THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4.

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

Sales at Auction this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Several Improved Lots of Ground.

By J. B. Cenas, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Improved Property.

By Reid Gaither & Co., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Several Improved Lots of Ground.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Improved Property.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situate on Louisa street, between Love (now Rampart), and Goodchildren (now St. Claude), streets, 3d District. See advertisement.

MAILS.—Mails for the North and the West will close at the Post-office to-day at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Gold Market and the War.

In our last dispatches from the North, special mention is made of the immediately manifested by the gold market under the important intelligence of the possession of Wilmington by the Union forces. Surprise had previously been expressed in New York that gold did not fall more rapidly and continuously after the triumphant march of Gen. Sherman through South Carolina, and the successive occupation of Branchville, Charleston and Columbia, each of which when thus occupied became an obvious token of military success and advantage. This inflexible disposition of the gold market in such circumstance might well excite wonder with those who have sought reasons for the advance or the decline of gold in the military rather than in the financial situation. According to their theory, gold was only kept up by defeat, was compelled to descend with every victory, and must, in a final triumph, return to the level, as a circulating medium, from which it sprang.

Yet there can be no doubt that those who might tabulate the course of the gold market without reference to military influences would in common with others who might ignore abstract financial principles, inevitably run into serious errors and perplexities. Both the military and financial elements are indispensable to a satisfactory solution of the problem.

It is by no means impossible, however, for the military situation to reach a point at which the final result would seem so assured that the war, as a tentative exertion, as a struggle between opposite possibilities as well as opposing passions, would cease to operate, in any fundamental sense, upon the relative values of specie and the various forms of national credit either held by a few or circulating among the many. In that case gold would be apt to reach a minimum almost at once by the anticipation and discount of events believed to be actually approaching.

Indeed some financial writers seem inclined to regard gold as having approximated this minimum already. Among others is the writer of the money article in the New York *Herald* of the 22d February, who remarks, in commenting on the slight effect on the gold market of Sherman's victorious march:

Even if peace was declared to-morrow gold would still maintain a price nearly 200 than 100, for its value being estimated in relation to the currency, the premium is dependent upon the government credit, which, in the turn, as a matter of course, is dependent upon the condition of the national finances. Moreover, as the capture of the seaboard cities does not determine the duration of the war, great uncertainty exists in the public mind as to the future of the national debt, and this constitutes a moral nominal to support of the gold premium. It would be for no good of the people if facts warranted our speaking differently; but there is not only no use, but there would be positive evil, in misrepresenting probabilities and giving a spectacular coloring to unpalatable truths. By our immediate and reckless financial policy we have involved ourselves in such popularly unmanageable and encumbered ourselves so heavily with permanent debt, that we shall be compelled to suffer penalty in the future.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DATES BY THE STEAMER INDIANA TWO DAYS LATER THAN THE CONTINENTALS.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 20th Feb. 195—COTTON 85.

Continued Activity in Lee's Army—Not Known Whether it Means Evacuation or Reinforcement—Gen. Grant Closely Watching Lee and Awaiting Results of Sherman's Operations—Rumored Success by General Wade Hampton—Unsuccessful Pursuit of the Cumberland Raiders—Admiral Buchanan Exchanged and in Richmond—Apprehended Invasion of Texas from the Indian Territories

To the New Orleans Bee.

Morganza, 9 P. M., March 3—The steamer Indiana passed down with New York dates of the 27th.

New York, Feb. 26—Gold closed at 98. Cotton 85. Our successes do not seem to effect the gold market.

New York, Feb. 25—The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac correspondent, writing on the 22d, says, this evening a report came in from the front, that the enemy showed some signs of leaving their line. They have begun a movement to the right, which may mean an attack upon our left or a movement to North Carolina. The *Tribune's* special says, advice from Grant's Headquarters are to the effect that the enemy are evacuating Petersburg, and manifesting signs of sending troops south, but whether it is merely to reinforce Beauregard or means but reinforcement of Richmond, will soon appear. They are incessantly watched by an army greatly outnumbering them and superior in every point of detail that goes to make up soldiers.

New York, Feb. 25—The *Post's* Washington special says, a letter from Grant dated 24th says, that if Sherman's successes continue a few days longer the country can safely indulge in speculations.

Washington, Feb. 25—The Richmond *Whig* of the 23d says, there was no confirmation at the War Department last evening of the rumor current in the streets to the effect that Wade Hampton had encountered the enemy and administered a severe whipping.

New York, February 25.—Richmond papers give some items of interest, including accounts of the defeat of a rebel force on the South Carolina river in January by the Indians. The fight is said to have been a most desperate one. The Indians are giving the rebels much trouble. The Austin *Gazette* surmises that they are forerunners of the grand advance of the Union troops on lower Texas in the spring by way of Red river. The works around Galveston are being improved and enlarged.

The force from Sheridan's army sent in pursuit of the rebel cavalry who lost Tuesday dashed into Cumberland, Md., and captured Gen. Crook and Darcy and returned to Westchester, Thursday, having been unsuccessful in recovering stolen offices.

The Richmond *Whig* says that among the returned prisoners who reached the city yesterday was the veteran naval hero Admiral Buchanan.

Rear Admiral Porter's official account of the capture of Wilmington has been received at the Navy Department. Admiral Porter says he had the pleasure of placing the flag over Fort Fisher. A night or two ago a squad of guerrillas crossed the Potomac in the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry and drove in our picket. They shot three men of the Delaware Cavalry who were on duty there and carried away a number of horses.

Additional from the North and the West via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINENTAL AND THE OLIVE BRANCH.

By the arrival last evening of the above steamers, from Cairo and St Louis, we have papers from the chief Western cities to the 24th inclusive, from Cairo of the 25 b, and from Memphis of the 27th.

BOARD OF TRADE CELEBRATION AT DETROIT—PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'S RECOGNITION OF THE BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF THE REBELS.

Detroit, February 24—The Board of Trade celebration here last night was a great success. Nearly all the principal cities in the North were represented. Addresses were delivered by the Right Reverend Bishop McIlvaine and the representatives of the delegates present, including Chicago, Milwaukie, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Toronto and London.

General Wolfridge, in responding for the New York Produce Exchange, said that he believed the time had come when the British Government should revoke the recognition of the rebels as belligerents in the existing rebellion, for the constitutional Government of the United States had never directly or indirectly countenanced any of the many attempts that have been made since our existence as a nation on the part of the British colonies to resist the parent authority, although the storm of rebellion had at various times raged from Canada to Texas. This sentiment was vociferously applauded.

EXECUTION OF BEALL.

New York, February 24—John Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, was executed today on Governor's Island.

RAPID RECRUITING IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, February 24—Advices from Columbus represent that recruiting is going on very actively. Companies are reporting faster than they can be mustered in, and it is expected that Ohio will put more regiments into the field than was authorized by the Secretary of War.

NO UNION SENTIMENT AT SAVANNAH.

New York, Feb. 23—The Savannah correspondent of the *Commercial* states that the stories of Union sentiment there are all idle, and that cargoes of steamers sent them from New York to Boston were confiscated, the distribution, the remainder sold on account of the owners of ships and certain privileged merchants.

(From New York Dispatches of the 23d.)

WHAT THOMAS IS TO DO.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 20th, says "We have distinct confirmation of the report that the movement on the part of Thomas consists almost entirely of mounted infantry and cavalry. His work is to open the Alabama river from the mouth to the source, including the capture of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery; the capture of Columbus, Ga., for the destruction of the machine shops there, and the destruction of the railway through Central Alabama, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Corinth southward."

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th, in an editorial on arming the negroes, says the proposition has gained favor rapidly of late, and proposes to be adopted. So far from exciting the repugnance of the army, as at first appeared, it has been called for by many regiments, and is indorsed by nearly all of the principal officers.

THE SEVEN THIRTY LOAN.

Philadelphia, February 23th—Jay, Cooke & Co., report the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan, since last report, $256,850. The largest Western subscription was for $42,000, from Cleveland, and the largest from the East was $258,000 from Philadelphia. There were 4347 single subscriptions.

THE OLINDE.

Washington, February 23d—The Government has received reliable advices to the effect that the rebel ram Olinde had put into Corvunna for repairs, which, there is reason to believe, she will not be allowed to receive, and without which she will not be dangerous to any port this side of the Atlantic.

Advices from France show that the neutral question is without foundation, and that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any untoward issues.

THE OLD FLAG OF SUMTER.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday unanimously passed a resolution asking the Government to send the old flag of Sumter, which was hoisted on Fort Sumter the flag which he lowered in 1861.

RELEASED FROM NAVAL DUTY.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is estimated that the government of Charleston and Fort Anderson, together with the certain capture of Mobile, will liberate 25,000 men from the army, who can be employed in vigorous offensive operations on land.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Feb. 24—The *Herald's* Montevideo letter correspondent gives a long account of the affairs of interest regarding the Spanish Dominion. The decision of the government of Spain to withdraw all its troops from S. Domingo was not yet known in the island, owing to the failure to receive reinforcement. The Spaniards in the town of Occuland be obliged to evacuate that place and establish themselves on the island of Beaucoon in the bay. They subjected the natives within their lines to great hardships and oppression, but still the spirit of the latter was unbroken, and they seemed determined to ultimately gain their independence.

A Card from Archbishop Purcell on Spanialism.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial 24 ...)

1st. The undersigned, in order to correct present or future misapprehensions of his views on Fenianism, takes this occasion to refer to what he has said on this subject in public addresses in the Cathedral and in the St. X. Church, in this city, within the last twelve months.

2d. He also desires to remind all whom it may concern, that he long since published in the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* the constitution, by laws, and oath of said society, detested and denounced by the Holy See. O'Fiaherty, proving said society to have been, at the time of the circulation of these documents, an oath bound, secret society, and as such shunned and avoided by every sincere and loyal Catholic.

3d. It is claimed that the oath is no longer enforced and that the Fenian Brotherhood is therefore no longer liable to condemnation, or distrust, as an oath bound society. But this is regard as simply an evasion. For in the proceedings of the First National Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in Chicago, Illinois, in 1863, and published the same year, by James Gibbons, Philadelphia, I read what I regard as equivalent to the strongest kind of oath, the following pledge of manhood:

"I ——, solemly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthful and honest man, that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers in the Fenian Brotherhood."

4th. Furthermore, in the XVIII resolution adopted in said convention, I read of the monstrous arbitrary power conferred on the Head Center, to confirm or annul the election of all State Centers, and Centers of Circles, and that through this despotic monarchical edict "alone shall the Brotherhood receive any communication from any parties whatsoever."

5th. If this does not constitute a supreme, irresponsible tribunal, and bind the members, hand and foot to its behests, I know not where such tribunal and such enslavement can be found on earth.

Finally, I love Ireland, I desire its independence, I deplore its sad fate for the last three hundred years, especially under the galling yoke of England's injustice, inhumanity and tyranny; but I have no faith that the Fenian Head Centers, or State Centers could govern her if they had the chance. On the contrary, I believe they would give her a worse constitution and make her condition worse than it is at present. And I therefore conjure every man who has any respect for my judgment and advice to have nothing to do with the Fenians.

J. B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

N. W. Markets of the 24th Feb.

(By Telegraph to the Cairo Democrat.)

New York, Feb. 24.—Gold to-night 199½.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull at 84 to 85c.

Flour heavy and nominally unchanged; $10 20 to 10 40 for extra State; $11 to 11 15 for round hoop Ohio.

Corn quiet and nominally unchanged; 88 to 89c for old mixed Western.

Oats firmer.

Pork dull; $25 50 for new; $33 50 for 1863 and 64 mess; $29 to 30 for prime.

Lard firm; 20½ to 21½c.

Whisky quiet; $2 25 for Western.

Petroleum quiet; 40 to 45c for crude; 67 to 68c for refined bbsd; 85c for free.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, February 23, 1865.—Flour unchanged, prime red at $7 75; wheat unchanged, prime red $1 37 to 1 38; corn dull, at $1 for shelled; 90c for ear. Oats held at 90 to 92c; barley one cent less; rye at $1 20; barley dull, at $1 28 for prime fall.

Whisky in no demand at $2 17.

Provisions dull, but prices nominally unchanged. Nothing doing of consequence.

Seeds dull, except flax, which advanced to $2 70. Groceries dull and prices drooping.

St. Louis, Feb. 23, P. M.—Tobacco—The market is active and prices steady. Sales comprised 2 hhds green and damaged logs at $3 30 and $6 75; 3 hhds factory lugs at from $8 25 to $9 10; 3 hhds planters' do at from $11 to $11 75; 4 hhds common shipping leaf at from $13 25 to $14 75; 4 hhds medium do at from $17 50 to $23 25; 3 hhds common manufacturing leaf at from $20 50 to $22 50; 3 hhds medium do at from $33 25 to $38 50; 14 boxes at from $6 25 to $14 50 per 100 lbs.

Flour—The market continues very dull, and we hear of no sales of extra. Sales reported of 150 bbls superfine at $6; 150 do do at $6 50, and 100 choice do at $6 85 per bbl.

Corn—Market firmer, and sales 900 sacks prime mixed and yellow, in new reseived sacks at $1 06; and 320 do at $1 08 per bushel delivered.

Oats—Market steady, and sales 2,400 sks, in lots here, and 10,000 bushels to arrive, all at 90c; 130 do extra choice at 92c; 450 do, in second hand sacks, at 85 to 87c; and 115 do in new and second hand sacks, at 85½c per bushel.

Barley and Rye—Barley was very dull and no sale was reported. Sales of 41 sks at $1 20, and $1 do at the market.

Provisions—Sale reported of 2,000 pieces country bulk meat, loose shoulders, 12 lbs, 16½ ⅌ lb.

Whiskey—Market quiet, and sales of 10 bbls at $2 18½, and 20 do at $2 19 ⅌ gallon.

Hides—Sale of 1,000 dry salted hides at 20c ⅌ lb.

Hay—Market unchanged, and sales 8 cars loose pressed timothy at $27, 2 cars tight pressed at $26, and 100 bales do, in store, at $29 ⅌ ton.

Dried Fruit—Sales of 8 and 10 bbls prime apples at $3 50 per bushel, including package.

Butter and Eggs—Butter is in good supply and sales are reported of 15 bbls and half bbls good at 32c, and 10 half bbls prime at 33 ⅌ lb.

Soap—From 12 to 14c for common, 15 for choice, 16½ for chemical 18½c, fancy, ⅌ box, $2 & $3 50.

Candles—Star 30 & 34c, tallow 23c, pressed 24c.

Cordage—6 and 9 thread 28c, other sizes 29c.

Powder, Shot and Lead—Rifle Powder at $12 50 ⅌ keg, blasting at $9 50, patent canister, 2 dozen in case, at $20; half pound canister cases at $15 50. Patent shot at 7 ⅌ bag, buck shot $2 35, bar lead at 10½c.

Groceries—Flour Hominy ⅌ bbl at $1 50, butter Crackers ⅌ bbl at $1 75, water do ⅌ bbl $1 75, soda do ⅌ bbl at $1 50, Boston do ⅌ bbl $1 50, pilot do ⅌ bbl at $5 50, sugar do ⅌ bbl at $7 50.

Sugar—New Orleans 21 & 22½c, double refined crushed 24½c.

Molasses—New Orleans $1 15 to 1 20, golden syrup $1 ⅌ gallon.

Wooden Ware—Two-hoop pails ⅌ dozen, $3 25; three-hoop do ⅌ dozen, $4 75, nest tubs $23 50, nest tubs (5) $5 10, nest tubs (3) $4 10, well buckets per dozen, $8 50 & $10 50, brooms per dozen, $2 50 & 3, washboards per dozen, $2 50, tubs per dozen $11 50, $15 50 & $18 50.

Tobacco—Natural leaf $1 50 & 1 75 ⅌ bright Tobacco, $1 25, cadily do 1 50 & 1 75, common do, 40 & 75c, May apple, $1 & 1 10, cut smoking Tobacco, 55 & 75c, cut Tobacco in bales, 30 & 70c, fine cut chewing, 80 & $1 25.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1865—Cattle—There is no change, and the range of prices continues as on the same day last week. Good cattle would bring 8c per lb gross, but the greater part of the stock offered is of an inferior quality, and is sold at from 3 to 5c per lb gross.

Hogs—The market continues well supplied, with sales at from 9½ to 11½c per lb gross.

Sheep—The receipts have been well up to the demand, and good prices. Good Sheep will bring $8 per head, and the range may be quoted at from $5 to 8 per head, and also extra lot of 101 pounds and at 12½ per lb gross.

Mules Cows—This week the demand was good, at from $1 to $70, with sales of 5 head at $65 per head.

Horses—Sales of Mules—Horses and Mules that will pass Government inspection readily bring $150 each.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Gillejan.—A warrant was issued on Wednesday, March 1, to apprehend the man John Gillejan, charged with having stolen from the room of Henry Decker $900 in United States Treasury notes and $170 in gold. He was bound in the sum of $1,000 to answer for the theft, and the warrant followed Gillejan and his wife to Memphis, Kentucky, and to the city. Mrs. Gillejan was arrested and attempted to poison herself when given access to her trunk.

On the 22d instant, a week or two days ago to arrest Gillejan, and Decker testified yesterday at the examination of the case, that he had confessed the theft to him, and offered restitution.

Gillejan was defended by Judge Sunstrom, who, after abolitionizing the press and showing how a colored man could not get a fair trial in the city, and how the court was, by Recorder Vonnard, recommended to await the requisition from the Governor of Illinois, within ninety days.

An Audacious Negro—Samuel Watson, a strong and stout negro, effected an entrance into the room of Mrs. Waller, on Bertrand, between Poydras and Perdido street, during the early part of last week. He was discovered by the lady on her return, but was so immediately attacked by the audacious wretch who in the failure to receive her purse, eye which disfigures her face. The villain then fled with the booty he had secured but was followed by officer Ling and others and secured. A money wallet and other property carried off from the room was found on his person. The case was yesterday sent before the First District Court by R. order Vonnard. The strenuous efforts of counsel on the libel, by.

Provost Court.—*Judge N. Lieber*—Mr. A. Walsh, a merchant tailor, who had not satisfactorily enrolled himself for the draft, in be living that the police officers who visited his house had done it, was found guilty. His honor, when giving the sentence, explained that on account of the extenuating circumstances plead in the case, he was only condemned to pay a fine of $100. Other cases were continued.

First District Court—Judge Hesland.—Joe Martin Gillian found guilty of, having stolen $100 in gold, $300 in paper, spoons, &c., was sentenced to one years hard labor.

J Early, convicted of horsestealing was sentenced to one years hard labor.

Louis Dorsey, who had served in the penitentiary before, was again sentenced to two years hard labor for stealing two hogs.

Acquitted—R. Wert and Joe Gibbonsmere acquitted of the charge of having had stolen mules in their possession.

Small Cases.—A number of contrabands were sent down for 30 days and other cases fined from $5 to 10.

Exciting.—A rumor was prevalent last night that a man committed suicide in a pistol gallery on St. Charles street, last night. We heard enquiry mentioned but not having anything authentic we must await the official denouncement.

Another report that five prisoners escaped from the Baronne street prison was vouched for in police circles. Of course the police will catch the fugitives.

The Railroad Accident. The soldiers killed and wounded yesterday by the fearful accident on the Opelousas Railroad, belonged to the 33d Illinois regiment, which had been for some time on out-post duty and was returning under order to the city, a colored regiment having been sent to take their place. Out of the 50 or 60, which we this morning mentioned as killed and wounded, 9 are known to be dead and others may yet die. The accident was caused by a horse springing across the track closely in front of the train, and so unexpectedly that the engineer could not reverse the engine before the wheels of the locomotive, the tender, and first car, crashing through the animal's body, came to a halt and formed an obstruction in the track against which the remaining cars rushed with a fatal momentum, grinding against each other and piling into a tumulus of debris mixed in which were fifty or sixty human beings, dead and unconscious, or wounded and in agony, struggling for extrication. It is the most destructive catastrophe of the kind which has occurred in the vicinity of this city.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1865.

The President of the Senate called this body to order pursuant to adjournment.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed to wait on Generals Canby and Sullivan with the invitation that they attend the inauguration of Governor Wells on the 4th of March, reported that General Canby intimated that he would attend, if in the city, and that General Hurlbut expressed his willingness to attend and address the General Assembly on the occasion of the inauguration.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he would introduce a bill to enforce the attendance of members.

The Senate then adjourned.

☞ The polite officers of the steamer Olive Branch have our thanks for acceptable river favors.

Mr. James H. Langwell, clerk of the steamer Continental, has much obliged us by newspaper favors and other courtesies.

MR. BARRETT AT THE VARIETIES.—A densely crowded and brilliant house received Mr. Lawrence Barrett at the Varieties last night with most distinguished appreciation and cordiality. We can not here dwell on his acting in the character of Claude Melnotte; but will only observe that his style, without losing in brilliancy, seems to possess increased mellowness and symmetry. Being called out he made a brief off-hand speech in which, with a graceful candor, he acknowledged that it was to the favorable judgment of New Orleans criticism that he must trace whatever fame and fortune he had won in his profession.

Mr. Barrett will appear to-night as Richard III.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—A noon performance is arranged for to-day at noon, comprising new actors and new stars, and an Address to the New Orleans Firemen, composed by Walter H Peters, and to be delivered by Miss Eva Brent.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North.

BY THE CONTINENTAL AT MORGANZA.

Wilmington Evacuated—Official Reports of its Occupation and the Capture of Prisoners.

Gold not Affected by the News—In New York on the 24th 199 7/8—Cotton 84 to 86.

The Mysterious Movements and Plans of Beauregard and Lee—The Richmond Press on the Situation.

WAR PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. VANCE

COMBINED MOVEMENT TO ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Constitutional Amendment Rejected by the Kentucky Legislature.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

MORGANZA, 10:30 A. M., March 3

The steamer Continental passed down yesterday P. M. She brings two days later news.

New York, Feb. 24—Gold has stood almost 200, our military successes apparently not having any effect upon the prices. It closed tonight at 199⅞. Cotton dull at 84 and 86.

Washington, February 24—The following has just been received at the Navy Department:

To Hon. Gideon Welles

Fortress Monroe, February 24—The Caprice had just arrived from Cape Fear and reports our forces having taken possession of Wilmington on the 22d (Washington's birth day). The rebels retreated leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands.

STEPHEN FRENCHARD, Commodant.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21—The *Bulletin's* special dispatches say: Advices from below indicate grand preparations for a threefold movement to Alabama and Mississippi. Thousands from the north with a strong force of infantry from Vickesburg via Jackson and Canby from Pensacola. It is apprehended that if Lee is compelled to relinquish Richmond he will fall back on Lynchburg and there make his war through the mountains to east Tennessee or Kentucky.

Washington, March 2—The Richmond *Sentinel* of 22d contains the following: Our readers will cheerfully forego being informed of the pending military movements in the Carolinas when they are informed that our reticence is in compliance of wishes, and in the manner dictated to all the papers. The enemy got up a furious shelling in front of Petersburg on Monday. Grant is extending the lines of the army Railroad to his new position on Hatcher's Run. The *Express* says that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick stage road between Reames' Stations and Winds' Neckbridge, two miles below the latter place.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 16th, says nothing of importance has occurred since the last report at Bull's Bay, at last accounts had not yet landed, and it was said it had mostly disappeared.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d:

A letter from Wycheville dated the 15th says the enemy 4000 strong under Gillem are reported advancing through under East Tennessee. Their outposts are south of Greenville. The same writer adds that Gillmore's brigade of Kentucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday at Ball's Bridge, Lee county, Va., 25 miles south of Cumberland Gap resulting in a splendid victory to our arms. Our losses not over 450 killed and wounded.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st says:

We have by telegraph a confirmation of the report that we gave yesterday of a cavalry raid of Jonesboro, N C, also a renewal of a movement by the enemy up the South side of the Nesse. It is supposed Foster's forces or a considerable portion of them have moved up to Newbern to operate from there, probably upon the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 22d says: Last night 300 men left for their homes, from one brigade of Hooker's Division. Longstreet's Corps is the only large body of troops which have been sent South from Lee's army. They estimate the strength of the rebel army around Petersburg at 30,000 men. The news of Sherman's successes in South Carolina are severally known throughout the rebel army, to-day, which has caused a feeling of universal depression to prevail there. Desertions are very numerous from the rebel army.

They confirm the statement made a few days since that the siege guns have been removed from Petersburg and carried to some point in the rear of that city.

Gold in New York, yesterday, opened at 199⅞, and closed at 201. Cotton, to-day, is quoted dull at 84 to 85c.

Cincinnati, February 25—Yesterday the Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the amendment to the Federal Constitution by 28 majority.

Cairo, February 24—The following important dispatches came through last evening:

War Department, Washington, February 24, 9:45 A. M.—Major General Dix:

Dispatches just received announce that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

[Signed] B. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, February 24—The Navy Department has just received the following:

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. FLAG SHIP SASHE,
Cape Fear River, February 22d,
off Fortress Monroe, February 24, 9 a. m.

I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in the possession of our troops.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

Cairo, Feb. 26, 9 A. M.—The following is a synopsis of later news received last night: The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st says it does not know where the white Beauregard will give battle, but if the same sagacity to match towards Richmond he matches to his doom. The same paper also says Beauregard is Sherman's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics and will retire when pressed and fight when proper.

The *Examiner* argues that Richmond is more safe now than in May last when Grant was moving on it. The *Sentinel* of the 21st learns that General Roddy has successfully encountered the Federals several times in Northern Alabama, and succeeded in driving them inside their works around Decatur.

Gov. Vance of North Carolina has issued a war proclamation in which he declares that the struggle for freedom shall never be given up. He entreats the people to rise and retrieve all the disasters the South is suffering by the soldier being absent without leave.

ENGLISH GUNBOATS FOR THE LAKES—In the London *International* of the 9th February it is said: "The report is current that in consequence of the annulment of the treaty between the United States and Canada, the English Government will in the spring send a fleet of thirty gunboats for service in the Lakes."

It is stated that Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the Confederate House of Representatives, is now on his way to Europe.

The Steamer Glasgow Fired on Near Pinquemine—Rumored attempt of Kirby Smith to Cross the River.

We learn that the steamer Glasgow, which arrived yesterday from Memphis, was fired upon during Wednesday night, a short distance below Pinquemine. The affair seems to be quite a mysterious one. The first intimation the officers of the steamer had of the proximity of danger, was the whizzing of a rifle shot through the air. Supposing that it was intended as a peremptory summons to round to and report, the speed of the boat was checked and preparations made to turn around, but two more rifle shots coming in rapid succession, the engineer was ordered to put on all power, and the Glasgow soon steamed beyond reach of danger.

The shots came from the west bank of the river, and the fact doubtless gave rise to the absurd rumor which was circulated the day afterwards, to the effect that Kirby Smith and his forces were attempting a crossing at that point. We shall doubtless have an explanation of the affair to-day.

True Delta this morning

(From the New York Herald, February 24.)

New York Trade With Mexico.

The exports to this port from the ports of Mexico have been of recent date quite considerable, the vessels arriving embracing an unusually large proportion of merchandise which gives some idea of the extent of our export cleared for Mexico. For the last week were valued at no express, detailed at the manifest, at $700,000, and this is the first time since the opening of the new year that the weekly exports have exceeded a million dollars.

The exports of the last week embrace "dry goods" to the value of $150,000, clothing to the value of $100,000, specie, $100,000, cotton cards, $20,000, corn, $10,000, drugs, $36,000, cotton, $20,000, cartridges, $50,000, hardware and cutlery, $20,000, leather, $20,000, and miscellaneous, $70,000. This sudden demand for these articles from Mexico has one of two causes, perhaps both. They are designed to be used in the war now in progress in the Trans Mississippi Department or they are to fill the Mexican warehouses, preparatory to the disruption of peaceful relations with the United States. Which is the leading motive in the matter, a very short time will probably determine.

A Richmond Journal's Picture of the War Resolved into a Guerilla System.

A New York paper has the following from a recent number of the Richmond *Sentinel*:

This war would only fairly have begun when our houses, our towns, our villages and cities are all burned, our fields laid waste, our fields laid waste. Then we to the conquerors for then would begin the bandit warfare, the guerilla warfare, the lying in wait, the ambuscade, the assassination, murder in detail, assassination in every form. Already much of our country is rapidly growing up in forest, and wherever there are forests, there are for wanted carriages, cattle and hogs in large droves are rushing wild, our woods and our fastnesses, and our rivers with fish and game, and our rivers with fish and game. The voluntary from of our soil, added to the spontaneous fruit enumerated, would enable us to carry on a war like a Seminole Indian indefinitely, for these resources increase daily, just as the dreadful foes of the enemy extend. It is furious shelling in front of Petersburg on Monday. Grant is extending the lines of the army Railroad to his new position on Hatcher's Run. The *Express* says that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick stage road between Reames' Stations and Winds' Neckbridge, two miles below the latter place.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 16th, says nothing of importance has occurred since the last report at Bull's Bay, at last accounts had not yet landed, and it was said it had mostly disappeared.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d:

A letter from Wycheville dated the 15th says the enemy 4000 strong under Gillem are reported advancing through under East Tennessee. Their outposts are south of Greenville. The same writer adds that Gillmore's brigade of Kentucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday at Ball's Bridge, Lee county, Va., 25 miles south of Cumberland Gap resulting in a splendid victory to our arms. Our losses not over 450 killed and wounded.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st says:

We have by telegraph a confirmation of the report that we gave yesterday of a cavalry raid of Jonesboro, N C, also a renewal of a movement by the enemy up the South side of the Nesse. It is supposed Foster's forces or a considerable portion of them have moved up to Newbern to operate from there, probably upon the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 22d says: Last night 300 men left for their homes, from one brigade of Hooker's Division. Longstreet's Corps is the only large body of troops which have been sent South from Lee's army. They estimate the strength of the rebel army around Petersburg at 30,000 men. The news of Sherman's successes in South Carolina are severally known throughout the rebel army, to-day, which has caused a feeling of universal depression to prevail there. Desertions are very numerous from the rebel army.

They confirm the statement made a few days since that the siege guns have been removed from Petersburg and carried to some point in the rear of that city.

Gold in New York, yesterday, opened at 199⅞, and closed at 201. Cotton, to-day, is quoted dull at 84 to 85c.

Cincinnati, February 25—Yesterday the Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the amendment to the Federal Constitution by 28 majority.

Cairo, February 24—The following important dispatches came through last evening:

War Department, Washington, February 24, 9:45 A. M.—Major General Dix:

Dispatches just received announce that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

[Signed] B. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, February 24—The Navy Department has just received the following:

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. FLAG SHIP SASHE,
Cape Fear River, February 22d,
off Fortress Monroe, February 24, 9 a. m.

I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in the possession of our troops.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

Cairo, Feb. 26, 9 A. M.—The following is a synopsis of later news received last night: The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st says it does not know where the white Beauregard will give battle, but if the same sagacity to match towards Richmond he matches to his doom. The same paper also says Beauregard is Sherman's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics and will retire when pressed and fight when proper.

The *Examiner* argues that Richmond is more safe now than in May last when Grant was moving on it. The *Sentinel* of the 21st learns that General Roddy has successfully encountered the Federals several times in Northern Alabama, and succeeded in driving them inside their works around Decatur.

Gov. Vance of North Carolina has issued a war proclamation in which he declares that the struggle for freedom shall never be given up. He entreats the people to rise and retrieve all the disasters the South is suffering by the soldier being absent without leave.

ENGLISH GUNBOATS FOR THE LAKES—In the London *International* of the 9th February it is said: "The report is current that in consequence of the annulment of the treaty between the United States and Canada, the English Government will in the spring send a fleet of thirty gunboats for service in the Lakes."

It is stated that Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the Confederate House of Representatives, is now on his way to Europe.

The Steamer Glasgow Fired on Near Pinquemine—Rumored attempt of Kirby Smith to Cross the River.

We learn that the steamer Glasgow, which arrived yesterday from Memphis, was fired upon during Wednesday night, a short distance below Pinquemine. The affair seems to be quite a mysterious one. The first intimation the officers of the steamer had of the proximity of danger, was the whizzing of a rifle shot through the air. Supposing that it was intended as a peremptory summons to round to and report, the speed of the boat was checked and preparations made to turn around, but two more rifle shots coming in rapid succession, the engineer was ordered to put on all power, and the Glasgow soon steamed beyond reach of danger.

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