THE DAILY BEE

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No. 73 Chartres street.

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New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1863. Vol. XVI!—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,606.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. F. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries; at 11 o'clock, at the same place, coffee.

By E. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, groceries, liquors and provisions; at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 Pontchartrain street, steamboat chimneys and hardware.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No 93 Camp street, ale and porter, alcohol, soap pork, oakum, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, flour.

By McCehren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, St. Charles street, furniture.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A large audience greeted the fifth representation of "Jessie Brown" at the Varieties. The piece went off very smoothly, and the effects were all well sustained from the opening scene in Mrs. Campbell's bungaloo to the closing tableau in the stockade when Gen. Havelock (Mr. Gobay) in splendid relief upon the bastion brings succor to the beleaguered garrison. The farce of "State Secrets" with Bowers as the tailor, was received with great laughter. "Jessie Brown" again to night, to be preceded by "The Golden Farmer."

E. S. KEEP, of 62 Poydras street, offers for sale this morning 150 barrels choice mess pork, 50 casks prime bacon shoulders, and 15 sacks Rio coffee, all articles of a superior quality. Purchasers before closing bargains elsewhere, would do well to call at E. A. Keep's and examine his stock.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Saturday) the 7th inst., at the following hours and places: at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, 180 barrels choice extra flour; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, a large amount of merchandise, consisting of pork, sides, shoulders, alcohol, whisky, brandy, ale and porter. The above peremptory sale should attract a large attendance of the trade. At 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, an unusually large and desirable assortment of fine and medium priced furniture, elegant carpets, and sundry goods.

One hundred sacks choice Rio coffee will be sold this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 47 Magazine street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. Speculators and grocers, attention is solicited.

Boots, shoes, &c., to be sold this day, by H. H McLean, at his warehouse, corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, is well worthy the attention of the trade and those interested.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry sell to-day at their mart, at 11 o'clock, furniture and merchandise.

The Distress in France.

The *Herald* of the 24th makes the following comments on the failure of the attempt which has been made to solicit aid for the starving French operatives:

The French journals are not permitted to give full details as to the condition of the working classes in the manufacturing districts. An attempt has been made to solicit private aid for the hundreds of thousands of French operatives now almost starving, but it has signally failed. In France there exist no mode of appealing with success to the public. They are fully aware that the Government controls all matters of public interest, and gives out or keeps back such information as it chooses. In other words they are as well aware that the reports made by the officials are almost always false that they are not easily moved to a sense of the wants of any portion of the people, or, if made fully cognizant of cases of extreme destitution, the public at once assert that it is the affair of the Government, and, as it meddles in all other matters, they justly throw the burden of relief upon it.

Hence the sufferings of the operatives in France have been dreadful, as they have not been relieved, the distress is becoming but every means to apply to such purposes. A bold writer in one of the Paris weeklies has dared to describe the condition of the working classes in the Department of the Seine Inferieure. He gives some idea of the extent of the calamity. He says:

"There are in the Seine Inferieure 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, thirty two chintz manufactories and 64,000 hand looms. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactories employ 50,000 work men. Now, only 1,000 are employed, and by 25,000 Consequently 30,000 are out of work. Each hand loom keeps constantly a man and a woman or a child, in all 128,000 hands. Since the crisis five weavers out of six stand still for want of work. In other words, there are about 102,600 weavers in a state of starvation. Nor do those fare much better whose work is, either directly or indirectly, connected with the manufactories; so that the number of persons in utter destitution round Rouen is reckoned at 200,000. As the winter comes on all the horrors begin to swarm with famished spectres. In the surrounding country little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get them that they cannot come home in the day before. In many communes withered leaves are burned in heaps of wood or coal. No bed, no linen are to be found there. The children sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a plank."

This is a harrowing description, and yet it falls short of the actual state of misery and destitution throughout other manufacturing districts in France. Our readers will understand that Napoleon must obtain relief for his suffering subjects, as to him and him alone they look for aid.

THE WEEHAWKEN.—From the following paragraph, which we take from the New York *World*, we perceive that we were in error when we stated that the Weehawken was not a battery but a steam sloop. She is an iron clad battery, with a turret, like the Monitor.

The Weehawken is also an iron-clad battery, one of the last nine contracted for by Mr. Ericsson. She accompanied the Navy, who took her under board, and is at this moment at sea. Captain Rodgers, the commander of this vessel, worked night and day to get her off, but two accidents delayed him. First, a sort of fire broke out on board of her, caused, through carelessness, a part of the machinery became disarranged. When these matters were put right the weather became foggy and suspicious, a fact which, in view of recent events, made it advisable not to sail the Navy could away until the wind changed. Upon the top of the Weehawken's turret a railing for riflemen has been put up, from which the crew can fire upon the enemy's troops when ascending rivers, and which secures them in a great measure from return grape shot. Of course there is nothing impregnable about this affair, which a discharge of 2 pound grape would destroy. Captain Ericsson, as already stated, has introduced an additional improvement in the gun apparatus, which enables the hands to work it with great ease. On her late trial trip the fulness was demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner.

Minister Webb in Brazil.

Mr. Webb, formerly well known as an editor in this city, but more recently representative of the United States at the Court of Don Pedro II, has the misfortune to be perpetually in hot water. Pistols and other implements of war are constantly in requisition to protect his person and honor. At home or abroad, some anomalous person is disturbing his composure, and Mr. Webb must out with his pistols in double quick time. While confined to private circles, this misfortune was comparatively of little consequence, but now the flag of the United States is insulted, through the indignities heaped upon its ambassador. The offender in this last instance is Mr. Christie, H. B. M.'s Minister to Brazil. The latter addressed a note to Mr. Webb, in reference to some sort of difficulty between their gentlemen, in which he spoke of his acceptance of an "ample apology," &c. Mr. Webb replies, utterly denying that he had made any such apology, and adding, in a spirited manner, as follows:

"At Mr. Glenk's, the Russian Minister's, on Thursday evening, October 30th, in presence of the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Russian Secretary of Legation, Mr. Bodisco, and others, you used towards me language far more fit for an English groom than an English Minister. I promptly declared it impertinence—and it was my custom to punish impertinence—but I overcame, perhaps, [illegible] what I always acted, and left the house. I thank God that made me, if you ever again were impertinent to me, I should punish you. To this you made no response, and after the lapse of some time I withdrew from Mr. Glenk's and Mr. Bodisco then had a conciliatory conversation to what had passed, when they came to me and said the matter must be immediately arranged or a meeting take place in the morning, and that you had *agreed* to challenge me unless it was arranged at once, and that you had placed the whole matter in their hands, &c. I replied, that in regard to the meeting I was ready to give it at *sunrise*, and in order to save unnecessary negotiations, I might as well inform them at once that under no conceivable circumstances would I make the slightest concession until you had declared that when you said what you did you intended no offence, regretted having used the language, and withdrew it, when I should be most happy to withdraw my language."

Fortunately a collision was for the time averted, and the life of the American Minister preserved.

The correspondence, now published in the Liverpool *Albion*, comprises a letter from Gen. Webb to Earl Russell, in defence of Mr. Webb, "a most amiable young gentleman" attached to the British legation, who is also a victim of this offensive personage (Mr. Christie), and from "well known antecedents of Mr. C., his total disregard of truth and all gentlemanly qualities," the American Minister cannot doubt that strict justice will be done to all. Whether Earl Russell will have patience to read all this stuff is not so certain. We may feel very sorry for the annoyance experienced by Mr. Webb in the new sphere of official responsibility, and likewise admire the magnanimity which prompts to friendly intervention in behalf of the "most amiable" Mr. Norte, but no one can doubt that the series of personal difficulties these dignified into a subject of diplomatic correspondence is discreditable to the parties concerned and the Governments they severally represent.

[New York Journal of Commerce.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Startling Developments at Harrisburg—Gen. Cameron's Operations to Effect His Election to the U. S. Senate.

Since the election of U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania, rumors have been in circulation that a certain member of the Legislature was preparing to make astounding disclosures respecting the offers of the late Secretary Cameron, by means of heavy bribes, to secure his return to the national Congress. The House, therefore, a few days ago, appointed a Committee to inquire into the truth of these reports, but their movements have been in some measure forestalled by a statement from Thomas Jefferson Boyer (to whom Mr. Cameron's proposition was made) filling two columns of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* in which are given all the circumstances in detail. Mr. Boyer states explicitly that $30,000 was paid in consideration of votes given in favor of the ex-Secretary. The following is the substance of public interest, and gives out or keeps back such information as it chooses. In other words they are as well aware that the reports made by the officials are almost always false that they are not easily moved to a sense of the wants of any portion of the people, or, if made fully cognizant of cases of extreme destitution, the public at once assert that it is the affair of the Government, and, as it meddles in all other matters, they justly throw the burden of relief upon it.

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[New York Journal of Commerce.

Success of Wood Paper.

It is interesting to know the progress of paper manufacture in the present dearth of the material. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

The Boston *Journal* comes to be printed on very handsome white paper, manufactured in wood, at a much less cost than it could be under former patents granted to W. F. Lee, of New York, and Morris L. Kean, of Philadelphia. The *Journal* says:

"The manufacture of this paper has been commenced on a small scale in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. At the request of James Carson, Esq., who is interested in the patent right, Messrs. Amer & Hollingsworth, of this city, will known as stable and successful manufacturer of paper, Charles O Rogers, of the Boston *Journal*, and J Wilfred Rice, of the extensive paper commission warehouse of Rice, Kendall & Co., visited a few days since, the mill at Bloyers Ford, Pa., in which is done the manufacture of paper from wood like been successfully tested.

"So well satisfied are we with the quality of this paper, that we should be glad to secure a full supply at the current rates for the same quality of paper made from rags. But the productive capacity of the mill in which it is made is not equal to the large consumption of the *Journal*. It is proposed by Mr. Carson to organize a company with a capital of $1,000,000 for the manufacture of this paper upon a large scale."

It is claimed that the pulp for paper can be manufactured at a cost not exceeding *five cents* per pound, and that there would be a large margin of profit, even at the ordinary prices of paper. The Rovers' Ford Mill, in Pennsylvania, although badly constructed, with imperfect machinery, and of small capacity, is said to be realizing a net profit of six hundred dollars per day, after deducting all commissions, freights, and all the incidental expenses. There is hope for publishers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Found Helpless.—At an early hour yesterday morning the police came across the person named J. R. Hogan, who was lying speechless and almost insensible on Perdido street. Cold and hunger seemed to have almost completed their work upon the poor fellow, and he was carefully conveyed to the station house, whence he was afterwards taken to the Charity Hospital for the treatment he stood so greatly in need of.

A Contraband Contrabandist.—We found yesterday at the Second District lockup "an intelligent contraband," calling himself Raymond Terrence, who had been pugged at the instance of a Custom house officer, on the charge of forging the names of Generals Banks and Bowen to permits or passes. We expect to see him make his *congé* congo in the Provost Court this morning, and to have some light as to the game he has been playing.

The Dead House.—The Coroner yesterday morning held his twenty-fourth inquest at No. 180 New Levee street, which has for several months been a rendezvous of runaway contrabands. The case was that of a runaway negro boy, aged 10 years, named William, belonging to J. D. Picot, of St. John the Baptiste, and the verdict was, "died of Pneumonia."

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Mr. Horner presented the petition of Widow Seinckhaver praying for a decree of emancipation in the case of her slave Tilda. On his statement that though the Legislature of the State in 1857 had abolished the right of emancipation, yet it was reserved to some cases on certain conditions, the Judge said he thought he could safely promise a compliance with the application.

On motion of Col. Field, the argument on his demurrer to the information filed against August Kerter, was postponed to the 16th inst.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the rule in the case of Cohield vs. Messer, was taken up. Suit was instituted for the amount of $32,000, the contract price for a crop of sugar and molasses, an installment of $8000 of which was due, and the balance to become due. The property of the defendant had been attached on the ground that he was a citizen of Massachusetts, and was about to remove his property from the State. Defendant denied the allegation, and asked the rule for the plaintiff to show cause why the attachment should not be quashed.

Several witnesses were examined as to the facts of a certain quantity of the crop having been shipped from the plantation to the city, but the absence of a material witness prevented the completion of the case, and the argument and decision were therefore postponed.

During the examination of witnesses, an interesting point arose, incidentally, on an objection to one of them, that he was one of the bondsmen in the attachment and was disqualified from giving testimony because he was an interested party.

Mr. Durant contended that the Court was commissioned to conform as near as possible to the course of practice and proceedings in the Courts of the State; and although, if acting as a legislator, he might be inclined to break down all such barriers in the way of witnesses, he should now feel as if he knew nothing unless the cast-many judicial course were preserved as nearly as possible.

Mr. Hall, on opposing counsel, thought the rule suggested by the Court would be a decided improvement with regard to witnesses in civil cases. The commission of the Court did not bind it to pursue the course of the Courts of the State, but was governed by the laws of Congress, but was established by the President, and was commissioned to do pretty much as it pleased. That is, its decisions were to be final, and there was no appeal from them.

The point was not decided, but the case was temporarily set aside by the authorization of surety of the bondsmen, whose names alone was used for the whole amount; the disputed witness was thereupon withdrawn from the bond, and became thereupon qualified to give and testimony without objection.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Friday Morning.—Lewis Miller and Josephine Jacobs, for making their appearance in the streets in improper and indecent attire, and in male garb, were admonished in the form of a fine of $3 each.

Wm. Brown and John McCarthy were brought up on a charge of disturbing the peace and drawing a knife on a watchman named Ellis. The latter part was fixed upon Brown, and he was fined $5.

Mary Sweeny, who seemed to have brought her poverty looks to a rather bad market, was fined $10 for being drunk, disturbing the peace, and expressing her contempt for the police generally.

A chap calling himself Beck, who cut the thumb of the officer arresting him for being drunk, was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days.

Jno. Gleason, charged with being dead drunk in the gutter, "denied the soft impeachment," but had to fork over $1.

Wm. Reilton, Thomas Taylor, and Thomas Garrigan, for disturbing and resisting, had to pay the penalty of $5 each.

Mary Fagan was sent into retirement at the Workhouse twenty days for shamelessly exposing herself, while in the embraces of John Barleycorn.

Louis Herman was charged with assaulting Madame Sellier—which he thought entitled her to complain, because she was supporting him—and he was fined $5.

L. Millaudon was fined $5 for driving on the Neutral Ground.

Mary Dunphy, who is blind or nearly so, was sent to prison for thirty days, for a drunken disturbance of the peace.

John Henry and Samuel Smith, represented to have been in prison since May last, (Henry we remember to have escaped from Fort Jackson on in July,) were ordered to be discharged, no definite accusation being produced against them.

Louis, a colored boy, who had been arrested on suspicion of robbing a jewelry store in Carondelet street, was dismissed for want of evidence against him.

E. Murphy, Inspector of Weights and Measures of the First and Fourth Districts, was up on the charge of larceny—taking from a drawer in a market stand a set of old measures and a dirty bill for $10. The charge was pretty clearly altogether unfounded, and the accused was honorably discharged.

Caverly, who was arraigned a day or two ago on the charge of having assaulted his wife, and who was remanded to the Charity Hospital because he was evidently suffering from a shot in the thigh by the policeman who arrested him was brought forward again charged with an assault on the officer. The Judge seemed to think the poor unfortunate had already been well dosed with punishment, so he was turned loose limping.

The Other Courts.—In Judge Howell's Court the suit of A. J. Butler vs. J. B. Morrison, for the payment of certain notes amounting to $20,000 was begun, but not finished yesterday. The other tribunals were void of interest.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, February 6 1863 }

COTTON.—There was some inquiry to-day, and the reported sales comprise 3 bales Low Middling at 60c; 5 Middling at 60½c, and 18 Good Middling at 61c. We heard of several other small sales, but did not learn the particulars. Receipts, 2 bales; sales reported, 26; sales unreported at 58½, and it is said 5 Low Middling at 60c, 5 Middling at 60½c, and 5 Good Middling at 61c. Sales during the past three days were 200 at 58c; 200 at 58½c, and 200 at 59c. Receipts of the week, 2 bales. Stock remaining on the levee, 2 bales. Inferior description, such as are coming to the market these days, about 45 to 50c, and sound 58c.

FLOUR.—A lot of 150 bbls. good Superfine sold at $9 75. Extra at $11 @ $11 50 bbl.

BRAN.—20 sacks sold at $2 25, and 100 at $2 37½ @ 40.

PORK.—A lot of 100 bbls. Mess sold at $16 @ $16 50 bbl.

HIDES.—We notice sales of about 600 at 15@17½c for dry country, and 30@32 @ 35c for green.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates for Northern ports $1 50 @ bbl of Molasses, and 50c @ bbl of Molasses in bulk. Sugar and Molasses to Cincinnati, $1 25 for the latter, by steamer, $2 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Pittsburg, $2 @ bbl. Sugar, 75c @ hhd, 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Louisville, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Wheeling, $2 @ bbl. Sugar, 75c @ hhd, 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Memphis, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Vicksburg, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Natchez, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Red River, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Shreveport, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Alexandria, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Monroe, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Vicksburg, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Natchez, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Red River, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Shreveport, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Alexandria, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Monroe, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl.

SUGAR.—There is a good inquiry, but the supply being light, there are few sales. We quote Fair to Prime at 8½@9c; Fully Fair, 8½@8¾c; Choice, 9@9½c; Fully Fair to Choice Grocery, 9@9½c; Yellow Clarified, 9¾@10c; Extra Yellow Clarified, 10@10½c; White Clarified, 10½@11c; Extra White Clarified, 11@11½c; Crushed, 11½@12c; Powdered, 11½@12c; Loaf, 12@12½c; Extra Loaf, 12½@13c. Sales during the past three days were 200 at 9½c; 200 at 10c, and 200 at 10½c. Receipts of the week, 1,200 hhds. Stock remaining on the levee, 1,200 hhds. Inferior description, such as are coming to the market these days, about 45 to 50c, and sound 58c.

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PORK.—A lot of 100 bbls. Mess sold at $16 @ $16 50 bbl.

HIDES.—We notice sales of about 600 at 15@17½c for dry country, and 30@32 @ 35c for green.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates for Northern ports $1 50 @ bbl of Molasses, and 50c @ bbl of Molasses in bulk. Sugar and Molasses to Cincinnati, $1 25 for the latter, by steamer, $2 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Pittsburg, $2 @ bbl. Sugar, 75c @ hhd, 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Louisville, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Wheeling, $2 @ bbl. Sugar, 75c @ hhd, 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Memphis, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Vicksburg, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Natchez, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Red River, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Shreveport, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Alexandria, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl. Sugar and Molasses to Monroe, $1 50 @ bbl. Sugar, 60@75c @ hhd, 1½ @ 2c @ lb. Molasses in hhds, 50 cents @ bbl.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 7, 1863.

Arrived during the week 212 Beeves, 42 Hogs and 148 Veals. Amount of sales for the week 114 Beeves, 114 Hogs, 157 Sheep and 219 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 100 Beeves, 15 Hogs and 42 Veals. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb net..... @10 20
Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb net..... @9 20
Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb net..... @8 10
Beeves, 4th quality, @ lb net..... @7 00
Veals, 1st quality, @ head..... 20@25
Veals, 2d quality, @ head..... 12@16c
Hogs, @ lb, gross..... @6c
Milch Cows, @ head..... @ 60
Sheep according to quality, @ head..... @2 00

For Sale.

A FINE Steamboat or Ship HAWSER. Any person wishing the same will please address to Mrs. MARTIN, below the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, where the same can be seen. jan31

The Brotherhood's House.

ST. PETER'S RECTORY, NEW ORLEANS, }
February 6, A. D. 1863 }

As mention has been made in one or more of the daily papers of this city, of an effort on my part to make provision to meet the necessities of the poor of the Brotherhood of our City, I beg leave humbly to submit the plan to the care direction of all interested.

1ST. ORIGIN.

The following was made as a private record:

ST. PETER'S RECTORY, January 29, 1863. }
5 o'clock, A. M. }

This morning I awoke, as I have been doing for the past five weeks, about 4 o'clock, and after my usual prayers, I received a strong impression of the practicability of making more all at once, and at the same time economical, provision for feeding the hungry people of this city, at this time of wide-spread distress especially.

The agency to be employed in this contemplated enterprise, I think, ought to be the Brotherhood of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, composed of the male communicants of the Church, and the Sisterhood of the same ecclesiastical edifice. The best plan of commencing I think to be to thoroughly organize and incorporate the Sisterhood, according to the laws of this State. Their primary object will be that of feeding and indeed the poor, such buildings, I think, could be rented as those known as the Episcopal Female Institute, on Prytania street, between Coliseum and Chestnut streets, on Front Levee street, extending down on the streets above named. Two select suitable persons to be appointed by the management of the House. The impression is that no better plan can be devised for the superintendent than Mr. William Lewis, Senior Warden of St. Peter's Church, and Mr. Levi Peirce, President of the Brotherhood. The property above named I have for several years intended to propose for a project such as this, and in the event of the appointment of the gentlemen and trustees, I shall be ready for the transfer of the property. The proper plan for the management of the House, I suppose, will be by the appointment of a Board of Lady Managers, who will meet at stated periods, and receive the reports of the Superintendent and Matron, and make such alterations as may be necessary in the plan of operations. Should any of the Sisterhood be unable to attend the meetings, such a Board will be the proper authority, both now and forever.

The Brotherhood was organized, and adopted a constitution, the 9th of December, A. D. 1857. The Sisterhood, the 9th of December, 1862. The Brotherhood, I suppose, Charleses street just below Esplanade. We propose to feed, at first, only the destitute persons as may be recommended by the Clergy of the Church. No distinction will be made in the case of Protestant or Catholic or politics required in the recipient. Tickets to be issued in the following form:

"GOOD FOR ONE MEAL.
A. B.
Only for Dinner to White Persons."

These will be sold to persons in the city who wish to give in this way to the poor. The price will be $1 each, and will be paid by the purchasers at the office of the Brotherhood, in Charleses street, between Esplanade and Bienville streets. Only two meals will be given to each person in one day. No distinction will be made in the case of Protestant or Catholic or politics required in the recipient. Tickets to be issued in the following form:

"GOOD FOR ONE MEAL.
A. B.
Only for Dinner to White Persons."

There