

The supply of acceptable Domestic Exchange continued extremely limited. There was some no sale [illegible] days right on New York offered, but in the discouraging state of financial affairs at the North all time bills are regarded with distrust. Sight New York bills were passed to one of the Banks at ¼ P cent. premium. The Banks and dealers generally advanced their rate for checks on New York to ¼ P cent. premium, but there being no unit, not only a limited demand. Some negotiations were made for to-morrow's delivery. An offer of ¼ premium was refused for $35,000.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 20 shares City Railroad at 64 @ 65. There appears to be very little [illegible] Bonds, but a sale of 11 [illegible] old Levee Bonds at 60 @ 61. Bank Stocks were offered at 2.3 @ 19. We also heard of some Bulletin of Canal Bank shares being offered, but no sales came of any sale. City Bonds are quoted at 80 @ 90 for the Consolidated and 70 @ 75 for the Railroad issues, the middle figures being for those with the May coupons attached.

In the Bank Notes market there was more stir, most of the Union Bank bills which sold at from 1 up to 75 per dollar, the sales for [illegible] at 60 @ 65, [illegible] and holders at 75, about equal loss and transfers at 70, and 8 @ 10,000 assorted, part at 72 and part at 75. The Bank of Louisiana [illegible] in fives with City Treasury notes, but only a limited amount changed. Louisiana State Bank fives, large and small, for round amounts, from [illegible] to the principal sales being at 50 @ 55. [illegible] now magnitude, say of [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, March 30, 1865.

COTTON—Last evening, after the close of business, 19 bales good ordinary sold at 43c and 31, some stainedness at 39, which had been previously refused. To day the movement was entirely suspended by the decline reported at New York and we did not hear of a sale except 19 bales damaged, price not stated. The market is too unsettled for us to hazard any quotations whatever. Last week's sales sum up only 500 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There appeared to be a little better feeling in the market to-day, although we cannot record any more business in Sugar or any more disposition to purchase. One or two buyers looked around a little and took up 10 hhds Sugar, the particulars of which are withheld. The prices paid, however, are understood to be comparatively low. There are two cargoes in of the Lois state product on the market, of Crome Cuba Sugar and Molasses. The supply of the latter is so low that it is to draw the attention of buyers generally to the shrinking stocks market.

TOBACCO—There has been sales to day 40 manufacturers during the past week or 10 on days of 4 hhds common at 8c, 1 [illegible] at 18c and 5 fair admitted at 20. [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE—The market is in [illegible] Stocks are large and prices generally are dropping with only a small retail business doing. The sales to-day were confined to 450 Ohio superfine and extra flour in eight lots on private terms, 100 bbls extra at $7 75 @ 8 and 100 do at $8 @ 8 50. [illegible] sacks prime White Corn at $1 50 and 1 11 sacks Oats at $1 [illegible] 100 sacks Rye at $1 [illegible] @ 1 90 [illegible] and 15 bales ordinary Western Hay at $19 [illegible] ton.

FREIGHTS—The absence of an adequate supply of steamers during the past week or 10 days has caused a very serious drag on business. The well known steamer on the north for New York are taking Cotton at 7-16 P lb. There is but one sailing vessel on the north for New York and there are but two for Boston. They are taking Cotton at 1-8c P lb. Flour at $1 50 P bbl and Pork at $1 50. There is on hand, a very large quantity of produce awaiting means of transportation North.

A French bark was laid on for Havre and obtained a full cargo of Cotton at 1-8c P lb.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 1,566 bales Cotton, 456 hhds Sugar, 253 hhds Molasses, 18,410 bbls Flour, 2,315 bbls Pork, 500 bbls and 114 kegs Lard, 800 sacks Hams, 1,200 bbls Beef, 113 bbls Whisky, 13,000 sacks Corn, 6,200 sacks Oats and 1,500 bales Hay, mostly for the trade.

The imports comprise 1