THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,424.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

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

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.—As heretofore announced, an evening paper in fact as well as in name—for it is published at 6 P. M.—bearing the above title, and under the editorial and proprietary control of Mr. Philip Winfree, made its first appearance on our streets yesterday. The editor's salutatory is brief, practical and sensible, and well calculated to commend his journal to the favorable consideration of the mercantile and industrial classes to whose interests it is to be more especially devoted, while its general features are such as to engage the attention and patronage of the reading public at large.

We note with pleasure, and reciprocate with cordiality, the hope expressed by the editor that the friendly feeling now so happily prevalent in the city press may continue, together with the assurance of an earnest endeavor on his part to cultivate those journalistic amenities and that decorous abstinence from needless personal allusion, which can alone ensure the preservation of agreeable or amicable relations between editorial contemporaries. We wish for the new enterprise abundant success in ratio with the peaceful and general prosperity which it is designed to stimulate and promote.

Military Promulgations.

Major General Banks has issued two orders of consecutive numbers 48 and 49, and under date of April 30th, announcing the demise of President Lincoln and the inauguration of President Andrew Johnson, with an injunction upon the commanding officers of every post, station and fort in the Department to carry into effect, the day after receipt, the instructions of the Secretary of War and of Lieut Gen Grant, relative to an appropriate expression on the part of the armies of the United States of their sense of the National calamity inflicted by the most atrocious murder of their great and beloved President and Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Grant's instructions prescribe as follows:

On the day after the receipt of this order at the Headquarters of any Military Division, Department, Army, Post, Station, Fort, and Arsenal, and at the Military Academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the order read to them; after which all labors and operations for the day will cease, and be suspended as far as practicable in a state of war.

The national flag will be displayed at half staff.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-six guns.

The officers of the Armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of their commands and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

It appears by late New York papers that Ex Senator Foote was not sent back to Europe under an order from Washington, but that he remains a prisoner in Ludlow street jail in New York city. The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns from one of his old friends who visited him, that he was reasonably comfortable in quarters which presented no obvious cause of complaint, unless it were the peculiar style of lattice work attached to the windows.

The Steamship Liberty, Capt. Wilson, will sail this morning at 9 o'clock for New York via Havana, with a full cargo and the mails to Havana and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Mrs C H Omerin, and 2 children, Mrs Sarah Wall 3 children and servant, Miss Fottler all of Matamoras; Geo Gray and lady, Marie Weil, J B Lynch and lady, Jas O'Brien, M H Fouche.

FOR HAVANA—Miss Emily Rogers, Mrs Wm Horton, Miss McConnell, A L Bailey, Miss M V Sheppard, J H. Dunty, lady and servant, Richelieu Hotel.

ARRIVAL FROM BRAZOS.—The U. S. transport steamer Shooting Star, Capt Clark, from Brazos Santiago 30th April, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:

Col R S Jones, wife, son and servant; Capt J E Roy, A Q M; Capt J Fry, Rev D Field, Capt E J Wood, Lieut J B Statler, Dr Rosecrans, Mr Ley and wife, Mrs Finnland, Mr M Dow.

112 in the steerage.

Overflow Opposite Natchez.

We read in the Natchez *Courier* of the 27th ultimo:

Concordia Parish, as far as the eye can reach from the Natchez bluff, presents one perfect sea of water. We fear there is no remedy to this great misfortune until the water falls in the Mississippi river.

The wild deer, finding the country back too wet for permanbulation, has recently been making tracks for the highlands on the south side. Quite a number, seeing the green apparel on our bluffs, have already struck for the Mississippi river, and not awaiting for steam ferries or such appliances, plunged into the turbid waters and reached the hills in safety. Many have been captured on this side, by simply giving the occupants scare, venison quite unexpected.

What Greeley Would Do With Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent asks what we would do with Jeff. Davis. *Answer.*—We would do nothing with him till we had caught him, and would say nothing calculated to increase the difficulty of catching him or that of putting down the Rebellion. If we had him fast, our treatment of him would be governed, first, by the conditions of his surrender, if such there were; next, by a careful consideration of what was best for the country. But we fail to perceive the wisdom of counting chickens not yet hatched.—N. Y. *Tribune*, April 22.

A Regular Army of Negroes.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* advocating the use of negroes for a regular and permanent military organization, says:

The colored troops in the South are enlisted in the regular service. We presume that, hereafter, they will be a part of our permanent army. Industry finds such sure rewards, and enterprise so wide a field in America, that but few white men will enter the regular army in ordinary times. The blacks are differently situated. The military service may be a mitigation of the disturbance of the labor system in the South. And surely they have shown themselves worthy to be made a part of our permanent force.

We read in the New York *Tribune* of the 22d April:

"Inquirer" asks if we are opposed to the infliction in any case of Death as a penalty of violated human law. *Answer.*—We have been opposing the Death Penalty openly and earnestly for at least twenty years, and are surprised at being asked whether we mean what we say. We never mean anything else.

Apocryphal Discoveries and Stories.

[From the New York Express, 22 ult.]

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* discovers ten conspirators who were to kidnap the President, and whose headquarters were at Memphis:

"Our authorities have a letter which says that it becomes your happy lot to destroy this tyrant. You can select the cup, the blade or the bullet; but you know the cap has once been tried, and it failed."

This, we suspect, is, of a piece with the South Mountain story in Pennsylvania. The newspapers sold lots of lies that time. Every where conspiracies were discovered, and everybody was in fear. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Journal, for instance, [illegible] "Mr. Lincoln, the President, is now in Philadelphia. It is believed that he will be assassinated while here. A large force is in readiness to take him from the hotel to the train. Secret service men are in the hotel, and have ascertained that a plot exists to take the life of the President. It is said that if there is nothing else to do, the conspirators will throw a young girl down before his carriage, and while he is stopping to assist her, shoot him down." [illegible] Shanklin's *Alpheus* gives a statistical account of the destruction of wild beast in the British African colony, for which premiums are paid by the Government:—Lions, lionesses and cubs, 36; panthers, 5; hyenas, 87; jackalls, 1164. The prizes given are—For lions, lionesses and young panthers, 40l each; cubs, 15l; full-grown hyenas, 15l; young ones and jackalls, 1l 10s.

A Late Speech from Ex-President Pierce.

The New Hampshire *Patriot* publishes the following speech of General Pierce when called upon in Concord last Saturday night:

Fellow Townsmen: I come to ascertain the motives of this call. What is your desire?

[Some person in the crowd replied: "We wish to hear some words from you on this sad occasion." General Pierce proceeded:]

I wish I could address to you words of solace. But that can hardly be done. The magnitude of the calamity, in all of its aspects, is overwhelming. If your hearts are oppressed by events more calculated to awaken profound sorrow and regret than any which have hitherto occurred in our history, mine mingles its deepest regrets and sorrows with yours. It is to be hoped that the great wickedness and atrocity was confined, morally and actually, to the heads and hearts of but two individuals of all those who still survive on this continent, and that they may speedily, and in obedience to law, meet the punishment due to their unparalleled crimes. It is well that you—it is well that I—well that all men worthy to be called citizens of the United States, make manifest in all suitable forms, the emotions incident to the bereavement and distress which have been brought to the hearths and homes of the two most conspicuous families of the republic. I give them my warm, out-gushing sympathy, as I am sure all persons within the hearing of my voice must do. But beyond personal grief and loss, there will abide with us inevitably the most painful memories. Because, we will rise obedient to law, revering the Constitution, holding fast to the Union, thankful for the period of history which succeeded the Revolution in so many years of peaceful growth and prosperity, and loving, with the devotion of true and faithful children, all that belongs to the advancement and glory of our country, we can never forget or cease to deplore the great crime and deep stain.

[A voice from the crowd: "Where is your flag?"]

It is not necessary for me to show my devotion for the stars and stripes by any special display, obtrusive or proper, of the flag, any man or body of men. My ancestors followed it through the Revolution—one of them, at least, never leaving sent his father's roof from begging to the close of that protracted struggle. My brothers followed it in the war of 1812; and I left my family, in the spring of 1846, and went to Mexico, with my life in my hand, to follow its fortunes and maintain it upon a foreign soil. But this you all know. If the period during which I have served our State and country in various stations, commencing more than thirty-five years ago, have left the question of my devotion to the flag, the Constitution and the Union, doubtful, it is too late now to remove it by any such exhibition as the inquiry suggests. Besides, to remove such doubts from those who are there have been cultivated by a spirit of domination and partisan rancor, if such a thing were possible, would be of no consequence to you, and is beneath my notice to me. The malicious questioners would return to reassert their supremacy and pursue the work of injustice.

Conscious of the infirmities of temperament, which to a greater or less extent beset us all, I have never felt or found that violence or passion was ultimately productive of beneficial results. It is gratifying to perceive that your observation, briefer than mine, has led you mind to the same conclusion.

I thank you for the silent attention with which you have listened to me, and for the manifestations of your approval as my neighbors, and will not detain you in this sad morning or than to add my best wishes for you all, and for what, individually and collectively, we ought to hold most dear—our Country—our whole Country. Good night.

[From the New York Com. Advertiser, April 21.]

An Insult to an Ex-President.

We think no right minded man can read without indignation of the insult offered to Mr. Fillmore in Buffalo. A mob besieged his house with ink because it displayed no signs of mourning for the death of Mr. Lincoln, when adjacent houses were draped. As well might the journals of this city which have kept out of mourning be held guilty of disrespect. They have their reasons, and Mr. Fillmore, as a loyal citizen and a brave soldier, I believe, is not the man to condemn him for it. We quote:

"We have ample reason to know that this omission was not for want of respect for the dead, or of a heartfelt sorrow at his death. But private dwellings were not generally draped, and no notice was given that they would be, and Mrs. Fillmore, being out of health, Mr. Fillmore—as we are informed—did not leave his house after going to the post-office in the morning, and therefore was not aware that private dwellings were draped, and naturally thought that an ostentatious show of grief might be misconstrued."

The illness of Mrs. Fillmore is ample excuse for a neglect which would be only temporary at the very utmost. But in what a position does this place the mob of Buffalo and the abettors, who are allowed to insult and dishonor their foremost citizen, and one who has worn the mantle of President, deserved, too, upon his shoulders by that most solemn, of events, a death in the White House.

The New York Tribune on President Johnson as a "Southerner born and Bred."

[From the New York Tribune, April 22.]

Mr. Johnson has some rare qualifications for the vast responsibility so suddenly thrust upon him. In the first place, it will not be easy to expose him to prejudice as a "Yankee." He is a Southerner born and bred, he never lived in a Free State till he made one free for himself; and it will be difficult to make the Sons of the South believe him their natural, implacable foe. It will be up hill work to diffuse a belief that he is leaving the War on purpose to enrich Eastern manufacturers. Having always been a Democrat, it will be a job to induce any but Irishmen to oppose him in the interest of "Democracy." Such he has always voted against Protective duties, it will be hard to induce a general belief that he is shifting to secure enhanced imposts. Having always tolerated and acted as though Blacks had no rights which Whites are bound to respect, it is no light task to convince the public that he is forced from the path of peace by "nigger-worship," "nigger on the brain," or anything out of that shop. In short, he is in a position to stand well with a majority of our people, and we trust he will.

But more: he knows the Rebellion, egg and bird; its incitements, its pretexts, its leaders, their objects and their hopes. He knows how far the South has been perverted or tainted by that Rebellion, and wherein it is safe to temper Justice with Mercy. And when he—in a Proclamation or otherwise—shall set forth the extent to which he will grant amnesty, and where he will insist that the law shall take its course, there will be a very general disposition to acquiesce in his conditions and limitations in the firm belief that he knows what is necessary in the premises, and will be as rigorous as he must, and no more so.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 25.

[No More Bounties for Volunteers.

The following telegram, received by General Pope from Washington, fully explains itself:

Washington, April 22.

MAJ. GEN. POPE: The call for troops made December 19th, 1864, under section 1, of the act approved July 4th, 1861, and by virtue of which act the men enlisting as soldiers became entitled to certain bounties, having been filled, so far as required, and the recruitment of volunteers in several States having been discontinued, the Secretary of War directs that no bounty be allowed or paid for any volunteer enlisted after the receipt, by you, of this order.

Acknowledge receipt immediately. If men offer to enlist after receipt of this order, let them understand they must do so without bounty.

J. B. FAY, P. M. Gen.

Miscellaneous.

Grandmamma: "Well, Charley, and what have you been learning to-day?" Charley: "Pocomacho, grandma, and I can tell you such a dodge! If I was to put you under a glass receiver, and exhaust the air, all your wrinkles would come out as smooth as grandpapa's head!"

[illegible]

[illegible] Pall Mall Gazette, [illegible] Lincoln. A question, however, of [illegible] who [illegible] a Tomb [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Mr. Sumner, [illegible] Mr. Lincoln, [illegible] Mr. Sumner [illegible] Colonel Moore it was certainly not "for the specific purpose" of attending that meeting, and that as regards the Attorney General of Louisiana he is not responsible for his acts to the Washington Government, but only to the State of which he is Attorney General. As the State of Louisiana is not responsible to any power on earth outside of the Washington Government, the characteristic adroitness of this reply was simply followed by a droll ejaculation—"Seward."

Hon. Andrew Johnson, the new President of the United States, voted for the Crittenden Compromise in 1861, as a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between the North and the South.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Conrad Hiss was put on his examination yesterday, on the charge of having shot and killed his brother in the Fourth District, at the corner of First and Claiborne streets. The principal witness in the case testified that when deceased came to the fatal spot to unload a cartfull of pickets, the accused came out with a gun in his hands and inquired what Conrad had to say against his wife, and that he had a notion to shoot deceased. After the retort or injury, if the man be crazy, the accused shot and inflicted the mortal wounds alleged to have caused the death of Conrad. The defense was ably conducted by Mr. Lemly, who had no objection that this case should be tried before the Criminal Court for an offense and such, as charged.

Th Williams and Monday Harrison, colored, charged with the larceny of about $200 worth of wool, taken from the steamer Saratoga, were sent before the First District Court. The stolen property was recovered.

United States District Court—Judge Duvel—On the order of the Court the $2000, part of the cargo of the "Dashing Wave," a prize, was delivered up by the Southern Bank, to be sold according to the rule of the Prize Court.

Provost Court—Judge N. Lieber.—J Henderson and Ch Williams, convicted of having stolen three railroad ties near the St. Joseph railroad, were sentenced to one month workhouse.

Suicide—The Coroner was notified that a man who had been drafted had committed suicide at the corner of Gaiennie and Constance streets. The inquest will be held in proper time.

An Indian Affray—Jones, the Indian so well known about the Poydras market, was sent to the Charity Hospital to be treated for a blow with a bottle given by another Indian.

Police Cases.—Dolin Miel, who charged Elias Nevill with dishonesty and carrying off a mulloo dress etc., valued at $8. Recorder Vennard in the case fined the prosecutrix $10 and dismissed accused.

Lewis Blake, charged in soldiers clothes on St. Louis street, was fined $5; but Johanna White, who disturbed Dauphin street with her spree, was required to atone for it with a $10 City Bill.

Kate Hughes, alias Mrs. Otis is complained of as a nuisance at the corner of Franklin and Tonti streets. The case is fixed for 10 A M on the 5th inst. O here came were of the usual stamp of whisky ebullitions and were disposed of *secundum artem*.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The steamers Kennett, Ames and Arthur were to have left New Orleans for this city on the 26th, the Stickney on the 28th ult, and the Robb, from Cairo, on the 1st inst.

The Evening Star and the George Cromwell were announced to leave New York for New Orleans on the 29th, direct

We learn that Mrs. Edmonston's Song of Peace will be sung to-night, at the Academy of Music, also her Fireman's Song and Chorus—They will form an interesting episode. The first named composition is for sale at Blackmar's and Grunewald's stores, and at Colburn's on Poydras, and Hincks's on Camp street

LATEST ARRIVAL VIA THE RIVER.—The Louisville and New Orleans steamer Indiana, Captain Neal, arrived this morning with Cairo dates to the P. M. of the 26th. Her Clerk, Mr W. W. Collins, has our thanks for acceptable attentions.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Blanchard, reached her wharf this morning. We have by her additional Northern and European files, for the prompt delivery of which and other courtesies we are obliged to Purser F. E. Hawley. She brings the latest New York mail direct.

ANOTHER STEAM DISASTER. A Baltimore dispatch of the 26th April relates the sinking of the steamer Massachusetts on the Potomac by collision with the tug Black Diamond. She was loaded mainly with exchanged and paroled prisoners, about 50 of whom were [illegible]

Important Decision of the Attorney General Regarding Paroled Prisoners of Lee's Army.

Philadelphia, April 25.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Washington today, says Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee, in reply to a letter of the Secretary of War, relating to these points. He decides first, that the rebel officers who surrendered to Gen Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no rights to come to their homes in any of the loyal States prior to going into the rebellion. 2d. That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given in their adherence to the Government of the South believe him their natural, implacable foe. It will be up hill work to diffuse a belief that he is leaving the War on purpose to enrich Eastern manufacturers. Having always been a Democrat, it will be a job to induce any but Irishmen to oppose him in the interest of "Democracy." Such he has always voted against Protective duties, it will be hard to induce a general belief that he is shifting to secure enhanced imposts. Having always tolerated and acted as though Blacks had no rights which Whites are bound to respect, it is no light task to convince the public that he is forced from the path of peace by "nigger-worship," "nigger on the brain," or anything out of that shop. In short, he is in a position to stand well with a majority of our people, and we trust he will.

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Aspiration of the Rider Blair to Mr. Seward's Position—A Curious Story About Mr. Mallory.

The following we find in Washington correspondence of the 21st April in the New York *Express*:

There is a report afloat that old Mr. Blair desires the office of Secretary of State. Whether he will obtain it is another question.

It is openly stated in official circles that the information that General Lee had weakened his army by sending reinforcements to Johnston was communicated to our government by Secretary Mallory of the rebel Cabinet, and that immediately thereafter Mr. Lincoln proceeded to the front to urge that vigorous movement along the whole line, which resulted in the capture of Richmond and surrender of Lee's army.

Mr. Mallory's father was a native of Connecticut, his mother of Ireland, and he was himself a native of the Island of St. Thomas. His wife was a daughter of one of the old Spanish residents of Pensacola. His only daughter married Mr. Bishop, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and is a resident of that place. Mr. Bishop is a brother of the late M. C. of that same from Connecticut

Dread of the Russian Plague in New York.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of the 22d April says:

Collector Draper yesterday requested the Surveyor of the Port to cause a careful inspection to be made of vessels arriving from European ports infested with the plague and to report to him immediately any indications of the disease which may be discovered.

The N. Y. *Evening Express* of the same date observes:

Dr. Lewis M. Sayre, resident physician, calls the attention of the Legislature, to the necessity of passing some law like the Quarantine bill now before that body, as the plague which is now making fearful ravages in Russia, may be easily imported through commerce into other portions of the country. Under existing laws, Dr. Sayre says, the Health Officer is powerless to prevent that communication with vessels, under quarantine, which is necessary to perfect protection to the public health. Vessels now arriving, on board of which are rags and other cargoes, in which contagious and epidemic diseases are frequently imported, are constantly visited by runners and others, who bid defiance to the Health Officer and challenge him to produce any authority to prevent them. If the bill pending passes, the source of danger will at once be removed, for it effectually prohibits all such communication. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not adjourn without granting our health officer the required authority to prevent the importation of this extraordinary disease.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, April 26.]

Early Foreshadowing of Sherman's Course in the London Times—Remarkable Statements and Speculations—Sherman a Cromwell, etc.

Washington, April 26.—The London *Times* publishes a letter from their special correspondent at Richmond, under date of March 4, which is attracting earnest attention here in government circles as of great significance in foreshadowing at least, in early day the recent policy of General Sherman.

After commenting at length upon the character and achievements of General Sherman, which are admitted to have brought the Confederacy to the verge of ruin, he says: "The long arrest of Grant before Richmond will be hardly compensated by the capture of that city. If Lee should eventually be forced to evacuate it, it will be attributed more to the strategy of Sherman than the coercion of Grant. Sherman, within a few weeks of this time, may possibly be autocrat of this Continent; but no combination of circumstances can in my judgment place the crown upon the head of Grant.

In January, 1861, when the war between the two sections was manifestly coming, Sherman resigned his office in Louisiana, and approached General Bragg with a view of taking leave of him. He said to General Bragg: I see plainly that war is at hand. Educated as a soldier, I cannot remain in the South without taking up arms, and I do not see my way to fighting against my own kinsman from Ohio; but sooner than, any, no human consideration—no human consideration (General Bragg told me that Sherman repeated these words twice) will ever induce me to take up arms against the South—The South has, I know, many grievances to complain of, and I shall go to Claiborne's view about them."

The correspondent then speaks of the astonishment with which Gen. Bragg heard of Sherman as a Brigadier General in the first battle of Bull Run, but says that he was not disposed to question Sherman's sincerity at the time he made the declaration.

The following is the most important part of the letter, and the one which foreshadows Sherman's course in the recent negotiations:

Possibly, in common with every other intelligent gentleman, Sherman may think that the abolition of slavery would be a great boon to the South, but he does not seem to think that it would be a boon to the slave. At any rate, Sherman has already shown great distinclination to admitting negro soldiers to his ranks, whatever allegations may be made to the contrary by journals to which he gives little heed I am informed that he has recently, any question between his own forces and those of Foster's command on the South Carolina coast, consisting of negroes. If in consequence of which sense now approaching, Gen. Sherman once gets the South down, it may be confidently predicted that his politics will be more in harmony with those of General Lee than with those of President Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln has found him a very valuable friend. It is possible that he may be the only one who will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During the war I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman.

French Policy.

Among the latest foreign news by the City of Washington is the following. It is well to premise that Mr. Rouher is a Minister without a portfolio, who represents the Government as its speaking organ in the Chambers:

The French Chamber debated the amendment to the address opposing the French policy in Mexico. Mr. Rouher energetically repelled the anticipation of war between France and the United States, and claimed that France had maintained strict neutrality, and Lincoln's messages indicate a desire for its maintenance. France, under regard for her security, has not forced the impious wish that civil war should continue. He maintained that the United States had no interest in annexing Mexico; repudiating the idea of war, and showing the necessity for the French flag remaining a few months more in Mexico. The amendment was repealed

CAUTION TO THE OWNERS OF DOGS.—A London surgeon, writing to the *Herald*, says:—Several of my patients have been suffering from an eruption resembling, in many respect, the itch, causing the same amount of annoyance and irritation, and equally troublesome to cure, in all in each case I have traced it to some favorite dog, and knowing how ignorant thousands are upon the subject, I thought publicity was the correct thing. One was a boy in buttons, scratching from head to foot, with red patches, and not unlike the cattle-itch. His sister had it, his mother had it, and his father had a 'pup' with the mange, and this animal slept with the children.

A lady at Richmond, now under my care, has her face and chest covered, and, having been proud of her fair skin, is surprised at such a disease coming into her family. The servant is marked in the same way. The lap-dog has just recovered, and would have died from the mange had it not been for a veterinary surgeon. A gentleman at Kensington had for many months such an aggravating skin disease as, he stated, would not yield to any drug; and at times he scratched himself until the blood ran down his legs. He was, however, still more surprised when I told him it was the same complaint as that which his favorite dog had."

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, May 1, 1865.

The general market exhibited but little animation to day, the only exception being to our leading staple which was in more active request and sold at an advance of 10 to 11c on Friday's currency. This upward movement was mainly ascribed to reports of the New York market having materially advanced, it being said that Middling was quoted on the 26 ult. at 55c. At the close of business no confirmation had been received of these accounts, but Middling was held at 54c, holders being unwilling to sell before the receipt of later and more authentic intelligence. Gold was held higher, but the market was inactive. It was quoted at the close at 147 to 147½ against 145½ to 146½ on Saturday evening. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 132 1/2 to 137 1/2 and Mexican dollars at 137 to 142 1/2.

City Treasury notes are in fair request, the dealers selling at 1 per cent discount and buying at 1 1/2 to 2, with only a limited amount to be had at 1. The tendency appeared to be to 1 to 1 1/2.

Foreign Exchange was quiet at about previous rates, the sales of Sterling including £300 Bank, from second hands, at 156, from £1900 at £2000 at 157½, and some direct at 161. The Banks asked 161 to 162. We heard of no transactions in private bills which are quoted at 159 to 159. But little was reported in France. Specie continued extremely limited and the principal sales reported out-doors were $3000 five days' and one day's sight on New York at par. The banks and dealers checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, at which there was a moderate demand, the sales over the counter covering about $150,000.

Stocks continued extremely dull, and we have no further sales to notice since the Saturday's sales. The Merchants and Traders' Bank noticed in our last report at $19. This lot, we understand, was previously sold at a lower rate. City Bonds are quoted at 81 & 82 for the Consolidated and 70 & 72½ for the Railroad issues, but there appears to be no enquiry, and holders, particularly of the former, are willing to realize.

Trade continued very dull, and we have no further sales to report since the Saturday's sales. The Merchants and Traders' Bank noticed in our last report at $19. This lot, we understand, was previously sold at a lower rate. City Bonds are quoted at 81 & 82 for the Consolidated and 70 & 72½ for the Railroad issues, but there appears to be no enquiry, and holders, particularly of the former, are willing to realize.

In the Bank note market we noticed sales of about $1000 Merchants' Bank bills at 32½ & 40 dollar. Gold and Bank of Louisiana, and a round amount of Louisiana State at 40. Premium on the inside figures are those paid by dealers for the trifling amount offered at State notes, for it effectually prohibits all such communication. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not adjourn without granting our health officer the required authority to prevent the importation of this extraordinary disease.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, May 1, 1865.

COTTON.—Rumor of still later accounts from New York reporting a further advance in that market caused holders to raise their prices yesterday and to-day to the extent of about corresponding rates for the lower grades, and although the demand was more active, the sales so far as reported were more confined to 31 bales embracing 21 Low Middling at 42c, 99 Strict Low Middling at the same, and 4 at 40c. An offer at 43c was refused for barely Middling. The prices paid show an advance of 10 to 11c on Friday's quotations.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market opened to-day in the same depressed and inactive condition that prevailed last week. The only sales were 200 barrels Superfine Flour in two lots at $8.37½, 300 barrels low Extra at $8.50, 200 sacks Extra at $10.25 and 100 very choice Extra at $10.60 per barrel, 893 sacks Bran in lots at $2 P 100 lbs, 100 sacks Oats at 80c per bushel, and 50 bbls of a mixture of Oats, the particulars of which are suppressed, but are understood to be below 80c per bushel.

A hogshead of damaged Tobacco sold at 8c, 9 bbls Pork at 31c and 1 bbl sound good Leaf at 35c P lb.

A few days since a lot of 100 boxes very choice Star Candles sold at 26c P lb.

Potatoes are selling at the reduced prices of $4 to $5 per barrel.

A lot of 100 barrels common, old Louisiana Molasses sold at 50c per gallon. Fresh arrivals of good Fair Muscovado Sugar is retailing at 14 to 14½c, and Fully Fair Louisiana at 15½ to 16c P lb.

Nothing else reported. The Freight market is depressed and unchanged

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON May 2, 1865.

Arrived yesterday, 145 Beeves and 11 Head. Amount of Stock sold, 91 Beeves, 6 Stags, 11 Milch cows and 34 Veal. Stock remaining on sale 418 Beeves, 36 Stags, 264 Sheep, 26 Milchcows and 24 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, P lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, P head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, P head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, P head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stags, P lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, in hide, P head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, P head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, P lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Working Oxen, P head	[illegible]	[illegible]

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, April 25.—Flour—Unchanged; common to good superfine at $6 75 a $7.

Oats—70c.

Whisky—Dull at $2 08.

Hogs—22 & 23c., and in good demand.

Groceries—Firmer, and in good demand at full rates.

St Louis April 25, P. M.—Tobacco—The market was unchanged, with more disposition to accept the bids, with sales of 18 hhds green and damaged logs at from $2 75 to $5; 5 hhds factory logs at from $5 40 to $5 50; 4 hhds planters do at from $6 60 to $; 4 hhds common shipping leaf at from $8 to $13; 2 hhds medium do at $13 25 and $14 25; 1 hhd common manufacturing at $24; and 19 boxes at from $1 80 to $19 75 P 100 lbs.

Flour.—The reported transactions comprised 300 bbls super at $6 10, delivered; 30 bbls super, from store, at $6 50; 100 do single extra at $7 1000 do improved, double head lined and delivered, at $7 25.

Hay—Sales of 120 bales prairie at $21; 136 bales tight pressed timothy at $30; and 52 and 128 bales do do at $30 50 per ton.

Provisions—Sales reported to-day of 500 country sugar cured hams at 18c; 100 plain do on private terms; 5 hhds clear sides at 19c; 20 boxes shoulders at 15c; 11 casks country clear sides at 17½c; 300 pieces country bacon at 13½ to 14½, and 17c for shoulders, hams and clear sides.

Corn—Firm and higher, with sales of 193 sacks mixed at 92½c; 670 and 760 sacks mixed and yellow at 95c; 100 sacks yellow at 97c 323 and 250 sacks yellow at 97½c.

Oats—Lower, with sales of 2447 sacks at 58c; 300 sacks at 58 1/2c; 50 sacks at 61c. 298 sacks do at 66c per bushel.

Whisky—Quiet, at $2 12 per gallon.

Eggs—Sales of 9 boxes at 25c per dz.

Potatoes—Sales of 141 sacks peachblows at $1 35; and 60 bbls Nehannocks and Peachblows at $3 50 per bbl.

Beef Cattle—Market steady and firm with sales of 90 head yesterday, at the Broadway yards, from 4¾ to 5¾c mostly retail lots.

Hogs—A lot of 44 head, averaging 140 lbs, was sold yesterday at the Broadway yards, at 5¾c, and a couple of retail lots at 7c gross.

Cenre Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday, April 26.—The markets thus far this week have been depressed, but the same state is noticeable in those of other western cities.

Freights are decreasing steadily.

Pork—Firm at $4 to 4 15 per bbl.

Flour—Lower grades $6 75 to 7 25; low extra $7 50 to 7 60; and extra at $8 25 to 8 50; best brands $12.

Pork—Limited demand at 30 to 30c.

Whisky—Common firm at $2 10 to 2 25.

Flour—Common at $7 50 per dz.

Money—Much freer, 1 to 1½ per month.

Gold—Firm at $1 30 to 1 35.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 2, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, for New York, via Havana, J M Courtenay

Bark Pathfinder, Robinson, for Providence, (R I) G A Fredick

Bark Emily, (British) Turnbull, for Liverpool, Master

Bark Stella J Adam, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, to ballast, Jas Kelly

Steamer Mollie Able, Greenfield, for St Louis Master

Steamer Ajax, Watson, for Louisville Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, from New York and port, to A Mouton—2d district.

Bark Venla, (British) Bogart, 9 days from Matanzas, to master—4d district.

Brig Victory, (British) Howell, 60 hours from Havana, to ballast, to B W Huntington

Schr Dan Stimson, ——, from Boston Island, to master—4d district.

Schr Frederick H, Cuzzo, 3 days from Grand Caillou, to master—L & T

Schr George Coleman, Knoop, from Covington, to master—Basin

Schr Alice McGuigan, Mitchell, from East Pass, to master—Basin

Schr Two Brothers, Erickson, from East Pass, to master—Basin

Schr Fair Play, Barrabino, from Bayou Vincent, to master—Basin

Barge E Spencer, steamer Junia, from Blind River, to master—Basin

STEAMBOATS

Indiana, Neal, from Cincinnati

Virginia, Kerr, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The steamboat Sentinel, Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and back on the 24th inst, barge Mary Stewart, Fidelia and A S Gore, and schr Maria Antoinette to sea on the 26th ult, ship Antonio—brought up bark Venla, brig Victory, schr Fredrick H and Dan Stimson

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Wapella, ——, from Bagus La Grande, to Jas Kerr

Schr Vulcan, ——, from Matamoras

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the Union—2 bbls potatoes 70 bbls pork 100 bbls flour 50 bbls beef 50 bbls molasses 50 bbls whisky 1 cask and 20 pkgs sundries 5 boxes tobacco 5 boxes cigars 1 trunk 1 package sundries.

MATANZAS—Per bark Venla—8 bales and 78 bales cotton.

BATABANO ISLAND—Per schr Dan Stimson—Fruit to order.

GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Fredrick—44 bbls molasses to Blake

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Star of the Union, from New York—G A Fredick—J Kennedy—M Mathews—Wallace & Co—J Ward—J M Courtenay—Order—Mrs Mary Ann Ward—Mrs Mary Ann Ward—J Quirk—G S Donaldson—F Cummings—Jas Mears—A York—E Roger & Co—J Ryan—Steinhauer, Spitz & Bro—J Ryan—Order—J H Lucas—J H Carter—Leidot & McKeever—Grieff & Hynes—A Miller—Order—Order—J A Saffo—McDonough & Schweitzer—Gerhard & Patrick—Drummond Dodge & Co—E W Burbank—F Van Benthuysen—W Hoyt—J Ryan—Order—J M Morgan—Fowler & Co—A Lanier—Meyer, Weis & Co—H Hewes—H Fitch—Lincoln, Rice & Co—J Sewell—T Aiken—Meyer Brothers—Order—H Burns—G Fabre—North & Co—S R Pegram—T Patrick—Order—Order—Order