THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Old Basin, the sloop Isabelle.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, Picayune Tier, bay; at 12 o'clock, at 98 Camp street, flour, lemons and groceries; at 11 o'clock, at 87 Camp street, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground in the First District.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Quite a large audience was assembled at the Varieties last night to witness the second representation of "Victorine" and "Robert Macaire." To-night the favorite and popular play "Ingomar" is to be given, in which Mrs. Gladstane, (whom we are happy once more to see upon the boards) having recovered from her recent illness, will appear as *Parthesia*, supported by Mr. Ryer as *Ingomar*. The performance will conclude with "The Swiss Cottage."

R. T. Montgomery will make this day, (Saturday) the 31st inst., his sales at the following hours and places, which are worthy the attention of the trade: At 10½ o'clock, on the levee, Picayune Tier, Second District, 140 bales choice hay; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 98 Camp street, 250 barrels choice extra flour, of very desirable brands; also, 250 boxes fine lemons, and a large assortment of sundry groceries, whiskies, brandies, and turpentine; at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a good assortment of furniture and sundry furnishing goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Old Basin, the sloop Isabelle, her tackle, rigging, &c. See advertisement.

Gleanings from the Richmond Correspondence of the London Times.

The Northern papers publish the following extracts from the letter of the special correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes from Culpepper Court-House, under date of November 14th, at that time the headquarters of Generals Lee, Longstreet and Stuart:

THE WAY TO RICHMOND.

It is known that a large force is still at Suffolk, and there are rumors of operations on the North Carolina coast, and of Wellon, or some adjoining station, being threatened from the South. There seems such universal expectation in the Confederacy that the next serious attack upon Richmond will be made to the south of the James river, be it through Suffolk or through North Carolina, that General McClellan's recent advance has excited very little interest, because it was not believed to have been in earnest.

Now that he has for several days been falling back, languid speculation is aroused as to whether he will drop down the Potomac to Fredericksburg, or carry his men to the North Carolina coast for I should add that in the Confederacy, General McClellan's suspension is not for a moment believed in. This opinion I own that I do not myself share, but there is hardly a Confederate officer but is aware how much more formidable a Federal army is commanded by General McClellan than it could be commanded by any other Federal General, and therefore the Confederates cannot be made to believe that it is not equally patent to the Federals. My own impression is that the day which deposes General McClellan and puts General Burnside in his place is the brightest for the Confederates since the commencement of this weary struggle.

ARTILLERY DUELS HARMLESS

One of the lessons of this war, in which field artillery has been employed to an unprecedented degree, is that while the moral effect of artillery, especially upon undisciplined troops and among trees, is very great, the actual results attained thereby may be stated as nil. Of course I am not speaking of artillery employed when the fighting is at close quarters, and grape and canister and shrapnel are used against masses of men. But these artillery duels, which paint many a correspondent's letter, and fill many a reader with awe, seem usually to be as bloodless as though they were conducted with blank cartridge. It is doubtful whether by every thousand discharges from cannon so high an average as the death of one human being is attained.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

I remarked the refined courtesy and attention exhibited by General Stuart and the gentlemen upon his staff to every Federal prisoner. If I am not mistaken, this treatment of Federal prisoners, which is not, I fear, always reciprocated in Federal camps, produced a marked effect in the individual instances which have come under my notice, and must, at any rate, here and there, lay the foundation of kindly feelings in individuals towards the reviled and barbarous South.

It was curious to remark the different mien and bearing of the other Federal prisoners who were taken yesterday, as they were being marched to the rear, and encountered the occasional jeers of the Confederate regiments advancing to the front. Some looked steadily and unconsciously forward—some laughed heartily, others with counterfeit glee—some winced, and suffered obviously and greatly. But, noticing the trim, glossy uniforms of the Federal officers, the warm, comfortable clothing and shoes of the other Yankee prisoners, and then turning to look at the few shabby gray uniforms around them, and at the rank and file dressed in every conceivable kind of tattered garment, some wretchedly shod, some wholly without shoes, it was difficult, asking oneself why a few of these ragged, half-starved creatures habitually bear many times their number of well dressed, well-fed men, to render any other answer than that recently given by General Jackson in reply to a similar question—"It is the will of Providence." Of course I will not wish to be understood as saying that Confederate officers are not frequently, perhaps generally, treated with great kindness and courtesy in Federal camps, but, unquestionably, the example came from this side, and on this side the practice has from the commencement been uniform and unvarying.

The same writer says the following with regard to the Southern troops:

In fact, the more the various deceptions upon Richmond from the North are studied, the harder does the road seem to travel. It seems to me that there is evidence, almost amounting to demonstration, that Richmond will never be hostilely approached again, unless it be from the neighborhood of Suffolk, or through the coast of North Carolina.

Meanwhile in the shelter of the dense woods about Culpepper, in wonderful spirits, with the prestige ineffably improved since the bloody day of Sharpsburg, are clustered the tatterdemalion regiments of the 8 6th. It is a strange thing to look at these men, so ragged, cloven, sleeveless, without a superfluous ounce of flesh upon their bones, with wild matted hair, in mendicants' rags and to think, when the battle flag goes to the front, how they can and do fight. "There is only one attitude in which I never should be ashamed of your ragged men, and that is when they are fighting." These were General Lee's words to me the first time I ever saw him; they have been confirmed by every other distinguished officer in the Confederacy.

A DEFAULTING PAYMASTER.—*Major Isaac N. Cook.*—The Baltimore *American* publishes the following paragraph:

Lately we published a statement of the arrest of Major Cook and several gamblers who had fleeced him out of a large amount of Government money. An investigation was set on foot with a view to recover the money.

It is now ascertained that Cook's defalcation will reach, if it does not exceed, $265,000. The Government recovered $72,163 at Cairo, which, with the amount obtained at Cincinnati, makes $125,789. It is expected that $50,000, or probably more, will be recovered from other parties implicated elsewhere, and that the Government will be reimbursed $175,000 or $200,000 of Cook's defalcation.

It is pretty certain that Cook has saved for himself a handsome sum, which he has charged that the gamblers have won from him. This he should be made to disgorge, if there is any way it can be done. He is still at Louisville on parole, and cannot leave that city.

It is understood the orders from the Department at Washington are that these parties shall make good Major Cook's entire deficit of $253,000, which he says he lost in playing with them; and in case of their refusal to do so, they are to be handed over to Gen Grant, to be disposed of as he and his officers and men, whose money has been taken by them, may deem fit.

CHEAP PAPER IN EUROPE.—A London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

If you are in want of paper, why not send them for it? I can buy good white paper cheaper here than I ever saw it in New York. It is made of straw, of a beautiful color, though not very strong. Our penny papers are considerably larger than yours, and I hear no complaint of cost. In Austria, excellent paper is made from the husks of Indian corn, which is probably one of the best materials, next to flax and hemp, etc.

An Original Letter of Victor Hugo.

That eminent jurist, the late Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, presents an instance, unique in American history, of genius applied to the work of legislation freed from the influence of politics or the restraint of association. To the other portions of Louisiana statute law he contributed much, but the "Penal Code," though not adopted by the State, stands as a monument to his unaided industry and capacity. Even Bentham, who, was in correspondence with him upon the subject, might have shrunk from the difficulties of his task, requiring him, as it did, to ingraft an old system of laws upon a new and wholly diverse one, and to shape from such discordant elements a congruous code, adapted to the present needs and the future expansion of a mixed and active population. It is a signal proof of his foresight and mental catholicity that the chief reforms which since his day have varied American statute law have taken the course of an approach toward the Roman law. For though the principle of absolutism, which lies at the basis of that system is as repugnant as the free temper of the common law is welcome to our national spirit, it is certainly true that the jurisprudence of this country, by some infusion of its philosophical method and its contempt for technicalities, may in time flow on in a purer and fuller stream than either single source could supply.

A biography of Mr. Livingston is a desiderata for both statesmen and lawyers. We learn with pleasure that such a work has been for some time in course of preparation by the capable hands of Charles H. Hunt, Esq., of this city, and that it will soon be ready for publication. Among the materials collected for this purpose is a letter addressed by Victor Hugo to the illustrious author of the "Penal Code," then minister from the United States at Paris, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of his book. The following is a translation of this letter, which has never before been given to the public:

"*To Mr. Edward Livingston:*

"Sir—You have sent me an admirable book, a revelation, a model book. I thank you. As soon as my weak and suffering eyes will permit, I shall eagerly read those passages which you have done me the honor to mark, as well as the whole volume.

"Allow me to say to you in the meantime that I have long been familiar with your labors. You will be numbered among the men of this age who have deserved most and best of mankind.

"You are more fortunate in your country than we in ours. You till a virgin soil, you can give life and action to your ideas of progress in fewer years than we spend in discussing them. You and, while living, in harvesting the grain you have sown, while we can only hope that others may gather their sheaves upon our graves.

"It is a duty that the foremost men of all countries owe, to reach each other their hands. The great ideas that employ them, the improvement of the social order, the cause of humanity, serves them for a common country, raised above all separations by tongues, by climates, by boundaries. Allow me then, sir, to look upon you as a compatriot, and beg you to accept, with my heartfelt thanks, the assurance of my cordial esteem and high regard. "VICTOR HUGO.

"Paris, March 27, 1834."

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The Price of Labor.

The fact that some thousands of freed slaves are now living in a state of semi-starvation and great general misery, has directed the attention of many associations and bodies to their relief. We must accept the fact that these men and women and children have suddenly become objects of public charity, and their former dependence, by the local law, on individual supporters has been changed for the ordinary condition of poverty and dependence on the cold mercies of the world. They have in effect become subjects for national poor laws and poor rates, and for the first time in our history the United States is under the necessity of planning laws for the support of its poor.

The committees who have visited the contraband gatherings have made various reports. Among these we notice one which has been sent us by the committee of the representatives of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, which we have read with interest and care. No body of our citizens is better fitted to examine into these matters than the estimable members of that Society. Their calm and dispassionate style of argument is always admirable, and their known benevolence and kindness of heart secures the expectation that their prejudices will be in favor of humanity and the good of the poor subjects of inquiry.

In examining this report, however, we have been struck with the melancholy truth, characteristic also of all the statements we have seen on the subject, from whatever sources, that there is an entire failure to suggest any possible remedy for the evils which exist, and which seem of necessity to follow the sudden change of condition which has overtaken these poor colored people. We have abundance of reasoning to show that freedom is better than servitude, and still the sorrowful fact stares us in the face, that whereas servitude was comfort and plenty, freedom is misery and starvation.

Mr. Lincoln's late proclamation contains a recommendation to the slaves to work for reasonable wages. There are, in the Southern States, fully one million of slaves too young or too old to work, sick, insane, or cripples. The proclamation is a two-fold sword. It absolves the masters from all obligation to support these dependent people. Reasonable wages to such persons will not be a penny a year. Reasonable wages to their parents, brothers and sisters will not suffice to support them. There are no poor houses in the South for slaves who are idiots, because the wages now paid the able-bodied by law includes the support of the young, the sick and the old, and all who cannot work. The owner was formerly compelled to support all such and they always fared as well as the strong.

The system of slavery has, in the separation of families, and in other incidents, great evils connected with it, which appeal strongly to all men to devise a change. Unfortunately, when we devise a plan which compels an employer to pay sufficient wages always, under all circumstances, we are in justice bound to compel the laborer to work for that employer through life, and a compulsory system like this is simply slavery again. It is slavery without certain evils attached. But add to this the obligation on the part of the employer to support the wife and children, and aged parents, and insane and crippled brothers and sisters of the laborer, and you either establish an intolerable rate of wages which forever destroys a country, or you must give the master control over the labor of these dependents, to use them mercifully, and yet so as to realize something for his payment. This again is slavery with some added evils, to wit, control over a laborer's children, which interferes with the parental relation. Then add to this that if an employer dies, having brought up a family of children on a laborer's farm, expecting to be repaid his expense out of their adult labor, it is plain justice that the heirs should have that labor, and here we have an inheritance of slavery. In short, any compulsory system of payment for labor involves slavery. This subject is of pressing importance now. The method of providing for the support of these colored paupers must be devised and put in operation at once. Let us not be deceived by words. It is not giving freedom to them if we place them on barren islands, and say "be ye clothed, be ye fed," or leave them in a state of hopeless poverty.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Price of Silver and Gold.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the Annual Report made by the Director of the Mint, the Hon. James Pollock, to Mr Secretary Chase, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. The report is replete with interesting and valuable suggestions. We extract from it the following speculations respecting the future supply of gold and silver which Mr. Pollock hopes will be adequate to save, in a measure, the volume of legal tender currency issued and to be issued by the Government from a continuous depreciation. He says:

"There is some reason, from present experience, to fear a continuous advance of gold and silver as compared with the legal tender currency issued by the Government. That fear may be much abated by considering the annual production of the gold fields of the world, to which there has been no parallel in past history. It is very much to the purpose to consider that, at the era of the great Napoleonic wars, the supply of precious metals was chiefly maintained by the mines of Mexico and South America, the washings of the gold coast of Africa, and some initial developments in Russia; altogether not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, by a liberal estimate, annually for a series of years.

"During the most critical part of this era the premium on gold in England reached forty-one per cent, as against Bank of England notes, but was generally much less; and in three years—from 1812 to 1815—fell from the highest point to par, with bank paper. Since those times it cannot unnecessary to say the stock of gold has been immensely reinforced, and we have now the gold fields of California and adjacent territories—Colorado, or Pike's Peak, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Nova Scotia, and the very promising silver regions of Washoe and Arizona. Adding together all the sources of supply, both gold and silver, we may safely estimate an annual yield, in these times, of one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, or seven times the amount produced annually for some years prior to the peace of 1815.

"There is, therefore, much reason to hope that the price of gold and silver, as compared with actual currency, cannot go on rising indefinitely and ruinously, and that the return of peace will bring a returning tendency to specie payments. The civilized world does not want a mere metallic currency, but it must have a sufficient metallic support for its bills of credit; and it is easy to see that only five years addition of gold and silver from the mines will exert a great influence. Once out of the ground and put in an available shape, they are—setting off the mere abrasion of coins—a perpetual addition to the machinery of trade and the wealth of the world."

These calculations of Mr. Pollock would be much more encouraging if he could show that, with an increasing volume of legal tender currency, there would be much room left for this accruing supply of the precious metals to exert its influence in keeping up an equilibrium between the precious metals to exert its influence in keeping up an equilibrium between the precious metals and paper money. Experience has proved that after the expansion of the latter has reached a certain point, any increase of the former serves rather to swell the exports of gold and silver than to create an expanding metallic basis commensurate with the expanding issues of paper money.

A NEW BREECH-LOADING CANNON.—The N. Y. *Post* publishes the following description of a new oscillating breech-loading gun, for which a *caveat* has been filed in the Patent-office at Washington:

The well-known photographic artist Mr. Anson seems to have employed his time at projecting instruments as well as with bromides and iodides. He has recently filed his *caveat* at the Patent office for an oscillating breech-loading, or rather cylinder loading cannon of his own invention, which he is confident will do some effects that our present ordnance does not perform. It is intended for a naval arm, will carry a ball at a long range, and pierce the walls of a Merrimac or an Arkansas as though they were wood. It has no rebound, and can be loaded and discharged every twenty seconds.

A model of the oscillating cannon is at No. 589 Broadway, where it has commanded the attention of the scientific and curious. The barrel is eight inches long. The cylinder of the breech is about four, and can be easily moved or revolved from its place in continuation with the barrel, for the purpose of loading; the powder inserted and the ball sent home with fewer men than any of the pieces now in use. The spiral bore of the barrel describes only an arc of the circle, but the impetus given to the ball is so perfect that it goes unerringly to the mark, and strikes with its point as if it were an arrow. The miniature cannon will carry above a mile, and Mr. Anson has a piece of oak timber cut from a block, in the which it had discharged two balls, one of them having pierced the wood absolutely and the other eight inches.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S POLICY WITH REGARD TO MEXICO.—"Ion," in a recent letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, speculates as follows with regard to the Napoleonic policy in Mexico:

In political and diplomatic circles speculation is active as to the policy of Louis Napoleon in regard to Mexico and the war in this country. No one undertakes to solve the question. Any one may form conjectures. All think that he will throw out some clue to his designs ere long. Perhaps he did in his New Year's speech. One thing is certain, that the French Minister here does not expect, at present, any interference at all from his Government in our affairs. But neither he nor any one else can undertake to fathom the designs of a ruler who is so reticent, roll-footed and mysterious as Louis Napoleon.

Our most experienced military men, who have served in the Mexican war, say that the French army will no doubt reach and capture the city of Mexico. But there soldiership ends and statesmanship begins. What will France do next? Will she set up a new Government of which she can make a treaty, and a party with which the new Government will not be able to maintain after the French arms shall be withdrawn? Or will she occupy the country, and establish over it French rule? There was a time in our history when this Government would, at least, inquire into the designs of the Emperor. Some may wish to do so now. But, so far as is now seen, the Federal Government will abstain from any interference in the matter, and even from any unnecessary notice of it.

Screw Ships of War.

Naval architecture in England is now enterfing upon a new phase in the introduction of Captain Cole's turret and Reed's central square tower systems. While the screw has been retained since their first adoption, experience shows its great fault is the liability to foul from being entangled in the cordage of the vessel. Now, as conjectured, a remedy has been found. The London *Times* says:

"The advent of the turret ships has led to plans being laid before the Admiralty for masting and rigging our sea going iron-clad ships on an entirely novel principle, superseding altogether hempen rigging, cordage, and wooden masts by iron tubing and chain, exactly as iron ships have superseded wooden ones for all future purposes of war. It is proposed in these plans to give the ship tripod tubular iron masts."

Among the advantages claimed for this principle is this—that if all or any portion of the masts and yards are shot away, being of iron and having no rigging attached to them, they would sink immediately on falling overboard, without a possibility of fouling the screw.

In the use of turrets it has been decided to abandon the sloping shields which were to crown the towers, together with breech-loading ordnance for their armament. The Royal Sovereign, at Portsmouth, and the Prince Albert, now building, will therefore be fitted with turrets of a similar fashion to the Monitor, and carry as heavy muzzle-loading ordnance as can be made.

All these changes, coming in such rapid succession, show how naturally one progressive step leads to another, since the introduction of steam and improved ordnance into maritime warfare.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Clear Case of Garrotting.—The burglars have been so successful throughout the city recently, that we are not in the least surprised to learn that the garrotters have concluded to embark in the good work of relieving the plethoric of a portion of their filthy lucre and other valuables. We have just seen the victim of a gang of garrotters, and as he tells us the story of his misfortune we impart it to our readers and the public generally. Mr. Franz Beister, local reporter of the *Staats Zeitung*, was on his way home about half past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, and when at the corner of Galvez and Bienville streets, he was stopped by the sounds of distress which came from a shed in a vacant lot near by. On reaching the spot he found a man lying on the ground, moaning, and crying that he had been stabbed. While stooping over the man to render him assistance, Mr. Beister was suddenly seized around the throat and by the hands by two men from behind. The decoy instantly became strong and active, and in "double quick" emptied the victim's pockets of every thing valuable, which happened to amount to about $180, besides his gold watch and chain.

With their booty the rogues fled, after violently throwing Mr. Beister to the ground; but when they were about half a square off, he was in chase, and fired his revolver three times at them, with what effect he does not know—except that they dropped his watch in their agitation, and he found it in their track just as he was firing the second time. After the affair was over the "guardians of the night" were on hand, but we have not heard of any clue to the garrotters.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from a word of advice to these enterprising gentlemen; and it is, not to assume that, because they were so immensely successful in this instance, there is any possible chance of ever again finding it pay to attack and rob a local reporter, particularly in these days of "half rations." Indeed, the fact of $180 and a good watch in this story reminds us most forcibly of the quotation "Truth is stranger than Fiction."

Inquest.—The body which the Coroner was in search of came to light at last, in the canal, near the lake end. The verdict of the jury was, "found drowned." The man was unknown, but the description is as follows: About 40 years old, dark long hair, short dark beard, blue flannel blouse with U. S. buttons, brown pants, coarse brogan shoes, snuff colored woolen socks, plain white cotton shirt, red flannel undershirt, red silk handkerchief, leather suspenders, five feet eight inches high.

Steamboat Sunk.—We are informed that the steamboat Gen. Williams sunk yesterday morning at the English Turn, while making her regular trip "to the Forts." The Gen. Williams was taken by the Government at the time of the occupation under the name of the Burton, but we believe there has been no adjudication in the matter, though a prize commission had been promised by the authorities. Upon whom the loss will fall we presume is now the question.

To Go Across.—An order is published from the Provost Marshal General's office, giving notice that the steamer Brown will leave Hickok's landing at 6 p'clock, A. M., on Monday next, with passengers who have obtained permission to pass beyond the lines.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—The principal matter occupying this Court yesterday, was the renewal of the application of Colonel Field for the release from prison of Lucien Adams on bail. His client had been arrested by order of General Butler soon after the Federal occupation of the city, and had been kept in close confinement ever since at Forts St. Philip and Pickens, from which he had been brought to the city for trial before the Military Commission, charged upon information with being guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors—heading an organized band of conspirators against the authority of the U. States, and of being the author of the arrest and tarring and feathering of Charles S. Ellis, a loyal citizen, on the 1st of October, 1861.

Mr. Field contended earnestly that as the Government and laws of the United States had been in full vigor and operation since the 24th of April last, that as Adams had been previously indicted before the First District Court by the Grand Jury, with every prospect of being tried; that as the information before the Military Commission had been predicated upon the indictment; and as the papers had been transferred from the Military Commission to this Court, which was organized under the seal of the President of the United States, and empowered to try cases according to the laws and Constitution of the United States—his client was in its keeping, and was rightfully entitled to bail. The offense was not a military one, because it was committed prior to the occupation; and was as much entitled to bail as in a case of forgery. It was not treason, according to the definition of the Constitution, and even Congress could not enlarge that definition. A mere avowal of preference and allegiance to the Southern Confederacy was not treason; some overt act giving aid and comfort, such as taking up arms, or giving information to the enemy was necessary, and no man could be held to answer for a crime except by presentment of a grand jury, except those belonging to the army and navy, where the laws of the United States were in full operation. Every man was entitled to the privileges of bail for crimes less than capital. Even Burr was admitted to bail while under indictment for treason to the United States and though it may sometimes be proper to confine dangerous persons, there was no good ground for this exception in this case.

Mr. Leamont replied that these papers, (as well as some others) had been recently transferred from the Military Commission to this Court, and he believed that all superior courts could admit to bail, though they were not bound. In this case the nature of the allegation must be looked at. He contended that the acts alleged were indictable, and did give aid and comfort by arresting and imprisoning men because they were Union men. When indicted, arraigned, and trial by petit jury was granted, would be the proper time for the application for bail, and he was not disposed to recommend it before.

Col. Field urged, again, that this case was before this Court for all the purposes of bail, because it was before no other Court. All the parties implicated with his client were those who had been before the Military Commission had been admitted to bail or paroled; and as he was now in the keeping of this Court, why should he not be? He contended that the Court was amply established in its powers, and therefore should discharge its functions in accordance with the laws and the Constitution of the United States. He eulogized Judge Hall, of New York, for his decision in favor of the restoration of the habeas corpus; also the action of the Wisconsin Legislature condemning its suspension; and Gen. Banks for obeying a writ under that act in the case of a soldier, when invading New York harbor.

Mr. Leamont said that New York and New Orleans were in very different circumstances; there the State authorities were legitimate, here the Constitution had been suspended by the rebellion, and the city was even now in military occupation. He thought that at least one-half, if not three fourths of the State should be rescued from the rebellion before such men as Adams were released from confinement.

In reply to this Col. Field declared that Gov Seymour had promulgated treason, legitimate as he was, a thousand times louder, and more dangerously, than could be shown against Adams and others of his class. Union man as he is, and always was, he would never justify putting down the rebellion by any arbitrary and unconstitutional act.

The Court then took the application under advisement.

In the case of August Reuter, charged with murder, on information by the U. S District Attorney, Col. Field filed a demurrer.

Mr Bright asked for an order directing the clerk to take the testimony of John M Bork, a material witness in the case of Snodgrass vs Thos. A. Adams, as the witness was about to leave the city which was granted.

The court then adjourned.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—The culprit docket and docket did not appear to crowded as usual.

James Reid and Wm. Green, *alias* Dean, charged with stealing copper pipe from the Union Cotton Press yard, were discharged, the evidence not criminating.

Wm. Peirce, who "it were base flattery to call a coward," as he had struck a woman with a stick, was "crib'd, cabin'd and confined" for 30 days.

A chap, whose name we lost, was required to fork over $10 for refusing to pay for a refreshing repast at Rafael's restaurant, tendering only Confederate money, and striking the waiter.

Vincente Prieto and M. Le Pommier were hauled up for letting a wild bull out on Galvez street, whereby somebody was hurt, but the charge was dismissed.

Mrs. Constantine was examined on the charge of a very violent assault and battery on her neighbor, Mrs. Manuel. The parties live on Poydras street, near St. John, and the testimony showed that a quorum of bad blood between them and their families. It was a wise decision of the Judge to fine the accused $5 for the assault, and to put both her and two of the prosecutrixes in bonds to keep the peace hereafter.

Hester Steele, the colored woman, who was arrested on the charge of threatening arson, being a nuisance to the neighborhood, throwing bricks, &c., was fined $10.

A deserter from the New York Battery, who was charged with being always away from his duty, was fined talented six months.

A colored young Harry, one dozen years old, but who seems to be the very "old Harry" for stealing Government property, this being his second offence, was sent down for 30 days.

Archie Prentiss, for breaking into pieces the public peace, had to pay $5.

A lot of sailors, who were having "a bit of a lark," and got into a fight with the interfering watchmen on Annunciation street, had to pay to the Hundred Dollars apiece now the Treasury.

Thomas Wright, for being so wrong as to make an assault and battery on Mary Grant, was sent down for 20 days.

Counsellor Mayers made another application to the Judge for the release of James Reedy, on the grounds that his health was extremely bad, and there was no charge against him in the commitment, which was from Col. French, for his safe keeping, with several others. The prisoner was ordered to be brought up this morning, when a decision would be looked into.

Catherine Geary, James McDonald and Mary Hyams were arraigned on the charge of having assaulted and beaten a soldier on St. Thomas street the previous night. The wounded man was unable to appear, and the accused were remanded.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 30, 1863.

COTTON.—There were two or three small sales today, embracing altogether about 55 bales Middling at 60c ℔ lb. Most of the receipts are for export direct. Sales during the last three days 4 0 bales.

SUGAR.—We have again to notice a brisk inquiry to-day, but owing to the very light stock and limited receipts the sales are confined to 400 hhds, in several lots, at about previous prices. Good Common to Fair 7¾. Good Fair 8¼c, and Yellow Clarified, new crop, 8¾c, Strictly Prime, old crop, 9¾c ℔ lb. By auction, 91 hhds, as follows: 22 hhds. Common at 6¾ ℔ 7¼, 3 Yellow Clarified at 8¾, 10 White Clarified at 9¾, and 3 hhds. Refined at 10¼c ℔ lb. Sales during the last three days 1600 hhds. and 300 bbls.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace 1000 bbls., in several lots, at 30 for dark common, and 31@32 and 35c for ordinary prime new crop. By auction, 404 bbls. sold as follows: 235 bbls. at 17c, 3 at 18c, and 163 at 20c ℔ gallon. Sales during the last three days, 3500 bbls.

PORK.—A lot of 50 bbls. prem weight Mess sold at $19 75 ℔ bbl.

BEEF.—We notice the sale of 50 half bbls. Fulton market at $10.

STARCH.—300 boxes Starch sold at 6½c.

CORN.—100 sacks sold, in two lots, at 45c ℔ bushel.

CORN.—The sales comprise 1300 sacks yellow at $1 10, and 400 do. white, in lots, at $1 20 ℔ bushel.

COFFEE.—Yesterday's sales of Rio should have been reported at 35c ℔ lb.

FLOUR.—Transactions are confined to small sales to the city trade at $9 50@$10 ℔ bbl. for Superfine, and $10@$10 50 and $11 for Extra.

FREIGHTS.—Remarkably quiet sailing vessels for Northern ports are asking $2 ℔ hhd. of Sugar, and 75c ℔ bbl of Molasses, while the rates for the U. S. Government transports are considerably lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 25 half bbls. Fulton market Beef at $9 75@$10 25, 19 bags Laid at 12@12¼c; 19 tierces at 11½, 4 do bbls. at 11½@11¾c; 200 bags Starch at 6¼@6½; 63 tierces Shoulders at 7¼@7¾; 200 bbls. Superfine Flour at $9, and 10 Extra at $10 50; 75 do Buckwheat at $10; 250 half boxes Candles at 22¼@23c; 75 boxes at 22½; 250 do Lemons at $5 25@$5 50; 1 cask damaged white Corn at $1 05; 10 boxes Yeast Powders at $1 25 ℔ dozen; 2 bbls. Potatoes at $3; 5 boxes Ground Coffee at 18c; 10 bags Louisiana Rice at 5¾c, and 10 kits No. 1 Mackerel at $5.

Received during the past three days: 189 bales Cotton, 168 kegs Tobacco, 200 bbls. Pork, 19 bbls and 129 kegs Lard, 220 bbls. Beef, 300 sacks Bacon, 1298 bbls. Flour, 50 do Meal, 148 kegs Butter, 40 boxes Cheese, 5000 bbls. Potatoes, 655 do Onions, 2034 hhds. and 7 bbls. Sugar, 26 ℔ do Molasses, 36 boxes Lead, 71 bbls. Linseed Oil, 250 boxes Candles, 674 Hides, 756 bbls. Apples, 43 do Dried Apples, 106 bundles Leather, 34 bales Moss, 70 bbls. Cider, 50 do Vinegar, 732 boxes Soap, 30 bbls. Porter, and 20 sacks Rice.

Exported: 12,000 Staves, 455 bbls. Flour, 33 sacks Corn, 101 bales Cotton, 55 do Tobacco, 1 40 hhds. Sugar, and 100 bbls. Molasses.

Arrived: 1 ship, 2 barks, 1 brig, 11 schooners, 3 steamships, 9 steamboats and 1 barge.

Cleared: 1 steamship, 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 brigs and 2 schooners.

The river has risen 8 inches during the past three days, and is now 4 feet 3 inches below high water mark.

The weather is clear and cool. Thermometer, 56 degrees.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 31, 1863.

Arrived during the week 204 Beeves, 86 Hogs, 132 Sheep and 184 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 292 Beeves, 61 Hogs, 306 Veals and 2 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 102 Beeves, 107 Hogs, 132 Sheep and 112 Veals. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	6@6 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	5@5 50
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	4@4 50
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20@23c
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	17@21c
Hogs, ℔ lb. gross	12@13c
Milch Cows, ℔ head	nominal.
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	$6@$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 31, 1863

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Catherine, Freeman, for New York, Master
Bark St Mary, Pendleton, for Boston, Master
Brig Edwin, Burton, for Boston, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Continental, Marshman, from New York, 17th instant, to U S Quartermaster—in the stream.

U S transport steamship Empire City, Baxter, from New York, 17th instant, to U S Quartermaster—in the stream.

Schr Invincible, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Columbe, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Ada, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Star, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge
Morning Light, McQuoid, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

U S transport ship Onward, from New York
Schr United States, Caleb, from Havana, to S P Gr Co

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Melville, from New York—Mrs John Switler, Mrs Crall and son, Mrs Chapman and two daughters, Mr Taylor, Lieut J W Weatherd

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per schr Catherine—24 hhds sugar 1 bale cotton 156 bbls molasses 100 half do do 75 bbls lard 5 bbls mackerel 99 half do 125 bbls shad 56 kegs codfish

BOSTON—Per bark St Mary—1000 bbls molasses 100 half do do 11,000 staves

BOSTON—Per brig Edwin—10 bales cotton 59 do rags 2 hhds sugar 4 bbls molasses

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Melville—53 sks coffee to J A Miller—56 do do 25 bbls eggs 44 firkins butter 25 do lard Grinf, Byrne & Co—10 bbls beans 10 bbls lard 10 firkins butter M W Hoyt—15 bbls eggs W G Betterton & co—20 bbls beef 50 bbls pork 25 bbls apples 53 do cider D de Goicouria & co—10 tcs hams 30 packets salt Fox Lorenzo & Hodson—25 bbls eggs M Gurtner—10 hams cheese 100 kegs herrings 16 pkgs mdse L Rosenstein—72 sks potatoes D de Goicouria & co—25 bbls eggs 33 half cheeses 2 tcs hams 83 firkins butter B H Bavage—100 bbls apples Tillson & Co—10 bbls pork 35 do cider G M Chapin—15 tcs hams 18 firkins butter J E Fischer—29 sks coffee 60 pkgs mdse T Kenlen & Son—129 do tobacco O Hunnewell—20 bbls ale D Grinf & co—11 cks beans Schneider & Z berbier—48 pkgs mdse E Gigoe—24 do J H Revell & Bro—1 do Sommer & co—5 do E Revell & Bro—1 do Sommer & co—48 do A Vinling 28 do J H Seymour & co—1 do P Dreyer—4 do A Flotte 1 do A Kocsis—1 do L Sylvester & co—1 do A Guser 1 do Slater Victorine—2 do Z Kapenhum & co—7 do do Eichenberger & Dol co—1 do J F Riffel—6 do Miller & Saloman—4 do M Vergez—200 do do 1 bbl bbls apples 6 do figs 20 packets coffee 6 pkgs fu kerbest to order

GENEVA—Per bark Alabama—1000 bunches olives 1075 half boxes 500 half do raisins 24 cases Cassia 2 kegs wet water 3 cases lemons 3 pkgs mdse to Pizzagno & Vicosa, jr

BOSTON—Per bark Commerce—1191 bbls flour 300 bbls pork 3 bbls beef 945 sks beans 181 bbls hominy 5 do bread 740 bbls do 140 bbls beans 30 do rice 10 do vinegar 45 do salt 50 do whisky 200 kits candles 125 bbls soap 3 half chests tea 50 tcs cotton to U S Quartermaster

MARINE NEWS.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—64 hhds sugar 1 do R Lloyd—42 do do 8 bbls molasses 3 do sugar 4 bales 18 bales moss to order

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Jan. 30, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day nine and a half dollars ($9 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 1st February, as follows, until further notice:

32 ounces of bread for	20 cents.
16	10 cents.
13	5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is asked 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.
THOS. HY. MURRAY, Secretary. jan31 5t

FEW ARE EXEMPT.—We don't refer to the Draft. Millions escape the conscription. But few, very few, are exempt from indigestion. The grand army of Dyspepsics are a multitude that no man can number. Thousands of them serve for life and die early. Yet there is no difficulty in securing exemption. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes a powerful hold, under the weakest stomach DYSPEPSIA-PROOF. Hay, though you are already enrolled among the sufferers, a few bottles of this inestimable tonic will ensure your discharge in a healthy condition, and without being liable to be seized again. In plain terms this famous stomachic and alterative is infallible in all the varieties of indigestion and of liver complaint. Its invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, renews the appetite, cheers the spirits, braces the nerves, strengthens the body, and is a potent antidote to the deleterious influence of damp and miasma. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be obtained in any first-class Drug Store in the country.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Ch