THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at post 18, Third District, Scotch split coal; at 12 o'clock, M., corner Poydras and Front Levee streets, cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of New Levee and Lafayette streets, hams and Rio Coffee; at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 51 and 52 Poydras street, tea, butter, hams and eggs; at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, butter, sausages, beans and salmon; at 11 o'clock, at the corner of New Levee and Gravier streets, hams and butter; at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, tobacco; at 11½ o'clock, at Nos. 23 and 25 Common street, buckwheat and sausages; at 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets, butter and lard, and sundries.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Julia street, firebricks, shells, tiles, horses, mules, &c., also, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, book accounts and notes.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the attraction of the grand scenic play "Jessie Brown" is unceasing, and it has been so successfully put upon the stage by Mr. Baker that we do not marvel at the interest which it elicits. It will be repeated tonight, and it is to be hoped that the blusterings of Boreas will so far be appeased as to allow the ladies a chance to see "Jessie Brown" before it is withdrawn. The laughable comedietta "State Secrets," with Bowers as the jolly tailor, concludes the evening's performance.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH DISPATCH STEAMER LAVOISIER.—We notice that the French dispatch steamer Lavoisier, Captain Ribbor, commander, arrived in our port on Tuesday. This steamer relieves the Tisiphon and Renandin, the two French vessels which are stationed here. The two last will leave shortly.

R. T. Montgomery will make this day, (Friday) the 6th inst., two important sales per advertisement, and worthy the attention of those investing in cotton and dealers in naval stores and coal. At 10 o'clock, at Post 38, Third District, will be sold 365 tons choice split coal, of excellent quality for steam and heating purposes; at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Front Levee and Poydras streets, 16 bales cotton, navy pitch, rice and coffee. The above offers a rare chance for investment.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, firebricks, shells, tiles, horses, mules, carts and harness. See advertisement.

Said Sheriff sells at auction, same day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, book accounts and notes.

The damaged portion of cargo of the steamship Melville will be sold by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, this day, at various places and hours. See his auction advertisement.

The Pope Campaign and Gen. Porter—What the Times Thinks of the Verdict.

The following is taken from the New York *Times* of the 23d ult., and will be interesting as it explains the causes of General Fitz John Porter's trial and dismissal from the United States service:

The public were greatly surprised yesterday to learn the decision of the Court in the case of Major-General Fitz John Porter. It was universally anticipated that he would be acquitted of the charges made against him by General Pope—an anticipation probably based in great measure, upon the impression that it was impossible to have any high officer of the army convicted and punished for any military offence whatever. Yet we think no one can have read carefully and unprejudicedly, the evidence given on the trial, which was have published very fully, without being convinced of the justice of the sentence he has received. In being cashiered and dismissed the service for disobedience of orders, Porter was not disloyal in any sense of consciously aiding or abetting the treason of Jeff. Davis—and he was not on trial on any such charge—but in the wide and deep significance of the word loyalty, which includes faithfulness, truth and devotion to a superior—which superior in this case happened to be Gen. Pope—we think nothing can be clearer proven than that he was disloyal. It was not only in one or two instances that he offended, but he evaded, disregarded or disobeyed almost every one of the orders he received while acting under Gen. Pope. To attempt to assign as an excuse for his disobedience any motive whatever, is to assign reasons which in the first place were not necessarily bad. We are glad that in the case in which an officer's culpability has been proven, punishment has followed, and we are rejoiced that the President has had courage to approve the sentence.

This decision, and the developments made on the trial, will affect greatly the public judgment as to who were the responsible parties for the disastrous failure of the Virginia campaign of Gen. Pope. No General in the service has been held up to such severe reprobation as Pope, but if a man whom that officer relied upon to carry out such an important part of the programme of operations as was assigned to Gen. Porter, did "repeatedly and shamefully disobey, when peremptorily ordered into battle," then the former officer is certainly relieved from a heavy share of the odium which has been cast upon him for the failure at the second Bull Run.

Operations in the Department of the South.

Under this heading the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* communicates the following:

We have forborne to stat, what we have known in regard to the military programme for the Department of the South, because it was properly regarded as an official secret. A certain statement, however, have gone forth through various newspapers, there can be no harm in explaining that it is true that Government contemplates making a military and naval station at Brunswick, Georgia, which, being a magnificent harbor, and being the terminus of the Florida and Brunswick Railroad, which connects it with Mobile and New Orleans, is peculiarly fitted for a base of operations and a port for the liberation of the cotton now held in that region in large quantities, and the procuring of supplies.

It is not true, however, that orders have already been given for the establishment of a Custom-house at Brunswick, because, although it is in our possession, and a port of entry, yet certain military movements must precede this action. Of those movements we are not at liberty to speak further than to say that they are of great magnitude, and can scarcely fail, in a very short time, to give us permanent possession of all South Carolina and Georgia.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* gives the following "item" from Richmond:

Some of our prisoners recently released from the dungeons at Richmond, state that the utmost excitement prevailed there during the period when Burnside was preparing to attack Lee, and Banks was believed to be on his way up the James river. All the rebel troops had been sent to the front till the garrison and guards numbered *considerably less than the prisoners*, and the latter had planned a conspiracy for killing upon their keepers and seizing the city themselves. Some of the most intelligent assert positively that the plans would have been carried out had they been able to know that Gen. Banks was in reality at hand, and that the few rebel soldiers would have begun early overpowered and the city easily captured and held in readiness to be handed over to the National authorities, on their arrival.

A CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE ALABAMA.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing under date of January 9th, communicates the following:

It is told me on tolerably good authority that a correspondence has taken place between the French and English Governments on the subject of the Alabama, but for what object you know as much as I do. Pope—we think nothing can be clearly proven than that he was disloyal. It was not only in one or two instances that he offended, but he evaded, disregarded or disobeyed almost every one of the orders he received while acting under Gen. Pope. To attempt to assign as an excuse for his disobedience any motive whatever is to assign reasons which in the first place were not necessarily bad. We are glad that in the case in which an officer's culpability has been proven, punishment has followed, and we are rejoiced that the President has had courage to approve the sentence.

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It is told me on tolerably good authority that a correspondence has taken place between the French and English Governments on the subject of the Alabama, but for what object you know as much as I do. It is said that the English Cabinet fully recognize that the case of this vessel is a clear violation of the law of neutrality; but, determined not to lose their plausible Alabama question, they intend to avoid the responsibility by provoking a vote of Parliament on the question of a recognition of the South—which vote, if given in the affirmative, as it probably would be, if provoked by the Ministry, would cover up the question of neutrality involved in the case of the Alabama, and save the Cabinet from the necessity of assuming the responsibility of the action of Captain Semmes. The correspondence with France was to obtain her co-operation in a recognition of the South, so that if the United States ever threatened to go to war with England for the non-payment of the damages committed upon American commerce by Captain Semmes, we would have to fight both France and England.

PRO-SLAVERY REACTION IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writing under date of the 10th ult, speaking of the prospective issuance of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, shows the following reaction in public opinion in England with regard to slavery:

If the abolitionists in England are full of hope, and expect the proclamation to do what a million of men in arms have hitherto failed of doing, the conservative, Southern and Pro-Slavery journals are more bitter than ever. The *Times*, in the warmth of its advocacy of the South, ventures so far upon the Pro-Slavery reaction in England as to defend slavery upon economical, humanitarian and Scriptural grounds, waking up, as you may suppose, a hornet's nest of abolition papers. The fact, however, that the *Times* should dare to take such ground, is proof of a great change in British opinion.

THE DEFENCES OF BOSTON HARBOR.—It is said that General Wool, Commander of the new department of the East, has been applied to by Governor Andrew to look after the defence of Boston harbor. It is probable that he will soon visit Boston for that purpose, and that additional guns will be mounted in the forts defending the harbor.

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[From the New York World, January 23d.]

Things in Richmond.

The best history of a modern people, it has been well said, is written on the advertisements of their daily newspapers. Had such a thing as a file of a Roman gazette come down to us from antiquity, Bekker's "Gallus" would have been an easier book to make and a better book when made; a London journal of the time of King Alfred would have saved Mr. Sharon Turner a world of trouble and his readers a good deal of mystification.

The stories of reliable refugees and intelligent contrabands do not throw nearly so much light on the real state of things in Jefferson Davis's capital as the business columns of the Richmond papers. It is hard, for example, to suppose that the Confederates are actually starving when we find Mr. E. Adam advertising for cake bakers, and Mr. Anton offering to turn out two thousand pounds of candy per day, unless we suppose, indeed, that they are taking the sage advice of that daughtiness of France who innocently suggested, when the peasantry were dying for lack of bread, that they should be supplied with macaroons. New Orleans sugar and molasses are put up at auction in spite of Butler and of Banks, and "fine Cuba cigars" are still on hand to soothe the angry Southern mind. The "State of Virginia" suffers apparently under a surfeit of arms, and her "ordnance department" invites the public to purchase "pistols and guns." Singing birds, which are forbidden by statute to English collegians, must still be heard in the houses of the sacred soil, for canary seed in barrels is advertised by Mr. Robinson. The luxury of epsom salts is still attainable notwithstanding the blockade which encircles the bowels of the land. The South still believes that there is "nothing like leather," and an impertinent merchant boldly announces that he has just "run from Baltimore" a quantity of that incomparable material. The courts of law are busy with patriots who be stow on their brethren the kicks, cuffs, and stabs which it seems to be their duty to their country ought to make them reserve for the exclusive benefit of the "Hessian invader," and the Confederate States have such serious cause of grief against one Jeff. Worthington that they have ordered their officers to sell his piano, notwithstanding that the instrument is sheltered by the same roof which covers the "Hon. John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General."

As for solid, bedstead, carpets, mirrors, cows, hogs and real estate, they fairly seem to glut the market; and it is painful to observe that, in open defiance of the proclamation of January 1, negro men and women are sold and warranted just as coolly as they might be in Kentucky, or New Orleans, or any other point in which the "peculiar institution" is protected by the loyalty of its supporters. People continue to be married and to be buried with exasperating regularity, and young ladies advertise for husbands as if the conception act were a dead letter. In this connection it is noticeable that hoop-skirts, comfort handkerchiefs, solid-headed pins, and embroidered jaconos can still be procured for bridal *trousseaux*. We had supposed Florida to be in the process of colonization by Mr. Eli Thayer and we are therefore surprised to see that the Sunny State still supplies the Confederate conspirators with oranges and lemons.

Two theatres make light of life's realities with "new characters, new songs, new dances, and new scenery." Mr. D. Drew Ogden proposes to "stun all the beautiful music of the past on Bertram in 'Guy Mannering.'" Miss Partington exhibits her agility in a *pas seul*, and the "Arkansas Comedian" is so little affected by the victories of Generals Grant that he expects "everybody" to pay his very cents for the pleasure of listening to his most excellent mirth. Professor St. Maur Beaulom, no doubt a member of the noble families of Somerset and Ashburton, flaunts his "unknowable dancing academy" on the verge of the following directors declare dividends on railway stock; family councils are opened for young ladies; and, most wonderful of all, the Confederate States Treasurer begs the fellow citizens to keep up to the Treasury Department and relieve the interest on the public debt of the Confederate States—*not* payable, we presume, in gold.

On the whole, it is tolerably plain, from a glance over these advertisements, that, in spite of the time in Richmond, that the authorities of that city by our forces will be as great a surprise to the inhabitants as to Mr. Stanton or Gen. Halleck. We wish we could feel perfectly sure that the surprise would not be almost as disagreeable to either of the latter as to the former.

Naval Intelligence.

The New York *Tribune* of the 22d contains the following news of movements of the United States iron-clads:

ALL THE NINE VISITORS AFLOAT.

The launch of the Lehigh, Emerson battery, which took place at Chester, on Saturday, makes all the nine visitors afloat. The only one not in a state of readiness are the Nantucket, and that is finished. In addition to these, the Keokuk and Kanawha are now up the Cape Fear, the Catskill is in the sound, about the 50th, and the Nahant about the 20th proximo. The first vessel of the second batch to be launched, the Tecumseh, will be floated out from Colwell's yard, on Jersey City, about the 20th of February. The bark which was launched, at St. Louis, does not belong to either of the classes, being smaller. Violet is to be the name of the pretty craft called Martha, purchased some time since in this city. We have now in the navy Dahlgren, Dacy and Violet. Small vessels are receiving Bomb names.

THE GUNBOAT ETAW.

On Saturday last the gunboat Etaw was launched at Baltimore, from the ship-yard of Abraham & Son. Her dimensions are: Length, 240 feet, breadth of beam, 35 feet, depth of hold 11 feet, and 1,200 tons measurement. She is provided with two masts, and is schooner rigged, having the rigging of wire. Her armament will probably consist of eight guns, four on each side, with two rifled guns. A portion of her machinery only has been put in her. The steam is used in her construction is of the most durable kind. She is sharp at both ends, so that while in a narrow stream there will be no necessity of her turning in order to return to any former place.

THE SEA-GOING QUALITIES OF THE FEDERAL IRON-CLADS.—Under this heading the *Herald* of the 24th states the following to show the sea-going qualities of the Federal iron-clads. As regards the Weehawken the *Herald* may be right, as she is an iron-clad steamer and not a floating battery like the Monitor. We remember the opinion of Donald Stewart, the great ship builder, with regard to the unfitness of floating batteries like the Monitor for the sea:

The loss of the Monitor, just as the remainder of the iron-clads of the same class had been completed, created a strong feeling of doubt and discouragement in regard to the seagoing qualities of these vessels. Even when the facts came to be known that the misfortune caused by disaster in question could not easily be dupelled. People could not get over the feeling that we had made a bad investment of a large amount of money, and placed too much dependence on a class of vessels that could not safely be sent to sea, and that consequently would be of but little use for the purpose for which they were intended. The manner in which the Weehawken weathered the recent gales has effectually dispelled all doubts and misgivings of this kind. Although she is built much from the north-east, with waves about thirty feet high, Capt. Rodgers stated that the Weehawken made excellent weather and showed very little motion. These facts will relieve the public mind of a good deal of anxiety in regard to the sea-going qualities of our new iron clads. It is now established that they can weather heavy seas and rough gales as well as any other class of vessels.

FRENCH DISTRESS.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

In France there has been a loud call made for help for the operatives of Lyons, but the French do not give like the English. Their organization of charities is entirely different. In great emergencies it is the Government that acts, and acts promptly and efficiently. Such millions of francs are to be appropriated to furnish work to the needy. This seems to me much better than the English system of Parish relief and subscriptions. Work is better than alms, and the burden, whatever it may be, of a national calamity, should fall upon the whole nation alike, and be borne by each according to his ability.

PAUL MORPHY IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* says that since his arrival in Paris he had met with Paul Morphy, and adds:

He left New Orleans long after the capture of the city by the Federal forces, and went to Havana, taking passage thence to Cadiz, and reached Paris a few days ago. Kolish, the eminent Hungarian player, is also here, and chess amateurs are making efforts to bring about a meeting between the two greatest chess players in the world, and another star not unworthy to encounter the master Murphy, however, assures me that he has resigned chess altogether, and the unhappy state of affairs at home will not permit him to bring to the task of meeting a great player his old calmness and coolness which are essential to success. He has also matters of more importance to occupy his mind, and seems to be in feeble health.

OFFICERS OF LOUISIANA REGIMENTS KILLED AT MURFREESBORO.—We have received the following from a Louisiana Regiment, that South Louisiana Regiment had eighteen officers among the killed and wounded in the Murfreesboro' battles. Major Guillet and Lieut. Charles Hepburn were killed. The following officers of the First Louisiana Regiment were killed: Lieutenant-Colonel Farrar, Adjutant Adolphe Kemp and Lieutenants "Barbarin, "Blaise Cenas and Brugier Triste. Colonel Blake, of the Twentieth Regiment, was also among the slain.

* Officers whose names are thus marked were buried on the Murfreesboro' road, and their pieces of interment marked.—*Picayune of yesterday.*

SHIPS BUILDING FOR THE CONFEDERATES IN ENGLAND.—A Liverpool correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, writing under date of December 31, states that there are now at that port, at Laird's establishment, where the Alabama was built, three new iron screw-steamers—one said to be three thousand tons, the other two one thousand and six hundred tons each; all finely constructed, and expected to be formidable vessels and of great speed. The larger vessel is said to be ready for sea, and a crew of picked men is now being shipped. The other two vessels will not be ready for sea for some time.

We take the following from the local columns of the New York *Sun* of the 21st:

Another Horrible Case of Abortion—A Soldier's Wife the Victim—Suspicion against a Williamsburg Doctor—Coroner's Investigation.

Cases of abortion are becoming alarmingly frequent of late, notwithstanding the vigilant action of the criminal authorities against the doctors and quacks who pursue that nefarious calling for a livelihood. Coroner Collin was yesterday called to investigate the cause of Mrs. Rosa Ahnor, an English woman, 28 years of age, of the Jewish persuasion, who died on Monday, at her late residence, 184 Stanton street. The Deputy Coroner, Dr. Thomas Robinson, in searching for some facts connected with the case, had his suspicions aroused that the death of Mrs. Ahnor was not the result of natural causes. Accordingly, he summoned Doctors Bergold, Belden and Nagley, to assist him in making a post-mortem examination, during the progress of which conclusive evidences were developed going to show that an abortion had been produced on deceased by means of instruments. It also appeared that, during her extreme illness, Dr. Dwyer had been called in, and he has suspected that Mrs. Ahnor had been in the hands of an abortionist; but the evidences of such a result not being clear and conclusive, he did not communicate his suspicions to any one. It furthermore appeared that deceased had been ill for two weeks, and knowing that the true cause of her sickness was suspected by some females in the house, she, a short time before death, confessed to her brother-in-law that she had been pregnant, and to hide her shame had called upon a doctor in Williamsburgh to produce an abortion upon her. The police yesterday went in search of the suspected practitioner, and doubtless ere this he has been arrested and detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquisition. The name of the doctor is withheld for the present at the request of the Coroner. The husband of deceased, it is said, has been absent in the army for a year or more, he being a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, otherwise known as the "Steuben Guard." Having acted an untrue part towards her husband during his absence, Mrs. Ahnor, to conceal her shame, submitted to a dangerous operation and thereby lost her life. The necessary testimony not being at hand yesterday Coroner Collin summoned the witnesses to appear at the 11th Ward station house at 10 o'clock this morning, when the investigation will be proceeded with. Deceased was a fine-looking woman, about 28 years of age. She has left no children.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE MAILS.—The New York *Express* contains the following paragraph:

The Postmaster General, in answer to inquiries growing out of the Wheeling and other cases of exclusion of printed matter from the mails, says:

"It was not in the power of the Postmaster-General, more than that of any other citizen, to disobey the military order, and although he supplied for and obtained my instructions then and subsequently to obey the order, it was the military order and military power to enforce it, not my instructions, which relieved him from the responsibility of delivering the mail matter in question."

Congress then may as well pass an act at once giving Generals A, B, C and D power over the mails, and though no such act would be constitutional or just, it would have a better appearance than for one man to confer upon which Mr. Blair casts the responsibility.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglaries.—The burglars seem to be wide awake still, and it behooves every one who has any valuables to keep a sharp lookout. The house of J. S. Wilson, corner of Bienville and Esplanade streets, was robbed of clothing and other effects to the value of about $100. The warehouse of Mr. Tourné, Tchoupitoulas street, was also robbed by burglarious rascals—no *gros*, it is supposed.

Louis Perkett and Pierre Antoine, two negroes, were arrested yesterday for an attempt to rob the store of Mr. Smith, in Bienville street—the former being found concealed under the counter during the storm, and the other waiting outside.

Run Over.—J. R. Murphy, a soldier, we believe, slipped while trying to get aboard one of the Camp street cars, and was run over. He was taken to the Charity Hospital very seriously, if not dangerous, injured.

Taken by Storm.—The lightning on Wednesday night struck and badly damaged a house occupied by a colored family, No 104 Treme street, without hurting the inmates. The house of the Third District was also completely deluged by one of the windows being blown in.

Death from a Burn.—Yesterday a little girl named Mary Ann Jage, six years old, died at the Charity Hospital from the effects of burns by her clothes taking fire during the absence of her mother at Washington Artillery Hall.

Inquests.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest yesterday on the body of Chas. Gray, a native of Brunswick, Germany, 65 years of age, at the cigar store No. 91 Customhouse street. For many years he had been vending in the week, for Zerkenfeth on the Sabbath, and was well and favorably known to its *habitues*. Verdict—Disease of the Heart.

Inquest was also held on the body of a negro man, at the corner of Pacanier and Terpsichore streets, who fell dead in a prayer while he was requested permission to enter. He was about 25 years of age, and his name was Henry, as appeared from a pass in his pocket, dated Thibodeaux, December 8, 1862, signed by Captain Fuller.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of Hardy vs. Cook, the motion of Mr. Durant for a nonsuit in the action of accounts was sustained—for the sake of economy one expert was decided upon, instead of three, and Mr. Hughes, the clerk of the court, was requested to make the selection.

The case of Francisco vs. Farragut came up on the demurrer of the U. S. District Attorney, to any action against the defendant in this court. The substance of it was, that no action could be entertained against a naval officer of the United States for an act of war.

Mr. Abell, for the plaintiff, denied this, contending that the client had a passport on a vessel engaged in a lawful voyage from New Orleans to Pensacola, and as a subject of Spain was entitled to all the rights of a neutral. He wanted these facts to come up for trial before the Court.

Mr. Leacock, in support of his demurrer, defined his position very lucidly, that no action in this court could be entertained against the defendant. The capture complained of was by right of war—the state of war was apparent, and must be recognized by the Court. The plaintiff had previously been captured by the Union forces at Baton Rouge, and had after wards obtained a passport, as agent for another party, from the Federal authorities in New Orleans to go to Pensacola. On the way the vessel was captured by officers of the U. S. Navy, and the plaintiff on board was found to have contraband Confederate money, which, as a natural consequence, was confiscated. By the law of nations, contraband articles contaminate the whole cargo. Confederate money is contraband, because it is the means for carrying on the rebellion, and it is the duty of all officers of the United States to seize it, whether in loyal or disloyal hands. If the plaintiff be a subject of Spain, or any other foreign nation, he must be treated, according to international law, as those among whom he does business or lives his domicile, and has no peculiar immunity in a state of war. This was a case of *pirate* plunder, and no one was responsible for the officer who committed the act. The proper jurisdiction was in a Court of Admiralty—a tribunal of prizes. If there were none here, the property captured might be kept till it was convenient to try the question in such a tribunal. On the face of the petition no action could be maintained in this Court. Numerous authorities were quoted to sustain these arguments.

Mr. Abell, however, contended that the facts alleged in the petition—of his client being a subject of Spain and captured on a lawful voyage from New Orleans to Pensacola—should set aside the demurrer. This, even, was a competent Court of admiralty, but the denial of the declaration that Confederate money was contraband of war. It had not been so declared by Congress, and was actually recognized as currency in loyal communities—in Arkansas the Union army had used Confederate money, and it was recognized in other ways. As his client had been wronged in making a lawful voyage, he had a right to bring suit for reclamation in any court.

Mr. Leacock insisted that, as in a prize court, all probable cause of capture on the high seas could be investigated, and the property at issue in this case was in safe hands, no action could be brought in this Court.

The Court took the question under advisement, and then it adjourned.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Thursday Morning.—B. C. O'Donnell was fined $20 for knocking down Jno. Dolan in a drunken row.

Mitchell, who was arrested for selling a counterfeit Confederate note to Mary Nelson, was let off on condition that he refund.

The enlisted Adelaide, whose arrest we noticed for attempting to burn down Wm. Martin's domicile, was put for safe-keeping twenty days in the Workhouse.

Ch. Newman, a pedler without license, was fined $10.

Chas. Kelly and Jno. Kane, for outrageously disturbing the peace by fighting, were fined $20 each and ten days each.

Jim, a colored individual, was fined $10 for blacking the eyes of an old fat black woman, while she was pursuing him to recover a chicken of hers which he had killed and carried off.

Frank Bacchus, a near relation of "the jolly rod," certes, was convicted of liquoring soldiers and fined $10.

Madame Fredichora, for an assault upon a mother who was giving suck to a young child, had to pay $10.

A soldier, charged with charging upon a policeman with fixed bayonet, was fined $10 two or three others, who were arrested drunk and disorderly, were also fined the same amount—making the luxury tolerably expensive. One of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts confessed that he had connived at the breaking of a cooked ham by a comrade in the market. The Judge thought it strange conduct for a Puritan, and the soldier said yes, but he was "over the Bay," (a way term), we take it, for being "half seas over," originating in the Bay State. He was sent down for thirty days to repent.

John Hiern, a soldier, was examined on the charge of beating an ugly-looking fellow named Seymour, and the case proved to be a very ugly one, indeed, not against the accused, but against the accuser. The testimony showed that Seymour had married Horn's sister, had separated from her, and was living with a young girl in open concubinage. It was the bringing of this mistress shamelessly into the house and presence of his mother and sister that provoked the son and brother to meet and kick the intruder out of doors. The Judge thought it his duty, however, to punish for the assault, though the provocation was gross, and fined the accused $5.

Thomas Ford was fined $10 for entering the house of a woman and threatening her with a knife—though he said she got mad with him only because he would not stay all night.

Strong, Trunk, and Sidler, the three who were convicted yesterday of smuggling contraband goods across the lines, were again brought up for sentence. Strong's counsel asked for a delay of sentence till Saturday week, when he would be able to produce mitigating testimony in his favor. The Judge consented to this, but laid stress upon the revelation of the names of the principals in the affair, as being the safest course of the prisoners.

A black boy, who had been arrested for recklessly driving his wagon over a child, was, at the request of the prosecutor, dismissed, the child having much lied, and the fault being more with the nurse than the driver.

Madame Clark was dismissed from the charge of putting the furniture of a soldier's wife out on the banquette in the rain—the proof not being very clear that she was a Federal soldier's wife.

Michael Connegan was right well convicted of having assaulted and threatened Alice Mulrigny, the grown up daughter of his buxom-looking wife—and incidentally of not being at all profitable to the family concerns, pecuniarily or otherwise—was sent to prison for thirty days, and required to give $500 bonds to keep the peace.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 5, 1863.

COTTON.—There was a sale to-day of 52 bales Middling to Strictly Middling at 62c @ 63c. Negotiations are pending for several other small lots. Most of the receipts have been purchased in the country, and are for export direct.

SUGAR.—Operations on the levee have been interrupted by very inclement weather to-day, and the sales are confined to a few hhds, at prices ranging from previous prices; Fair to Fully Fair, new crop, 4½@ 5½c, and Fair to Fully Fair, old crop, 5½@6c. The stock is very light, and the receipts continue limited. The demand is on speculation, for export and for investment.

MOLASSES.—The sales to-day reach fully 700 hhds, new, in several lots, at 21c for Common, 25c for Fair, meeting 30@31c for good fair, and 34c for Prime. The stock is light, and consists only of inferior descriptions.

HAY.—We have heard of sales of 300 bales at 93c, and 140 bales at 90c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 50 bbls Superfine at $9 50@$9 70; 2 casks Shoulders at 5½c; 10 bbls Lard at 12½; 100 do do at 12½@13c; 50 sacks Salt at $2 25@$2 50; 50 Rice Flour at $4 75; 10 do do Grits at $4 50; 10 do do Brooms at $4 75@$5 per dozen; 1 bbl Rice at 7½c; 10 Rolls Butter at 20c; 10 bbl Potatoes at $2 50; 10 do do Onions at $4 50; 1 bbl Cranberries at $7 50; 10 Kegs