New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,659.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, AT THE OFFICE, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground in the Third District.

By E. P. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Front street and No. 42 Fulton street, stock of a produce and provision store; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, Rio coffee, sugar, butter, tobacco, whisky, brandy, &c.

By Wm. F. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Masonic Hall, 84 Charles street, furniture.

BALE ROPE, &c., &c.—George E. Beard, of the St. Louis Warehouse, has on hand a large stock of bale rope, 6 barrels of very old and fine rye whisky, 200 barrels of Rockland lime, and 100 barrels of Rosendale cement, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. See advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a parcel of ground fronting on St. Bernard Avenue, Third District. See advertisement.

The sales this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., are worthy the attendance of grocers and dealers in produce. At 10 o'clock, at store No. 41 Front and No. 42 Fulton street, will be peremptorily sold the entire contents of said store, containing groceries and produce, to enable the owner to close the business of the concern. All in want of sundries should be present.

At 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, will be sold—bacon, hams, butter, starch, tobacco, whisky, brandy, flour, and a large variety of staple groceries.

At 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture and dandry goods.

Furniture, &c., and a new rockaway, at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

Call for a National Convention—Democratic Resolutions.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following intelligence of petitions offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of a National Convention, to adjust present difficulties:

Harrisburg, March 18.—Numerous petitions have been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, during the present session, in favor of a National Convention, to adjust our difficulties. The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a caucus, and last night agreed upon resolutions to be presented on the subject to the Senate by Hon. Mr. Lamberton, and to the House by Mr. Fleming, Chairman of the Committee from the House Meeting. The Republican Democracy, will probably pass them, but as the Senate is Republican, they will not reach the Governor, although presenting a political issue for the future. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, angry sectional controversy, long indulged, has culminated in the assumed secession of a number of States of the Union, and a civil war which has already raged for nearly two years, with unsurpassed violence and carnage, wasting the lives and substance of the people of both sections, and filling the land with misery and lamentation: and

Whereas, a continuance of the Union of all the States is indispensable to the peace and welfare of the people, as well as to the attainment of a great national unity; and

Whereas, it is believed that ordinary measures of legislation may prove insufficient to remove the primary causes of the present strife, or to adjust the complications that have arisen therefrom; and

Whereas, the Fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. Be it therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the Congress of the United States be and hereby is petitioned to propose the calling a Convention of States, as authorized by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the necessary number of States shall have petitions for the same, the object of which Convention shall be to inquire into the causes of the present afflictions of the nation, and if any just ground of complaint is found to exist, to so amend the Constitution as to remove such cause, securing thereby a more perfect union of the States, a better understanding of the relations which the United States bear to the Federal Government, "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility," and doing such other things not inconsistent with the spirit and genius of the present form of government as may be deemed necessary "to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

And be it further Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Governors of the several States claiming to be in the Union.

The above resolutions are understood to have received the sanction of Governor Seymour, and of the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, several of the New England, and many of the Western States. The resolutions were reported to the caucus by Senator Lamberton.

Interesting Financial Correspondence

The following letter of Ion on financial matters possesses some features of interest:

STATE TAX ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BANKING SYSTEM—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT, &c.

Washington, March 26.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court adverse to the right of a State to tax United States securities held by citizens of the State, rests, in principle, it is supposed, the question raised in New York of the right of that State, under its banking act, to prohibit any corporation or individuals from issuing any notes under the national currency act. There is no doubt that the Supreme Court will decide the question when it shall come up for judicial decision, in favor of the paramount jurisdiction of the Federal Government. This decision has been virtually made by the Court in Chief Justice Marshall's time, when States attempted to tax branches of the United States Bank.

Secretary Chase finds the internal revenue, the customs revenue and the daily conversion of legal tenders into 7-30 bonds, nearly sufficient for the current expenditures of the Government. The amount received for five twenties has risen to twelve hundred thousand dollars a day, and will, it is supposed, be soon augmented. As a loan is not a monetary power at present. After the first day of July, the convertibility of the five-twenties into legal tenders ceases, and the Secretary may sell them, and obtain for them a premium. Before a further issue of legal tenders is necessary, the interest bearing Treasury notes will be in readiness, and will be issued.

It appears that some associations of banks or individuals in New York have in view the formation of a banking institution under the national banking and currency act. But no *fact* as such institution has been formed in any State under that act. Ion.

COAL OIL.—The Philadelphia market for the past week ruled heavy and very irregular: Refined, in bond, especially depressed and quite unsaleable. Crude recovered on Monday from the panic of the previous Saturday, opening with sale for immediate shipment at 19 cents, delivered at the Delaware front, but on Thursday a reduction of fully half to one cent was accepted, closing to-day nominally at from 18 to 19½ cents for large lots in prime shipping order. The sales, as far as reported at the Exchange, include 150 casks at 18 cents, West Philadelphia; 62 casks at 17¼ cents, and 80 casks heavy oil at 17 cents, on the cars; 1000 barrels in prime shipping order, at 19 cents; 1200 barrels at 18½ cents, all delivered on the cars; 1000 delivered on Delaware front; 1000 barrels, to be shipped to New York, at 17¼ to 18 cents; 750 barrels at 18 cents, and 240 barrels at 17½ cents; all in West Philadelphia, free from water charged and delivered; 1000 barrels in bond opened nominally at from 32½ to 37½ cents, as to quality; Refined, free, in a small way, at from 36 to 40 cents, as to quality; and 37½ to 38½ cents for larger lots and strictly prime future delivery, was have to notice 500 barrels prime white, standard test, delivery 1st of March, at 36 cents, and 1200 barrels, in three lots, at from 35½ to 36 cents, April delivery. Benzine, deodorized, in good demand at 45 to 50 cents, as to color and quantity. Turpentine, Mineral, 55 to 60 cents.

Exports from Philadelphia for the week ending March 14, 1863:

To Bremen	gallons	169,885
Cuba	do	600
Total gallons for the week		170,485

[*Philadelphia Coal Circular, March 14.*

EXPLOSION OF A GUN AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.—One of the Washington correspondents of the Baltimore *Sun*, communicates the following under date of March 26th:

A 50 pounder experimental rifled gun, manufactured at the ordnance department of the Navy Yard, exploded this morning at 11 o'clock, at the experimental battery there. The charge consisted of a 50 pound rifle shot, and about 3½ pounds of powder. It had been fired two proper charges. There were near the gun at the time four or five persons, but only one of them, George Anderson, who was in charge of the gun, was injured, and he only slightly, a small fragment having struck him on the chest. A large piece of metal, which was found to be a portion of the breech, went through the roof of the battery, and several fragments were found in the rear. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the metal. Great credit is due to Lieut. Ward and the men employed in firing from the various shops in the vicinity of the explosion. The excitement, however, soon subsided, and the work of examining the gun was resumed. The gun was one of a lot of 100 which were ordered from the foundry of Messrs. Cyrus Alger & Co., of Boston, Mass., and was received at the Navy Yard about a month since. It was the first gun of the lot that was fired.

[From the New York Herald, March 26.]

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE TUGBOAT D. E. CRARY—FIVE OF THE CREW LOST, ETC.

The new steamtug D. E. Crary, Capt. Frederick Anthony, exploded her boiler about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, while backing out of the slip at the foot of Spring street, and was totally destroyed. Out of her crew of seven seals only two lived to tell the tale, and the survivors are so badly scalded that little hope is entertained of their recovery.

The shock of the explosion was felt for several blocks, gas lamps being extinguished and windows broken as if by an earthquake. The Twenty-eighth precinct police were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in rescuing Captain Anthony and one of the deck hands named James Berger, whom they conveyed to the station house in an exhausted condition. The survivors were found on board of a canal boat, where they had been blown by the force of the explosion. Another of the crew, named Geo. Ackert, was found on the pier, in a dying condition. He was taken to the station house in Greenwich street, and promptly attended by a physician, but he died in about an hour afterwards. The remainder of the crew, five in number, were found missing, and, although instant search was made for the bodies, no trace of them could be discovered. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Frederick Anthony, captain, scalded; removed to his residence, No. 31 Clarkson street.

Benjamin Smith, engineer; missing.

George Ackert, fireman, dead; body at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house.

John Studor, cook, missing.

James Berger, deck hand, badly scalded; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Zimmerman, carpenter, missing.

John Johnson, pilot, missing.

Nothing was left on the tug but a few floating pieces of timber. The entire upper part of the boat, including the deck, was blown into a thousand pieces, and scattered all over the adjacent pier. The hull went down immediately after the explosion, and left no trace behind. A piece of the boiler was thrown a distance of fifty feet, striking an oyster boat and damaging her seriously. Heavy iron bolts and portions of the machinery were picked up two blocks away from the scene of explosion, while the wood work was strewn in all directions for a distance of several hundred yards. The amount of destruction of property having been saved.

The body of John Zimmerman, one of the deck hands of the steamtug Crary, was recovered about seven o'clock last evening.

Five-Twenty Bonds—Rate of Interest—The Debt of the United States.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* having propounded a number of questions concerning five-twenty bonds, the rate of interest, &c., that paper makes the following answers, which will serve to elucidate the subject, which has been frequently referred to in our columns:

1st. The five-twenty bonds are so called from the fact that the Government has the right to redeem them in gold in five years, or it may let them run twenty years.

2d. The rate of interest on them is six per cent, payable semi-annually in gold, on the 1st days of May and November, at the United States mint, or at any sub-treasury in any part of the United States.

3d. The bonds are both coupon and registered, at the option of the purchaser. The former, the coupons may be collected by cutting them off and forwarding them to the mint or sub treasury, or by depositing them with the nearest bank for collection. The interest on the registered bonds may be collected in person or by power of attorney to any friend or agent.

4th. The bonds may be obtained from Jay Cooke in certificates of any amounts desired, from one hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Cooke is the Government's agent for their sale.

5th. Payment may be made in any of the legal tender green backs, in the notes of any solvent bank, or by draft on any responsible bank or banking-house in this city.

6th. The gold in which the interest on these bonds is paid is derived from receipts for customs, revenue, the sale of stamps, &c., which is much in excess of the interest on the funded debt. The probabilities are that these sources of supply will keep the Treasury in condition to meet all its obligations for interest in gold.

7th. The amount of the *funded* debt of the nation at this time is set down as less than three hundred millions of dollars; but the liabilities of the Government for deposits at the several sub treasuries, legal tenders, adjusted claims, &c., swell the amount to nearly eight hundred or nine hundred millions of dollars. Should the war continue a year and a half longer, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the aggregate debt may be swelled to seventeen hundred or eighteen hundred millions of dollars—a much less sum than other nations, with less resources, have emerged from their wars with.

CONFEDERATES IN MARYLAND.—The Hagerstown (Maryland) *Herald* states that some ten or twelve Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, on Monday night, the 16th ult., and after getting some eight or ten horses, (five of which were taken from Mr. Adam Hurgell) they returned to the river at the ferry opposite Shepherdstown. The ferry is kept by two brothers named Entler, and when the Confederates called up, and asked to take them over the river. The Entlers refused to cross them, and they then thereupon fired upon the brothers, killing one of them while the other made his escape into the house before they had time to shoot him. They then seized the ferry boat and made their way over the river with a portion of their booty. Several of the horses, having broken away from them, were found in the road the next morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Novel Case.—In the Sixth District Court yesterday, there was a suit of a rare character. A highly respectable French lady, three years ago, distributed her property among her children, on condition that they would pay to them an annuity at the rate of $16 per month each, all signed the contract, and all complied with it, except one son in law, who refused to pay, on the grounds that the other four children (daughters) occupy the maternal domicile; that he was compelled to rent another house for his family, and that he had sent to "the old lady" provisions more in value than the $16 per month. The suit against him was for thirty-six months, at the rate of $16 per month, but the plea and the known liberality of the defendant looked ominous of the fate of the plaintiff.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Friday Morning.—In the several cases of the United States vs. the property of John Slidell, Wm. M. Perkins, Henry W. Conner, Jr., Wm. A. Violett, J. D. Hill, H. D. Anderson and Adam Giffen—

Ordered by the Court that the calling of said causes be and hereby is postponed until the 20th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

On an exception made by the venerable Mr. Holland to the jurisdiction of this Court over a certain case, the Judge remarked in reply that this was not a Constitutional Court, but had been established under military necessity, and had jurisdiction more extended than that prescribed in United States District Courts by the Constitution.

Mr. Sullivan applied for the remission of the fine of $25 imposed upon Gustavus Whittemore as a defaulting juror, on the ground that he had been absent as a pilot in the employ of the Quartermaster's Dept. The Court granted the application, and ordered the Marshal to give other defaulters time to make their excuses before collecting the fines imposed.

In the confiscation case of Adam Giffen, Mr. Rosellini filed interrogatories in behalf of E. Dupasseur & Co. and Mr. Daillis & Co.

After some other uninteresting proceedings, the case of DeBare vs. DeBare was resumed.

Arrests Yesterday.—Alexander Eagle and Frank Cambia were arrested on St. Charles street yesterday afternoon, charged by Geo. B. Camp with swindling him out of the sum of $69.

Malla Mazena and John Regner, living at the corner of Lafayette and Carondelet streets, were arrested yesterday, charged by Corporal Pennell, of the Second District police, with swindling him out of $3. He alleges that he owed them 40 cents, that he gave them a $5 bill, that they returned him only $1 60 in change, declaring it was a $2 bill they got from him.

Provost Court Postscript.—The case of Mr. M. W. McChesney, charged by Jacob Baxter with selling whisky without, came up for examination. Mr Rosellini and Mr Couter for the accused; Mr. Barker for himself.

Mr. Barker opened the case by stating that in August last the accused came to him with a proposition that he would purchase ales on commission if Mr. B. would furnish the money. This was agreed to. Every thing went on harmoniously and swimmingly till the 3d September, when he received a letter from Mr. McChesney declining to continue the operation. During the time of his agreement Mr. McChesney was receiving from the bank sums of money to pay for his alleged purchases. He gave a memorandum of an invoice which he said had been shipped on Barker's account, which the latter never heard of.

The issue of Mr. Baker's cross examination went to show that there was a partnership between the parties; that this was merely a difficulty in the settlement of their accounts; that in fact there was an agreement, signed by both parties, referring their difficulties to G. W. Griffin on the 31st ult.; and that the profits on the purchases made according to Mr. McChesney (over $1200) were yet in Mr Barker's hands. The account of moneys rendered by Mr. Barker as having been paid was admitted, except the item $750, which was not proved.

The substance of the testimony for the defence was, that Mr Barker claimed from the accused the payment of what he had overdrawn, which was declined until there was a full settlement of the partnership; that about fifty odds of the articles admitted to have been received, but shown to have been used in baling the hides. A lot of fifty-one coats alleged in the affidavit, it was testified to, had never been received. As to the agreement of arbitration, Mr. Griffin had declined to act. A dispute about the proper rate of exchange was also another difficulty in the way of settlement.

Mr. Barker argued that the accusation came clearly within the law against the misappropriation of funds.

Mr. Rosellini contended that the prosecution was all after thought, and grew out of a dispute between the parties in the settlement of a partnership concerning which the accused alleged that proved to show that Mr. Barker had been paid. Letters from the various shops in the vicinity of the New Levee, to the effect that the articles had been brought into a principal's order, his client was ready to submit to the arbitration of the Court the question whether the articles had been received or not.

The Court promised its decision in a day or two.

Sam. S. Smith was brought up for examination on the charge of having stolen silver-ware in his possession. The watchman decided to having arrested the accused near 5 o'clock, A. M., two squares from the house of Mr. Lapeyre, corner of St Ann and Claude streets, which had been robbed of the silver ware which was found in Smith's possession. When arrested he had no shoes on. Mr. Lapeyre identified that the doors of his house were broken open with a chisel, which was found by Lieut. Miller on the spot, and which was partially identified as a chisel in use at the house where Smith lives.

For the defense, a Miss Conners testified that a man named Marcelin Picora told her soon after Smith's arrest, that he had committed the burglary, and had dropped the booty and had run away when he saw the watchman; that Smith had picked up the bundle and was arrested in his stead. She stated, also, that Picora had left the city last Saturday for Havana.

Several witnesses testified that they saw Smith at the Globe Ballroom, with Picora, at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the robbery.

A physician testified that when he was called to see Smith, a week after the burglary, he was in such condition, dropsically, that he could hardly move about.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court postponed the arguments of counsel till to-day—when the accused will make a statement for himself. It was evident he was severely suffering from dropsy.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Trade Regulations in Memphis.

The Memphis correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, in a recent letter, communicates the following effect of the military restrictions upon trade in Memphis:

The trade of Memphis has been materially affected by recent military regulations. Heretofore any one from the South, who wished supplies, could come to the city and get them. But this ruinous policy no longer prevails. Persons can, indeed, get supplies necessary for their comfort; but they must prove their loyalty by taking the oath, and, in addition, swear that the supplies needed are not to be used by parties in the interest of the Confederacy. The result is that the wholesale smuggling is stopped, and but little now passes to the enemy beyond our lines. The wonder is that such restrictions were not sooner placed upon articles having a Southern destination. It is estimated that at least twelve millions of dollars worth of goods have been brought to Memphis and sold during the last eight months. The question naturally arises: "Where has the great bulk of them gone to?" and there is but one response, and that is, "To the enemy." This being a fact, it is more than ever necessary that, if "trade follows the flag," it should be restricted by wholesome regulations that preclude the possibility of injury to the cause of which the flag is but the symbol. It is said that there are hundreds of reputed good Union men making fortunes by running the blockade and conducting a contraband trade; but if they depended upon such to restore peace, we should not have it for ages to come. They would never favor peace while they were making fortunes out of war.

SANITARY CONDITION OF MEMPHIS.

The same writer thus refers to the great preparations and accomodations which are being made at the Hospital department:

From present indications, Memphis promises to become a vast hospital the coming summer. Even now there is no little preparation for such a consumation. All the large buildings, such as churches, stores or what not, have been seized and the occupants forced to leave, and immediately thereafter the work of converting them into hospitals commences. Accommodations are to be made for ten thousand sick and wounded, but it is probable that the number will far exceed anything previously calculated upon. Some of these buildings have been fitted up in the most successful manner, and the prospect is that all our hospitals will pass as worthy of the name.

THE EFFECT OF THE ABANDONED PROPERTY BILL ON COTTON OPERATIONS—WHAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GAINS BY IT.

The same correspondent thus describes the effect which the bill of the United States Congress with regard to abandoned property, produces on cotton operations. The correspondent says:

The passage by Congress of the bill to authorize assistant treasurers of the United States to seize and sell abandoned property is likely to produce a revolution in military affairs in the Mississippi Valley. In the opinion of sagacious observers of our military movements, cotton has been a great drawback to the advance of our armies. When Memphis was taken there was nothing to prevent our armies going right on and occupying Vicksburg; but so much time was lost in "regulating trade" that the enemy had opportunity to strengthen Vicksburg, and the result is the loss of full eight months in indecisive movements looking to the navigation of the Mississippi rivers. This bill will prevent such delays in future. All property, of whatever sort, will be handed over to the proper representatives of the Treasury Department, who will account for it, sell it at auction, and devote the proceeds to the prosecution of the war.

If a planter has cotton, the Government agent, instead of allowing a speculator or military officer to engage in the business, will buy at a fair price, not exceeding two thirds the market price in New York, and thus, as our army advances, the property secured will enable the Government to bear the burdens incurred in the prosecution of the war. If "cotton on the brain," and all camp followers will think hard of the measure, because it was designed to prevent entirely their questionable practices; but the Government, which feels all this, will realize an immense fund that will be lasting, and this should recommend it to the eyes of every patriot. The host of cotton speculators already feel that their "occupation's gone," and they are making preparations "to leave on the first boat." North. If such a bill had been in existence six months ago, it is safe to say that it would have saved the Government ten million dollars. Now that Gen. Grant has ordered all resigned officers and discharged soldiers out of his department and especially since the bill will prevent officers in the army from speculating in cotton, we may confidently expect our armies to move onward with all possible celerity, and that the war will be completed as grandly as it was begun. The *Herald* was the first paper in the country to recommend this measure, and its passage through Congress is, in a large degree, attributable to its timely advocacy.

THE FRESHET AT ALBANY.—The latest Northern papers publish the following:

Albany, March 27, 1863.—The Southern mail was taken across the river in a yawl last night.

The Southern mail left this morning by way of Schenectady, and will be due in New York at four o'clock this afternoon.

The freshet reached its highest point at five o'clock this morning. Since then the water has fallen three inches.

The weather is cold.

Albany, March 27, Evening.—The water has receded two feet, but is still several feet over the docks. Between Albany and Stockport the ice is firm and formidable. The railroads are running on time and the mails are regular.

Arrest of a Confederate Officer in New York.

The New York *Herald*, of the 28th ult., contains the following particulars of the arrest of the chief engineer of the defences of Yorktown and the constructor of Fort Darling:

The War Department received information on Thursday week that Col. Talcott, chief engineer of the rebel defences at Yorktown, constructor of Fort Darling, and late superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, would arrive in this city on Saturday.

Officers were at once detailed by United States Marshal Murray to look after him, and it was ascertained that he had taken rooms with his wife and daughter, at No. 144 West Twenty-fourth street. He left his house at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in company with his daughter, and was followed by the officers, who were directed to arrest him as soon as they parted. This occurred about noon, near Barnum's Museum.

He was at once taken before General Wool, who made an examination of the prisoner, and then transferred him to Fort Lafayette, in custody of Deputies Dwyer and Young, the officers who had arrested him. Two other officers searched his baggage, and found several papers. Among them was a pass from the Confederate States of America, passing himself, wife and daughter beyond the rebel lines, and ordering the military authorities to aid and assist him in every possible manner at their command if necessary. He traveled North by the way of Mexico, and has been a long time making his way from Richmond, Virginia.

Colonel Talcott is upwards of sixty years of age, has a fine military bearing, and is possessed of a high order of talents as an engineer. His wife, on learning of his arrest, was suddenly stricken with partial paralysis, although the news was broken to her as gently as possible. The family were about leaving for Europe.

Letter from Brussels says:

"The Princes of Prussia is said to be the bearer of autograph letters from the King, his father, not only to King Leopold, but to Queen Victoria. In the conversation which the Prince had with the King at Laaken, the subject of eventualities which might lead to the abdication of King William I. was discussed. The Prince, on the return after the marriage of the Prince of Wales, will again visit Laaken, and take the reply of the King of the Belgians to the letter of William I."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR RESECRANS.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* of March 23rd, says: It was currently rumored yesterday that fifteen or twenty thousand troops from the Army of the Potomac would pass through this city last night en route for Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. How the rumor originated we do not know, but there was no truth in it. We have reason to believe that such a movement is contemplated, and will probably be consummated during the present week.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALABAMA.—Capt. Clow, of the British brig Petrel, reports, March 19, when off Fortune Island, a man came off from the shore and informed him that about a week before a screw steamer stopped there, bound with ammunition and stores for Capt. Semmes, of the privateer Alabama, supposed to be at or near St. Domingo. The steamer was from Nassau, N. P. The schooner Francis, Captain G. L. Davis, left Fortune Island the day previous.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Arrived at the Quarantine Station, March 27, ship Bark Pearl, Brig A Hopkins, Schr Mary Magdalene.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fulton—15 hhds sugar PHILADELPHIA—Per brig D O Gaetan—14 bales cotton 193 hhds sugar 81 bbls do 987 bbls molasses PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Cuba—941 hhds sugar 156 hhds molasses 262 half do do.

HAVANA—Per schr Lottie—262 sks cotton seed 47 bbls tallow 16 hds soap 64 124 feet lumber

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Josiah Jex—2017 sks corn 20 tcs hams 103 sks salt 50 kegs lard 47 kegs butter 98 hds soap 48 rolls leather and sundries to G Montague

HAVANA—Per schr Talisman—Ass'd cargo

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Italienne—73 hhds sugar 3 bbls do 2 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—33 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Black Bird—2 hhds sugar 52 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per sloop Tomperre—110 bbls molasses order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:

29 hhds sugar to Taylor & Knapp

Naval Items.

CONTRACTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR IRON CLADS.

The U. S. Navy Department has contracted with the following parties for iron-clad war steamers of light draft:

Reany & Archibald, of Chester, Pa., one vessel, rated two guns

Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, one vessel.

Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, one vessel.

The South Atlantic Iron Works, of Boston, one vessel.

Harrison Loring, of Boston, one or two vessels.

Harlan & Hollinsworth, Wilmington, one vessel.

John Souther and E. Adams, of Boston, one vessel.

All these ships will be of very light draft, and have one turret in which there will be two guns. They constitute the batch for which proposals were sent in up to the 14th of April. The price of each vessel ranges from $380,000 upward. The plans will be got up by Captain Ericsson. As yet no New York firm has taken a contract.

OFFERS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following proposals were made last week to the Navy Department:

M. O. Roberts, New York, offers to sell steamer Illinois for $350,000.

Chas. Allison, San Francisco, offers to sell steamer Washington for $70,000.

P. Wilson & Co., Washington, offer to sell the steamer Utica for $45,000, or will charter her at $300 per day. Also offer to sell the steamer Thos. Powell for $75,000, or will charter at $100 per day.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY THE RETRIBUTION.—The brig Emily Fisher, of Eastport, from Gratain February 17th, and Fortune Island March 5th, arrived in New York on the 20th ult.

The Emily Fisher was captured February 19th off Castle Island (Bahamas) by the privateer schooner Retribution. The captain and crew were put ashore by the pirates on Acklyn Island, where they remained thirty-six hours. A further examination of the vessel by the pirates revealed the fact that they had bought the sheet on the street. The vessel was then released on her captain giving bonds for her value. The cargo brought to this city is one hundred and fourteen hogsheads, two tierces and fourteen barrels of sugar.

The Retribution afterward went into Nassau, where she was condemned. Her captain is said to hail from Calais, Me.

Death of Sir James Outram.

Sir James Outram, the distinguished British General, whose death is announced by the telegraphic summary of the news of the Bohemian, was born at Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, January 29, 1803. At the age of sixteen he went out to Bombay as a cadet in the military service of the East India Company. Being posted to the Twenty-third Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, he distinguished himself by a brilliant attack upon an insurgent stronghold in Candeish. He conquered the ferocious Bheel tribes and the rebel chiefs of the Mye Caunta, and after having defeated them, knew how to conciliate them. During the war with Affghanistan he played a conspicuous part in the capture of Kelat, (1840) and dispersed as a native devotee, he carried the news of its fall a week's journey through the enemy's country to Kurrachee. When Sir Charles Napier undertook the conquest of Sinde, he considered the war as most tyrannical and as positive robbery, and was consequently involved in no acrimonious controversy with Sir Charles Napier. He gained, to a large extent, the affections of the natives.

In 1856 he sailed for Europe, was made Civil Knight Commander of the Bath, and on the outbreak of the Persian war was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Persia. He twice defeated the Persians, soon after which peace was arranged on the basis of peace between England and Persia. Returning to India, which was then in the midst of the Sepoy rebellion, he was appointed to the military command of the Cawnpore and Dinapoor divisions. On the 15th September, 1857, he crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore, and on September 25th to November 19th he conducted the defense of Lucknow, and within a few months several times defeated the rebels with great slaughter. He co-operated with Campbell in the capture of Lucknow in March, 1858, and was promoted to be a member of the Supreme Council in the Summer of 1859, his health being much broken, he returned home and retired to private life. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1858, and in the same year became Lieutenant-General.

THE DRAFT FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.—It seems to be very well understood that as soon as the Provost Marshals are selected and an enrollment secured, that a draft will be first ordered in those States that have not filled their quota under the old enlistment, for then enough to fill up deficiencies. This will put at least forty thousand men in the field, with prospects of a call ere June for two or three hundred thousand additional.

DEFENCES OF ACQUIA CREEK.—A number of forts, redoubts and minor defences have just been completed at Acquia Creek, rendering that place almost impregnable. The works were executed by the troops of General Geary's division, who are stationed at that point. A battalion of General Geary's command at Dumfries have similarly fortified that position, so that the enemy would find it a difficult undertaking to force these key points of the Lower Potomac.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Friday Morning.—Frank Dunlap, colored, was convicted of stealing a watch, and was given two months time to prison.

S. Barnett and D. Patto were arraigned on the charge of having painted mistuke Confederate flags in their possession. It appears that they had bought the sheet on the street, the other had painted the flags on pasteboard for some lady friends. On being asked to furnish the names of the ladies, that was declined, and the accused were set aside while the Court took their case under advisement. They were finally fined $10 each.

A diminutive contraband boy of the darkest hue—completely enveloped from head to foot in a soldier's jacket and cavalry boots—had been picked up on St. Charles street last midnight because he had no place to go to. With his accoutrements, he looked every inch (about 30) a soldier, and was suffered to go and carve for himself a niche in the temple of military fame.

A rather taller boy, of lighter complexion, was warned against his throwing stones in the streets and then dismissed.

Henry Jenkins had taken a drink to the health of Stonewall Jackson, and then hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, which cost him $25.

Edward Ravis, Edmund A. Kohm and L. Smith, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace of Barracks street, and as dangerous and suspicious characters, were sent two months to prison.

Mike Donahue and Wm. Salvers, two of the same gang, for an attempt to steal some copper pipe, were also sent the same road.

On motion of Mr. Rozier, the cases of Captain Switzer and Major Blessing, arrested for attempting to cross the lines, were fixed for Monday.

On motion of Col. Field, Aud. Doyle, arrested on the charge of having stolen navy revolvers, was admitted to bail.

M. A. red-eyed and sandy-haired, not remarkably handsome woman, was up for an assault and battery. It appeared that one of the boarders of the accused was sparking the chambermaid of the house, when the landlady, being very affectionate and susceptible had an attack of "green-eyed monster," which led her to commit the assault.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1863 }

COTTON.—76 bls. loose sold at auction at 58c. @ 59c. new rm lots, at 54c. for Fair to Good Fair, new crop, 164c. for Fully Fair, old crop, 18c. for Prime, and 19c. for Choice. A lot of 75 bbls. clean bottoms sold at 42@44c.

MOLASSES.—About 1000 bbls. sold, in several lots, at 36c. for dark—fermenting, and 40c. for choice—fermenting. new crop, 38c. for sound and 42c. for choice.

CORN.—A lot of 200 sacks white sold at $2 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $11 50 for Superfine, and $12 25 for Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 600 bbls. Flour at $9 50@$9 87½; 50 bbls. Pork at $20 for Mess, $19 for Prime and $17 50 for Prime Mess—1 cases Ale at 87½ ₱ dozen; 140 boxes Winchester brown Soap at 4½@9½; 20 boxes Louisiana Soap at $1 70; 50 boxes Castile Soap at 10c.; 50 bbls. White Beans at $6 50; 58 bbls. damaged Herrings at 3½c. ₱ lb; 25 cross smoking Tobacco at 9½c. ₱ lb; 2 cases Claret at 20c; 140 boxes Starch at 9½@10c.; 10 boxes Tallow Candles at 13½c.; 15 boxes Olive Oil at $5 50; 50 boxes Coal Oil at 62½@71½c.; 12 Barrels Lard at 12½c.; 1 bbl. do. at 12½c.; 6 cases, in cans, at 13½@13½c. 2½ bbls. Mess Beef at $12@$14 00; 100 bbls. Clear Pork at $14 75@15 00; 1 case Herrings at 75c.; 200 bbls No. 1 Mackerel at 3½@3½c.; 30 sacks Oats at 41 1½ Tierces Hams at 10c., and 50 sacks Turks Island Salt at $2 25.

Cattle Markets.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 7, 1863.

Arrived during the week 217 Beeves, 16 Hogs, 219 Veals and 5 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold was 215 Beeves, 7 Hogs, 193 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 10 Beeves, 175 Hogs, 89 Veals and 5 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	6@6 30
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	5@5 50
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	60 @ 75
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	20@25
Hogs, ₱ gross	6½@6¾
Milch Cows, ₱ head	$100@$150
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	$6@$10

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, April 11, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, for New York.
Brig D O Gaetan, Hastings, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr Lottie, Sinkler, for Havana, J Kelly Master
Schr Czar, Hammond, for Philadelphia, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport ship E O Winthrop, —, from New York, to U S Quartermaster.
Brig Isadore, Hussey, 35 days from Philadelphia, to master—Point.
Schr Tom and Tommet, from Havana, 11st ult, to J Kelly—L F T.
Schr Ianthene, from Coast, 10 master—2d inst.
Schr Black Bird, from Coast, 2d inst.
Schr Black Bird, from Coast, 2d master—2d inst.
Sloop Tomperre, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.

SPOKEN.

Matches, Sweeper, from Point Pontchartrain, via the river, to U S Quartermaster.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Isadore, Hussey, for Point.

Indigo.

IN store and for sale by the consignee,
1000 pounds Guatemala FINE INDIGO.
FRED. AVET & CO.,
apr 11 6t 57 Gravier street.

Lime and Cement.

200 BBLS. ROCKLAND LIME:
100 do. Rosendale Cement.
For sale, in lots to suit, by
GEO. R. BEARD,
apl0 10t St. Louis Warehouse.

Bale Rope---Bale Rope.

BALE ROPE—450 coils superior manilla rope. Also, Hemp, in lots to suit.

Old Rye Whisky.

OLD RYE WHISKY—Six barrels very old and fine, for sale by
GEORGE R. BEARD.
apl0 1m St. Louis Wareh