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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, St. Julien claret; at 11 o'clock, on the steamship wharf, head of St. Joseph street, corn; at 11½ o'clock, corner Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, bran.

By R. M. Prentiss, at 10 o'clock, at McDonogh, dairy.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mammoth, Magazine Hall, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at his sales rooms on Camp street No. 79, hams, shoulders, whisky, brandy, wines, &c.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Mrs. Chippendale's Benefit.*—We perceive that Mrs. Chippendale announces her forthcoming benefit at the Varieties for next Friday evening, the 17th instant. The mere announcement of the fact, we are convinced, will suffice to crowd the Varieties on the occasion, as our public have ever been ready to recognize the claims of merit whenever presented in a suitable form for their sanction. During the past season, Mrs Chippendale has acceptably filled many characters at the Varieties, and has aided, not a little, by her exertions, in adding to the interest of the performances. In her personation of the *rôle* of the *soubrette*, she has avoided most of the mannerisms, which many actresses think it necessary to grafe upon this character, and, as a consequence, she has rarely failed in delineating, in a truthful manner, the waiting-maid, part, perhaps, less natural, and the young lady-lover, affectionate but not lackadaisical.

Our theatre goers this season have been prompt to answer to the calls made upon them on the occasion of benefit nights; and when they reflect—we mean the citizens of New Orleans—that Mrs. Chippendale, in presenting herself before them, does not come with the scrip and staff of the pilgrim, but with the confidence of one, "a native here, and to the manor born"—when they consider that she is "one of ours," and as such more especially deserving of their support and encouragement, it is not too much for the lady beneficiary to expect that her friends and sympathizers—the admirers of artistic merit and the friends of private life—will gather together to afford her such a testimonial of friendship and esteem as her many excellencies call for at their hands. In her choice of a programme for Friday night, Mrs. Chippendale has wisely come to the conclusion that "it is better to laugh than be sighing;" and has therefore prepared for the occasion the excellent and sterling old comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," in which she will sustain the character of *Mimette*, and the musical drama "The Forty Thieves," which was produced with so much effect in the early part of the season at the Varieties. The former play has not been produced before during this season; and in addition to its standard comic excellence, it will thus possess the interest of novelty. We will now take our leave of the lady-beneficiary, and on another occasion we will again refer to the performance.

MISS SEFTON'S BENEFIT.—Miss Sefton's benefit on Tuesday night was a very fine affair indeed. The beneficiary was fairly overloaded with floral tributes, and at the close of the performance of the "Dumb Boy of Manchester" she was called before the curtain and returned her thanks in a few neat phrases. Miss Sefton's pantomime as the *Dumb Boy* was an artistic piece of acting, and indicated great study and care in the most difficult of walks in the "noted drama." Many of the pantomimic scenes were vivid and life like, so much so that it required but little stretch of fancy on the part of the audience to keep pace with the plot. Miss Sefton more than justified the reputation that she enjoys as a pantomimist, and her personation last Tuesday night as *Tom the Dumb Boy* may be considered as one of her most complete characterizations this season.

The attention of dealers is called to the sale, by R. T. Montgomery, which takes place this day, (Thursday) the 16th instant, at the following hours and places: At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, a choice lot of groceries, consisting in part of Rio coffee, salt, sides, shoulders, hams, lard, coal oil, soap, sugar, starch, whisky, brandy, &c; at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of new and second hand furniture and other household goods.

D. E. Morphy calls the attention of buyers to the sale of casks of claret, corn and bran, advertised by him for this morning. See his auction advertisements.

McCarren & Landry sell to-day at 11 o'clock at their Mart, furniture, merchandise, &c., &c.

Latest from Bayou Teche.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DIANA.

The *Era* published last evening the following account of the operations on the Teche. Says the *Era*:

We have just received the following glorious news from our army on the Teche, which we hasten to lay before our readers. We have no other news, which we do not feel at liberty to publish for the present. The latest dispatch received is as follows:

BERWICK'S BAY, April 15th.
To Brig. Gen. Sherman, Commanding Defences of New Orleans:

Our troops are beyond Franklin. Our forces have joined, and are marching on.

The rebels burnt the steamer Diana last night at our approach.

(Signed) Lieut. Col CHANDLER, A. Q. M.

The *Era* also publishes a letter from its regular correspondent. The letter is dated April 10th. We learn the following from the correspondent. After mentioning the arrival of Gen. Banks, he goes on to say:

At 11 o'clock, orders were sent to the different commands to be in readiness for a move at 7 o'clock on the following morning. The usual indications of a forward move were then made. Large bonfires were built by the men, which made the night light as day, and threw a lurid glare over the heavens for miles around.

Yesterday morning the Laurel Hill, St. Mary and Quinnatoxy arrived, and immediately commenced the transportation of troops. They are steaming back and forth with troops at this moment.

Gen. Grover's command has not embarked as yet. It will proceed on gunboats and transports by way of Grand Lake, and make a combined attack upon the enemy with our forces, but on the other side of them.

Soon after our troops commenced landing at Berwick's City, a reconnoissance was made by some cavalry, consisting of Lieut Perkins's and Capt. Williamson's companies, under the orders of Capt. Hubbard, of Gen. Weitzel's staff. When about three-quarters of a mile above the city, they came upon the outposts of the rebel pickets. The pickets immediately commenced retreating, fully pursued by our cavalry, while a brisk firing was kept up on both sides. The pursuit was kept on for three miles, until reaching Smith's plantation.

Here an admirable trap was in waiting. Capt. Perkins noticed that the bars of the fence were down and a fine clear road was open, leading directly up to the negro houses. So he would go no further. It was well that he did not, for, as our men halted, a battery of three pieces opened, firing shot and shell, and a squadron of four hundred cavalry drew up in line back of the other houses at the same time. Our party at once returned.

Lieut. Perkins's horse got unmanageable and threw him against a fence, inflicting a slight flesh wound, which was the only casualty experienced, except the wounding of three horses in Perkins's company.

Confirmation of the Loss of the Marion.

The *Era* published the following dispatch confirming the loss of the Marion:

The following was received to-day at one o'clock, from Southwest Pass, by Mr. Wm. J. Reid.

The bark Windward, Capt. Randall, was boarded by a boat from the Marion on the 9th inst.; off Double-Headed Shot Keys. The Marion struck on a rock about two miles off Long Island, and was run ashore on the Double-Headed Shot Key, close to the light. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The mails and passengers are on shore. Capt. Johnson has gone to Pensacola for assistance.

The Siege of Charleston—Preparations for the Attack.

In connection with the latest advices from Southern sources, upon the attack against the forts of Charleston, harbor the following of the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, which we take from the Baltimore *Gazette*, will prove interesting:

On the 23d inst the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Hilton Head, remarks that "the attack by our fleet upon Charleston would be certainly commenced within the course of a day or two." The prime cause of delay heretofore, we are told, has been the presence in Charleston harbor of torpedoes, which have to be removed by an apparatus invented for the purpose by Capt. Ericsson. Many of these machines were recently sent to Fort Royal from *New York*, but three of them foundered at sea. The remaining one, however, arrived safely, and is to be put to use.

From seven to nine iron-clads are to be employed in the contemplated bombardment of Charleston, and the batteries of Morris Island, Sumter, Wagner, Gregg, Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Fort Ripley, will remember Rhett Hold to guard their approaches. Twenty-five thousand troops from the army of the Gulf, under the command of Major General Hunter, are to co-operate with the fleet, in the capture of "the cradle of secession." Gen. Hunter is expected to be assisted in his operations by a force of negroes, who are drilled for the purpose of accomplishing an explosion which would facilitate the capture of strong land fortifications, with their garrisons, if left wholly to themselves.

Confederate Navy and its Officers.

The New York *Herald*, of the 29th ultimo publishes a lengthy tabular exhibit of the officers and ships of the Confederate Navy, which we condense as follows:

Franklin Buchanan, of Maryland, Admiral, commanding at Mobile. The number of Captains is 18, among whom is L. Rousseau, who was commissioned from this State. He stands at the head of the list. He has been in the naval service since 1809.

There are 30 commanders. W. W. Hunter, born in Pennsylvania, was appointed from this State. He has been in the service since 1822. The number of first Lieutenants is 92. Among whom the following were commissioned from this State: John T. Wood entered the service in 1847; A Barbot, in service since 1838. The number of second Lieutenants is 20. Of whom the following are from this State: H Claiborne and Hilary Cenas, in service since 1835; Wm. Van Comstock, in service since 1857; James H. Comstock, born in Louisiana, and appointed from Arkansas, has been in service since 1858.

There are 23 Surgeons; 9 passed Assistant Surgeons; 17 Assistant Surgeons. Dr. James Steiniger was appointed from this State.

The number of Paymasters is eleven. John W. Nixon was appointed from this State. There are twenty four Assistant Paymasters. Edward McKeon is from this State.

There are eight Masters in line of promotion, and twenty-eight not in line of promotion. Of the latter H. W. Pervin is appointed from this State.

The number of Passed Midshipmen is fifteen, that of Midshipmen is eighty seven. Among whom are the following from Louisiana: Wm. E. Pickney, H. L. Vaughan, S. P. Blanc, G. W. Sparke, J. M. Morgan and E. A. Swaine.

There are eight engineers. None from Louisiana.

The number of Assistant Engineers is 57. Among whom are the following from Louisiana: W. J. Freeman, Wm. P. Brooks, J. E. Eshard, J. J. Darcy, Nathan O'Brien and S. W. Cummings.

There are eighteen Gunners, nine Boatswain, six Carpenters and five Sail Makers. None from Louisiana.

We subjoin the following pay table:

Grades.	Pay per annum.
Admiral	$6000
Captains—	
When commanding squadrons	6000
All others on duty at sea	4200
On other duty	3000
On leave or waiting orders	2000
Commanders—	
On duty at sea first five years after date of commission	2925
On duty at sea second five years after date of commission	3150
On other duty first five years after date of commission	2662
On other duty second five years after date of commission	2625
All other commanders	2250
Lieutenants Commanding at sea—	
First Lieutenants—	1800
On duty at sea	1500
After seven years' sea service in the navy	1650
After nine years' sea service in the navy	1800
After eleven years' sea service in the navy	2 00
After thirteen years' sea service in the navy	2 25
All other duty	15 0
After seven years' sea service in the navy	1650
After nine years' sea service in the navy	1700
After eleven years' sea service in the navy	1800
After thirteen years' sea service in the navy	1875
Second Lieutenants—	
On leave or waiting orders	1200
After seven years' sea service in the navy	1275
After nine years' sea service in the navy	1350
After eleven years' sea service in the navy	1425
After thirteen years' sea service in the navy	1500
Second Lieutenants—	
On sea duty	1200
On leave or other duty	1000
Fleet Surgeons	33 0
Surgeons—On duty at sea—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon	2200
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon	2400
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon	2600
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon	2800
For fifth five years and upwards after date of commission	3000
On other duty—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon	2 00
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon	2200
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon	24 0
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon	2600
For fifth years and upwards after date of commission	2800

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN THE ST. LOUIS HOSPITALS.—Among a number of Confederate soldiers reported sick in the Gratiot street Prison Hospital, in St. Louis, on the 11th of March, we find the following from Louisiana:

Wm. Draper, Thirteenth Louisiana, Company A; B. F. Furmell, same; James M. Linder, Madison Parish, La. Released; James E. Gwene, Thirteenth Louisiana, Company I, taken at Harrodsburg, Ky., October 10th.

Looking Forward to a Long War.

[From the New York Times.]

We would say to the public, too, that the capture of both Vicksburg and Charleston, and Richmond to boot, would not be at all likely to close the contest. It would no doubt hasten the end very materially, but it would not bring it. The Rebel armies in the Confederate States are earnest, brave and determined, is never ended by the capture of places, but by the destruction of armies. In so far as the capture of the two strongholds we are now besieging will tend to disperse or destroy the Confederate armies, they help to bring about the final collapse; but no further. If their falling into our hands does not render it more difficult for the forces of Lee and Johnson to keep the field, we are nearly as well without them.

It is our opinion that their fall will materially increase the difficulties attending the Confederate operations in the interior; but it will not render those operations impossible, and consequently will not bring the war to an immediate end. Before that happens, we shall have either to inflict on the main body of their forces two or three such crushing and decisive defeats as will make it impossible to rally or reorganize them; or else to fight double that number of such battles as we have fought, and win them, at a still more appalling enormous losses, which the country cannot bear, much they cannot.

We have no doubt of the ultimate result, but we cannot tell whether we shall reach it this summer or next fall; nor we cannot say that we shall even reach it next spring. The lesson we have all to learn is, that our duty is in no way affected by time, or seasons, or delay. Our business is to fight on as long as may be necessary.

The American Question.

THE BRITISH "BLUE BOOK" ON THE WAR—CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING EMANCIPATION—ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY—THE BLOCKADE AND A MARCH EMANCIPATION.

[From the London Post, March 14.]

Three series of dispatches on the affairs of North America have just been published. The first includes correspondence between Earl Russell, Lord Lyons and Mr. Stuart, chiefly on the subject of cotton. Towards the end, however, there are some dispatches bearing on the policy of the United States and the progress of the war. The following dispatch is Earl Russell's criticism on President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation:

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign Office, January 17, 1863.

My Lord—The proclamation of the President of the United States, enclosed in your Lordship's dispatch of the 2d inst., appears to be of a most strange nature.

It professes to emancipate all slaves in places where the United States authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction nor make emancipation a reality; but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any State or parts of States occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States jurisdiction, and where, therefore, emancipation, if decreed, might have been carried into effect.

It would seem to follow, that in the border States, and also in New Orleans, a slave-owner may recover his fugitive slave by the ordinary process of law, but that in the ten States in which the proclamation decrees emancipation, a fugitive slave arrested by legal warrant may be held and kept in custody by the United States authorities and the United States armed forces.

The proclamation, therefore, makes slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes its existence punishable for running away from their masters, but declares it to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be.

There seems to be a like inconsistency in the principle attributed to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.

As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I submit to you that I do not think it can or ought to venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and not for vengeance on the slaveowner. I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Washington, January 13.—The terms of service of a very large portion of the present army expire in the spring or in the early summer. If the present state of resting continues, very few of the men will re-enlist; fresh volunteers will not present themselves, and the army will be reduced to a very small force. Already deserters are very frequent; they would, it is said, be much more so if not men remain in hopes of soon receiving the large arrears of pay due to them. It was feared the militia from Congress that would meet on the first instant, and the deaths of several persons; thereupon charging the parties with having willfully, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered these persons, whose names are unknown. The pilot (if either) is charged with having declared purposely to the collision, that he would sink the ferry-boat.

James Wood, manager of the Canal Street Ferry, called—Should have been on board the Belleville, but happened to be detained on shore When the ferry-boat left the levee, he heard the Union blow her whistle. The Union was at the foot of Poydras street. The Belleville answered the whistle and kept on her usual course across the river. If the Union had backed, no correspondence could have taken place, and she had plenty of room inside, if she had changed her course, to have avoided it; or if she had turned her bow out, which he noticed she did not. There were about 30 passengers on the ferry boat. He knew Mrs. Isher was lost, and a colored fireman. After the collision the Union did not go to help, but went direct to her wharf and commenced unloading; though witness sent two skiffs to her to request help, and he saw the passengers waving for assistance.

Cross-examined—The Belleville was three or four lengths from her landing; she was rather heading up while the Union was coming down. The Union was two or three hundred feet from the Orleans shore when the ferry-boat left. The ferry-boat could not turn back on account of the eddy. The Union stopped her wheels, but did not back till she had run into the Belleville's wheel-house, and was reversing her wheels. Did not reverse her engine until they had been obstructed to a considerable extent by tearing away the guards and other projections, and they have been forced to exercise extraordinary vigilance We can only receive from Northwestern Mississippi that the purposes of the general commanding seem to be working successfully.

From Richmond.

"Dixie," the Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing under date of April 1st, says:

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

The Legislature of Virginia just before its adjournment, settled the salt question, by authorizing a lease of the Smythe and Washington counties works of Stuart, Buchanan & Co., on State account, to be managed by a State superintendent to be elected by them. This will put an end to the speculation that has been considered a grievance to the public.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

The contest for the gubernatorial succession is becoming more animated. Another prominent man has signified his readiness to enter the field. He is John Thomas 8 Flournoy, of Halifax. This gentleman was, years ago, a member of the Federal House of Representatives, and candidate or *free-choice* Whig at Appomattox in the war in the very plenitude of its power; against Henry A. Wise, and was beaten by a majority of more than ten thousand votes. He is a lawyer of highly respectable talents, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a true Virginian. His devotion to the cause of the South has been shown by his services in the field, as a colonel of a Virginia regiment.

If old party issues and prejudices are brought up from the grave, where they ought to sleep forever, Mr. Flournoy will probably be elected, for all the other candidates now before the people are known to be, and have been, ardent and honest desire on the part of a great majority of voters to "let the dead past bury its dead," as to politics, and many prominent Whigs are supporters of Col. Munford, upon whose ticket Samuel Price, of Brooke county, now in the old line Whig councils, is run as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

There is to be a military execution to-morrow of a miscreant named Webster, found in arms under the Pierpont government after having given his parole not to fight against the Confederate States. He slipped he irons a few nights ago and jumped from the prison window to the ground, and had he not sprained his ankle by the fall, would undoubtedly have made his escape. It is to be regretted that the contemplated example of severity could not be made among the disorderly members of a division of the army at present encamped near Winchester in the county of Chesterfield, whose outrages, committed daily and nightly, are beginning to excite a very natural indignation among the people. Two or three executions would do much to repress the disorderly spirit among these outlaws.

Cheering Crop Prospects.

Within the interior regions of the country (says the Chattanooga *Rebel*) the land is laughing out the promise of a rich crop of wheat from every seam and furrow. Especially from Middle Tennessee do we receive cheering news of plenty in the fields. "There has never been in my recollection," writes a farmer of sturdy sense and long observance, "a season, which affords me so much hope. The wheat is looking quite as beautifully. From all I can calculate to raise a larger overplus beyond last year." Others, verbally and by letter, confirm the statement. The gentle rains of spring now coming with the April weather with, by the goddess of God, give us burns loaded to overflowing next fall. We only need to collect the crop.

The Selma *Report* of the 3d says: We have never heard more flattering accounts of the wheat crop in this section than comes to us now. If the rust and the common enemies of the wheat do not fall us this season will be very, very rich, it will be a fine one. And we are glad to learn that many of our patriotic planters are planting great breadths of land in corn. This is a good example, and every other of the soil should follow it.

The Knoxville (Ala.) *Whig*, of the 24 inst. says: One of the oldest and most successful farmers of our county, a day or two ago, remarked that he had not seen such a prospect for a wheat crop in many years. In thirty-four years he failed to make a full crop but twice. Wheat, he said, and in all the time he has never seen better looking crops than we have so far. Most of the old farmers think that all danger of frost will be passed with this week. If so, the only danger is rust, and it is generally thought that we will escape this year.

The Selma *Sentinel* says:

We had occasion to make a trip up the line of the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad, a few days since, and we unhesitatingly assert that we have never in our life seen a finer prospect for a heavy crop of wheat as there is at the present time. Almost every little hill side and little lot, and even cow pens in many instances are sowed down in wheat, rye and oats, or some kind of grain, which looks healthy and thriving, and as yet we have not learned of any complaints of rust or blast.

Northwestern Mississippi.—The *Appeal* of the 8th furnishes us with the following advices from Northwestern Mississippi:

We have intelligence from our special correspondent above that in consequence of the more strictness observed on the lines south of Memphis communication has been almost entirely prohibited, in fact as well as by order. Through the efforts of Gen Chambers the enemy's lines have been obstructed to a considerable extent, thereby starving all the troops in the front. The communications and they have been forced to exercise extraordinary vigilance We can only receive from Northwestern Mississippi that the purposes of the general commanding seem to be working successfully.

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If the fields had not for the past two years had proof by every mail of the unparalleled ignorance of financial principles which prevails among all classes of the American people in the Federal States, the action to-day of the price of gold having fallen from 172 to 150 on the legislation of Congress to check all speculative dealings in it would have been deemed incredible. The speculative purchases of gold hitherto made with borrowed capital have been effected by parties who entertained the confident belief that price would advance, and that at a distant day they would be able to close the transaction at a large profit—a calculation which has been in every instance fulfilled; and the only result of interfering with these operations must be to increase the ultimate outflow of gold by delaying that rise in prices of all goods measured in paper currency, which can alone check consumption. From the commencement of the war the Americans have never been able to comprehend the fact that the exportation of specie must in due proportion to the extent of the national credit for exportation, and consequently to the power of the Washington politicians to control its movements whenever it strikes as it was at the time when they refused to credit the possibility even of a suspension of specie payments. Within a few weeks the result of the measures just adopted will be found in a decided aggravation of the existing drain and the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

Editorially, the *Times* comments as follows on the new banking law passed by Congress:

The Federal Government ought to be exceedingly grateful for the example of the mother country. Unless our banking acts had shown the way, the Federal Government would never have ventured to force upon the States the Uniform National Currency and Banking Association bill. It was absolutely necessary, indeed, to issue more bonds and more greenbacks, and by some means or other to keep up the value sufficiently for this purpose; but without the British precedent, there was no possible way of doing this. Even this was not possible two years ago. None of the other countries driven through Congress in the last hours of the session, through the offspring of dire necessity, could do so much to fuse and amalgamate the Northern States as the establishment of a national banking people.

Its intended and very probable operation will be to destroy forthwith all the smaller fry of private banks, and absorb their circulation. At the beginning of the war it was computed that in the loyal States there was a circulation of 150,000,000 in dollar notes, and, as this was regarded as a loan to the banks without interest, it was a prize worth trying for, in that point of view alone. Matters have changed since then, and it is rather the power than the booty that is now so appreciated. All that now stands in all that command over the confidence and credit of the people—which is now lavished on speculations—speculations in corn, in gold, in railways, and fifty other things good or bad—is now to be grasped by the Secretary of the Treasury and forged into the thunderbolts of war.

Borrowed, as this measure evidently is, from our own Banking acts, there are some strikingly American improvements upon them. There is no limit to the number of banks that may enter in the whole affair. There is consequently no need to require securities from the Central Bank, which in this case is the nation.

The securities to be deposited by the new banking Associations are national bonds, not gold. The nominal capital, by means of bonds, to be taxed, while a heavy tax is laid on the circulation of private banks. The Bank of England is taxed, like all other banks, but also lowed to compound, and the composition is an element of profit which stands with the nation, as it does not so in America. It is anticipated that as the new Banks, under this Act, will have the security of the whole Federal Union—that is, so long as there is no positive dishonesty by the publication of false returns, or otherwise—they will supplant the others, and in that case it is expected there will be no paper in the country except that of the Federal Government. The "Banking Associations," as they are called, will have an interest in pushing their paper, which becomes substantially their own, to the utmost, and being allowed to circulate say, a thousand dollars of paper for every nine hundred dollars of Federal bonds they deposit with the Federal Exchequer. As the National bonds and the circulation of the new banks will rise and fall together, the question of the value of both will become a question about values between the banks and the Treasury.

When the circulating notes are finally redeemed or withdrawn, and the bonds returned to the depositors, both may be much depreciated, but the nominal sum of a hundred dollars in one form will be the same as in another. At last, the Government will not be the loser. The total number of the notes thus to be issued through the proposed banks is, for the present, not to exceed $300,000,000, which is about twice the number of dollars at which the circulation of private banks in the loyal States alone was estimated at the beginning of the war. If we suppose the larger sum to be only of the same value as the smaller, through the depreciation of paper, then it is clear that there will be an expansion to the extent of 100 millions of dollars to be added to the present circulation, and to destroy the latter. In America there appears to be little doubt of his power, and the appeal, if any, has been to his pecuniary interests. The banking and purely commercial interests are looked on as mainly helpless in the affair. All they have to do is to speculate in gold, paper, corn, or whatever rises and falls, and Mr. Chase follows them up with heavy taxes on these transactions.

MISSOURI GUERRILLAS.—The following dispatch occurs in our late Northern exchanges:

Kansas City, March 29.—Further particulars of the capture of the steamer San Getty, yesterday, by guerrillas, state that nine negroes and two soldiers were killed and a third wounded, who escaped to Independence. All the public and private property was rifled.

Three hundred sacks of corn and forty-eight wagon beds belonging to the Government and considerable private freight was thrown overboard. The amount of money taken was $2200, of which $600 belonged to the boat. The guerrillas intended to destroy the boat, but finally allowed her to pass on her voyage. The guerrillas had followed the boat for thirty miles.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglary.—The dwelling No. 221 Washington street, Fourth District, was burglariously entered last night by negroes, it was believed. The inmates were roused, but the black rascals got away with two baskets of vegetables and a ham.

Burglaries.—A lot of stolen articles have been found at 494 Poydras street, including a double cased gold watch and a silver watch. Sufficient skeleton trunk-keys for carrying on burglary on an extensive scale, were also found.

Fire.—The alarm last night was occasioned by the burning of a mosquito bar at the residence of A Bonnecaze, at the corner of Main and Villere streets.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—(Wednesday Morning.)—One of the peddling women of the Second Municipality, on yesterday for having no license, was brought forward this morning charged with refusing to show her license to the police officers. This was the head and front of her offending, which she explained by stating that the officers had tried to steal it out of her, two of them taking her by the arms. This roused her indignation, and she refused to show the license, though she had it. The policemen, of course, swore they never touched her, and she was sentenced to pay a fine of $20.

Two feminine bell ringers, who were playing a tune on a single instrument connected by a wire with the interior of a respectable dwelling on Conti street, at midnight, were fined $5 each for their funny humor. They were *billes du pave*.

A negro "hubby," for kicking his better half because she would not give him a white shirt to go his yellow face, was sent to prison for twenty days, he'll have none at all.

A stout colored man, with flowing gray beard, for emitting a "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis," was fined $10.

An old wood-sawyer was accused of insulting and abusing the family of a housekeeper; but it being shown by the prosecutor's statement that the fuss grew out of his insisting upon credit from the old man for a small job of woodsawing, the Court ordered him to pay up on the spot, and finally sent the accused off with an admonition not to abuse women.

A sober looking sailor man was appealing for permission to take his child from the Workhouse, where it had been sent with its debauched mother. Some one said the child ought to be with him because he whipped her, and the Court directed him to produce proof that he was a kind father.

G W. Clark, a youth of about 17 years, was arraigned for being behind the counter of a grocery under suspicious circumstances, and for additionally saying he had come in across the lines. He had on him $107 in Confederate money and two letters, which the Court examined. The accused was sent to prison for 20 days.

Larceny.—Patrick Fleming, a stout negro man, was committed to answer, on the charge of stealing a mosquito bar, the property of Mr. Hall, of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts, were arraigned on the charge of dangerously wounding James Munroe, of the same regiment, on the 25th of February. The case was partially examined, and it appeared that the prosecutor had been almost fatally beat in the head without provocation, but the Court referred the case to the military tribunals.

S A. Thorpen and Owen Mastonis were arraigned on the charge of selling liquor without a license. Magruder, the confederate ex-gaoler, swore that it was because of the hard times, and was condemned to pay a fine of $40. Thompson said he had a license, and had shown it to the officer, but the officer denied it, and the accused was fined $5. Subsequently he sent for his license, and his fine was reduced to $.00.

The slave Henry, of Mrs Borge, was brought up on the charge of having threatened to set fire to her house, and with brandishing a long dirk when the officer came to arrest him. She now confessed the truth of his mistress' accusation, that he had told her if she put him out of the yard he would burn down the house, and in expressing some fear of him, he was sent to jail for two months.

Patrick Long, the soldier, who was convicted of robbing Peter Augustus, a colored man, of his watch on the street in broad daylight, was brought up and sentenced one year to Fort Pickens—to be remanded till sentence should be approved by the Commanding General.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant, for putting Eliza Devine, a reputable soldier's mother, out of her house, and keeping her goods—whose hang it was—were fined $100 each, in default of which they will pass the following the prosecutrix. It was also shown that Eliza had been ejected by magisterial process, and her military protection had been withdrawn for good reason. Therefore the case was dismissed.

Peter Deyral was charged with selling liquor without license He had a grocery license, but not to sell liquor, and was fined $40.

Half a dozen other coffee-house keepers, for not having their licenses hung up in conspicuous places, were each fined $20. A prayer was made to remit the fine of Mr. Fray, on the ground that his license was hanging in his sitting-room back of the bar, but it was ineffectual.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1863.

SUGAR.—The market is quiet but steady, and prices are firmer; to-day's sales embracing 200 hhds, in parcels at 6¾, 7¼ and 7½c, closing at 7¼@7½c for fair to good fair, new crop, and 10@10½c for prime to choice crop. Hy sanding was sold at 7¼, 22 at 8½c, 11 at 9c, 30 hhds clayeds bottoms at 4½c, and 1 at 5½c. P. D.

MOLASSES.—The demand is limited, and the sales are confined to 200 bbls, on private terms, and 500 hhds fermenting at 25½c. By auction, 225 bbls sold at 27½, 25 at 28c, and 47 at 29c. ₱ gallon.

RICE.—The market is supplied at $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs of Brun. $4 88 ₱ bushel of Yellow Corn, and $1 16 for White, $1 20 for Oats, and $65 ₱ ton for Bran. There is no Corn or Bran in first hands.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little doing. Selling vessels for Northern ports are loading slowly at $1 75 ₱ bbl. of Sugar, and 50c. ₱ bbl. of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The city of Milwaukee sold at $1775. The schooner Vitoe, with all her apparel and every thing necessary for sea, for

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 16 1863.

Arrived yesterday 52 Beeves, 1200 Hogs, amount of stock sold was 7. Beeves and Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 80 Beeves, 120 Hogs, 90 Veals and 16 Cows. Weights—

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	@@ 36
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	00 @@
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	00 @@
Veals 1st quality, ₱ head	25@@
Veal 2d quality, ₱ head	20@22
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross	12@@
Hogs, ₱ lb, net	@100@@
Cows, according to quality, ₱ head	@@@@

Property Foreclosed.

By E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office No. 87 Camp street.

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY, the 18th of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., on the Levee, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets—

A HOUSE AND GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by the public road, Tonnoville, Trioon and Bailey streets, measuring 37 feet front on the public road and the river by 4 depth from 179 to 19 feet, and 28 feet 8 inches in depth, together with a house of four rooms, a vestibule in the centre, front and rear galleries, two closets, kitchen, servants' rooms, chicken house, cistern, well, privy and fruit trees. Sale plan at the Exchange.

Terms—Half cash, and the balance at one year's credit for bank notes, payable at par, annual front taxes, and secured by mortgage.

apl6 17 23 JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff
of the Parish of