THE DAILY BEE
STANDARD DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) OF
No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions, when by the week, at the rate of twenty-five Cents for the six months ending in the 31st instant.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-monthly 6
In all cases subscribers must give our weekly agent a month before they can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements, not specified in the terms of the Bee, will be charged at the rate of $1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at 29 Camp street, 285 bales cotton.

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

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at Fifth District, 30,000 feet boards. By the same, on the Levee, head of Lafayette street, cord and cords.

By John Neville, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, bank stocks.

By W. H. Bussell, at 10½ o'clock, at 319 Ursulines street, furniture.

D. E. Murphy Auctioneer, sells this day at 10 o'clock A. M., on the Levee, head of Lafayette street, Corn and Oats. At 11 A. M., post 24, 21 Dauphine, Boards. See advertisements.

A general assortment of household furniture, &c., will be sold to-day by McCerren & Landry at their Mart, Masonic Hall. See advertisement.

Dealers in cotton should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale of 285 bales, this day Saturday the 30th, inst., at Sales Room 88 Camp street. The lot consists of desirable grades and the largest portion are original. Samples for inspection early on the morning of sale.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN R. SHAW—GAS LIGHT CO. AND BANK STOCK AT AUCTION—Julian Neville, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, stock of the La. State Bank, Bank of New Orleans, and Mechanics & Traders Bank; also stock of the New Orleans Gas Light Co., belonging to the above succession. For further particulars see advertisements in another column.

The sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground with the improvements thereon situated on Hillary street, between Miro and Tonti streets, First District. For particulars see advertisement.

LICENSES.—Those who are liable to licenses and taxes, under the U. S. Revenue laws, would do well, if they have not already attended to the matter, not to overlook the fact that applications for licenses must be made before the first Monday in May, together with returns of income; the penalties for non compliance being fifty per cent added to the assessment.

NOON PERFORMANCES.—Noon-day performances are announced for to-day at the St Charles and the Academy, and Novel features are contained in the programmes of both.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR THOMASSY.—In looking over a Parisian journal, dated the latter part of November last, we met with the announcement of the death of Prof Raymond Thomassy, a name well known in New Orleans and Louisiana for his scientific studies and experiments with regard to geological discoveries, and more particularly the exploitation of salt deposits and saline waters. The *Patrie* announces his death in the island of Cuba in these words:

We have learned the death of M. Raymond Thomassy, the bold traveler, the well informed geographer, and, to the scientific world known for his researches in marine hydrology, in the geology of Louisiana, and the formations and changes which have occurred in the delta of the Mississippi since its discovery by Europeans. He had written a history of the discovery, and treated especially of the explorations of La Salle who was one of the first to penetrate the secrets of this vast artery of North America. M. Thomassy had also produced a history of Morocco, works upon the geographical enterprises prosecuted under the auspices of the Popes, and some great number of other subjects, historical and geographical. He died in Cuba, a victim of his devotion to science.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.—The steamship Creole failed to reach her landing last night, in consequence of an accident to her machinery which compelled her to anchor about two miles below the city. From that point captain Thompson walked up, reaching the city about 12 M. The Creole will be up this morning. Below is the report of the trip and the passenger list.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, from New York at 10 P. M., 20th April, arrived at the Bar 2 A. M., 29th, with merchandise and passengers to Messrs. Warnelson & Co. Experienced strong southerly winds down to Cape Florida. Off Indian River spoke steamship Admiral bound to New York. On the 25th off Jupiter Inlet picked up Capt. Wilson and two men belonging to Brigantine F. J. Wilson of Nassau bound to Key West, she was wrecked on the 15th inst., thirty miles south of Jupiter. On the 26th transferred them to a Key West Pilot boat.

Passengers per steamship Creole from New York, 26 April, 1864:

Miss Dess, D Gilmartin, F W Ainsley, J O Lee, R F Draper, R A Secor, T Pilsbury, S J Colson, R F Draper, wife and daughter, J C Coney, Mrs R Keen and child daughter, 60 steerage.

The steamship Morning Star, H. L. Hepburn, commander, will leave her wharf the morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with a full freight of cotton, the United States mails and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—J M Mosby and wife, Mr Wood and son, L Dunlap, F C Pulsk, Dan Sartor, H C Barlow and servant, Mr C Barlow, S Burchinal, Dr McPhail and daughter, Mrs Thomas, Ireland, J Stewart, Mr and Mrs Hammond, Lieutenant Hoey, Mrs R Warren and servant, Miss Wentworth, J O Taylor, Miss Mary Fisher, Mrs Sigas and two children, Mrs White and son, J Kauffman, Mrs Hawkins and daughter, Miss M Lyon, Mrs Tyler and family, F J Trouche, Master Stewart, A Kidd, W Kohn, A Fuller, H Dodd, Mrs Wrenger, J W Wood and son, Mrs Wood, Miss Bogle, J W Beatton, J Blanchard, Lieut. T Brown, Lieut. Hoey and daughter, Mr W Smiley, lady and children, J F Alsing, T Fisher, Mr and Mrs Adams, M Stern and wife, W W Boyle, Mr A Carter, C Stymetz and son, M Beaujin, and daughter, C F Donlon, C Mack, C Campbell, W Faulkner, W Wolcott and daughter, Mr C Wolcott, wife, J K Bush and two children, Mrs C Kroger, Mrs Kelly and children, Mrs Dr Wood and wife, J Zeek, A Fish, wife and 2 children, J Dueck, J Finley, master Finley, M Sorg, Mrs Sorg, O Green, O Bevoise, W Dwyer and 2 children, C Parin, A Nutt, W Campbell, F F Flint, L Myer, E Hardy, D C Ford, A Force, F Lindsay, P Cortis, D Thomas, D D Jackson, G A Jones, R A Wanzer, Mr Pettigrew, W H Nicholson, Mrs Mary, S Bell, W H Bell, Master Bell, E M Gilham, S G Thomas, O Gulley, Lieut H F Fraser, G Keith, J A Pierce, Capt J Robinson, F Lemmon, F Gorman, F F Swan, G Dyerman, F Howard, W Haven.

FOR HAVANA—Rev Jas D Denegre and family, A Ducournau and wife, A DeCordova, F E Sequin, Mr Asseiton, F Mosez, F Osgovia and wife, E L Toward, L Gonzales, Miss Elva Nelson.

Constitutional Convention.

FRIDAY, April 29th, 1864

The Convention was called to order by the President, pursuant to adjournment, and a quorum was found to be present.

After the reading and approval of the journal, Mr Harman presented a resolution declaring the seats of absent members vacant, in accordance with a resolution heretofore adopted by the Convention, and instructing the Secretary to stop the payment of their per diem. On motion the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Bell presented the petition of Henry Copeland asking compensation for services as Sergeant-at-Arms previous to the election of Mr. DeCourcy. Referred to the Committee to fix compensation for officers and employes.

Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported that the Committee had examined and approved the accounts and vouchers of contingent expenses to the amount of twenty thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, and recommended the adoption of a resolution appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars out of the general funds of the State, to pay the contingent expenses of the Convention.

On motion the rules were suspended, the foregoing report was taken up and the resolution was adopted.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State announcing the election of Hy. R. H. Orr as a delegate from the 19th Representative District in place of R. S. Abbot resigned. Also a protest by T. F. McGuire against said election, both of which were referred to the committee on Credentials.

The resolution of Mr. Goldman relative to a national currency and depriving all the banks of their banking privileges was called up and after a lengthy discussion was referred to the committee on General Provisions.

Mr. Greenwood called up his resolution to postpone action on all subjects until the report of the Committee on Emancipation be disposed of, and that in the meantime the Convention simply meet and adjourn from day to day. The resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next. The Convention then took up the special order of the day, being the report of the Judiciary Committee, the amendments offered by Mr. Sullivan and the amendments of Mr. Hendersen.

The was ruled by the President that this was the second reading of the report, substitute and amendments, and that the substitute and amendments were in order, whereupon immaterial amendments and substitutes were proposed, but on motion of Mr. Hendersen the rules was allowed on the report, substitute and amendments, it was resolved that final action on both the original report, the substitute and amendments be postponed until all the subjects embraced in the Constitution of 1852, and pending the Judiciary, shall be disposed of in the order thereinarranged.

Pending discussion on the third article of the Judiciary Committee report, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow (to-day.)

The Way to Keep Gold Down.

A Washington letter of the 19th says, under this head:

It is the impression among Union members of Congress that the most effectual way to keep the price of gold within reasonable limits, is to impose a tax upon foreign imports amounting to almost a prohibition. There seems to be little opposition to this measure from any whom we regard as the true friends of the country in the present crisis. The Democrats are ready to vote Adam Smith and other authorities, to prove the impolicy of prohibitions, but there is doubtful whether they can disprove the assertion, so long as all the specie that comes from California is exported to pay for foreign fabrics, so long, according to the immutable law of supply and demand, gold will remain at the enormous figures it has ruled for the last six months. During one day last week the importers of foreign goods arriving in New York filled two columns of the daily papers—and these were merely an article of necessity in the whole lot. Two thousand dollar chaises, one bid for sixteen hundred, fine porcelain vases, tips the thing for gray horse-dealers; Brussels carpets, exactly the thing for ancien-regime Quartermasters, &c., not a thing there can be found one can do without in these times, and very low, that an honest man can afford to buy. The American people are not worthy of a Government and country like this if they cannot dispense with such luxuries to save the finances of the nation.

Murder and Incendiarism by Negroes Near Donaldsonville.

(From last evening's True Delta.)

Mr D Murphy, who arrived here last night on the steamer Gen. Banks, furnishes us the particulars of a most brutal murder that was committed early on Sunday morning, 24th inst., about seven miles below Donaldsonville, by four negroes, on the persons of Mr John McCormick and his brother-in-law, Patrick Kelly, a boy fifteen years of age—all employed on the plantation of Mr DeVinner.

Our informant states that the negroes broke into the house of Mr. McCormick about one o'clock, while all the females were asleep, and before they could arouse themselves to a full realization of the presence of the murderers, they were overpowered and killed in their beds, as above stated. The murderers then attacked Mrs. McCormick, (who during the killing of her husband and young Kelly had had time to partly dress herself,) and cut and stabbed her until they supposed life extinct, when the fiends fastened all the doors, and while one of the number dressed himself in Mr. McCormick's clothes, the others made a brief search for such articles as they could conveniently carry off, and then fired the premises anddeft, which, before the fire had gained much headway Mrs. McCormick recovered sufficient strength to reach a bed in which two children, aged six and four years, were asleep, and managed to put them out of a window, and then made her own escape. The three took shelter in an adjacent corn-crib, where they remained until about 8 o'clock this morning, when they were found, taken to the residence of the owner of an adjoining plantation, medical aid immediately procured. Mrs. McCormick's wounds dressed, and everything done to relieve her sufferings.

Mr. Murphy states that Mrs. McCormick's wounds are of a serious nature—two fearful gashes in the head, inflicting by an axe, exclaiming the brain, also three axe in the left side, supposed to have been inflicted by a case knife. When he left the plantation (three o'clock yesterday afternoon) Mrs. McCormick was still alive, but the attending physicians had little hopes of her recovery.

After having her wounds dressed and partaking of some little nourishment, Mrs Mc Cormick revealed the particulars of the horrible tragedy that had been enacted, when a number of men residing in the neighborhood started in pursuit of the murderers. One the who had worn Mr. McCormick's clothes, they found an attentive listener in church, and caught him; another was caught on Monday, an the discovery was on Tuesday morning.

The murderers were taken to Napoleonville, heavily ironed, and given in charge of the military authorities, where they remained until yesterday, when they were placed on an Opelousas railroad, and reached here last night, guarded by a squad of U. S. soldiers.

Our informant states that the excitement among the people residing in the vicinity of the murder was intense, the almost universal expression being that the negroes should be burned on the spot where they had commenced the murder and incendiarism, but happily for the cause of law and order, a calmer judgment obtained, and the miscreants finally were handed over to the military authorities, who will meet out merited mete out to them the punishment they so richly deserve.

The negroes assign no cause for their horrid deed, but Mr Murphy says the general belief is that they supposed Mr. McCormick had a considerable sum of money in the house, the possession of which was the sole incentive to the murder.

From above.

From Waterproof, we learn that a mounted picket at Antoine's plantation was attacked by rebels on Wednesday night. Five men were killed and one wounded, the balance of the picket being driven in to the post. The dwelling house and surrounding bell-dingy were set on fire and the bodies of the slain thrown into the flames and consumed. The wounded man escaped death by playing possum.

The rebel force, our informant states, in the vicinity of Waterproof consists of from twenty-five to fifty men, a part of them deserters from Harrison's command, and the balance under Quantrell's men. They are said to be led by a Capt Lee, of Mosby.

Strong earthworks have been erected at Waterproof, capable of resisting a force five or ten times as large as their garrison. The fort is in charge of Capt Kellogg, of the 5th U. S. Infantry. Capt Elliott recently captured a Confederate Colonel and three privates, while attempting to cross the river a short distance above the town.—*Natchez Courier, 26th.*

Postponement of the Presidential Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes on the 19th:

The efforts among a portion of the Union men of the country to secure a postponement of the Baltimore Convention, seems to be unavailing. Unfortunately the movement seems to be viewed by the friends of Mr. Lincoln as designed to operate against their favorite candidate, although some of the most uncompromising Lincoln men in Congress are its advocates. The feeling at this time: If Grant's army should move and be victorious between now and the first of June, the Convention cannot be held at the time appointed time. But if on the contrary Richmond is still in possession of the enemy on that day, it can result in no possible good to make a Presidential nomination on the seventh of June. Better delay to meet after the fall of the rebel Capital, which is certain to take place in time for a very respectable political campaign before November.

General Grant's Headquarters at Culpepper.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac thus describes General Grant's headquarters at Culpepper:

A little way on, at the end of the street—beyond which is again seen the open country—a liberty pole stands, without a flag. A house comparatively new, and in good repair, with a few yards back, on the right side, the yard in front being filled with the tents of staff officers. Lieutenant General Grant is inside that house, using his officer. It would seem that the Lieutenant-General has as little time to spare for that important business as he has for suffering the pains of hunting at the great Metropolitan Fair, for, in a very few minutes indeed, he rises from a board impromptu with good victuals not half eaten, forsakes a cohorts of still hungry officers, and rushes out in front of a black walter bearing dessert by emerging from the dining-room, crossing the hall into his office, jumps a chair and goes to work. He has a very quiet way with him, this commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States.—Wears his old clothes, and does not sit straight in the saddle. Two Straps of a Major-General still linger on his shoulders. "Probably he has forgotten to buy new ones," said an officer of whom it was asked why the General Grant did not don the "three stars," appropriate to his rank.

Monument to General Grant.

Major General Thomas has arranged a new visit to Vicksburg, in connection with Major General McPherson, to erect a monument to General Grant, in commemoration of the siege of Vicksburg. The monument is a pyramid, twenty feet high, surmounted with a Minerva tech globe. On the principal side is a large American eagle, with outspread wings, which cover implements of defense; in one claw he holds the laurel, and in the other an American shield, and in its beak a pennant inscribed: "*S. Pluribus Unum.* The eagle spreads its wings the Goddess of Liberty On one side of the monument is inscribed: "To the memory of the Surrender of Vicksburg, by Lieutenant General J. G. Pemberton, to Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., on the 4th of July, 1863." On the other side "Site of the interview between Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., and Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, on the 3d of July, 1863." The monument was chiseled from the best Italian marble by the designer Hiram Powers. Major Lieutenant company E, 1st Missouri artillery, 1st division of the 17th Army Corps. Mr. Meyer is a German of St. Louis. On the space where the monument is erected stood a large tree, under whose branches the conference took place which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg. The tree long ago disappeared, each relic as walking canes, snuff boxes, have been made from its trunk, and its roots never have been dug up to the depth of six feet.—*Western Paper.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody.—The Court had several murder trials during the last few days—One of them was the case of August Reiter, who a year ago was convicted in the same week with one Sauerwurts, of the bludgeon wife murder under the strenuous prosecution of the then acting Prosecuting U. S. Attorney, Judge Cutler, which was set aside on a technical verdict, calling for the sentence of death.—Since then Sauerwurts died in the condemned cell to be hanged before the highest tribunal of the universe and Col. Field the zealous and astute defendant of Reiter succeeded in obtaining a new trial for Reiter. The case was again held before a jury. The verdict was a plea of guilty, instead of finding the prisoner guilty of the crime of murder, but qualified, that capital punishment should not be inflicted, and accordingly the culprit to the penitentiary for life—In the case of Robinson the jury could not agree.

Provost Court—Judge Alocha Presiding.—Jacob Blanco was arrested with a wagon load of goods, including percussion caps, quinine, animal, &c. When taken, the wagon, accompanied by the prisoner, was within easy range of the Confederate picket, and was without a military pass. Accused asserted that he was coming from a cousin's house, making his way into the lines, without any intention of violating military laws. The case was left over to give an opportunity to the defense to show his previous business and the object of the moving when captured.

Jacob Baer, who was found with a cart containing goods, and was charged with having purchased of one Mitzel with the goods, obtained leave to show the destiny hereafter. Mr. Shannon appeared for the defense.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lemarie Presiding.—The cart of a City Corporation, which had been kept running without a license, was arrested and the corporation cited to pay a fine of $50.

E. Cody, who was sleeping in, was let off with a fine of $5.

That Black.—Mr. Black, of Convention in about his business, a portion of which appeared to be stolen from Commercial Place. He had a negro arrested of whom he bought the fowl.

Nuisance.—Mary Jane Weaver and Mary Poole, for fighting and disturbing the peace of the streets, were fined $10 each, and sundry representatives of Bath street, for lounging, each one to the same amount.

Progress.—William, the Indian, was brought before Recorder Vennard yesterday. He was fined, but eventually let off when his pal came.

A disappointed maiden says that "the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat is, that, not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal."

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

It is announced that Chev. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Haytian Consul General at New Orleans, and Chev. Pablo Seminiatelli, Vice Consul, arrived in this city last Friday by the steamer and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The American Question in the British Parliament—Speech of Mast Russell.

In the House of Lords, April 5, Lord Clanricarde, in moving for correspondence relating to the removal of British Consuls from the Confederate States of America, described and defended the proceedings for which these officers had been dismissed by the Foreign Secretary. The Consuls were accredited to the Federal Government, and the charge against them, in one case, was forwarding, under an official cover, letters to the Northern States containing bills of exchange for the payment of debts due in England; in another, that the Consul had been instrumental in shipping specie on board an English vessel-of-war, for transmission to England, to pay the dividends on a public debt. He contended that these acts were not illegal, as the state of war did not cancel private or public obligations.

Earl Russell said—It is rather difficult to make out the exact object which my noble friend has in view; but I will detain your Lordships about ten minutes by a few remarks on the various circumstances to which he has alluded. In the first place, he said it was not right to say that the Confederate Government had sent away our Consuls, nor that many British subjects had been compelled to serve in the Confederate armies.

* * * * *

Then my noble friend enters into the question of the withdrawal of Mr. Bunch's exequatur, which was taken away, I think, very unfairly by the United States Government, on the ground that he had communicated with the enemy. Then he enters into the case of Mr. Magrey, who subsequently in a "British ship-of-war, and he blames Lord Lyons for when he did in that matter. I believe Lord Lyons has taken the utmost pains, in his power reasonable position, to behave fairly and impartially between both parties. Permission was obtained from the American Government that British ships-of-war should be allowed from time to time to go to blockaded ports; but Lord Lyons thought it an abuse of the privilege that specie should be sent to a Confederate port in a British ship-of-war; and I think that he might afford means of carrying on war against a State friendly to Great Britain. He accordingly stated that opinion, and if he had not done so the American Government must have withdrawn the privilege, and I think there is nothing in the law of nations that would have decived the power to do so. I should think that Lord Lyons was right; and I sent out an order that the Consul who had sent the specie should not be sentenced to be hanged. [Hear] But my noble friend gave a rather distorted account of the conduct of Mr. Cridland. Now, with that gentleman we are acting as Consul at Richmond, I believe he enjoyed the confidence and respect of every one for the manner in which he performed his duties. He was desired to go to Mobile not as Consul, but to act as counsel—to defend and protect British property and interests. It was certainly a very unjustifiable act on the part of our consuls, or of any one acting for a British Consul, to tell British subjects that they were not to resist their enemies in the Confederate army, but to desert their colors in the moment of action. I think that very improper advice on the part of a consul; and if the Secretary of the Confederate States had written to the country to complain of that conduct, I should have thought it right to reprimand, and even to dismiss the consul who had acted so improper a manner. Instead of that the President of the Confederate Government sent away our Consul, though there are the persons to whom British subjects would naturally have recourse in order to obtain redress for injustice.

The only remedy they would have when the Consuls were removed was that suggested by Mr. Benjamin—namely, that soldiers in the field might apply to the tribunals of the country. A man might easily write to his consul in close redress, but that a man marching about should go to a court of law—that was a thing which could not be done. I therefore thought that we a very harsh and unfriendly proceeding on the part of the Confederate Government. At the same time, it ought to be remembered that the Confederate Government had good reason to complain of our Consuls; and our Consul saying that he had been so instructed, the Confederate Government might at first have believed him. Therefore, I did not enter into any complaint or angry remonstrance, but I asked Mr. Mason whether, if Consular agents, or persons under any other name, were sent to the Confederate States, a correspondence might not be carried on and negotiations opened, by which we might be able to obtain redress where redress ought to be given, or have reasons stated for its refusal.

There has, no doubt, been a delay in carrying that arrangement into effect. It was thought necessary to send a letter to Richmond to know whether such persons would be received, and the letter the Federal Government would not allow to be sent. But I think it is quite right of the British Government to endeavor to open communications with the so-called Confederate States, without recognizing them, yet, as before, at a considerable season, in which such war is carried on, and in which there is a considerable number of British subjects, I may there can be nothing wrong in endeavoring to enter into communication with those States. I desired Mr Cranford, when he arrived at Richmond to call the attention of the Government to the interrupted correspondence to which I believed at the time to be genuine, and which showed that a party in the country had been employed by the Confederate Government to procure means of carrying on war against a State in amity with us.

With regard to this document it has been the subject of a great deal of inquiry. It was said to have been published in a New York paper as genuine; but Mr Seward states that, having made further inquiry, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery. [A laugh, and "Hear, hear.] It was supposed to have been issued by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, but it was, in fact, an invention of some gentleman in New York. Certainly, I should not think of making any complaint on that subject to the so called Confederate Government. With regard to the motion of my noble friend, I suppose he will not depart from the usual form and object to the introduction of the "so called extracts" after the words "so-called" before "Government of the Confederate States." Otherwise it might seem as if the House recognized the Confederate States, although her Majesty had not done so.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said he had no objection to the amendments proposed by his noble friend.

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

Additional from Europe.

Sandy Hook, April 18.—The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton the 5th, arrived here to-day.

Garibaldi landed at Southampton on the 3d, and was received with enthusiasm.

All the powers interested have agreed to the holding of a conference. France will only ask the inhabitants of the Duchies to declare what government they prefer, in the event of the greater part of the powers abandoning their treaty of 1851.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France, have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but, in the event of failure, says he must render assistance to Denmark against overpowering forces.

The Prussians had cannonaded Doppel, with warning. Leadenberg was bombarded on the 3d and burned. The Austrians and Prussians had turned the position of Duppel by pushing to Alsen by land. Denmark sends one foreign minister to the conference. Six thousand Danes had defeated the Prussians at Virle.

Garibaldi's Revolutionary Prejudices.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* thus refers to the visit to England of Garibaldi, who was expected to arrive in the early part of April:

The expected arrival of Garibaldi in England is the excitement of the day. It must be acknowledged, however, that that excitement is incomparably less than it would have been before Aspromonte. At that time a vast number of the otherwise staid and grave British public would have gone positively mad at the idea of his being actually in these shores; whereas, at present, people take things a little more coolly, frail as he is, and in this part of the world being somewhat inclined to worshipping heroes according to the degree of their success.

The first news of Garibaldi's coming was made known about four weeks ago to a small circle of exiled leaders of Italy, Germany and France. Immediately the news became known, a document in which he pledged himself to act as the leader of the Italian, Hungarian, or Polish cause, according to circumstances; and it is now reported that he has once more specially pledged himself to support the Italian cause of Poland by personally undertaking the leadership. I know, however, that another pledge binds him to go to Italy in the spring of this year. His final resolution, I think, will depend much on the aspect of affairs after his visit to this country.

Gen. Hooker's Report.

The report of Gen. Hooker, says a Western paper, relative to the part taken by his command in the battle of Chattanooga, is just published. A close examination of it will not reveal the possession of the large amount of modesty by the hero of Chancellorville, for, in reading it, one would suppose that all the fighting done on that occasion was done by himself. Hooker really did well at Chattanooga, owing largely to the fact, probably, that one of his three divisions was a Western division, under Osterhaus, and that it generally had the advance. Having always been defeated before Gen. Hooker is pardonable for the display of a good deal of self-congratulation to the, his first victory. The following remarkable indorsement made on the margin of the report by Gen. Grant:

Attention is called to that part of the report giving, from the reports of the subordinate commanders, the number of prisoners and small arms captured, which is greater than the number really captured by the whole army.

U. S. GRANT."

THE U. S. NAVY.—The new Navy Register is out. It contains the names of nearly 900 war vessels of all kinds, of which nearly 100 are too beats and small craft. Over 20 iron clads and rams are registered. One of the most interesting features of the book is the fact that the method commenced in a former issue, of assigning small vessels after the fashion of the Indian tribes, to other ships, every fleet represents in the whole category having its own brand. One or two classes are named after battles—new classes have been the Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh, &c. The iron clad fleet is a very large proportion in efficient, and of the ships building, many will be finished during the present year. The list of ships is the largest ever recorded in a Navy Register.

THE DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.—Mr. Long did divide the Democratic sure enough. The New York *World* is sorry that the Philadelphia *Age* intends to play into the hands of the Republicans by supporting their representation that the vote of Messrs Long and Harris are the views of the Democratic party, while Sam Medary's *Crisis* says: "The strength and the only strength of the Democratic party, from first to last, has been *opposition to this war*—unholy, barbarous and ruinous."—*St. Louis Dem 22d.*

Destruction of Fruit in the West and North.

The severe weather with which the year commenced did serious damage to Western horticulture. The thermometer stood at 15 to 16 deg. below zero, while the ground was unfrozen, so sudden was the cold; and again, in less than three weeks, it marked 70 and over in the shade. We have seen a large number of reports from independent observers, hundreds of miles apart, in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, who agree in giving the Northern Counties a range of about one hundred degrees during the month of January. The greatest damage appears to have occurred within two or three hundred miles of the Mississippi River, between Memphis, Tenn., and Rock Island, Ill., but only a small portion of the Western States escaped entirely, and some damage was done all the East. The region which suffered the most contained vast numbers of young orchards and vineyards, just ready to make returns for the years of care, labor and expense which have been bestowed upon them. The vines are frequently killed to the ground if not entirely dead—peach trees in a doubtful condition, and the more hardy trees more or less injured. The number of trees and vines destroyed is reckoned by millions, and, as many nurseries are involved in the common calamity, those who are willing to try again cannot readily replace their plants.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

CROPS AND FRUITS IN MISSOURI.—The pleasanter weather of the past few days has brought out the young barley, oats and wheat crops, on our rich bottom lands, and the sodding lime-stone country in the neighborhood of our city, very finely. The prospect for wheat is far better than was anticipated, soon after the hard frost in February. With a favorable season from this time onward, we may anticipate fair average yields of the above great staples. Fruits will, of course, be much cut off, but we are glad to learn, many of the hardier species will produce largely, if not abundantly.—*St. Louis Democrat, 21st.*

A PERSONAL MATTER.—We have seen a private letter from Mr. Douglas, widow of the late Stephen A Douglas, to a friend in this city in which she denies, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, the reports which have been among the rounds of the newspapers that she is employed as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. She complains, naturally enough, of the annoyance which the circulation of the unfounded statement occasions to her, and probably had its origin in the mistake of some person who, being so familiar with her personal appearance as he supposed himself to be, had been thoughtlessly copied by others.—*N. Y. Times.*

HORACE GREELEY ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Judge Barnard, of the City Court of New York, on Monday, stated the morning in open Court, that he had issued an order for Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *Tribune*, to appear before him on Wednesday next, to show cause why Mr. Greeley should not be punished for contempt of Court. The Judge stated that he had issued the order in consequence of the appearance of an editorial article in the *Tribune* of the 18th inst, headed "a Judicial Outrage," in which his conduct was reflected upon in an unwarrantable manner.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. April 16.*

Pies should be cultivated as a fine art, for it is altogether a fine thing. Who ever knew a funny man to be a bad one? On the contrary, is he not, nine times out of ten, generous, humane, social and good? To be sure he is. Fun—it is a great thing. It smoothes the rough paths of life; it gives a disposition time and way to a sudden's kiss; sunshine sunshine flowers wherever it goes; gives the world a round, jolly countenance, makes all the girls as pretty as June roses, and makes old men as young as June roses. We go in for fun. The man who won't cultivate it must keep a good half rod between us.

When Saul wickedly caused Samuel to be raised by the Witch of Endor, it is hard to say which did the most of the work.

An English visitor says that Arkwright wrote his name upon the stream. Don't see how he could, streams are not stationary.

Our Little Friend.

Our little friend is to his grave.
The sod is green with April rain
We weep for children. What would we have?
To him at least our loss is gain.

We miss the hope of future years—
Our vanished pleasant little man
But he, the future's joy and cheer
We will be happy if we can.

Or, if not happy, still content
His loss, should it come, we shall accept
O dark and sunless the gloom he sent
To out us with the star-beams fair.

We find these lines, from the pen of a lady, in a late number of Mr K S Willis's "Once a Week":

There she grew
Where the dew
Dipped in silver showers,
If to jessamine flowers,
Brighter it grew,
By the spirits of morn.

There she came,
Heart of flame,
To the bower in the wood
Where the currents flow,
Cold from the snow,
Over frozen ground.

And while here,
Where the tear,
Her loved lover in the heart,
Is a tomb to start,
Eyes as bright as the morn
Smile itself, dead perhaps dead.

To the gardens filled
Where the mother, cradled
Her infant, sleep, sleep
Where sleep, tempered soft with art,
With a gentle, hushed sweet
Fondly kissed, and caressed
Her to gardens chilled.

Then we heard how fair,
Under heaven's clear air,
Grew she all her fair companions paled;
How a fragrance from her soul breathed
Eyes dark as violets, and how
'Midst sweet flowers most rare

Sells 36 city Gardener who keeps
Pretty flowers—and sells, and sell infinity sixpenth,
Where the dogwood 8 were gathered in their prime,
Called for her, and, in the blooming fields of time,
Clothed by his matchless art
In that summer land
Fashioned her Rose and placed her in His brand
There she lies at rest—dear rest.
New York, February 16, 1864.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1864.

There has been quite an active demand for Exchange to-day, partly for remittance in the usual course of trade, but principally for the purpose of securing a supply for gold ordered out by the return steamship from Europe. The demand for gold continues active, and the market has been unusually quiet. In specie, particularly, not a transaction—quite liberal rates are being approximately offered and asked for it to some forward, while nearly every other article of trade was dull and quiet.

In domestic Exchange, there was a very active demand for Sterling, which was met by the Banks at 1 to 1½ per cent premium, a leading institution selling to a liberal extent at 1½, and another supplying its customers at 1 per cent. The demand for other points was supplied mainly, on our last Friday, to a few agencies made of New York parties, who seemed to be in need of one day's sight at ¾ and ½, and seven days at ¼ and ¼ from par. Quotations for Sterling are 108 and 109 for Foreign Exchange continued quiet at about previous rates, the demand being light for bills on France, and drawn for back to a moderate extent. Some parties are offering bills at 5 francs and 108 and 109.

Gold was quiet at about yesterday's rates, a moderate business was done at 44½, 46½, and 47 @ cent premium, the latter for bidding $20,000, at 46½, and giving in two lots, at 46½ and 46½. Dealers paid them premium on the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 47½. It was rumored that the Crédit, which had bought so far at 46 to 46½, brings a large amount of gold coin, but the report appears to have had little influence in the market. Nothing of any moment was done in Stocks, yesterday, by the Board, and Saturday's Call Sales were very dull, and the prices offered at their counters and sale to-day.

The Bank of Commerce, which had been quite active, yesterday, and to-day, continued quiet. Some Canal Bank shares were sold at 50 and 50½, and Lake Shore at lower rate. Level Tender dates sometimes sold at 1 per cent. Gov. Over City Treasury notes. We notice that National Bank shares are quoted at 1 per cent, discount for Legal Tender by parties who are not offered which caused the latter.

The Cotton Stocks reported was 34 shares Gas Light Co., 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 shares Bank of New Orleans, which were sold at 51½ yesterday. Nothing transpired in Insurance Scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1864.

COTTON—There was again a very fair inquiry to-day but there was so little offering and bodest, was unwilling to pay prominent prices, that the only sale reported was 47 bales, classification not stated, at 70c. The market is very bare, and the stock in hands of factors fully maintained. There was none offered at auction this day.

SUGAR—With an increase in the receipts to-day, there was a very fair quantity offering, including numerous lots from the country, which accordingly with down to meet a reduction in prices, there was no inquiry and only had a sale to note of 40 hhds Cuba, at sixteen hundreds at 6c @ 8. a. a. a