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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

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

By Hyman & Marks, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Chartres street, dry goods, hosiery, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c.

By McCraven & Landry, at 11 o'clock, furniture.

By E. M. Bouligny, at 11 o'clock, at McDonogh, at Pierre Nougue's dairy, cattle.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at Union Warehouse, Tchoupitoulas near alley, between Notre Dame and Girod streets, some gold; at 11 o'clock, at Post 19, First District, supplies.

Arrival of the Steamer Geo. Washington.—This favorite and fleet steamer reached her landing at about 9 o'clock last night, after a rapid and unchecked trip of eight days and six hours. It looks like old times to see a steamship come from New York to this port in eight days. If the Washington keeps up its reputation, and there is no doubt it will, we will have to accord it the palm of superiority for easier and rapid trips.

The polite officers of the Washington, Captain Gager, and Purser Allen, will please accept our thanks for late files of papers.

New Publication.—We have received from the publishers, Dick & Fitzgerald, a copy of Miss Braddon's last novel, "Darrell Markham, or the Captain of the Vulture." Copies of this work will be mailed to any address, free of postage, for 50 cents.

Leaf Tobacco.—Leaf Tobacco—By reference to another column, it will be seen that S. Hernsheim, of No. 30 Gravier street, offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, twenty cases Connecticut seed leaf tobacco wrappers and fillers. Mr. Hernsheim has also in store a large stock of Virginia manufactured tobacco of the best brands.

The sale of 400 barrels mess pork, by R. T. Montgomery, this day, (Monday) the 4th inst., at half past 10 o'clock, at the Union Warehouse, on Tchoupitoulas street, should be particularly noticed by dealers and all in want of a prime article for city and plantation use. The sale will be promptly made at the hour specified, without any reserve whatever, to enable the owner to leave the city, and affords a fine opportunity for a profitable investment. At 11 o'clock, at Post 19 First District, will be sold, 100 barrels apples. Fruit and market men should notice this sale and be present.

At auction to-day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, by McCraven & Landry, a general assortment of furniture, carpets, mattresses, etc.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington.

Two Days Later from the North.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Rumored Capture of Cape Girardeau by the Confederates.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTERY AT WARRENTON.

Important from North Carolina.

THE SIEGE OF WASHINGTON RAISED.

THE FIGHT ON THE NANSEMOND.

GEN. HALLECK AT SUFFOLK.

DESIGNS OF THE CONFEDERATES IN THAT DEPARTMENT.

The Recent Arrests at Washington.

FROM BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Latest from Cape Girardeau.

FROM WASHINGTON

NEW YORK MARKETS.

By the arrival of the rapid and favorite steamer George Washington, Capt. Gager, from New York on the 25th, we have advices from that city to the evening of that day. We glean the following from our files:

The War in Tennessee.

The *Herald* of the 24th contains the following dispatch:

Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 23.—Refugees relieved from oppression at McMinnville by a highly successful expedition by Gen. Reynolds have arrived at Readyville.

Gen. Hazen telegraphs that they state that Gen. Reynolds pushed on, capturing two railroad trains and a train of wagons. Among a number of prisoners taken was Mrs. John Morgan.

The expedition has more important results, as affecting the situation, than those named. We shall have full details to-morrow night.

Gen. Thomas reviewed Gen. Negley's division this morning.

News from Missouri.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU.

We copy the following from the *Herald* of the 24th:

St. Louis, April 23, 1863.—There has been no new movement of the rebels in the vicinity of Pilot Knob.

General McNeil, from Bloomfield, was expected to reach Pilot Knob yesterday, and a heavy force of cavalry from Rolla is moving in the rear of the rebels.

Although the rebels are supposed to be several thousand strong, no apprehensions are felt for the safety of the Pilot Knob or Mountain Railroad.

Major McConnell, who was reported mortally wounded, was taken prisoner by the rebels and paroled. He is now at Ironton.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU BY THE REBELS.

St. Louis, April 23, Evening.—Steamers are prohibited from leaving for Southern points until further orders.

There are rumors of the capture of Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles below here, by Marmaduke, but we have no particulars, and the military authorities have no information of it.

The rebel loss in the fight at Patterson was about forty, including two captains killed, one mortally wounded, and two lieutenants badly wounded. Our loss was eleven killed and twenty wounded.

There is nothing further of a reliable character from Pilot Knob.

THE MILITIA OF MISSOURI CALLED OUT.

The *Herald* of the 25th contains the following dispatch:

St. Louis, April 24, 1863.—Governor Gamble has called four regiments of militia of this district into active service for 30 days.

In consequence of extensive kidnapping in this vicinity recently, Gen. Curtis has issued an order that no negroes be permitted to be taken from this city without special permit granted by the District or General Provost Marshal.

Reported Destruction of the Warrenton Battery.

The *Herald* of the 24th says:

St. Louis, April 23.—A dispatch from Cairo says: Our gunboats have destroyed the rebel battery at Warrenton, below Vicksburg, and the fleet were lying at anchor at New Carthage on the 17th instant. General Grant was to go down on the same day.

General Elliot's marine brigade and General Fitch's light draught gunboats have nearly swept the Cumberland river of the rebel cavalry who were on both sides of the river. Some severe fighting occurred and many prisoners were taken. Florence and Tuscumbia were among the places visited. [Florence and Tuscumbia are in this dispatch, for Florence read The Cumberland.—Ed. Herald.]

Important from North Carolina.

THE SIEGE OF WASHINGTON RAISED.

Upon this subject, the following is the latest from the seat of war in the vicinity of Washington. Says the *Herald's* dispatch:

Newbern, N. C., April 21, 1863.—The rebels have abandoned their attack on Washington, N. C., leaving it up as a hopeless task. The fortitude and plucky perseverance with which Gen. Foster and his little band of twelve hundred held out unsuccessfully and kept at bay for many days and nights seventeen thousand of the enemy, constitute an achievement without a parallel in the history of the war, and one which will endeared this popular and victorious leader still more strongly to his command.

Gen. Hickman's brigade, which arrived here from Fort Royal, with the rest of Gen. Foster's command, on the 18th inst., are anxious to return to their old department that they offer to remain for the war if they can be allowed to return and fight their old foes and fight under their old leader.

The order was promulgated on the 15th inst. by Colonel Foster, prohibiting all the rebel sympathizers in Newbern from passing outside of the lines.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, April 22, 10 o'clock.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Commander Baker, arrived this afternoon from Newbern, N. C.

The reports that all is quiet in that department, and confirm the previous report that the enemy have left it. She also reports that Gen. Foster has returned again to Newbern, having taken upward of fifty prisoners.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT ON THE NANSEMOND.

The *Herald* of the 25th gives a list of the killed and wounded Federals at Suffolk and on the Nansemond. It amounts to three killed and twelve wounded. These casualties occurred in the fight of the 19th, 20th and 21st. The *Herald* says that it is estimated that the casualties lost eight to the Federals one. It also mentions that there were five Confederate prisoners wounded, who were admitted into the hospitals at Suffolk on the 20th. The *Herald* concludes with the following paragraph:

It is estimated that the rebel loss is at least eights to our one in the late attack on Suffolk and Nansemond river.

The battery captured from the rebels on the 20th inst. has been removed to a place of safety, and can be turned upon the enemy to good advantage when required.

Particulars of the Occupation of McMinnville by the Federal Troops.

The *Herald* of the 25th publishes the following particulars of the occupation of McMinnville:

Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 24.—Gen. Reynolds' reports from Liberty the particulars of the McMinnville affair.

The main mounted force under Cols. Wilder and Minty arrived at McMinnville at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, taking the place almost entirely by surprise. A rebel force under Grigsby was in front of the town, but Gen. Reynolds amused them while Col. Wilder went into the place. Grigsby escaped.

Col. Longworth, of the Ohio Cavalry, struck the railroad, destroyed the telegraph and bridges between Morrison and Manchester, and burned a train of cars and locomotive, together with other spare cars at various places and vast quantities of meat.

Captain Wickliffe, of the Second Kentucky cavalry, in charge of an important part of the expedition, got drunk, and was sent in under arrest disgraced.

At McMinnville Colonel Wilder destroyed the bridges, six hundred blankets, thirty thousand pounds of bacon, two hundred barrels of sugar, three hundred barrels of rice, eight barrels of whisky, twenty hundred bales of cotton, one large cotton factory, one large mill and one small one, one camp at Charley's creek, and subsequently one at Liberty, and took three hundred prisoners among them Dick McCann, who subsequently escaped. Lieutenant Colonel Martin, rebel, was mortally wounded.

Gen. Reynolds then moved towards Liberty, but Morgan is moving towards Carthage, near Alexandria. Our scouts are picking up rebels every half hour. Among them is a captain.

General Reynolds destroyed a mill at Liberty, which had been doing good work for the rebels.

The Latest from Cape Girardeau.

The New York *Herald*, of the 25th ult., contains the following dispatch:

St. Louis, April 24.—Dispatches received at headquarters announce the arrival of General McNeil's command at Cape Girardeau yesterday. That place is now entirely safe from attack, being well fortified and fully garrisoned.

Pilot Knob is also regarded as safe, and such disposition of our forces has been made as will speedily result in driving the rebels out of the State.

Major McConnell has been exchanged, and is understood to have revealed all he knew of the strength of the enemy.

The rebels have occupied Fredericktown, twenty-two miles east of Pilot Knob.

Tompkinsville, Ky., Destroyed.

We copy the following dispatch from the *Herald* of the 25th:

Louisville, Ky., April 24, 1863.—After the destruction of Celina, Tenn., a party visited Tompkinsville, Ky., on Wednesday, burned the courthouse and half a dozen other buildings, killed five or six Union men, and returned.

Gen. Hallleck at Suffolk—Designs of the Confederates in that Department.

From the telegraphic intelligence of the *Evening Post* of the 25th we glean the following:

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, April 25.—Gen. Halleck's visit to Norfolk and Suffolk is of considerable importance. The *Republican* of Wednesday evening contained a letter from Norfolk which states that Gen. Dix has recently become possessed of very important information respecting the purposes of the rebels in that vicinity, and it is not improper to say that Gen. Halleck visited Gen. Dix to consult in reference to these recent developments.

There are indications that the rebel chiefs, relying upon the condition of the roads to prevent an immediate advance by Hooker, will vent an immediate advance by their heavy force upon Gen. Dix, precipitate a battle before Suffolk. It is with the determination to retake Suffolk. It would seem, however, to be certain that if the mud is so deep that Hooker cannot advance upon Richmond, the same obstacles would lie in the way of an advance of the enemy upon Suffolk.

However this may be, the latest advices from General Dix received here, give good evidence that he is ready to meet any numbers the enemy can spare to attack his works.

The Recent Arrests at Washington—The Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, April 25.—The statement published in some of the papers, that the Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau had been arrested on a charge of treason, is entirely false. The Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau is Mr. Hutchinson, late Republican member of Congress from Ohio. He is at his desk as usual to-day. The statement may have had reference to the chief clerk of some other bureau. Mr. Barrett, the Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, is one of the few bold, radical and consistent friends of the slaves from the beginning of the rebellion in Washington, and he has no clerk whose loyalty is not above suspicion.

The Invasion of Missouri.

Says the New York *Post*, of the 25th ult:

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—The correspondent of the *Democrat*, of this city, writing from Rolla, says:

"General Marmaduke has a force of twenty thousand rebels in Southeast Missouri, and Gen. Price has a force of twelve thousand conscripts at Pocahontas."

This is doubtless an exaggeration.

Gen. Vandeveer left for Rolla on Wednesday, with a brigade of cavalry and some artillery and infantry, and the remainder of the cavalry and artillery of Gen. Ewing's and Orton's divisions were ordered to move yesterday.

Official Report of Gen. Burnside on the Celina Expedition.

Says the *Post* of the 25th:

Washington, April 25.—The following dispatch from Major General Burnside has been received at the Head quarters of the Army here:

Cincinnati, April 23.—The following dispatch has just been received:

Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in Chief, Washington:

Headquarters, Louisville, April 22, 1863.—The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Colonel Graham reports through General Hobson that they destroyed the town, one hundred thousand pounds of bacon, ten thousand bushels of wheat, ten thousand bushels of corn, one hundred barrels of whisky, one hundred barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, tea, salt and other stores, and forty boats which had been used in transportation from Buckeville and other points on the Cumberland. The rebels report a loss of ninety killed—but Colonel Graham, commander of the expedition, is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed it was a perfect success.

Brigadier General WRIGHT.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

Arrest of Members of the New York Assembly.

The *Evening Post* contains the following dispatch:

Albany, April 24.—William Brown, member of the Assembly from the Third district of Monroe county, was arrested this morning on the charge of receiving a valuable consideration for his vote on a certain bill then pending before the assembly. Gideon Sandles, late a member of the assembly from Cattaraugus county, was also arrested on the charge of bribery and corruption in connexion with legislative matters.

The examination of Mr. Brown before Justice Cole is proceeding. Messrs. Stanton, Hudley, Wedmer and Hatch are the counsels for the people, and Messrs. Harris and Holstein for the defense.

Adjournment of the Confederate Congress.

We find an announcement in the New York papers of the 25th to the effect that the Confederate Congress adjourned on the 20th April.

The Recent Operations on the Rappahannock.

Under this heading the New York *Post* of the 25th says:

The recent operations of the cavalry of Gen. Hooker's army have cleared the country between Centreville or Manassas and the Rappahannock of the rebel marauding parties who not long since invested it, leaving Warrenton in our possession; also the entire line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the Rappahannock Station, where we hold the east bank of the river. Mosby and his fellow marauders have doubtless retired to the mountain fastnesses skirting Fauquier and Loudon counties on the north, or toward Alexandria to Rappahannock Station, and if the military authorities will but hold the citizens residing along the line strictly responsible for their persons and property for any guerrilla attempts to molest it, the continued possession of this important line of communication will be a matter of little difficulty.

Captain Wardes on the Chickahominy Attack.

The following comes to the latest move of the New York *Post*, of the 25th ult.:

Capt. Wardes is also from fresh from Port Royal. He was on board the steamer Boston, Wednesday and saw the Chickahominy fight. He says that the rebels were taken completely by surprise, having thus if we go to work in the right way we will succeed in the second attempt.

From Washington.

We compile the following interesting Washington intelligence from our latest Northern files:

PROPOSED REINFORCEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT.

Under this heading the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 23d of April, says:

There is a curious story in circulation here, the correctness of which I cannot vouch for, although it is related on authority that is generally considered reliable. It appears that there is at present residing in Belgium a distinguished French officer of the name of Bulow Beuhler or Beulet (I am not exactly certain which,) who has a reputation for military knowledge and administrative ability. President Lincoln having heard of this gentleman, sent him, through the war Department, an invitation to come to this country, offering to make him a Major-General of Volunteers, not with the view, however, of his taking the field, but of assuming the position of Assistant Secretary of War, in which his capacity for organization would find full exercise. When the matter was broached to him, he at once took steps to inform himself as to what kind of man the Secretary of War was. He was told that he was an educated lawyer, that he had the Attorney General towards the close of Mr. Buchanan's Presidential term, and that suddenly, and without being much known to the country, he was made Secretary of War in place of Mr. Cameron. He also learned that he was a very impulsive man and very domineering. The General, on hearing these facts, returned the following reply to the proposition: "There are three objections to my going to your country in the capacity proposed to me. In the first place, an impulsive man is of all others the most unfitted for the head of a war department. In the next, a domineering man is not a man I desire to serve under, and lastly, no military man of any regard for his reputation will ever consent to serve under a lawyer." So that it is decided that the General is not to visit the United States at least under the existing *regime* at the War Department.

MOVEMENTS OF CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

Says the New York *Herald's* correspondent:

Rebel cavalry in small squads has been hovering about our lines at Chantilly for several days past. Their efforts are unimportant.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSCRIPTION LAW.

With regard to this subject, the *Herald's* correspondent says:

The appointment of Provost Marshals to execute the Conscription law are understood to be complete, but they are not to be announced until everything is ready for the immediate and practical working of the system. A force in the Census Bureau is now engaged in preparing maps and statistical information for the use of the Provost Marshals. There are many importuns details to be arranged, but it is expected that all will soon be completed and the law enforced.

New York Money Market.

The *Evening Post* of the 25th reports the following operations in the money market:

The passage of the gold bill at Albany forms the principal topic of discussion in Wall street. The prevailing impression seems to be that, in its present shape, the law will offer fewer obstacles to speculation than was anticipated.

Gold, before the first session, opened at 151¾, and gradually rose to 152. At the Board the advance was continued to 152¾. Immediately afterwards there was a sudden fall to 152⅝, followed by an equally sudden rebound to 154.

The second edition of the New York *Post*, which is at hand, does not contain the quotation up to that hour. The following is its unfinished note:

After various subsequent movements the price as we go to press stands at

The market this morning has been extremely irregular, the general tendency being, however, towards an advance.

FROM EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

The New York papers of the 24d contain two days' later news from Europe. We copy the following from their gleanings of the mails of the Persia. That vessel had arrived on the 22d, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th of April.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

At a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce the following report was submitted from the Committee on the destruction of ships by the Alabama, and after some debate was adopted:

"This Committee having reconsidered the question referred to it together with the letter subsequently received from the New York Chamber of Commerce, begs leave to report that the building or equipping in ports of this country of such vessels as the Alabama, manifestly contravenes the intention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, entitled 'An Act to prevent the enlistment and engagement of Her Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service and the fitting out or equipping in Her Majesty's dominions of vessels for warlike purposes, without Her Majesty's license.' That the provisions of the said act, according to the statement of the Solicitor General, are susceptible of being easily evaded, which appears to be confirmed by the fact of the Alabama having escaped them, notwithstanding the Government has reasonably suspected, and that the attention of our Government was directed to her while in course of construction, with the view of bringing the act put in force against her whenever sufficient legal evidence should appear for doing so. That this alleged deficiency of the act is due to its express opposition to the professions of neutrality to the charge of insincerity, and to establish a precedent which may, at some future time, be turned with harassing effect against oppressive measures of those States from contravening the earnest desire of their respective Governments to maintain upon all occasions a strict neutral attitude towards friendly powers or that may happen to be belligerents, and that a copy of this report be transmitted to the New York Chamber of Commerce.

General News.

A meeting had been held at Manchester to organize measures for assisting the unemployed operatives to emigrate. An influential committee was appointed, and a subscription was set on foot to carry out the movement.

The London *Shipping Gazette* refers to a British merchantman being conveyed from Barbadoes by one of Her Majesty's ships, and remarks if our cruisers on the West Indies station only receive general instructions to convoy all British vessels engaged in legitimate trade whenever such protection is required and sought, we shall soon hear no more of the seizures and detentions which have of late occupied so much attention. The *Shipping Gazette* learns that it is the intention of the French Government to protect the French shipping in the same manner.

The *Daily News* protests against an article in the *Times* on the offensive and defensive measures which were being taken in America, and remarks: "That if we have a right to complain of defences in California, we that may not the Americans fairly urge with regard to the injunctions issued from the Colonial Office in Canada, calling on the Canadians, at any cost, and without delay, to raise a large military force?"

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* expatiates upon the evident exhaustion of the Confederate resources, and the internal ruin of the North, under these circumstances, and concludes:

The London *Morning Post* (Ministerial) remarks that the American blockade is the only efficient mode by which the North now carries on the war, but the maritime powers may in time have to consider how long such a mode of warfare is to endure.

There was considerable activity in the Confederate loan, in London and Liverpool, on the 10th, and it advanced 1 to 1¼ premium. The loan, was also openly dealt in on the Paris Bourse, where it is quoted at 1 to 1¼ premium.

The English Government had been catechised in the House of Lords as to the gunboats being built in England for the Emperor of China.

The Virginia is known to have had several guns on board. She is a splendid model, and was built by Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton.

It is stated that the Government had been in communication with M. Laird, of Birkenhead, relative to two gunboats alleged to be building at their establishment for the Confederates. Mr. Laird, in reply, formally assured the Government that they were being built for the Emperor of China.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Queenstown, April 12.—The steamer Alar arrived at Plymouth on the 11th inst. and reports speaking the steamer Japan, *alias* the Virginia, on the 9th, and received from her seventeen men, two of whom were wounded from the explosion in her machinery on the 4th.

The Japan had been lying off the French coast for three days, and proceeded to sea on the 9th inst. She is said to have received a large supply of arms and ammunition.

Visit of Adjutant-General Thomas at Milliken's Bend—Its Purpose and the Difficulty of its Execution.

We find the following interesting correspondence in the New York *Tribune* of the 23d:

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, Milliken's Bend, Madison Parish, La., Sunday Afternoon, April 12, 1863.

Adjutant-General Thomas arrived here from Providence on the Rocket yesterday morning, for the purpose of examining into the physical and moral condition of the troops, and of the loyalty and loyal sentiment of this old country, settling full report. It is said, he intends all those high their rank, who may be found guilty of disloyalty or any other unbecoming their position.

It is to be hoped some good may result from this investigation; but I fear there will be little result, either in effect may be manifest and extensive. Our army, there by much reason to believe, is an Augean stable, and Gen. Thomas is not the Alcides who can cleanse it, if he is inclined, which indeed he could not the mighty labor, without the assistance of Hercules and the Salted River of old.

The President and Cabinet, it is understood, are not only willing but anxious that all officers opposed to the Administration, and who have not their hearts in the cause, should resign at once, and give their places to worthier and truer and more patriotic men. But this will not be of course. Those who abuse the Administration will be the last to surrender their positions; but will hold on to them with the most persevering pertinacity. They have a political, for abusing the hand that keeps them in power, and to which they owe all that they are, having neither the heart to be grateful, nor the judgment to pre ere silence.

Gen. Thomas has been rather indisposed since his arrival, but will as soon as he is able address the troops, and announce to them the policy of the Government in regard to making soldiers of the blacks.

Many of the officers in the army have displayed a strong disposition to obtain positions in the negro regiments to be raised, and have applied to Gen. Thomas for that purpose. Numerous are the lieutenants and captains, I am informed, who are anxious to resign their present places and obtain majorities and colonelcies among the new levies.

At Providence, I understand, Gen. Thomas ordered four regiments of "American citizens of African descent" to be organized, and it is probable they will soon be in the field. I know, from personal observation, that there is excellent material for troops among the contrabands of Carroll Parish, and many, with whom I have talked, only want an opportunity to fight against the people who have so bitterly oppressed them through a long series of painful and pernicious years.

The Duckport Canal, as the ditch five mile above Young's Point is now known, is rapidly progressing, and many think it will be completed during the coming fortnight. The labor is not very great, as the bayous will enable boats to flow through to New Carthage with very little assistance from the spade. The water is now rising, and the prospects are that it will be navigable in a few days. Only a Pig-Tail Policy is Pursued. Only a Pig-Tail Policy is Pursued. And why should we say "only a Pig, as though a Pig was so very inferior to proud Man? We all accord to the awful and unfathomable German mind a preternatural gift of philosophy, so far above the contemptibly limited mind of the Yankee, as to be so deep that no man can ever understand a word of it; and now does that German Mind express itself when it desires to describe the Vast, the Extensive, and the Sublime? Large? Why, it simply observes, "Dat is a big ting." And so not this intellected remark enlighten, my boy, to raise the wrongfully despised Pig to the Dignity of an Adjective, at least? But look once more to the hot house log in question as he stoops thoughtfully to the cabbage which derisive Man has entwined prettily in his snout. He pushes it into his pose; he rolls his eyes, blinking in the glorious sunshine; his tail vibrates a moment a solemn wink—a grunt of deep reflection—and he *turns to another cabbage*.

Yes! this despised little roasting pig, this unconsidered Flower, as it were, has surpassed all the learned wisdom of stuck up Man, and discovered the worm at the core of the sensitive Cabbage!

Woman's Heart my boy, in its days of youthful immaturity and vegetable development, is a metaphorical cabbage with a figurative worm at its palpitating core. That worm is a passionate yearning for true sympathy. Heartless but wealthy time comes along, and says: "This cabbage is in perfect health, and I will buy it." He does husband it, in a gilded cage. Not knowing anything about the consequences of the worm, he cannot, of course, furnish that true sympathy which is necessary to end its horrible gnawings, and so the worm keeps feeding until the cabbaged heart becomes a mere shell, when the least zephyr will break it. How different the result, had that heart been—or, that is to say, how changed would the case have been, had she—or, in other words, what an opposite spectacle might we—or, rather she—if he—if she—

Really, my boy, I am all in a cold perspiration; for I find that I must have made some dreadful mistake in my argument. Hem! There really must be some strange mistake in it, my boy; for I cannot follow it out without making it scandalously appear that a man to really understand Woman's Heart must be something of a pig. The conclusion would be very insulting to the women of America, and there certainly must be some mistake about it.

What led me into this philosophical vein of analytical thought was a touching poem of the home affections, which was sent to me for perusal on Monday by one of the intellectual young women of America. It is one of those revelations of women's inner-self which move us to tearful compassion for a sex doomed to be the victim of man's selfishness and its own too great sensibilities. The terrible picture of woe is called

WOMAN'S HEART.

BY SAIRA HEYERMAIN.

We went to the world-loved ball last night—
Clarde and I, in our robes of gold—
He, in a suit as black as jet,
And I, in the jewels I wore of old.

Diamonds cover my head in pounds,
Seventy large, in my raven hair,
Over my shrine they burned in quarts,
—Counting all a goodly peck.

Hopped the canary 'neath the wires,
Spoke the canary not a word;
When to my heart the bill has struck,
How can I sing?—can any bird?

We were together, Clarde and I;
Bounded together as man and wife;
Little I thought as I uttered the vows
What was the real ideal of life.

He is my husband to love and obey—
Those were the vows to the priest, I think—
He is to purchase the clothes I wear,
Order my victuals and order my drink.

Well, it is well if it must be so—
Woman the slave and man the lord!
She the slavery to cut the thread
At at the darning—and he the sword.

Was it for this I played my maids,
Tuned the piano's tender die,
Cherished a diabetic teacher, and ate
Pickles and pastile to make me thin?

Better it were to be born a beef,
Holding a soul by a Master's lease;
Better than heading Society's list,
Goldized a Husband and fretting peace.

Mortimer sighs as he sees the dance,
Percy is and as he passes by;
Herbert turns pallid beneath my glance
All of them married—and so am I.

Well, if the world must have it so,
Woman can only stand and endure;
Ever the gr ssness of all this life
Blurs the typical of all that is pure.

Marriage, they say, is a natural thing;
So is a lamp that yields a smart.
Give *one* crumb to the starving wretch,
And give one *all* to Woman's Heart.

Claude, they tell me, should swear my love;
Well, I have loved him nearly a week;
Looking at one man longer than that
Seems to be blushing to speak.

What if he calls me Angel wife,
Against my part for the Church to win;
Yet I by yielding love to the Church
Made to a deep taking of sin.

Hope the comedy twilight will come,
Ere the tragedy comes—and not a word;
When to my heart the bill has struck
How can I sing?—can any bird?

Let us mingle our tears, my boy, in the spirit of compassion, as we quietly reflect upon this affecting revelation of Woman's Heart. The tragedy last my intellectual friend, the gothic Pegasus, conveyed the cold story in many images to the readers of Paris, where it proved pathetic and responsible. Perhaps, if we guide dancing their spectacles and writing their epitaphs, preparatory to that celebrated advance upon the well known Southern Confederacy, which is frequently mentioned in ancient history. The Grim Old Fighting Cox, my boy, has rashly determined that the unfavorable weather shall not detain our national troops another single year, and there is at least a prospect that our grandchildren may read a full and authentic report of the capture of Richmond in the reliable morning journals of their time. And here let me say to the grandchild Orpheus: "Be sure, my boy, that you do not permit your pardonable exultation at the success of your country's arms to make you too severe upon the conquered foes of the Republic." I put in this little piece of advice to posterity, my boy, because I desire to have posterity magnanimous.

I was conversing affably with a few choice Mackerels about several mutual friends of ours, who had been born, were married, and had expired of discrepitude during the celebrated national sieges of Vicksburg and Charleston, when a civilian chap named Mr. P Greene, came into camp from New York, with the intention of proceeding immediately to the ruins of Richmond. He was a chap of much spreading disposition, my boy, with a carpet bag, an umbrella, and a walking cane.

"Having read," says he, "in all the excellent morning journals, that Richmond is being hastily evacuated by the rebelling Confederacy, I have determined to precede the military in that direction. Possibly," says he, impressively, "I may be able to find a suitable place in the deserted city for the residence of my family during the summer."

Captain William Brown listened attentively, and says he:

"Is your intelligence official or founded on fact?"

"The civilian chap drew himself up with much dignity, and says he:

"I find it all in the morning journals."

Certainly this was conclusive, my boy; and yet your supine military men were willing to let the unadorned civilian chap be the first to enter the evacuated capital of the stricken Confederacy. Facing towards that little place, he moved off, with his carpet bag in his left hand, his umbrella in his right, and his cane under one arm, a perfect impersonation of the spirit of American progress. By slowly and dignified degrees he drew smaller in the distance, until finally he was out of sight.

It was some six hours after this, my boy, that we were conversing as before, when there suddenly appeared, coming toward us from the direction of the capital of the Confederacy, the figure of a man running. Rapidly it grew nearer, when I discovered it to be Mr. P. Greene, in a horrible condition of dishevelment, his umbrella, cane, and carpet bag gone, his hair standing on end, his coat tails projective in the breeze, and his lower limbs making the best time on record. Some one, like the wind, and before we could stop him, he had gone by us, dashed frantically through the camp, and was tearing along like mad toward Washington.

"Ah!" says William, philosophically, "he derived his information from the daily prints of the United States of America, and has seen the elephant!" "The moral," says William, placidly, "is very obvious—put not your trust in print, sirs."

If it be indeed true, my boy, that there is "more pleasure in anticipation than in reality," the war news we find in our excellent morning journals should give us more pleasure than one poor pen can express

Yours, credulously,
ORPHEUS C. KERR.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863.

COTTON.—By auction, 49 bales damaged sold to-day at 3½@36c. ₱ ℔.

SUGAR.—About 100 hhds. sold to-day at 9½ for Good Fair, new crop, and 10c. for Fully Fair, old crop.

MOLASSES.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 710 bbls. sold at 32@35c. for good and prime fermenting new crop.

CORN.—A lot of 500 sacks yellow sold at $1 30 ₱ bushel.

OATS.—The sales embrace 500 sacks at $1@$1 05 ₱ bushel.

HAY.—About 400 bales sold at $50@$51 ₱ ton.

BACON.—A small lot of Shoulders sold at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR.—Transactions are confined to small lots not exceeding 50 bbls. at $12 50 ₱ bbl. for Superfine, and $12 75@$13 50 for Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 40 boxes Louisiana Sugar at $1 95@$2; 5 bags Java at 16c.; 3 tierces do at 12¾c.; 20 half do at 12c.; 5 bags Rio at 16c.; 3 bbls. Potatoes at 90c.; 5 do Rum Whisky at 9½c.; 18 kits Tongues and Sounds at 30c.; 3 casks, 7 dozen each pints, Scotch Ale at $1 10 ₱ doz.; 7 kegs Western Butter at 15c.; 6 casks Hams at 11@12c.; 5 do Ribbed Sides at 4½c.; 2 casks Shoulders at 3¾c.; 5 boxes Cod Cudder at 12½c.; 10 boxes Starch at 8c.; 5 do as sr and Coffee at 5¾c.; 5 cases Coal Oil at 61c.; 2 bbls damaged Beef at $11 50; 100 sacks yellow Corn at $1 35, 2 sacks inferior Rio Coffee at 32c., and 5 boxes chewing Tobacco at 50c. ₱ ℔.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 4, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 27 Beeves and 17 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 22 Beeves, 18 Hogs and 17 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 74 Beeves, 81 Hogs, 49 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	6@6 50
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	5@5 50
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	4@4 50
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	35@35
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	25@30
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	13@13½
Milch Cows, ₱ head	$60@$150
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	$4@$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 4, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Wild Cat, Morse, New York. G A Fosdick
Schr Kate Merrill, Schmidt, New York. G A Fosdick
Mexican schr Cuchita, Brown, Tampico. Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

U S transport steamship Crescent, Latham, from New York 23d ult, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist.
Bark Wm H Wall, Conner, 32 days from New York, to J D Hoffman, 1st dist.
Bark D C Murray, Johnson, — days from New York, to master—Point.
Bark E A Rand, Furber, — days from New York, to master—Point.
Italian bark National Almatine, Apdrea, from Genoa 18 do. Beneficiario, to Lanata Bro—Point.
Brig Lilie, Day, 21 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fosdick—2d dist.
Lugger Bella Creole, Paoli, from the Coast, to J L Titus—2d dist.
Schr Fanny, from Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Gazelle, time, from Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Regenta, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, from the Coast—2d dist.
Sloop Catharine, from the Coast, to master—8d dist.

STEAMSHIPS.

Southerner, May, from Baton Rouge.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Geo Washington, Gager, from New York 25th ult, to A Moulton—1st dist.
U S transport steamship George Peabody, Capt Atwood, from New York 19th, via Key West 24th ult, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist.
Bark Trinity, Mahenson, 30 days from Boston, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist.
Schr Mary Stedman, —, from New York 19th ult, via Key West, to U S Quartermaster—point.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Boston, Tibbets, from the Pascagoula River, on the 23d ultimo, bark Modena and brig Judah Jax—brought up bark Trinity.

The towboat St Charles, Beale, from the Pascagoula River, on the 27th ult., ships R C Winthrop, Wizard King, Sarah Warham and Dido—in tow; also, brigs W Wall, D C Murray, brigs E A Rand, Lilie and Avert.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Garibaldi.
Brig Alexander Millikan, Day.
Schr Mary Smith, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

On the U S transport steamship George Peabody, from Key West, arrived at this port yesterday from New York, having towed the schooner Mary Stedman from New York to this port. Capt Atwood reports that, on his passage from New York to Key West, he fell in with the U S transport ship De Witt Clinton of Jupiter Inlet (Florida) bound with troops and stores, aground on a bar, short of water, and towed her into Key West on the 20th ultimo.

The steamship Geo Washington arrived off the bar in 7 days and 14 hours from New York.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Geo Washington, from New York—A Bonhamy, Miss J Bonhamy, Miss J Richardson, Geo F Brott, C L Chase, J B Crawford, D M T Steele, A Marsh, Mrs Pelanne, two children and servant,