THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,594.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 39 Magazine street, bacon shoulders, bookwheat, and sundries.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Custom-house street, light and dark fancy prints.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Picayune Tier, just below the Carollton Railroad depot, cargo of brig Beaver; at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, tobacco and sundries; at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 Tchoupitoulas street, flour.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart furniture.

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

By R. Scott, at 11 o'clock, at Post 38, Third District, cargo of bark Franklin.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, choice groceries, whisky, brandy, &c.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Corsican Brothers" is again on the bills to-night, at the Varieties, which, if it is possible, is produced every night with greater perfection. The management has doubtless spared no means and exertion to make this piece a success, and it has realized its highest expectations. Previous to the drama, that charming and elegant comedy "Ladies' Battle" will be given. Every one remembers the success of Mr. Baker in that piece, in the character of De Grignan. The Varieties will be crowded to-night.

To-morrow night a great bill will be given composed of the laughable comedietta "To Oblige Benson," "The Corsican Brothers," followed by the farce of "My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella."

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An attractive bill is offered at the Academy to-night, not the least interesting feature of which is the laughable burlesque opera of "Don Giovanni de Portugal." There will be a noon-day performance to-day as usual, which the little folks will remember, as this is their last chance of seeing the Minstrels, who leave to-morrow, we believe, for Havana.

SUCCESSION OF GAVINO LEDDA.—The Sheriff sells this morning, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, all the real estate belonging to the Gavino Ledda succession. The properties of this estate are located in the best portions of this city, and the sale offers a good opportunity for investment to capitalists. We would particularly call their attention to that piece of property which the Sheriff sells to-day, and which is looked upon as one of the most magnificent mansions in the upper portion of the city.

R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at Post 38, Third District, the cargo of the bark Franklin, consisting of a large variety of goods suitable for this market, such as pork, beef, starch, Java coffee, codfish, lard, chocolate, and a large stock of boots and shoes, to which the attention of the various trades is called.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—Particular attention is called to the sale to take place this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of valuable improved real estate situated in the First and Fourth Districts of this city, and in the Parish of Jefferson. Also, a country seat at Lewisburg, Parish of St. Tammany, in this State. For particulars see advertisement.

We would call the attention of dealers and speculators to the cargo of brig Beaver, which is to be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Lower Picayune Tier, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

WINES.—Mr. L. B Sanarens, of 354 Chartres street, near Esplanade, has a fine stock of good claret, muscat wine and vermouth, which he will sell to families at moderate prices. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery calls the attention of buyers to his sale this day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, of flour, tobacco, and a large stock of fine fresh groceries of every description. For full particulars see advertisements.

At auction to-day by McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, furniture and merchandise.

[From Yesterday's Picayune.]

The Washington Artillery at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

CORRECT LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

On the 6th inst. we published a statement, furnished by the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the killed and wounded of the Washington Artillery in the battle of Fredericksburg, but it appears that list was incomplete.

We have been favored with a private letter from one of the Fourth Company of the Battalion, which says the following is a complete list of the killed and wounded in the battle:

First Company—Killed: F. D. Hoeglee, C. A. Falconer, Corporal R. McK. Spearing. Wounded: A. F. Coste, C. A. Everett, W. R. Falconer, H. Florance, H. Janin, J. Rodd, C. Rossiter, W. F. Perry, Sergeant W. J. Hardie. Drivers, Kinney, Rush, Kennedy, Chaldeworth.

Third Company—Wounded: Howard Tully, A. Grimmer, H. Phelps.

Fourth Company—Wounded: A. C. Jones, E. G. McDonald, Lieut. H. A. Battles, Sergt. John Wood, A. Bankamith.

The Second Company was not actively engaged.

A Difficulty Between the English and U. S. Ministers at Rio de Janeiro.

The Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows touching a difficulty which had arisen between the United States Minister and the English Ambassador at the Court of Brazil:

Quite a breeze has been stirred up in this capital by a recent difficulty between the English and American Ministers at this court. The affair in question dates from a diplomatic reception at the house of the Russian Envoy, where it would seem that the English Representative, Mr Christie, so far forgot the proprieties of the occasion, as to make use of language derogatory to the honor of our country. He was promptly and sharply rebuked by Gen. Webb, who, in reply to inquiry, declared himself ready to accept a challenge, and to give Mr. Christie a meeting at sunrise. He further stated that he would not make the slightest concession before receiving an apology for the language complained of. A shuffling apology was then made, which General Webb accepted, and a supposed reconciliation took place. But it soon appeared that, notwithstanding the reconciliation, Mr. Christie was acting with bad faith toward General Webb, and had ordered the attachés of the British Legation to break off their friendly relations with the American Minister. Upon this a correspondence ensued, but was quickly broken off by Mr Christie, who, after a sharp letter from General Webb, declined to answer it, or to take any measures upon the subject.

Gen. Webb now sent copies of the correspondence to all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and procured a full indorsement of his own statements from the Russian and Prussian Ministers. The revelations thus made are very damaging to the official and personal character of the English diplomatist, and his conduct is generally condemned even by the British residents in this city. On the other hand General Webb is very popular here with all classes. On his arrival here last year there were seventy-two American vessels in port, a large part of them from Southern ports. The masters of these were in the habit of displaying the secession flag, and claimed a right to do so. Four days after his arrival, Gen. Webb issued his celebrated circular to Consuls, which, whether legal or not, did its work most effectually, and has since been approved and sanctioned by the Government. In that circular he prescribed an oath of allegiance to the United States, to be taken by every master of a vessel before being permitted to receive his clearance papers at the Consulate, and he further ordered the dismission from his post of every master of an American vessel who should display the secession flag at any Brazilian port from the Amazon to the Rio de la Plata. From that day to this no secession flags have been seen, except upon the occasion of the Senator's visit to Maranhon, and the prestige of our Government in this part of the world has been restored.

There are in France, 1,700,843 men who have graduated in medical schools; there are but 1,700,853 sick people annually. There are 1,900,403 persons who have graduated in the law schools; there are only 1,900,502 cases docketed annually. Ill says Aristides.

The Peace Propositions.

THE ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ON THE SUBJECT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 6.]

In our issue of Saturday we gave some account of the meeting lately held in New York, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon New Jersey to invite a convention of all the Yankee States, to meet at Louisville in February next. According to this hopeful scheme "the States in rebellion" were to be invited to send delegates to represent them in this savory conclave, and in case they yielded to the proposition an armistice of six months, by sea and land, was to be proclaimed. We are told that the resolutions were "unanimously" passed, and that Mr. Brooks, the orator of the occasion, was enthusiastically applauded.

From the above it is plain enough that the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are beginning to tell. Richmond, Manassas, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg have almost wrought their lesson. The tide is beginning to turn at the North in favor of peace. The glorious victories at Murfreesboro' and Vicksburg, which have occurred since this meeting was held, will doubtless give a fresh impulse to the sentiment of which it is a manifestation. But while the North begins to see the folly and impossibility of attempting to conquer the South, they are not yet ready to grant our just demands. They hope still to chain us, by some specious compromise, to the corpse of the old Union, or, at least, to gain some advantage in determining boundary and commercial relations. It would be a fine thing for them truly to have the South agree to meet them in a convention which should recognise the Union as unbroken, and look to its perpetuation. On this head, however, they may as well know the truth. On no terms whatever will the South consent to a political association with them. There is no concession which they can grant, or which human imagination can frame, which could render the idea aught but unthinkable and revolting to the Southern mind. We separated from them because they sought to put on us a brand of social and political inferiority. We would not reunite with them if they would, one and all, consent to occupy the same position of degradation which they aimed to rivet on us. We would not consent to hold the Northern States even as provinces. On this subject there is hardly a ripple upon the surface of Southern sentiment. This was the feeling and the purpose, fixed and unalterable, of the South at a time when all was gloom and disaster—when Roanoke, Donelson and New Orleans had surrendered to the foe—and it seemed as if Providence had decreed to test to the uttermost the fortitude of our people. But now, when Heaven has vouchsafed to us so many crowning victories, when the independence of the South is an accomplished fact, and liberty, fairly won, the suggestion that the reward of all the sacrifices and sufferings of our people is to be basely discarded for a connexion with the Yankees, is not endurable, even as jest.

When the North wants peace she can obtain it by recognizing the independence of the Southern States, and yielding the terms which justly demand it. Her proper mode to secure this result, so desirable to her, would be at once to withdraw her armies from southern soil and send her commissioners to this capital. Not even to bring about an honorable peace, can the South make the slightest advance to the North. That was wisely and humanely done by the Confederate Government before the war, but now any step in this direction, however trivial will be sure to be misinterpreted by our enemies, and would only tend to prolong the war.

It would be beneath the dignity of the Confederate Government to take any notice of the New York meeting until the sentiment of which it is an indication shall ripen into a sincere desire for peace, and come clothed with the authority of the United States, or some of the Northern States, acting independently, to make proposals on a basis of southern independence as a fact accomplished. All propositions which ignore either our established independence or the only channels of foreign intercourse appointed by the Confederate Constitution, can only meet with silent contempt. To pay any attention to them would at once lead the North to suppose that we were so eager for peace as to be ready to submit to any terms. Their hopes and mad dreams of subjugation would at once revive.

[From the London Times of the 17th ult.

The Alabama.

We can very well understand and excuse the irritation which exists at New York as to the exploits of the Alabama. If the same state of facts had existed during our Russian war, we should probably have entertained very much the same feelings of vexation. Let us imagine that while we were at war with Russia a bull had been privately built by one of the private shipbuilders on the Hudson, and had been sent to sea as a private merchant vessel, but that as soon as that vessel got some miles from land it was met by a transport from Boston, which put guns and stores and a new crew on board her, and converted her into a vessel of war. Let us suppose, further, that this vessel, thus built at one American port and armed from another, now took a new name—never mind whether she was christened the Alabama, or the American, or the Grand Admiral—commenced to prey upon British commerce, and so effectually intercepted our merchantmen that our warrisks rose and our shipping became uninsurable. No doubt our ship-owners would have been very angry. There would have been deputations to the First Lord of the Admiralty; there would have been complaints of the inactivity of our men of war; there would have been much affection of astonishment at the want of cousinly love among the Americans; and perhaps there might have been a case laid before the officers of the Crown.

Such things did happen during our Russian war, but the vigilance of our ships prevented their rising to any importance; and when we did suffer by the fitting out of armed ships, we preferred to suffer in silence. We knew what the law of nations was on the subject, and we knew also from a voluntary exposition of that law made by Mr. President Pierce, and not long since quoted in these columns, what answer we should get if we ventured upon a complaint. Mr. President Pierce had distinctly proclaimed the right of all American citizens to sell arms and the contraband of war to both parties. The law of nations is, in this matter, too plain to admit of dispute. If a neutral Government—as a Government—fits out ships of war, it is a breach of neutrality and a cause of war. If a belligerent power secretly obtains ships of war from the territory of a neutral power, it is an offence against the neutral power, by reason of its being a violation of his sovereignty; but it is no cause of complaint from the other belligerent against the neutral power, because it was not done with his assent. Hautenville says upon this point: "The act of constructing a ship of war for the use of a belligerent power, or of arming the ship in neutral territory, is a violation of territory. *The sovereign offended* has the right to require the immediate seizure of the vessel, &c.; and again, if the belligerent refuses the satisfaction demanded by the neutral, the neutral has a right to use reprisals," &c. It is nowhere, however, suggested that the neutral is bound to avenge this violation of his territory, or that in so doing he would act in any other right than as vindicating his own sovereign rights. Thus, America acted on the great recruiting occasion, not on the requisition of Russia, but in vindication of her own sovereign rights as against us.

We are satisfied that we have done nothing and omitted nothing in this matter of the Alabama which could have been otherwise done by the Americans if they had been in our position of neutrals, and if they had intended to act with the best wishes towards us. The Alabama was not "fitted out and armed within the territory and jurisdiction" of Great Britain. But, if we even grant that she was so fitted out and armed, our Government could only act upon evidence which was never afforded to them, and which, in fact, did not exist. The question whether she, by becoming a ship-of-war after she had left our territory and jurisdiction, did an act which related back to her original building, and thus created a constructive violation of neutral territory, never can arise unless she comes back into an English port, when it may be tried in our Prize Courts. It seems to us that there is nothing to be said for such a proposition; but if it were so held, then it would no doubt follow that all her prizes would be illegal when brought within our power and submitted to our Courts. This is all the satisfaction we could ask of America in a similar case, and we are sure it is all the satisfaction we should get. But, more than this, it is all the satisfaction we have in our power to offer. In fact, we can no more follow this hull and these cannon, which are said to have gone from our shores in separate instalments, than we can follow the rifles and gunpowder which have gone to New York or have been smuggled into Charleston; and the can no more recover the cargoes which Captain Semmes has taken, or stop his depredations on American commerce, than we can revive the soldiers whom our rifles have killed, or stay the march of the battalions by whom they are carried.

SCARCITY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Great scarcity of food prevails among the fishing population of Newfoundland, and the Governor, Sir Alex under Benjamin, who has been petitioned to give relief, has made a reply which shows that the shore fishery gave at least a fair return last summer; that those who have been industrious and economical provided enough for their winter's support, and that he declines to give Government aid to the idle and extravagant, as shy show of returning to a system of pauper aid, when the means of independence is within the grasp of common energy, is one the Government will not countenance.

[From the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 3.]

Outrageous Assault Upon an Episcopal Clergyman.

ARREST OF THE ASSAILANTS—THEY WAIVE AN EXAMINATION, AND ARE HELD TO BAIL IN $3000.

The entire community was thrown into an intense state of excitement yesterday morning by the announcement that on the night before the Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. E. W. Hager, had been attacked in his study, by two men armed with deadly weapons, and compelled, under threats of bodily injury and death, to sign a paper, the contents of which tended to criminate him in transactions which he claimed to be utterly without foundation. The parties were brought before Justice De Wolf at 10 o'clock, when it appeared that their names were Smith Lawrence and David H. Perrigo, the former said to be a resident of New York, and the latter of Joliet, in this State. They came up from Joliet yesterday and stopped at the Briggs House, and after dark last evening proceeded to the study of the Rev Mr. Hager, which is in the rear of the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street, and there found Mr. Hager alone. They immediately locked the door, and then with many threats and the use of much violent language, compelled that gentleman to sign a paper which they provided, and a copy of which we append.

"This is to certify that I have made charges against the following-named ladies, basely derogatory to their characters, all of which I do hereby acknowledge to be utterly and entirely false, without the least semblance of truth in any particular, and I solemn pledge that the insults practiced by me upon them were shameful in the extreme—Mrs. Sarah E White, Mrs. B. T. Perrigo, Miss Helen Baker, Mrs. S. W Stone, Mrs. S. E Everett."

After Mr. Hager had, under fear of his life, signed this paper, the men left, and Mr. Hager immediately set to work to have the parties arrested.

An examination was waived by the accused parties, and they were held in $3,000 bail to answer any indictment which may be found against them by the next grand jury of the Recorder's Court.

The whole matter, as we understand it, has grown out of the following state of facts:—In the latter part of August of last year, the Holy Communion being then closed for repairs, Mr. Hager, by special request, visited Joliet for the purpose of supplying the pulpit of the church there for a Sabbath. He was treated hospitably and courteously by the congregation, entertained by some of the more prominent members at their homes, and came home in two or three days much pleased with his visit. Since that time he has, on several occasions, met Joliet ladies whose acquaintance he formed at that visit, and has invariably received from them a cordial reception. Some two or three weeks ago he received notice from the Bishop of the Diocese, that charges had been made against him by certain persons, which affected his moral character. He at once sought an interview with the Bishop, when it appeared that they were made by some of the ladies whom he met at Joliet last summer, and charged him with familiarity unbecoming a minister, and in one instance, with a gross insult. Of course Mr. Hager was astounded at the result of the interview, but very properly placed, without delay, his ward and vestry in possession of the information, and also of his own emphatic denials.

We are informed that the vestry have for themselves, by an investigation, and from the testimony of the ladies making the charges, become satisfied that there is no foundation whatever to them, and that their minister is entirely innocent.

The charges made against Mr Hager are at the best most trivial one of them sets out that he placed his hand on a lady's shoulder, and another that while riding in company with these ladies he stepped on the toe of one of them.

To all the various charges Mr. Hager says he has no recollection of the ground of them at all, and if he was guilty of any of the actions named, they were the result of accident and not design.

A Girdle Round the Earth.

The Newark *Herald* of the 5th publishes the following, showing the rapid extension of international communication by means of the electric telegraph:

As an evidence of the rapid extension of international communication by means of the electric telegraph, and an earnest of what we will accomplish in publishing a daily report of the news of the whole world when the Atlantic telegraph enterprise is complete, we call the attention of our readers to the fact that we give in the *Herald* this morning advices from Egypt of the evening of the 29th of December, dispatches from Malta of the night of that day, news from Omsk, in Siberia, dated on the morning of the 21st of December, and intelligence from Holland to the afternoon of the same day. These exceedingly interesting despatches were addressed to Mr Cyrus W. Field, on board the Asia, which sailed from Queenstown on the evening of the 21st ultimo, and that the last telegram from Siberia was delivered in Cork on the very same day it was written in the frozen regions of the Czar, distant over five thousand miles from Ireland. The report from Alexandria was sent over three thousand miles, and despatches from Malta about eighteen hundred miles, to the same destination. Had the Atlantic telegraph line been in working order all this news would have been received in New York immediately afterwards, and could have been forwarded to San Francisco in the evening, and if the connection with Russia, by the Pacific, from California had been made, the words from Siberia could have been sent to the "spot where they were originally forwarded," thus making the circuit of the world within twenty four hours. All this will be realized when the telegraphic line of the Atlantic and the Behring's Straits line are finished. So that the idea of Shakspeare, expressed in the year 1600, by one Puck, the first electrician and predecessor of Morse, to the effect that "the world put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes" is very near its triumphant accomplishment—an event which will demonstrate that the men of the days of Queen Elizabeth were just as capable to obtain early and reliable news as are the people of the present day, but that the rulers and cabinets of the world did not encourage or patronize the scientific operations and commercial acumen of Puck and his cotemporaries in a manner such as we trust the cabinets and capitalists of Europe and America will support the Atlantic Telegraph Company just now.

WHAT ROADS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE CONFEDERATES.—The New York *Herald*, in giving a narrative of General Carter's successful raid into East Tennessee, thus speaks of the routes by which communication may yet be kept up with Richmond:

Were this the only railway line from the rebel capital to Tennessee, the effect would indeed be most disastrous to the rebel cause, for the communication could easily be kept broken at one or another part of the route. To securely guard the whole line from raids would require more men than the rebels could well spare at this or any other time, and therefore the road would never be secure from destruction. The rebels have, however, other lines of communication. The line between Danville, Va., and Greensboro', N. C., has been completed, and this gives a nearly direct route from Richmond, Va., to Columbia, S. C. This road by branch lines connects with the direct route from Charleston, S. C., via Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro', Tenn. Another route runs via Petersburg, Va., and Raleigh, N. C., and connects with the same line at Greensboro'. If the line from Goldsboro' to Wilmington should have been repaired, a nearly direct route is opened from Richmond, Va., to Charleston, S. C., thence to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro'. Again, the line of the Savannah branch, another route is opened from the rebel capital via Weldon, Goldsboro', Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, thence by the Central Georgia Railroad to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro'. Thus it plainly appears that the operations, splendid as they are, have not entirely cut off the supplies from the rebels, but will only delay them by forcing them to go over a longer route of travel. However, it has done its work for the present, and done it well.

THE FEDERAL AND EUROPEAN IRON-CLADS.—The Washington *Intelligencer* of the 5th contains the following opinion of Donald McKay, the ship builder, regarding the comparative superiority of Federal and European iron clads:

Mr. Donald McKay, an eminent ship builder of Boston, has recently examined the new war vessels of England and France, and has communicated there results of his observations to the public in a letter to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*. Mr. McKay draws unfavorable deductions from a comparison of these French and English ships with the class of our Monitors, contending that the latter cannot live in a seaway, and that a heavy frigate would run them down. He says:

If we compare with these immense fleets the iron cased navy of the United States impartially we have to acknowledge that in case of a war with either of the above Powers we would have to keep entirely on the defensive, to submit to a disgraceful blockade, and to leave our merchant ships all over the globe to the mercy of our enemy. All the Monitors, which we are building by the dozen, are very well to defend our harbors, but they are entirely unfit to break a blockade or to act on the high seas, for to say that these vessels are good sea boats, or suitable for men to live in, is simply ridiculous, in which statement it will be upheld by all experienced sailors and ship builders of any note.

Imperial Visit to Baron Rothschild.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives no satisfaction to the curiosity of the public as to the details of the grand shooting breakfast given by Baron de Rothschild to the Emperor. It merely mentions the fact of the visit, and gives the names of the personages who had the honor of shooting with his Majesty. The following particulars are gleaned from various sources:

The Emperor left Paris on the 16th, at half-past nine, for the Chateau of Ferrieres on a shooting excursion in the grounds of Baron de Rothschild. His Majesty was received at the terminus of the Eastern Railway by M. Thouvenel, President of the Board of Directors, and MM. Perdonnet, Baude, Baigneres, Dolfus, and Sauvage, Directors. The Emperor was accompanied by M. Fould, Count Walewski, Lord Cowley, Generals Fleury and Ney; and M. Thouvenel was invited to take a seat in the imperial carriage. The train left immediately for the station of Ozouer la Ferriere, where it arrived in about an hour, the distance being about twenty miles. At this station (which six villages, formerly deprived of communications, owe to Baron de Rothschild) the Baron's equipages, in blue liveries and yellow, awaited his Majesty, who took his seat in an open carriage, with four blood horses and postilions. Five other carriages, also drawn by splendid horses, were placed at the disposal of the guests. The Baron's four sons were waiting at the station to receive his Majesty. At a quarter to eleven the Emperor arrived at the chateau, and the imperial flag was at once raised on one of the towers.

After looking over the interior of the edifice, the Emperor took a walk in the park, where he planted a cedar to commemorate his visit, and then returned to the chateau for breakfast. The service of silver plate, made from models which were immediately destroyed to preserve it unique, was accompanied by the celebrated services of Sevres porcelain, every plate of which bears an authentic picture by Boucher, signed with the B. At this table sat all the family and guests. After breakfast a numerous shooting equipage awaited the guests, who proceeded to the great park, which covers 1500 hectares (3700 acres) entirely surrounded with walls, containing three farms. The sport was splendid and about 1000 head of game were killed. On returning to the chateau, about half past five, the Emperor found all the population of the environs assembled in the court-yard, headed by the mayors and cures. A collation had been prepared in the hall, the gallery of which was occupied by the male chorus singers from the opera, who, under the direction of Victor Masse, executed the "Hunters Chorus" of Rossini. At six o'clock the signal for departure was given. The keepers, huntsmen, and other persons employed in the domain, holding torches, lined the road for the imperial cortege from the portal of the palace to the gate of the forest, which was also brilliantly lighted all the way to the station at Ozouer. His Majesty then returned to Paris, and in the evening, accompanied by the Empress, honored the Opera Comique with his presence to witness the 700th representation of Boieldieu's opera of "La Dame Blanche."

There are very various amounts as to the head of game killed. Some of the evening papers say 1000, but the *France* gives the figure of 2500. Even this falls far short of the programme of the *Independance*, which spoke of 6000 as destined for slaughter. Eight hundred pheasants alone are spoken of as having been brought down. The testimony has been taken, and the Judge has the case under advisement.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—In the case of John Frost vs. Carrollton Railroad Company, for $40,000 damages to his family by a collision of the cars, the jury gave a verdict of $5000 and costs.

In the case of Steubenrauch vs. his creditors, a rule was taken requiring the clerk of the court to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court, in issuing process for the seizure of some property which was already in the custody of the Court in the same suit. The executions complained of was in satisfaction of a judgment obtained by the Chatham Bank of New York against Steubenrauch, and the rule was taken under advisement by the Court.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Captain Gibbons, a colored soldier, charged with insulting and abusing a white woman in her own house, was fined $5 and ten days in the Parish Prison.

Lieut Mallet, another colored officer, charged with drawing a revolver and threatening to shoot a policeman in the discharge of his duty, was fined $100 and ordered to the Parish Prison for sixty days.

Pat Rourk and another soldier, arrested for being out without passes, were fined $5 each for vagrants, for being outrageously and indecently drunk, and sent to prison thirty days, with a fine of $10.

A paroled Confederate soldier, arrested in a St. Charles street bar room proclaiming his rebel proclivities and abusing an old man, made a wretched maudlin defense of himself, and was sent to prison for thirty days.

John Donahue, for battering and bruising a poor old fellow, was ordered to pay $10.

Robert Elliott, an old soldier of the police of the Fourth District, arrested on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, the main ground of which seemed to be that he was in the habit of "standing around in the dark," was discharged upon $1000 bonds to keep the peace.

Colored Charles, of Forstall, who was arrested by the police for having no pass, and trying to outrun the police, was fined $5.

Joe Pensell, a boy, arrested for stealing a dime's worth of wood, was discharged.

Peter Igelvitch, brought up for smuggling contraband letters and passengers to and from Mississippi City in his lugger, was remanded until the letters could be examined.

F. Hierman, examined on the charge of assault and battery, was ordered to pay $5.

A case of lost and found money ($45) was examined, and though it was tolerably clear that it belonged to the young female claimant, the Judge ordered it to be retained a week for further proof. The finder was a good woman evidently, and made no claim for herself.

Madame Cazier, charged with assault and battery upon a child, was ordered to pay $5, but it was not a very serious affair—merely a hasty and slight outbreak of bad temper, such as will happen in the most regulated families.

Mr. Falvey, charged with disobeying an order of the Provost Court, and ejecting one of his tenants, who was a soldier's wife, pleaded that he was not aware of such an order, and was directed to repair the damages alleged to have been done to the furniture of Mrs. Magnus.

Wm Baker, who was having a good time with a party at his house, corner of Race and Religious streets, singing the Bonnie Blue Flag, and calling the police who interrupted it, Irish sons of b——s, was fined $25.

Sarah Burke, who was brought forward by her husband, charged with beating him and her children, and being continually drunk, was sent down to the Workhouse thirty days.

Edward Mitchell, for disturbing the peace, forcing himself with dagger and sling shot into a house at the corner of Union and Camp alleys, to arrest an old slave woman, represented by a witness to be sick, and beating her with the slung-shot, was fined $250—or imprisonment in default.

Mr. A. O. Peyroux appeared to state to the Judge that he was not the owner of the slave woman claimed by Col. Stafford for release and freedom, but she belonged to another estate. The Judge said he would have to come forward when Col. Stafford renewed his application.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquests.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Catherine Meake, aged seven years, at the corner of Girod and New Levee streets. Verdict: Accidental death, caused by a bar of iron falling upon her while she and some other children were playing with it on Thursday.

The Coroner also held two other inquests yesterday. One was on the slave Joseph, nine months old, of Alfred Accheval, St. John the Baptist street, between Armand and St Antoine streets. Verdict: Diarrhea. The master refused to bury the body. The other case was that of Michael Schaffer, two years old, corner of Clouet and Goodchildren streets. Verdict: Measles.

Fires.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame building on Harmony street, near Magazine street, which was entirely consumed.

An alarm at 7½ o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a chimney of the bakery of Mr. Paul, corner of Moreau and Marigny streets.

Sugar Found.—Two bags of sugar were found yesterday in a boat under the Second District ferry landing, and deposited by the officer at the Second District station.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of P. Bovay vs. Executors of T. A. Morgan, Mr. Thomas, for plaintiff, moved that the trial proceed.

Wm. Hunt, for defendant, objected, on the ground that he was not ready—that he had only yesterday received the petition, and there were also other irregularities. The property involved had been sequestered, released from military keeping by a good bond, and yet it was again in possession of an *ancient* civil keeper.

Mr. Cutler contended that Mr. Hunt did not legally represent any of the defendants, as they were absentees; that he had no power of attorney from them, and the bond was not by an authorized person.

Mr. Hunt satisfied the gentleman that his own and the bondsman's *status* was legal and sufficient, and it was finally agreed to fix the trial for next Friday.

The case of S. S. Smith vs. Leonal, was on motion of Mr Hunt, fixed for Friday also.

In the case of J. A. Fellows & Co. vs. Rose worth, Mr. Morgan asked for rule on plaintiff's counsel to show cause why attachment should not be set aside.

Mr. Horner said he had already given instructions to the Marshal to that effect, and the case was fixed for trial.

The suit of Peyrault vs. Smith, for $450, for work done in setting up sugar kettles on defendant's plantation, was tried, and judgment rendered for plaintiff.

Second District Court.—Judge Whitaker.—C. F. Crane, curator of C. W. Buffington, vs J. D. Brown, and Fassman, Bryant & Co.—The case appears to be as follows: Brown bought a slave named Robert on the 27th April, 1861, a part of the consideration being a note for $750, payable one year after date. Suit is instituted on this note, but payment is resisted, on the ground that, after the city was occupied by the Federal forces, the negro ran away and joined the United States army, whereby the lien of his master was totally lost. Gen Phelps refused to surrender him on application, and placed him, with others, on board of a steamer. The testimony has been taken, and the Judge has the case under advisement.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—In the case of John Frost vs. Carrollton Railroad Company, for $40,000 damages to his family by a collision of the cars, the jury gave a verdict of $5000 and costs.

In the case of Steubenrauch vs. his creditors, a rule was taken requiring the clerk of the court to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court, in issuing process for the seizure of some property which was already in the custody of the Court in the same suit. The executions complained of was in satisfaction of a judgment obtained by the Chatham Bank of New York against Steubenrauch, and the rule was taken under advisement by the Court.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Captain Gibbons, a colored soldier, charged with insulting and abusing a white woman in her own house, was fined $5 and ten days in the Parish Prison.

Lieut Mallet, another colored officer, charged with drawing a revolver and threatening to shoot a policeman in the discharge of his duty, was fined $100 and ordered to the Parish Prison for sixty days.

Pat Rourk and another soldier, arrested for being out without passes, were fined $5 each for vagrants, for being outrageously and indecently drunk, and sent to prison thirty days, with a fine of $10.

A paroled Confederate soldier, arrested in a St. Charles street bar room proclaiming his rebel proclivities and abusing an old man, made a wretched maudlin defense of himself, and was sent to prison for thirty days.

John Donahue, for battering and bruising a poor old fellow, was ordered to pay $10.

Robert Elliott, an old soldier of the police of the Fourth District, arrested on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, the main ground of which seemed to be that he was in the habit of "standing around in the dark," was discharged upon $1000 bonds to keep the peace.

Colored Charles, of Forstall, who was arrested by the police for having no pass, and trying to outrun the police, was fined $5.

Joe Pensell, a boy, arrested for stealing a dime's worth of wood, was discharged.

Peter Igelvitch, brought up for smuggling contraband letters and passengers to and from Mississippi City in his lugger, was remanded until the letters could be examined.

F. Hierman, examined on the charge of assault and battery, was ordered to pay $5.

A case of lost and found money ($45) was examined, and though it was tolerably clear that it belonged to the young female claimant, the Judge ordered it to be retained a week for further proof. The finder was a good woman evidently, and made no claim for herself.

Madame Cazier, charged with assault and battery upon a child, was ordered to pay $5, but it was not a very serious affair—merely a hasty and slight outbreak of bad temper, such as will happen in the most regulated families.

Mr. Falvey, charged with disobeying an order of the Provost Court, and ejecting one of his tenants, who was a soldier's wife, pleaded that he was not aware of such an order, and was directed to repair the damages alleged to have been done to the furniture of Mrs. Magnus.

Wm Baker, who was having a good time with a party at his house, corner of Race and Religious streets, singing the Bonnie Blue Flag, and calling the police who interrupted it, Irish sons of b——s, was fined $25.

Sarah Burke, who was brought forward by her husband, charged with beating him and her children, and being continually drunk, was sent down to the Workhouse thirty days.

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DEATH OF COL. BASIL DUKE.—Col. Basil Duke, who had command of a rebel brigade in John Morgan's division, and was fatally wounded in the fight near