THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,632.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 Magazine street, sundries.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 41 Old Levee street, imported wines, liquors and prunes.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, a lot of furniture and movable effects.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, choice potatoes, ribbed sides, shoulders, hams, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, Third District, opposite Post 31, potatoes.

Our readers will find on our inside page a selection of the latest news obtained from our Northern exchanges, complete reports of some of the speeches delivered on the opening of the British Parliament, and other interesting and local intelligence.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Naiad Queen" still sways over the boards of the Varieties, and forms with her attendant fairy spirits the grand centre of attraction. The fine spectaculare play should be seen by every one before its performance is brought to a close, and there may not be another occasion of seeing it again this season.

R. T. Montgomery will make this day (Tuesday,) the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, peremptory sale of 350 barrels choice potatoes, 1000 gallons coal oil in tin cans, and other groceries; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the daily sale of furniture. See advertisement.

Importers and dealers in fine Madeira wines, brandies, champagne and prunes, are invited, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the sale to be made by him this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 41 Old Levee street.

Speeches in the British Parliament on the American War.

We published in our evening edition the Queen's speech as also those of Earls Derby and Russell, pronounced on the opening of the British Parliament. We now continue to reproduce the remarks of other prominent members of Parliament on the question of the day.

SPEECH OF EARL GRANVILLE.

The royal speech informed their lordships that "her Majesty's relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory." Their earnest desire must be that they should so continue. This was of great consequence to the country, for it was to that friendship more than to our armies and navies that we looked for the peace of the world. In one quarter that peace, unfortunately, had been broken, and "her Majesty had abstained from taking any steps with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not yet seemed to her Majesty that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success." In his opinion, the proposal which had been made to the Government to intervene had been most rightly rejected, inasmuch as any proposition of that sort must have fallen uselessly to the ground from the temper which at that time prevailed on both sides in America, and he could not say that even since that offer had been rejected any change toward a better state of sentiment and feeling had occurred, so as to afford any likelihood of bringing the two parties to [illegible]. [Hear.] It must not for a single moment be supposed that it was not for the interest of this country that war should cease [illegible] interests of humanity out of the question [illegible], speaking of the interests of this country merely commercially, they could not look to the distress existing in these realms, and know how to a great extent the cessation of that war would cause suffering to cease without an earnest desire that [illegible] reason and moderation could go to the present unfortunate contention in America should be brought to a close. But he did think, especially looking to the feelings which had been created by our declaration that we should adhere to our course of strict neutrality between the parties, that anything we could do [illegible] more likely to [illegible] bitter than allay the [illegible] animosity existing between them. [Hear, hear.] Why such feelings should exist he did not know. It was, perhaps, not unnatural that the course we had pursued should have occasioned some feeling of disappointment on both sides; but he did say that there—in both Houses of Parliament and in the country generally, by those at all events who thought most of England's dignity and [illegible]—there had been no desire expressed [illegible] but that this war should cease. [Hear.] [illegible] desire for America herself, for her people, for her present, for her future led them to [illegible] the termination of the unnatural contest.

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

I am bound to say that from the first—and all that subsequently occurred has only confirmed me in the conviction—I always looked upon that which is occurring in America in the light of a revolution, [hear, hear] and of a great revolution. [Hear, hear.] Great revolutions, whatever may be the alleged cause, are not likely to commence or conclude with precipitation. [Hear, hear.] When this civil war commenced the United States were colonies. We should not forget that such communities do not cease to be colonies because they cease to be dependent. [Hear, hear.] They were not only colonies, but were colonizing, and existed under all the conditions of colonial life, except that of mere political dependence. [Hear, hear.] But for several years I think all unimpassioned men must have been conscious that in that community there were smouldering elements that indicated the possibility of change, and perhaps of violent change. [Hear, hear.] The immense increase of the population—the still greater increase of wealth—the introduction in large numbers as citizens of foreign races that were not brought up under the laws and customs which were, perhaps, attractive to a more limited and homogeneous race—the character of the political Constitution—the absence of any theatre for the ambitions and refined intellects of the country, which deteriorated the public spirit and lowered the public morals—above all, the increasing influence of the United States upon the political fortunes of Europe—were circumstances which indicated the more than possibility that the more [illegible] character of those communities might be suddenly and violently subverted, and the [illegible] character [illegible] that seem to be the destiny of mankind. [Hear.]

And I cannot conceal from myself the conviction that those in this House who may be young enough to witness the conclusion and ultimate consequences of this civil war, will find that the America they can recognize when the waters have subsided will be a different America from that which was known to our fathers, and even to this generation, of which they have so much experience. [Hear, hear.] It will be, I believe, an America of armies—an America of diplomacy—an America of rival States and manœuvring Cabinets—an America of frequent turbulence, and probably of frequent war. [Hear, hear.] With these views [illegible] during the last session exerted whatever little influence I might possess in endeavoring to dissuade my friends from embarrassing her Majesty's Government in that position of politic and dignified reserve, which they appeared to me to have taken on this question. [Hear, hear.] Looking upon the transactions across the Atlantic as events not of a mere casual character, but such as probably may influence this country, as the French revolution has influenced and is still influencing Europe, it appears to me that there was on our part due to the existing authorities in America a large measure of deference in the difficulties they had to encounter. [Hear.] At the same time it was natural to feel—and I would not disguise or attempt to disguise that feeling—a just respect for those Southern States which represent a vast population of men struggling for some of the great objects of existence—for independence and for power. [Cheers.] But it did appear to me that the course which her Majesty's Ministers had resolved upon taking was one upon the whole honorable to this country, and would prove not detrimental to all classes of the community. [Hear, hear.]

I was therefore surprised when I found that in the autumn her Majesty's Ministers commissioned one of the Cabinet to repair to the chief seats of industry in this country, and, as far as I could collect, entirely change the policy that had hitherto been supported and sanctioned. [Hear, hear.] It was not an accident, the declaration was formal, it was made avowedly with the consent and sanction of her Majesty's Government. ["Oh, oh," from the Ministerial benches, and cries of "Hear, hear" from the Opposition.] And why did that declaration mean? It meant that the Southern States ought to be recognized, for if it were true that they had created an army and navy and a nation, we were bound to recognize their political existence. [Hear, hear.] It appears that this declaration is inconsistent with the course of conduct previously recommended by the Government, and nothing occurred in the interval that could justify the change. [Hear, hear.] It is most unfortunate that in a subject of so much importance, and on which the Government took at first such a dignified position, they should be exhibited by Ministers with conflicting opinions, and that they should have felt it to be their duty to communicate this vacillation of opinion and inconsistency of judgment to the whole nation. [Hear hear.] We are told by the Minister that should be best informed on the topic—the Minister for Foreign Affairs—what, in the opinion of the Government, are the motives for the war. According to them, there was a desire on the part of the North to establish dominion, and on the part of the South to achieve its independence. [Hear, hear.] It may have been indiscreet on the part of her Majesty's Ministers to have made the declaration of their opinion, but what are we to say of the subsequent definitions of this contest that have been supplied by the Government. [Hear, hear.] Only a fortnight ago a member of the Cabinet said the whole cause of the war was the existence of slavery, and denounced it as a pestilent institution. [Hear, hear.] The President of the Board of Trade thus spoke a fortnight ago the opinion of the Government; but on another day we find another eminent member of the Cabinet recommending as the only specific the recognition of Southern independence, and he was immediately followed by a colleague who said that none of the conditions on which independence should be recognized exist in the South. [Hear, hear.] This variety of opinion is so prevalent among her Majesty's Ministers that one of them—not a member of the Cabinet, but one whose lips are steeped in the gravity of the Privy Council [laughter]—recently informed us that in the opinion of the Government the Lord of Hosts was on the Southern side. [Laughter.] I think it is very much to be regretted that her Majesty's Government did not adhere to the reserve which distinguished them last session on this grave subject. [Hear, hear.] It is to be much deprecated that unless a change took place in their policy there should not have been more silence during the recess as regards their individual opinions. [Hear, hear.]

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

He agreed with the policy of neutrality pursued by the Government with regard to American affairs, though he regretted that the Government had not joined the Emperor of the French in his offers of mediation. By not doing so, he thought we had lost an opportunity of doing honor to our principles and showing our good feeling toward a nation of common blood and language with ourselves. There were probably thousands in America who would have gladly hailed such an attempt to mediate. [Hear.] But though he did not advocate a policy of interference, he did hope the Government would be able to show they had striven to mitigate some of the horrors with which the war had been characterized. An instance of diabolical cruelty had recently been perpetrated by the United States Government, in having, contrary to all the common laws of war, publicly declared medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, thereby declaring in plain English that the wounded and dying enemy should be deprived of all assistance and chance of life. [Hear, hear.] That was such a horrible declaration that it required the public condemnation of every civilized Government.

Mr. Althorpe (who moved the address in reply to the speech in the House)—He cordially supported the Government in their determination to adhere to strict non-intervention in American affairs. [Cheers.] He could understand that any time in last year they might have been inclined to join with France in mediatory efforts, but from the 1st of January, when the proclamation of freedom to the negroes was adhered to by Mr. Lincoln, he thought no Government would have ventured to interfere. [Cheers.] It might be said that Mr. Lincoln proclaimed freedom to those over whom he had no control, and that those who were in his power he consigned to slavery rather than admitted to freedom. But Mr. Lincoln had remained literally within the Constitution. [Hear, hear.] He had no power as President of a great federation of States to act against any institution of those States. But as Commander in Chief he had a right to enact any measure which might tend to bring about the discomfiture and defeat of those whom he regarded as rebels. [Cheers.]

The War in Mexico.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The mails of the Canada contain very interesting details on the debate in the French Chambers on the French expedition against Mexico. As these discussions possess an unusual interest, which is heightened when taken in connection with affairs on this continent, we devote much of our space to the publication of this debate:

The amendment to the address relative to Mexico, proposed by the members of the left, was discussed on the 6th instant, in the Corps Legislatif.

M. Picard explained that the amendment sought to discover the motives for the Mexican expedition, which, he said, was solely caused by the claim put forward by the Swiss banker, M. Jecker. He maintained that the expedition must have an unfortunate issue. It would not, he said, save Mexico from falling into the hands of the United States, but would finally give them Mexico. The expedition, therefore, appeared to him inexplicable, and he asked what was the solution of the enigma.

Baron Jerome David said that the expedition was justified by the insults and injuries sustained by French subjects, and continued: The habitual tactics of parties in France have been to heap up our grievances against Mexico. The national honor demands reparation for the insults offered to us. In the present day we must require from governments sufficient guarantees for order and the protection of our countrymen. He then drew a picture of the administration of Juarez, and described it as entirely dominated by the United States. Respecting the probable duration of the war, he said that as soon as the French occupied the city of Mexico, Puebla and the ports, they would be in certain possession of all Mexico! The expedition would have the effect of strengthening French influence in America, and would show that Frenchmen were efficiently protected.

At the conclusion of Baron Jerome David's speech in the Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre spoke on the Mexican question. He did not contest the right of France to intervene in Mexico, but pointed out that England and Spain had the same interests to defend as France. M. Favre accused the government of having concealed the truth in its account of the conversation between M. Thouvenel and Lord Cowley. He reviewed the history of the Mexican question and of the Jecker affair; and with respect to the latter, he said that the English Minister had stigmatized it as a robbery. M. Favre thought, considering the circumstances of the Jecker affair, no astonishment could be felt at the French ultimatum having caused the withdrawal of England and Spain. He disavowed, in the name of principle and international law, the war against Mexico, and said that it would always be unfortunate, even after the taking of the city of Mexico, for Juarez would continue the war in the French provinces. To get to Orizaba had already cost 104,000,000 francs, and to go further than Mexico the treasure of France would not suffice. M. Favre concluded by saying that he could not associate himself with a war undertaken upon mendacious information.

M. Billault was to reply next day. He undertook, however, to fully reply to all the accusations brought against the policy of France.

LEGISLATIVE PROTEST AGAINST THE EXPEDITION.

[Paris (Feb. 5) correspondence of the London Times.]

The "five" independent members of the Legislative Chamber are not satisfied with the address presented by the Committee of the House, as probably the majority of their colleagues will be. MM. Jules Favre, Henon, Darimon and Picard propose amendments recommending generally the extension of liberty "in all matters relating to political life," and particularly on the Mexican question, the Roman question, &c., &c. On Mexico they say: We admire the heroism of our soldiers combating in Mexico under a deadly climate, and we offer them our most sympathy and wishes. But regard for national honor does not prevent a political assembly from judging and undertaking the causes and consequences of which it now knows. The army of France should not be engaged in undefined and adventurous expeditions; and neither our interests nor our principles require of us "to go and see what sort of government the Mexican people desire."

NAPOLEON'S DESIGN.

[From the London Times, February 5.]

It has now been announced, without disguise, that the design of the Emperor is to take Mexico under French protection, and to establish there such a government as may prove a counterpoise to the American Union, and provide France with a species of dependency politically serviceable and commercially productive. This, in a certain sense, undoubtedly simplifies the original problem, for it would have been most difficult to organize a government out of purely Mexican materials. It is probable, too, that the difficulties of the task will be mainly of a military character, and these are surmountable at a given expense. We are reminded that when the French are established in the capital they will be without the least hold upon the provinces; but that is no more than must have been said of any native authorities. There has been no government in Mexico for years past, and General Forey will not be one whit worse off in this respect than Miramon or Doblado would have been. The chieftain or partisan who for the time being held the capital was exposed to the attacks of his opponents at every unprotected point, his communications were unsafe, his convoys were intercepted, and his adherents put to death whenever they could be taken at a disadvantage. So far, the French, as occupants of Mexico, will only be incurring the standing liabilities of every Mexican party in power; but, as they will be much stronger than any native faction, as they have a national capacity for organization, and as their ascendancy will at least introduce order into a distracted State, it may be expected, perhaps, that the people who have evinced no attachment for any native government, and who have nothing to lose, may look upon the new administration without disfavor.

It has been reported, however, that the French invasion has wrought a political miracle. We are told that the advance of a foreign army against the capital has suddenly inspired the Mexicans with all the virtues by which good citizens are characterized. We are asked to believe that these people, who have been for years what all Europe has known them to be, are now calm, self-possessed and courageous, of one accord in their views, and actuated by the single and overruling desire of preserving their freedom. The Mexican Congress is represented as patriotic, united and determined, and we are introduced, in short, to the spectacle of a small, but resolute nation fighting manfully for its liberties against an unprovoked invasion. We can only say that, if this transformation has been accomplished, it is as much beyond comment as any other prodigy, but we must have further evidence before we can believe it. For years past Mexico has been regarded by all political observers as a mere wreck of a State. Neither in America nor in Europe was it considered that such a phenomenon could endure. Before the break up of the Union it was naturally imagined that the *coup de grace* would come from Washington, and that the anarchy of Mexico would be terminated by its absorption in the giant republic. Recent events appeared to efface this prospect and to give a chance to European competitors, if any should be willing to contend for such a prize. France and Spain both entered upon the expedition to Mexico with ideas of this character, and the dissatisfaction of Spain with the actual results expresses merely her jealousy of her successful rival. But in no country was it ever conceived that Mexico could remain unappropriated or independent, and, though a foreign invasion has sometimes the effect of extinguishing domestic factions, the Mexicans are not so unaccustomed to the sight of an enemy as to be supernaturally impressed by the spectacle.

If this extraordinary miracle should actually have been achieved, the French would have an opportunity of retiring from the field without further trouble. A Government possessing the confidence of a wise and harmonious Congress, supported by the unanimous resolution of the people, and capable of organizing the military forces of the nation, ought also to be capable of protecting life and property, of preventing the plunder and assassination of unoffending foreigners, of recognizing public obligations, and, generally, of performing the ordinary duties of civil administration. If Mexico had possessed such a Government, the Mexican expedition would never have taken place; and if such a phenomenon should make its appearance now, the French would have the option of retreating with reasonable confidence in the restoration of Mexico by its own agency. They may well be pardoned, however, for not anticipating so incredible a result, and the transactions recently imputed to the emissaries of the Imperial Government seem to imply that the designs of the Emperor are exceeding even the proportions which were originally ascribed to them. France appears to have been taking thought not only for the capital and provinces, but even the frontiers of Mexico, and to have looked upon the spacious territory of Texas as a possibly debatable ground. We need not attach much importance to these reports, but the very mention of Texas in connection with Mexico shows with what extensive designs the Mexican expedition may be prosecuted. On this point, however, we feel no jealousy, nor can we deny that some such proceedings on the part of some power or other, constituted a necessary sequel of the expedition itself. Unless an organized and responsible Government were to be substituted in Mexico for the accidental ascendancy of this or that faction, there was no use in taking any measures at all. The alternative lay between the endurance of all outrages in silence, or the termination of the anarchy under which they were perpetrated. We chose the former course, and retired from the expedition with our trouble for our pains, no forwarder than we had been at first. Spain would have undertaken the work of regeneration on conditions of her own, but one was anticipated by France. France has accepted this task. She may probably convert Mexico into a French dependency, and the world will certainly not suffer from the change; but the cost will be immense, the problem embarrassing, and even the military work arduous from the nature of the country and the deadly influence of the climate. We do not envy our neighbors the conquest, which may, perhaps, be attended with additional troubles if the Americans should object to the appropriation of a prize long bespoken by themselves; but there is nothing in the prospect to force us which should inspire Europe with jealousy, or any country except France herself with alarm.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Paris, February 3.—Three thousand five hundred soldiers are leaving Cherbourg for Mexico, 1,000 are embarking at Algiers for the same destination, besides 300 Arabs for the baggage service. Agents have been busying up in all directions for the purchase of mules. It appears that not less than 15,000 of these useful animals are required.

THE RUMORED PASSING OF THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES.—The *Era* published a report of the passing of the Vicksburg batteries, of which we give the following:

A report reaches us through Southern sources, that Admiral Porter has run the rebel batteries, and that his whole fleet is below Vicksburg.

The report is generally credited, although our information is not of such a character as to induce us to give it unquestionable credence. We hope it is true, and think it very probable.

Important from Missouri.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th furnishes us with the following intelligence from Missouri:

THE DELAWARE ARMISTICE RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE—INTENSELY PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED, ETC.

Jefferson City, Mo., February 21, 1863.—Governor Gamble sent to the House to-day a communication accompanying certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of Delaware, asking Missouri to send delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of effecting an armistice, &c. The Governor's message treated the subject in a statesmanlike manner, denounced the resolutions and recommended that they be passed over in silence.

A spirited discussion ensued, and the resolutions received a most unmerciful handling from the members. They were denounced as false in history, seditious in import and treasonable in language, and several resolutions were offered by different members, declaring in substance that the war is just and right, and should be prosecuted by all means within the resources of the loyal States to the last man and the last dollar, until traitors submit unconditionally to the authority of the Government of the United States and the principles be established: that we will neither consent or submit to peace without the entire submission of traitors, nor to any armistice without subjugation, nor to any interference by foreign powers; also thanking Governor Gamble for the loyal and patriotic views expressed in his message, and approving of the act of Colonel Gilbert in dispersing the recent rebel convention in Kentucky.

The resolutions were finally passed over informally.

The New Hampshire Election.

In an article reviewing the prospect in New Hampshire, the New York *World* of the 26th says:

Our intelligence from New Hampshire leads us to anticipate a decided Democratic triumph in the State election on the Second Tuesday in March. The principal officers to be elected are a Governor, three members of Congress, both branches of the Legislature, and five executive Councilors. The canvass is prosecuted by both parties with vigor and spirit. The Republicans, who now monopolize nearly all the offices, are conscious of declining strength, and concede that they will experience considerable losses. They have so little prospect of electing the Governor that they dare not make an even fight. They have resorted to the dodge of creating a division in the Democratic vote by instigating a portion of the Democrats to run a separate "Union" ticket. At worst, this will not elect the Republican candidate, but devolve the choice upon the Legislature. By the Constitution of that State it requires an absolute majority of all the votes cast to effect a choice. The Democrats will elect at least two of the three members of Congress, and will try hard for a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Of the five Councilors, now all Republicans, the Democrats will probably elect three. The people of the country towns are largely Democratic, and the prospect is more encouraging than it has been for the last sixteen years. It will seem like the days of *auld lang syne* to see New Hampshire, once the truest, staunchest, and most reliable Democratic State in the Union, return to her first love.

A dispatch from Memphis to the Western papers gives a report that the whole of Admiral Porter's fleet will run the blockade at Vicksburg.

The Polish Question in France.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on the 5th of February, the amendment proposed by M. Jules Favre to paragraph two of the address was rejected.

The amendment to the address in favor of Poland, brought forward by M. Guyard Delalain, was then discussed.

M. Guyard Delalain asked if it were intended to restore to Poland the constitution granted by the Emperor Alexander.

M. Jules Favre also spoke in favor of Poland.

M. Billault, in his reply, said the present moment is not opportune for entering into a discussion on the Polish question. France has not lost her ancient sympathies for Poland, but thinks—and the Government is of the same opinion—that the autonomy of Poland has more to expect from the generous and liberal sentiments of the Emperor of Russia than from attempts at insurrection, efforts towards which will call down new disasters upon that unhappy country.

M. Jules Favre then said: This speech of the Minister is the counterpart of the celebrated words of Marshal Sebastiani, "Order reigns at Warsaw."

M. Billault replied that he regretted speeches should be made tending to excite vain hopes.

M. Jules Favre then asked if France was always to be on the side of the strongest?

M. Billault replied: The Emperor's Government has too much sense to add by vain words fresh fuel to insurrectional passions, and is too jealous of the dignity of France to allow the repetition in the addresses for another fifteen years of futile protests against the existing order of things.

Paragraph two was then adopted.

The Rise in Gold.

[From the New York World, 25th ult.]

The gold market was furious yesterday. The premium touched seventy two, with heavy sales and a real demand, mostly from foreigners. It is now confidently predicted that the first of April will see gold at one hundred per cent premium, and that by midsummer it may be even two hundred per cent. premium. Much will depend upon the conduct of the war, and more upon the issues of additional legal tender notes; but in any event the depreciation of our currency will be much more rapid in the future than it has been in the past. This has always been the case with irredeemable paper money. At first the premium rises slowly, but after it reaches a certain point the depreciation proceeds rapidly.

There has been a vast deal of nonsense ventilated in the newspapers respecting the speculation in gold. It has been almost universally assumed that the premium on gold was much larger than it should have been from the start, owing to the operations of stock jobbers and speculators. But this is a very great mistake. Gold has borne a much lower premium up to the present time than the real depreciation and inflation of the currency warranted. All the conservative influences of public opinion, the Government and the press were brought into operation to discourage transactions in the precious metals, and the scientific measure of the real depreciation has not been experienced until now.

For the future an opposite rule will probably prevail. Confidence in the currency being gone, the premium will be more than the real inflation warrants.

We must now prepare for a season of high prices in all conceivable products. By a law as certain and as irresistible as that which governs the changes of the moon and the rise of the tides, prices will adjust themselves to the gold standard. Gold's seventy premium means that a proportionate addition will in time be made to all we eat, wear or use. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but we must prepare to face it.

The Price of Gold.

[From the New York World, 26th ult.]

The proximate cause of this advance in the price of gold is the alarm taken by intelligent business men at the Banking bill of Mr. Chase. This Banking act of Congress annihilates the last faint hope of a return to a sound system of finance by Mr. Chase. It authorizes the creation of $250,000,000 more paper money by the banks, and the inevitable expansion of bank loans and net deposits—which are the same thing on the debtor and creditor side of the bank ledger—to an extent of four times the $250,000,000 of currency, or over one thousand millions of dollars, which can be done with safety by the banks. The legal-tender acts of Congress were bad, but they were "good" in their results when compared with this Banking bill of the Republican party.

The bank-note circulation issued under Mr. Chase's Banking bill will never be returned to the banks for payment so long as the legal tender acts are permitted by the people to remain in force, because these bank notes will be better than legal-tender notes. They are $250,000,000 of bank-notes, secured by the pledge of Government bonds bearing six per cent annual interest in coin, and always kept with a margin of ten per cent under the market price, and besides, the stockholders in the banks are responsible to the public for bill-holders for any loss in a sum equal to double the amount of the shares held by them. Legal-tender notes are really nothing more than Government bonds, bearing no interest and yet always valued at 100, whereas on Tuesday the sixes of 1881 were sold at 95¾. The banks' note circulation will be secured by their pledge at 90, besides the responsibility of the stockholders for any deficiency below that.

The banks are authorized and can redeem their note circulation by the payment of legal tender notes—but will the public want them? Will they exchange the stronger security for the weaker?

HOPEFIELD, ARK., BURNED BY ORDER OF GEN. HURLBUT.—The *World* publishes the following telegram:

Memphis, February 19, (via *Cairo*, Feb. 21.)—Hopefield, a town of 500 inhabitants, opposite this city, on the Arkansas shore, was burned today by order of Gen. Hurlbut. There were twenty five good houses in the place. Not a vestige of it is left to mark the spot. The deed was done because guerrillas made the town their headquarters. A battalion was sent over to perform the work, and they did it successfully.

STORM IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FORTRESS MONROE.—*Fort Monroe*, February 23, 1863.—A severe storm commenced here early on Saturday morning. Six schooners are ashore on Old Point and Hampton Beach, viz: the E. W. Harrington, Elliott, Ovoca, J. H. Cunningham, Emeline, Chester, and D. E. Sawyer.

Ernest Roumain, appointed Chargé d'Affaire from Hayti to the United States, has arrived at New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Prados Inquest—Finding of the Jury. The following verdict of the Coroner's jury, which has been in session for several days past, investigating the cause of the deaths of Major Prados and Lieut. Banduc, was rendered yesterday:

"We, the jury, &c., find upon the evidence given before us that said Major J. B. Prados and Joseph F. Banduc came to their death by drowning; having been knocked overboard from the schooner Virtue by the jibing of the boom, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1863, in Lake Pontchartrain, about two miles from shore, opposite Black Bayou; and we further find that one P. F. Mancosos and the captain of said schooner Virtue, Nicholas Appolonia, are criminally guilty in not saving, or trying to save, the lives of the said Major J. B. Prados and Lieut. Joseph F. Banduc, when they could have done so.

"(Signed) JOHN McCLELLAN, J. B. PREAU, J. A. MICHEL, ALEX. BONNEVAL, PIERRE COUSSIMAT.

"E. D. BEACH, M. D., Coroner.

"Monday, March 9th, 1863."

In connection with the matter, we think it due to the Coroner to mention that he has conducted this investigation throughout in the most impartial manner. It was the evident sincerity of one of the witnesses, who declared that it could not be that Lieut. Banduc was stabbed, which induced the Coroner to determine on a re examination of the dead officer's body—the result of which went far to remove some injurious imputations against the implicated. After the charge of the Coroner and the verdict, the Jury passed resolutions commendatory of the manner in which the Coroner and the interpreter had discharged their duties. We understand the two sailors have been admitted to bail, and we presume Captain Appollonio and Captain Mancosos will be held to answer the charge of the jury.

The Contrabands.—Corporal Speliacy reported at the Third District station yesterday that Mr. Lesseps and the hospital steward of the U. S. Barracks complain bitterly that the contrabands quartered in that vicinity are becoming an intolerable nuisance—committing thefts and depredating in various ways, very annoying to them. They ask for general and particular relief in the premises.

Burglary.—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, the store of Max Lepinger, in Carrollton, was entered and robbed of $900 in promissory notes, some silver ware and Treasury notes to the amount of about $70, and several articles in the grocery way.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Monday)—On the opening of the Court, promptly at 11 o'clock, A. M., on motion of Mr. Durant, counsel, H. Gumpl, before the Provost Court on Sunday, charged with forging the name of Col. Holabird on Jacob Barker's Bank, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000 for his appearance to answer.

Mr. Durant presented a petition in behalf of the captain and sailors of the schooner Virtue, stating that they had been arrested and were now in confinement by the Coroner, as witnesses upon the inquest now in progress in the case of Major Prados. They came to New Orleans on the 23d of January, having on board a passenger named P. F. Mancosos, who was arrested by Col. Clark, charged with the murder of Major Prados and Lieut. Banduc, officers of the rebel army. The two sailors had been examined and discharged, and were rearrested by the Coroner on Sunday. It was a great hardship that these men were kept locked up, and without going into the merits of the case, Mr. Durant wished the Court to take cognizance of the matter, and to order that they be admitted to bail.

The Court did not consider that it had a right to interfere with another tribunal, which he presumed the Coroner's was, but would take occasion to consult with the Coroner on the subject.

In the case of Montane vs. Savoy, the exception in which had been ordered to be stricken out as frivolous, and judgment ordered by default in favor of plaintiff, the counsel of defendant contended that the petition, according to the code, should have been made in French and English.

Col Field said such was not the usual practice in these Courts, and did not apply in this Court especially—three fourths of the lawyers not being able to write or speak in French.

The Court rather agreed in this view, but promised to bear in mind the cases of the objecting counsel, and to give him "a fair show."

In the quadruped case of Durrive & Co. vs. Berger & Brown—Bergen & Straight intervenors—the Court gave a decision very nearly in the words following:

"The plaintiffs in this case claim the property sequestered by virtue of a lien or privilege on it. The defendants were in possession as general owners, subject to the lien of plaintiff, and as such were made defendants in this suit. There are two intervenors, who each claim the property by virtue of a purchase from the defendants.

"The defendants had the first right to bond, waived their rights, and the question is, which of the other three parties has the right against the other?

"The plaintiffs do not claim the property as against Straight, but do claim it against Van Bergen.

"The intervenors both claim as purchasers from defendants, and Straight, whose purchase is earlier, unites in himself with the rights obtained by the purchase from the defendants, all those of the plaintiffs, for they joined in the sale to him.

"Straight bought from defendants first, and acquired their title. Van Bergen, who bought from them subsequently, acquired no rights on [illegible] he can impeach the first sale. This is not attempted on this motion.

"As the evidence stands, therefore, Straight seems to be the owner of the right, and to unite in himself all the rights of plaintiffs and defendants.

"As representing the rights of both parties, whichever would otherwise be entitled to bond, the right has come to him and he alone has it. Van Bergen does not assail Straight's purchase, and it was anterior to that of Van Bergen; therefore Straight's rights are superior to Van Bergen's. Straight, therefore, is entitled to bond."

Mr. Horner presented a paper in the name of Thos. J. Durant, praying for the emancipation of certain slaves.

The case of Hartnett vs. Avery came up for trial. It was a suit for carpenter's work on defendant's plantation, in Iberville parish, twenty miles below Baton Rouge, who paid him in Confederate money on the 13th October, saying he must take that or nothing. Coming to New Orleans to complain to Gen. Butler plaintiff was arrested, and Judge Bell, in the Provost Court, confiscated the money, $760, less $500 previously paid; the other being in contravention of Gen. Butler's order of May 16th, forbidding the circulation of Confederate money. Mr. Earhart appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Roselius for the defendant. The argument rested mainly upon the fact whether the Confederate money was paid in Iberville when it was under Federal or Confederate jurisdiction—it was paid last October—and neither counsel could establish precisely that point.

Mr. Roselius contended, however, that even if the Confederate money had been paid, the plaintiff was bound to return what he had been paid, when claiming repayment. Gen. Butler, himself, on two occasions, had unhesitatingly permitted the Banks to pay out Confederate money, after the "Order." Besides, it was a "cock and bull story" about Judge Bell confiscating the money, when plaintiff told him he had brought it to Gen. Butler to get him to make the defendant pay him other—there was no proof of it, and it was not credible. Mr. Earhart asserted that the payment was made within the jurisdiction of Gen. Butler's order; but as the court wished to establish the point to its own satisfaction, the case was taken under advisement.

Berth vs. Rumback, et al.—This case came up for trial. Plaintiff claimed $37 50 paid for a mule which did not belong to defendants, and several hundred dollars in addition for costs and vexations. Through witnesses and arguments the case dragged along at a mulish pace, but while it was proved that the mule did not belong to the defendants, it was also proved that the man who claimed to be the owner at the time and who took the animal from the plaintiff, was himself dispossessed of it a short time afterwards. The case grew so muddy at last that the Court had to take it under advisement.

The interminable Durrive vs. Berger & Brown case loomed up again, and as we left the Court we understood Mr. Mills to be praying for the benefit of testimony showing that Van Bergen had purchased prior to Straight—Mr. Roselius sitting ready for the combat.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1863.

COTTON.—The reported sales to-day comprise 3 and 20 bales sold Low Middling to Strictly Middling at 85c ₽ lb. We have heard of two or three small sales of Middling at 81a—. Negotiations were pending for several small lots, while we were making inquiries. A lot of damaged, loose and baled sold at auction for $2300.

SUGAR.—The demand is active, but owing to the light supply the sales are confined to 400 hhds. In numerous lots, at a further material advance on the previously elevated prices; Common 7¾a8c, Good Common to Fair 8½a—, Fair 9—, and Centrifugal, new crop, 10½c; Good Common to Fair, old crop, 10½c, and Fully Fair 11½c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES.—The demand is active, but the supply being light, the sales are confined to about 600 bbls. new crop at 38c. for daily Fermenting, and 40c. for Prime Fermenting. A lot of 100 half bbls. new choice sold at 50c. ₽ gallon.

HIDES.—A lot of about 100 sold at 16c. ₽ lb. for good dried, and 8c. for damaged.

PORK.—A lot of 50 bbls. Mess, short weight, sold at $14 ₽ bbl.

FLOUR.—There have been numerous sales, in lots not exceeding 100 bbls, at $11 5 a $11 75 for good new Superfine, $12 a $13 for Extra. Small lots of a very choice and superior family brand of Extra command $13 a $13 50 ₽ bbl.

COFFEE.—We notice sales of about 75 bags Rio Coffee at 35½a36c., and a small lot of Havana at 39c. ₽ lb.

TOBACCO.—On Saturday, not previously reported, 7 hhds. Common Lugs, sold at 20c., 3 Low Admitted at 24c., 4 Medium at 25c., and 2 Fine at 30c. There have been several other small sales at these prices, not reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 160 bbls. good and choice Extra Flour at $11 a $12 50; 3 casks [illegible] sugar-cured Hams at 12c.; 50 kits old No. 1 Mackerel at $1 50; 10 bags Louisiana Rice at 6½c., and 5 sacks Rio Coffee at 35½c. ₽ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 10, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 20 Beeves, and 10 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 15 Beeves and 38 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 166 Beeves, 40 Hogs, 303 Sheep, 33 Veals and 15 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₽ lb net	$0 28
Beeves, 2d quality, ₽ lb net	0 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ₽ lb net	0 15
Veal, 1st quality, ₽ head	25a30
Veal, 2d quality, ₽ head	20a25
Hogs, ₽ lb gross	12a16c
Milch Cows, ₽ head	nominal.
Sheep, according to quality, ₽ head	$6a10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 10, '63.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship St Mary, Talbot, from Baton Rouge—1st dist

Ship Antoinette, (Bremen) Rodman, from Liverpool, Dec 14, to master—Algiers

Brig Mary C Mariner, Mariner, 35 days from Boston, to master—L P T

Schr Althea, Corson, from the coast of Texas, in ballast, to master—Point

Schr Czar, Hammond, from the bar, (lightering the ship Antoinette) to master—Algiers

Schr E Kidder, Harksen, from Key West, in ballast, to master—L P T

Schr Wm Wilson, Ryan, 19 days from New York, to T C A Dexter—L P T

ARRIVALS FROM THE COAST.

Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Milneburg, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Flora, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Monterey, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Ursulines, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Bee, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Gabriel Aime, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Alcippe, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Surprise, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Tigre, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Palermo, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Wood's Barge, from Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Southerner, May, from Thibodaux
Frank Mumford, Bennett, from Baton Rouge
Laurel Hill, Thomas, from Baton Rouge
Sallie Robinson, Ham, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat St Charles, Beales, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 5th instant, ships Jennie Beals and Lisbon, bark Columbia—brought up ship Antoinette, brig Mary C Mariner, schrs Althea and Czar

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship J M Mayo, from Liverpool
Ship Sciota, from Boston
Ship Charter Oak, ——, from Liverpool December 29
Bark White Sea, Evans, — days from New York, to G A Fosdick
Bark Fleetwing, from New York, to G A Fosdick
Brig Fannie Forsythe, from Philadelphia, to G A Fosdick
Brig Hazard, from Turk's Island, with 5000 bushels salt
Schr Kate Field, from New York

MEMORANDA.

We learn from the passengers by the steamship Geo Washington that on the 1st instant, when off Hatteras, the Geo Washington was compelled to lay-to in a heavy gale twenty-four hours.

The ship Digby, (British) previously reported as below coming up, put to sea on the 3d instant, bound to Havana.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Washington—20 sks coffee to T Goldsmith—1 do A Harris—500 do do 10 pkgs mdse T C Payan—31 Henning & Campbell—18 M L Naura—7 G Zsudoff—7 F Van Benthuysen—8 D Gorvin—31 M Kramer—2 E Roger & co—77 G Lanmont—3 Frost & co—5 G W Griffin—15 do J M Gould—33 J Lane—18 E Marquez—38 W & C Blanchard—60 Tirrell & Bates—1 do H T Vaugard—2 E Levy—4 Forchheimer & Mayer—1 G N Morrison—4 L Deloche—10 S H Kennedy & co—1 C Weishaar—4 E L Benedict—11 F Clarett & co—1 J Watt—2 J Syme & co—1 E P Clegg [illegible]

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Antoinette—[illegible]

BOSTON—Per brig Mary C Mariner—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per schr Wm Wilson—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Southerner—28 bales cotton [illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Frank Mumford—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—3 hhds sugar 12 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Bee—18 hhds sugar 300 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Flora—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr Monterey—3 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Ursulines—175 bbls molasses order

COAST—Per schr Surprise—22 hhds sugar 45 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Alcippe—[illegible] hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aime—[illegible] hhds sugar 105 bbls molasses [illegible] to order

COAST—Per sloop Palermo—60 bbls molasses order

COAST—Per sloop Tigre—[illegible] bbls molasses order

COAST—Per Wood's barge—[illegible] bbls molasses order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

5 bales cotton to R Hare—60 do moss—6 hhds sugar to order—10 do Lobit & Charpentier—20 do A Miltenberger—15 do Witters & Penfield—30 do J Hare—35 do 72 bbls molasses to order—10 do Broff, Davis & Shoup—55 do B Sustier—35 do 6 Bell

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER..........LEWIS BAKER
TREASURER..........JOS. HOWCOTT.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1863, and every evening until further notice, the beautiful and grand romantic and lyric Play, in three acts, of THE NAIAD QUEEN, or THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS—Lurline, Queen of the Naiads, Mrs. Gladstane; Idex, a Naiad, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker; Naiads, Water Nymphs, Amazons, Demons and Monsters, by the Corps de Ballet and Auxiliary Corps. New Scenery, Machinery and Costumes. Rupert, the Fearnought, Mr. Lewis Baker; Schnapps, his Squire, Mr. Vining Bowers; Amphibeo, Mr. Ward. The romantic spectacle will be preceded by UNCLE JOHN—Uncle John, Mr. Ryer.

Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. mh10

VARIETIES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MRS. W. C. GLADSTANE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1863.

For which occasion the Beneficiary has selected the following intellectual and admirable entertainment—Shakespeare's world-renowned Comedy, in five acts, of AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mrs. Gladstane in her favorite character of Rosalind supported by the Star Company.

MRS. GLADSTANE has great pleasure and pride in being able to present the following novel and attractive feature upon the stage of the Varieties—

MUSICAL INTERLUDE, BY MADAME DE LATOURNERIE.

1. CHANSON DE LA COUPE, (drinking song) from the Grand Opera of Herculaneum—Music by Fellicien David.
2. GRAND AIR—Di Tanti Palpiti—from the grand Opera Tancredi—Music by Rossini.

M. PREDIGAM Conductor for Interlude. Dickens's widely celebrated Play of NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—Smike, Mrs. Baker, supported by the entire company.

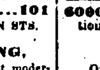
The Beneficiary trusts that the selections of the masterpieces of Shakespeare and Dickens—the gems of the ancient and modern drama—will prove a rich entertainment, and secure the patronage of the citizens of New Orleans and the friends and patrons of the drama.

Seats may be secured at the office of the Theatre, on preceding days, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. mh9

Note Lost.

THE public are cautioned against negotiating a NOTE of John Drendorf, drawn to the order of and endorsed by himself, for $300, dated June 2d, 1858, payable four years after date, with interest at eight per cent. from date until paid, secured by mortgage, as per act passed before Joseph Cohn, Notary, dated June 2d 1858—said Note having been lost and the payment stopped. mh10 3t

$15 Reward.



STRAYED, on the 3d instant, a little HAVANA DOG answering to the name of Bibi, no hair except on the ears, with a rose thread ribbon on the neck. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Dog at 81 Conti street, corner of Bourbon, or for information leading to its recovery. mh10 3t

101......Esplanade Street......101
BETWEEN BOURBON AND DAUPHIN STS.

LODGING AND BOARDING,

BY the Month or by the Week, on the most moderate terms. mh10 2w

Soap, Tea, Pickles.

200 BOXES SOAP, 50 half chests BLACK TEA. 50 boxes PICKLES. For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO., oc7 51 Common street

Found.

A PIECE of SCRIP, of 1856, of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York. The owner may have it by applying at the office of the BEE, proving property and paying cost of advertisement. mh9 tf

Empty Bottles Wanted.

ALE, PORTER and CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES, quarts and pints, BOUGHT at No. 26 Bienville street. mh4 1m

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales. au1 tf

WINES AND BRANDIES—Wines in casks and boxes; Cognac Brandy, quarter and eighth pipes. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., feb26 No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—Extra and Superfine, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., feb26 No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st

[illegible] BLS. Clear SIDES; [illegible] bbls. Superfine and Extra FLOUR; [illegible] boxes STARCH. OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Succession of Joseph Sutton—A Very Large and Important Sale of the Entire Movable Effects of said Succession, consisting of Bagging, Rope, Salt, Produce, &c.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at the store Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street, by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court, dated New Orleans, February 24, 1863—

231 rolls India Bagging;
15 bales do do;
4 do Gunny Bags;
16 rolls Kentucky Bagging;
251 coils Jute and Hemp Rope;
16 bags Twine;
150 sacks Screened Salt;
3 do Packing do;
27 bags Pepper;
16 barrels Beef;
31 loose Gunny Bags;
4[illegible] lbs. Rope;
1 Iron Safe, 2 Desks, Letter Press, Water Cooler, Platform Scale and Beam Scale.

STORED IN THE UNION WAREHOUSE.
17 bales Blanket Bagging.

STORED IN COCHRAN & HALL'S WAREHOUSE IN ALGIERS.
700 sacks screened Salt,
970 do packing do

STORED IN THE RAINBOW WAREHOUSE.
8 bales Gunny Bags;
117 rolls India Bagging.

STORED IN THE EAGLE WAREHOUSE.
40 bales India Bagging.

STORED IN THE STAR WAREHOUSE.
138 rolls India Bagging.

The goods stored at the various warehouses are ready for inspection, and those wishing to purchase are advised to inform themselves in regard to their condition. Terms cash in current funds. feb26 4t mh4 10, 11

350 Barrels Choice Potatoes, Ribbed Sides, Shoulders, Hams, Lard and Coal Oil at auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday) the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street—

350 barrels Choice Potatoes
20 hhds Ribbed Sides
17 do Shoulders;
11 tierces Hams,
27 kegs Lard;
58 boxes Virginia Tobacco;
250 boxes Soap;
14 barrels Cider;
35 casks Ale, in pints and quart bottles;
19 eighth and quarter pipes Brandy,
13 barrels Old Whisky,
1000 gallons Coal Oil, in tin cans, choice.

Also—a large variety of other groceries too numerous to mention.

Terms cash mh10

100 Barrels Choice Extra Flour, 150 Casks Harvey's Scotch Ale and Indigo, at Auction

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 52 and 54 Poydras street—

100 barrels choice Extra FLOUR,
8 cerons choice INDIGO,
150 casks Harvey's SCOTCH ALE in stone jars, pints and quarts.

Terms cash. mh10

D. E. MORPHY'S SALES.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Prunes.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the importers' store No. 41 Old Levee street—

32 quarter casks Port Wine
15 do do Madeira Wine
18 octaves do do do
40 packages French Brandies, direct importation, of the celebrated brands H. Cahours, Extra C C C, H. Rasteau, Saucy & Co., Rethoret, 1810
25 cases Prunes,
19 baskets Champagne
250 boxes White Wine

The whole stock is of [illegible] and personal imports [illegible], sold for account of liquidation. Amateurs and dealers would find it to their interest to attend. Terms at sale. mh5

Potatoes Potatoes.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 10th of March 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, Third District, opposite Post No. 31, now landing ex bark Nineveh—

175 barrels Pink Eye POTATOES (more or less.)
75 do Peach Blossom do do do

Terms cash mh10

E. M. JACOBS'S SALES.

Auction Sale.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12th, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Mrs. Leduc, No. 214 Chartres street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets—

Two large Show Cases and Counters, 12 feet long, one Show Case in the window, and a lot of Show Cases round the store, with French Glasses, one large Counter, with Drawers; Gas Fixtures, &c.

Terms cash mh7

Succession of Theodore Dard.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 23d February, 1863, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at the late residence of the said Dard, late a veterinary and farrier—

A lot of FURNITURE and MOVABLE EFFECTS, such as Veterinary Books and Instruments, a lot of Literary Works, an Anvil and Blacksmith Bellows. feb25 mh3 10

HOFFMAN & MARKS'S SALES.

Damaged Cotton.

BY HOFFMAN & MARKS.

J. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. Office, 41 Chartres street.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold on the Levee, at the foot of Customhouse street—

15 bales COTTON, damaged.

Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes. mh9

United States Sequestration Commission Sales.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 o'clock on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

On WEDNESDAY, March 11th, on the Levee—

109 Hogsheads Sugar;
549 Barrels Molasses.

Samples can be seen at the auctioneer's office. Terms, U. S. legal currency on delivery. mh10

Sundries, Sundries and Oakum.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at 61 Magazine street—

200 boxes Soap; 20 bbls. Sugar-cured Hams;
50 bbls. Mess Beef; 25 bbls. Mackerel;
125 boxes Smoking Tobacco; 25 boxes Cheese;
200 reams Paper; 100 boxes Buckwheat;
100 boxes Ground Coffee; 29 tierces Lard;
25 kegs Butter; 50 bbls. Herrings;
20 casks Shoulders and Sides;
Brandy, Sugar, Matches, Potatoes, Coal Oil, Starch, Pears, dried Prunes, dried Apples, &c.

—ALSO—

50 bales Oakum. mh10

400 Lots of Assorted Dry Goods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

BY T. KEELAR & SON.

T. KEELAR, Auctioneer. Office and Salesroom, 73 Camp street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their salesroom, No. 73 Camp street—

400 Lots of Seasonable DRY GOODS, comprising Bareges, Lawns, Muslins, Cottonades, Pembertons, Cassimeres, a fine assortment of Linen Shirt Fronts and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Needles, Combs, Pins, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

250 dozen assorted Hosiery, 200 dozen Gloves, a fine assortment of Cutlery, and in fact a general assortment of seasonable goods too numerous to enumerate, just received per steamship Geo. Washington.

Terms cash on delivery. mh10

Furniture.........Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise) the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock—

A general assortment of FURNITURE, &c.; also, two Iron Safes, with fine combination Locks.

Terms cash. mh10

6000 Barrels Pittsburg Coal at Auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 11th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at our Auction Mart, Masonic Hall—

6000 barrels first quality PITTSBURG COAL, now lying on the bank of the river at Gretna, near the ferry landing, and convenient for coaling steamers.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. mh7

NEW AUCTION MART.

P. H. FLYNN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom 31 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

REGULAR Sales Day for FURNITURE and MERCHANDISE of every description in store, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Out-door sales attended to at all times. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. feb23 1m

E. H. BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange,

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate and all other sales entrusted to him. feb16 tf

R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer,

Has Removed to No. 61 Magazine street. mh3 tf

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET

Between St. Louis and Conti streets

jan19 6m

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 6, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day eleven and a quarter dollars ($11 25) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 8th day of March, as follows, until further notice:

44 ounces of bread for..........20 cents.
21 ....10 cents.
12 ....5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of JAMES F. MILLER, Capt. U. S. A. and Acting Mayor.

D. L. GIBBENS, Secretary. mh7 6t

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS—Success is the prevalent cradle of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations; and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of [illegible]. But the true medicine has trod them down. One by one they have disappeared. [illegible] which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. [illegible] HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market
J. MORGAN, HALL & CO., [illegible] Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., [illegible] Magazine street
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., [illegible]
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 15 Crossman street
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 73 and 75 Common street.
mh7 6t

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, SEERESS and SPIRIT VISIONIST, that has ever existed. [illegible] Madame LA BLANCH [illegible] prescribes for all curable diseases. Medicines sent to all parts of the country, wherever ordered. All letters, enclosing a stamp, promptly answered.

Madame LA BLANCH's residence No. [illegible] street, between [illegible] and Dauphin streets. Consultations given in French and English. Terms moderate [illegible] feb6 1m

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,
New Orleans, La.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of architecture furnished. GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard [illegible]. Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO. aug17 tf 51 Common street.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] baskets [illegible] brands
CANTON GINGER—[illegible] boxes
BRANDY FRUITS—[illegible]
PRESERVES—[illegible] assorted.
ROCK CANDY—[illegible] boxes
SARDINES—[illegible] boxes
LONDON PORTER—[illegible] pints and quarts
LOAF SUGAR—[illegible] Northern
EMPTY SUGAR HHDS—
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., fe25 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

OIL SILK, [illegible] yards
Snake Root, 1 barrel
Seneca Root, 1 barrel
Window Glass, [illegible] boxes
Varnish, [illegible]
Bay Rum, [illegible]
Manilla Paper, [illegible] reams
Cayenne Pepper, [illegible] barrels
Cochineal, [illegible] cases
Borax, [illegible] barrels
Chipped Logwood, 25 bbls.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., feb5 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October [illegible]. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25 cents.

DEPARTURE OF CARS. [illegible]

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent. oc18 tf

Exchange.

SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit purchasers by au26 tf W. J. REID, 25 Magazine street.

Exchange on France.

In small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., mh3 6t No. 17 St. Louis street.

Sundries......Sundries.

CORN MEAL—200 barrels Marsh's.
MACKEREL—50 barrels and half barrels large No. 3.
MACKEREL—10 half barrels large No. 1
MAIZENA—100 boxes Duryea's.
STARCH—[illegible] boxes Fox's and other brands;
PORK—25 barrels Mess.
GROUND COFFEE—50 boxes Rio;
FLOUR—100 barrels Extra and Superfine, best brands,
CASH BOXES—100 Boxes, of various sizes,
BROOMS—75 dozen Shaker.
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., mh8 1w No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

Wines! Wines!!

LANDING—10 casks Good Ordinary Bordeaux Wine; 10 casks Bordeaux White, Cote de Bourg, 125 boxes Good Ordinary Bordeaux Wine. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., mh6 6t 17 St. Louis st.

Notice.

THE undersigned, retiring from business, hereby notifies all persons having claims against him to call and settle—and all those indebted to him are requested to pay—within fifteen days from this notice. J. ANGELLOZ, No. 197 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. New Orleans, February 27, 1863. feb27 1m

Notice.

THE business of the BANK OF LOUISIANA will be transacted for the present, and until the Banking-House on Royal street shall have been repaired, in the building corner of Carondelet and Canal streets, lately occupied by the Crescent City Bank. feb15 tf AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Notice.

ALL the Members of the "Boards of Visitors" of the Public Schools for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the city, are hereby requested to meet in conference, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 10th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the Lyceum Hall, on business of importance.

James Graham, A. Mondiverri, Henry Perry, Chas. Lesaumont, John McWhirter, John Purcell, James Jackson, E. H. Chadwick. mh9 2t

Notice.

ALL PERSONS [illegible] having Bank Boxes or [illegible] Packages deposited for safe-keeping [illegible] of the Bank of Louisiana, are requested to withdraw the same as soon as possible. AUGUSTE MONTREUIL, Cashier. New Orleans, February 28, 1863. feb28

RECEIVED per steamship Parkersburg and for sale by

J. AUGE,

63......Chartres street......63

the following Goods from France: An assortment of HAIR, of all colors and lengths. Assorted Perfumery, Lubin, Guerlain, Gellé, Chalmin. Toilet Goods, from the house of Ladrocat. Jouvin Gloves and Head-Dresses, of the latest styles. Plain and Gold Inlaid Shell Combs; Ivory Combs, Harrison's Hair Dye, the best in use. A selection of Fancy Goods and new style Hair Jewelry. nov18 tf

Hides and Sheeps' Pelts.

CASH paid for DRY HIDES and SHEEPS' PELTS, by WITTERS & PENFIELD, 15 Old Levee, dec16 tf corner Old Levee and Customhouse sts.

Exchange

ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., dec27 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1863.

AT an election for Directors of Bank held on the 9th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected: J. M. Lapeyre, P. Gelpi, J. A. Blanc, S. H. Kennedy, Alex. Brother, Cesaire Olivier, E. Briegler, Ant. Carriere, John R. Shaw.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. J. M. LAPEYRE was unanimously re-elected President. L. BERNARD, Cashier. feb17 24 mh3 10 17

FOR SALE,
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

30 BOXES CLARET, Biscours;
50 .. St. Julien;
15 .. Haut Brion;
30 .. Cos;
10 .. Ducru;
50 .. Leoville Larose, Margaux;
Lafitte, Labreve;
100 .. White Wine Chateau Yquem. au21