# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,615.


### Sales at Auction To-Day.

By P. H. Flynn, at 11 o'clock, at No 31 Royal street, furniture, fire-arms and cigars.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 22 Bienville street, pork, butter and fish.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No 567 Tchoupitoulas street, furniture.

By G. P. Phinney, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, sugar and molasses.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock M., at 93 Camp street, Fulton Market beef, hams, wine, coffee, rum, tobacco, &c., and 12 bales cotton.

THE CHARITY CONCERT.—The noble and generous impulses which prompted several ladies and gentlemen of this city to give a concert for the benefit of the many poor in our midst, met, we are happy to chronicle, on Tuesday night, with a hearty recognition at the hands of our people. The occasion brought out many who have, this season, deprived themselves of the pleasure of attending places of public amusement, and, surely, if anything could justify them in departing from this rule of conduct it would be an occasion of this kind. As we looked around the brilliant *auditorium*, we missed many faces that were wont to grace the boxes of the Opera house of yore—the faces of ladies and gentlemen. Of the ladies, some are away from the fireside, or nurse their secret griefs; of the gentlemen, some have listened to the diapason of the cannonade—the "music of the spheres"—and shall listen no more. This was the involuntary thought that possessed us as we entered the lobby, but the opening chorus recalled us to the scene before us. This was the *Chœur de la Vestale*, sung by twenty five young ladies. The pure white dresses of the young ladies tallied well with the spirit of the chorus, and this and the *Chœur de la Charite*, sung by the same ladies, was marked by a correctness of time and force of execution deserving of all praise.

The *Air du Serment* and *Le Rêve*, sung by Mlle. ***, were well rendered, and possessed great artistic merit. This young lady possesses a very flexible voice, and gave the most difficult musical passages with marked success. In the *Duo de Tancrede*, sung with Mr. ***, and the *Air du Prophete*, Mlle. *** gave evidence of the possession of great musical taste. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano of fine compass, with occasional contralto notes, and, in the *Duo* especially, this lady sang with effect and precision. The *Air d'Action* and the *Air de Manon Lescaut*, by Mlle. ***, gave proof of an excellent musical training on the part of the singer. In the *Duo pour Soprani* sung by Mesdemoiselles ***, there was evident the finish and correctness of thorough adepts in music; and the rendition of this piece by the ladies in question was one of the greatest successes of the evening. The *Air de Judith* and the *Air from the Prophète*, (*Ah! mon fils*) sung by Madame ***, closes the vocal list so far as the ladies are concerned, and were sung with much sweetness. The favorite young *tenor leger*, Mr. ***, did not fail to answer to the expectations of those who know his powers, in the *Duo de Tancrède*, and in the *Air de Zampa*, and he rendered the most difficult passages with the skill and judgment of an old professor of the art. The air from *Moise* on two planos, by Mesdames ***, and the *concerto* by the same ladies, although requiring great skill in the matter of time, was a perfect execution. Mr Oliveird, the talented performer on the violin, in the variations for the violin and the *Souvenirs de Bellini*, was not wanting in that grace and correctness which have rendered his name synonymous with a perfect master of the violin.

The various vocal and instrumental gems were loudly applauded; and the opinion was freely expressed that the concert was a great success in every particular.

R. T. Montgomery will make especial peremptory sale this day, (Wednesday) the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, of 12 bales of cotton, and a large assortment of sides, lard, butter, beef, hams, oil, brandies, whisky, &c., to close consignments. See advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his warehouse, corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District, one lot of furniture, one piano and one patent iron safe, new.

The extensive catalogue sale of pork, butter, salmon, mackerel, herring and shad comes off this day at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 22 Bienville street. See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement.

### American Enterprise in Brazil.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 4th publishes very important intelligence from Brazil, in which we find the following with regard to the enlarging of the navigation laws of Brazil, which would offer an extensive field for American enterprise. The *Journal* learns the following:

During the session of Parliament which has just come to a close, Senor Travares Bastos, a young Brazilian statesman of remarkably enlarged views, introduced three propositions of a most important nature for the material advancement of Brazil. These are as follows:

1st. The freedom of coast navigation to vessels of all nations.

2d The establishing of ports of entry on the Amazon, and the opening of that river to the vessels of all nations, and

3d. To give a subsidy to an American Steam Navigation Company, who will establish a monthly line between Brazil and New York, and if arrangements could be made with the present Brazilian Steam Navigation Company to withdraw, to give an additional subsidy to all (both subsidies) amounting to $300,000 per annum, for the New York Company to run a semi-monthly line on the Brazil coast between Para and Rio Grande do Sud.

The first proposition passed and is now a law, although it is not yet promulgated. The second (the opening of the Amazon) came within four or five votes of succeeding, and the third had a large minority in its favor. The last two propositions are only questions of time, and it assuredly behooves some of our large capitalists to look into this matter, and combine with such a man as the Baron of Maria (the leading financier of Brazil) to see if something cannot be done to carry out these views which will be so beneficial to both countries. The Baron of Maria is the great promoter of internal improvements in various parts of the empire, but has placed on the Amazon.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 4th contains the following paragraph:

The bark from Port Royal yesterday brought nine prisoners, captured by the Quaker City from the rebel steamer Hattteras, which was trying to run the blockade and took fire during the attempt. The fire broke out among a lot of cotton near her boilers, and spread with great rapidity. The crew took to the small boats, and, in endeavoring to escape, were made prisoners. E J Black, second mate; Robert Spatcher, (colored) pilot; W N Benson, gunner, and Wm Johnson, Charles Smith, pilot, were detained by Marshal Murray to await orders from the War Department. The five others, being British subjects, were discharged from arrest.

THE RELATIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The New York *Herald* says:

Jeff Davis had a conference last week with Governor Vance, of North Carolina, upon the relations of that state with the Southern Confederacy, meeting him for that purpose at Franklin Depot, Virginia, on the Blackwater. Governor Vance plainly told Jeff. Davis that North Carolina would insist upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of North Carolina from any further Union advances. North Carolina has now eighty thousand troops in the rebel service.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—A report having gained considerable currency, to the effect that Gen. Wool had designed to suppress the *World* and *Express*, on account of the course they had taken in reference to the policy of the Administration, we are enabled to state, by authoritative assurance, that the intention attributed never proceeded from the headquarters of Gen. Wool. Various rumors are constantly afloat as to the doings and contemplative acts of Gen. Wool, but it rarely occurs they can ever be traced to a reliable source.—*New York Times.*

[From the New York Herald, of the 4th]

### Startling News from Charleston—Another Galveston Affair.

We have some unexpected and rather startling intelligence from Charleston for the entertainment of our readers this morning. We derive the news from a late number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, and the substance of it is, that on Saturday morning last the improvised rebel fleet of Charleston, consisting of two little patched up iron clads and three small attending steamboats, made a sortie upon our blockading squadron, sunk two of the ships, set on fire and crippled several others, and cleared the road ahead of every vestage of a blockade. We refer the reader to the details in our news columns.

But there is another feature in this disgraceful affair which is suggestive of more serious mischief to follow. We allude to the proclamation by Gen. Beauregard and Capt. Ingraham, commander of the petty rebel attacking squadron, declaring the blockade of Charleston raised and the port legally open to foreign trade, which proclamation is seconded by the foreign consuls accredited to Charleston in their proceedings to the same effect. A similar *pronunciamento* was issued by General Magruder after his successful cutting up and dispersion of our blockading fleet in Galveston harbor. We are not aware that there is anything in the recognized international law upon this subject which puts an end to a blockade thus temporarily raised by a successful sortie; but there may be some special understanding in the matter between the Government of Jeff Davis and the Governments of England and France. At all events, from the rejoicings of the rebels at Charleston, it is evident that they attach much greater importance to this successful raid of their contemptible fleet than the mere sinking of a Federal ship or two and the dispersion of the remainder of our squadron for one short day would warrant. We shall probably be enlightened upon this question in the course of the day from Washington.

But this melancholy affair at Charleston, superadded to the late Galveston disaster, and the Merrimac affair in Hampton Roads, and the escape of the Nashville from Beaufort, and of the Oreto from Mobile, ought to be sufficient to satisfy President Lincoln that old Mr. Welles is not the man for the Navy Department at this crisis. Had any one of our new iron clads been on the ground these two rebel gunboats from Charleston might have been destroyed or captured. But it seems that Mr Secretary Welles, in the case of the affair at Norfolk, against the Merrimac, relied upon his wooden ships, and was incredulous concerning the reports of all sort of rebel iron clads in preparation for a disastrous surprise to our wooden blockaders. A Secretary who thus refuses to be taught, or is incapable of profiting from the lessons of a costly experience, repeated over and over again, should no longer be retained at the head of the Navy Department, after such evidence of his incapacity as that which is furnished in this shameful surprise, defeat and dispersion of our blockading squadron at Charleston.

But perhaps the great armada of iron-clads and gunboats awaiting good weather for their departure for Beaufort, N. C., may shortly administer a blow to the rebels which will amply atone for the late disasters at Galveston and Charleston. We cannot, however, understand the necessity or the policy, meantime, of leaving Charleston to be guarded by a squadron of wooden ships, with the knowledge before the Navy Department that the rebels in that quarter were watching their opportunity, with two or three iron-clads, to repeat the sortie of the Merrimac. The country must have some satisfactory explanation of this business, or it will be wise on the part of President Lincoln to relieve Mr. Secretary Welles from the duties of an office which he has failed so signally to discharge to the public satisfaction.

WESTERN FREIGHTS.—A memorial is before the Indiana Legislature to the Legislature of New York, in reference to the cheapening of the transportation of produce and merchandise from and to the seaboard.

Complaint is made that the railroads of the State have increased their rates 10 over forty per cent; that in some cases the cost of transportation exceeds the original cost of the article four fold, and on an average one-half.

For this and other reasons given, such legislation is desired as will restrict the railroads passing through the State to the low a rate of freight as will be remunerative to them and not oppressive to the West, and that there shall be no advance of freight without at least thirty days public notice being given, and no advance be made upon freights which have been tendered to the companies for transportation.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE FLORIDA NOT DESTROYED.—In our hasty glance over our Havana exchanges last evening, the following important paragraph in the *Diario* of the 11th escaped our notice:

By the Columbia, which arrived at New York on the 1st instant, news was received in that city to the effect that the Confederate man-of-war Florida had been sunk off the Bahama Banks by two or three Federal gunboats. The passengers by the Columbia learnt the news at Havana on the 28th ult. Said report was a mere rumor, as by the news, that will be published at the proper time, we learn that the Florida left Nassau on the 21st or 22d instant, at which place she had taken a supply of coal.

INSPECTION OF THE NEW YORK FORTS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 4th inst. says:

General Wool, accompanied by Colonel Delafield of the United States Engineer corps, and a number of other officers, started in the steamer Winans, from Whitehall Landing, yesterday morning, on a tour of inspection among the forts in this harbor. General Wool decided that it was not best to give any more facts to the public than have already been made known, relative to the condition and armament of the defences. Active measures will be immediately taken to remove any defects or deficiencies which were discovered on yesterday's tour.

Governor Seymour, General Sandford, and other officers of the militia, are earnestly cooperating with General Wool to strengthen the defences of the city.

### From the Peninsula.

The New York *Tribune* of the 4th contains the following late intelligence from Yorktown:

*Yorktown*, Monday, February 2, 1863—Nothing has transpired here of importance. On Tuesday some excitement prevailed from the intelligence that our pickets had been driven in at Williamsburg, and that the enemy was approaching in force. But it proved only to be a raid of guerillas. They turned at the approach of our forces, and were soon off toward Richmond.

Lieutenant Colonel Yost, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, left here for Harrisburg, Pa., to-day, to bring on reinforcements for that regiment.

All is harmonious in this Department.

### European News.

We find in the New York *Express*, of the 3d, the following summary of European news:

The French news in the *Times* is not cheering. Its Paris correspondent writes that the French Emperor is determined to deal with us, as the British did with the Chinese in the matter of opium—that is, right or wrong, force our ways for France.

The battle of Fredericksburg has finally brought the last doubting members of the French Government to the conclusion that the separation in the United States is final, and that the future policy of the French Government is to be based on this dangerous assumption. The nation being therefore divided into two, and the charm of the old Union, with all its souvenirs gone, why, they say, shall we not have cotton and a revival of trade?

The officers of the French army may be heard now on all occasions expressing the opinion, that they can land on the American shores with a hundred thousand French soldiers, and march straight through the country, which is only another way of expressing the contempt which has been inspired by the failures of the American army. And however much we may hold this expression of opinion in contempt, it has an important political significance, since the Emperor, who reposes on his army, is always ready to be agreeable to it, and delights in this confidence of his officers in their great superiority.

I am told that the following is the programme of the French Government at the present moment: The Government having made an arrangement with Mr. Slidell for a large quantity of cotton, will ask the American Government for facilities for getting it out, promising at the same time that no contraband of war shall be introduced in exchange, and if the American Government will not consent to this, they will take it by force.

The *Moniteur* seems to have come out frankly in favor of the rebellion. That paper has undertaken to explain away the odiousness of Jeff Davis's reprisal proclamation by a certain arrangement of dates and of supposed motives which these dates prove. It accuses the Government for not putting Gen. Butler on trial, and praises Gen. Banks with that faint praise which gives one the impression that they are sorry for the change in the Generals, since they have thus lost a capital point in the anticipated quarrel with the United States.

Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is received with joy by the friendly liberal press, and with exclamations of disgust and hate by the Government press. The opposition journals are privately informed that they must be moderate, which amounts to an order to remain silent.

All the diplomatic correspondence with Washington up to the middle of last month is published in the *Moniteur* this morning, and this correspondence proves that the French Government has not only been trying throughout the whole year to bully the American Government into a peace of some kind with the South, but the last dispatch published, signed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and dated last month, tries to make an issue with the American Government on the question of cotton, and on the acts of Gen. Butler—an issue, which the Foreign Secretary takes pains to tell Mr. Seward, is backed by England.

[Correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

*Paris*, January 16.—The "Yellow Book," which is usually distributed to the Chambers at the same time with the "Blue Book," has not yet been issued to the great bodies of the State. I am ignorant of the cause of the delay, but the substance of several of the documents contained in the volume in question is already known, and amongst them is the following concerning America, of which I give you an analysis:

In the first place, I find a letter written by Baron Mercier, the French Ambassador at Washington, in which that diplomatist informs the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he had endeavored to word his replies in such a manner as to accustom the government of the White House to the recognition of the South by France in case hostilities should continue to rage without any marked result in favor of the North.

Almost at the same time M Mercier wrote to Mr Seward, informing him of the representations made to him by M Thouvenel upon the subject of considerable losses sustained by several French commercial houses, by the absolute impossibility of corresponding with the inhabitants of the Southern States. In New Orleans alone that loss is estimated at between six and eight millions of dollars. M Mercier demanded that the French consuls should be authorized, upon their own responsibility, to forward to the interested parties the letters addressed to them, after having assured themselves that the contents of the said letters were purely commercial. Mr. Seward answered that the demand was of the highest moment, and that it was necessary for him to confer on the subject with President Lincoln, at the same time apologizing for not being able to grant at once what France requires.

On the 27th February, 1862, M. Thouvenel asked M Mercier to copy, as he had done previously, the recognition of the Confederate Government by France, since that power intended remaining strictly neutral. But on the 6th of March the Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote M Mercier, stating that the success reaped by the Federal army in Tennessee might lead to an end to the campaign without the honor of the Government of Washington suffering from it, and that France would see with great satisfaction that Government endeavoring to disclaver if there were not some other method of solving the difficulty than war. M Thouvenel added that the Cabinet of Washington was alone in a position to take the initiative, and to lay down the basis of a compromise, the necessity of which is felt more keenly every day.

This was the beginning of the efforts which terminated in the note addressed by M Drouyn de l'Huys to the Governments of England and Russia. But M. Mercier replied that the political situation of the North did not admit of his taking that step—for the present at least—since it would evidently remain without any success. Nevertheless, despite that refusal on the part of the French Ambassador, in a conversation he had with Mr Seward, the latter intimated M Mercier to communicate to him the dispatch of M. Thouvenel, after which, as the Baron had anticipated, the American Minister remarked that any step on the part of the neutral powers with a view to bring about an arrangement could only complicate the actual difficulties. M Mercier, in the letter in which he informed M Thouvenel of the conversation, added that the almost general opinion in America about the war was as follows: "Nobody pretends to reconnect the South to the Union against his will, but only to give it a lesson, and to withdraw it from the influence of its present rulers, so that it might return of its own accord. The Federalists are determined to carry out the trial to the end, and if after that the majority of the Southern population persist in wishing to separate from the Union—well it will be suffered to do so."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Negro Homicide*.—The Coroners inquest into the killing of the negro, Vincent Maximilian was held yesterday, and the following circumstances were elicited: The deceased had been on a crayfishing hunt with two other negroes, and on their return, they stopped at a grocery kept by Mrs. Miller, at the corner of Gentilly road and Nelson street. There they met with Robinson, who, while the negroes were talking together, came up and pushed the deceased. Maximilian said: "It takes a better man than you to push me," when Robinson replied: "If you don't go at once, I'll make you." This occurred on the gallery. Robinson then went inside and soon returned with a cheese knife, when the negro ran into the street, picking up a sugar cane, which he raised in the attitude of defense. Several passes ensued between the two, in which the cane was cut to pieces, when Maximilien picked up a broom. Robinson striking again, told him to come on, when the barkeeper came between with a pistol in his hand, as if to stop the conflict.

While the parties were again approaching each other he took the negro by the shoulder, when Robinson came up behind and plunged the knife into his adversary's right side. The wound was deep, cutting one of the iliac arteries, and death by hemorrhage ensued in a few minutes. The barkeeper testified that he went out to make the negro put down the broom, supposing that he was going to steal it, as he had suspected him of stealing other articles from the store previously. He also thought the negro had taken the knife, which he had missed, and he denied that he had hold of him when the was stabbed. After the stabbing Robinson went to his own residence, where he was shortly afterwards arrested by the police. The jury returned a verdict of death from a wound inflicted by Hugh Robinson.

*Smugglers Caught*.—C. Morse, E. L. Coulin, B Moreau, George Ross and Blakely were captured by the Third District police while attempting to run the blockade with medicines and other goods to a large sunken boat on the outside of the Lake. They were engaged in loading a boat under the wharf at the Lake-end, when Lieut. White and his posse pounced upon the parties.

*Overflowed*.—The recent rains, particularly that of Sunday night, have caused much discomfort in the rear of the city, and also in Lafayette, submerging and floating away the plank side-walks and converting pedestrianism into water and mud navigation. Yesterday was a very wet day, also, which will hardly improve this moist condition of things terrestial. The cause of this submerging seems to be that the draining machines are not in good working order.

*Hospital Cases*.—A sick and destitute man named Ruff was yesterday taken to the Charity Hospital by the Second District police, and a soldier of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts Regiment, named McKinley, was also conveyed to the institution, being shot in the leg by Lieut Tilden, of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts, on [illegible] to arrest him.

*Burglarious*.—The residence of Mr. D. A. Chaffanin, No. 71 Conti street, was entered by a gang of rogues on Monday night, while the family was at the opera, and robbed of $900 in gold and $100 in silver. They seemed to be a fastidious set of fellows, as they left undisturbed a considerable quantity of jewelry and a note payable to order for $3000.

*United States Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody presiding*.—The divorce case of Cecilia Freitas vs. her husband was fixed for Friday next, and it was arranged that the testimony should be taken in the clerk's office, as much of it was expected to be hardly "fit for ears polite."

In the divorce case of Flynn vs. Flynn, Col. Field said that the alimony of $15 decreed to the wife had not been paid, and the Court promised that the default should be attended to.

The case of Scott vs. Merritt—(suit for the payment of a check on the Citizens' Bank for $900, which defendant alleged was without consideration and given under threats of violence)—was continued to next Tuesday week, to take the testimony of a sick witness by commission, in St. Bernard.

In the case of Wheeler et als. vs. Walker, Mr. Bradbury filed a motion that he would question, at another day, the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the controversy was a debt between citizens of the State of Louisiana, and that the defendant was a resident of the First Judicial District, which had a court in operation and competent to try the cause, without the intervention of a U. S. Court.

*Provost Court—Judge Peabody presiding*. Besides the cases already mentioned, we have the following to note:

David Bier, charged with ill-treating his slave Madeline, was ordered to answer to-day.

Salvadore Macaroni, charged with poisoning the celebrated Barney Williams, was remanded for examination to-day, when Barney promised to have his witnesses on hand.

Henry Shilling, accused by Robert Elliet of attacking and assaulting him with fists and stones, when he knew Elliot was under bonds to keep the peace, was fined $20, and compelled to become a member of the Peace Society also!

A black boy, named Jake, of J. C. Harris, was sent to prison twenty days for stealing 15 pounds of coffee, which he could not deny: his only defence was that he wanted it.

Another darkey was sent down for taking a burnt plank from the Louisiana Bank—he pleading only that he wanted to burn it entirely.

Joseph Staez, charged by Mrs. Alice Hodge with unlawfully detaining the effects of Andrew Hodge, deceased, was ordered to answer to-day.

*Second District Court*.—*Judge Whitaker*.—A suit was commenced in this Court yesterday, entitled W. B. Mansell & Co. vs. C. B. Payne. Plaintiff was formerly cashier in the office of the Southern Steamship Company, and defendant was the acting manager. Plaintiff had owned 50 shares of the stock, and becoming uneasy when the company met with the loss of two steamships he sold his stock to Mr. Payne for $67 50 per share. Afterwards the stock rose to about $80 per share, and then again it fell; and it is now claimed that the manager took advantage of the cashier's ignorance, and that he should pay the difference between $80 and $67 50. It was in proof, however, that the stock was sold by other parties at $45. A decision has not been rendered.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE ALABAMA.—We learn from our Havana exchanges that the Confederate steamer Alabama was cruising near St. Thomas, towards the close of January. Several United States merchant vessels were in that port, and were not disposed to leave it, under the circumstances.

FROM HAVANA.—We have received our files of Havana papers with dates to the 12th. They contain nothing of interest, and make no mention of the loss of the Oreto. The *Blasco de Garay* had reached Havana on the 10th, and set out again on the 12th inst.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A very large and select audience, considering the counter attractions of the Concert at the Opera House last night, attended the second representation of the *Merchant of Venice* at the Varieties. This fact alone would go far to show that the manner in which the piece is produced on the boards of the Varieties; must possess some higher attractions than the mere popularity and merit of the piece itself, and that this is so, we are happy to be able to certify. The success with which this piece was performed on the occasion of Mr. Ryer's benefit was not abated on its second representation. And while it is with pleasure we record the renewed triumph of Mr. Ryer, in the character of *Shylock*, we think that a reference to Mr. Baker's troupe will not be out of place. The conscientious critic who, whilst he points out the errors and misconceptions of the actor, would also encourage and second the efforts of deserving talent, cannot but make it his duty to record the success with which these efforts are crowned. When we consider, moreover, that the troupe whose merits now pass under our notice, have come among us without the customary appanages and circumstances with which the Northern press usually heralds the advent of those stroll-ing players who have annually starred it in our principal cities, and when, by judicious observation we have been enabled to judge of the real merits of the actors who have come hither, in these troublous times, on an individual venture, we believe that some recognition is due to them, and it is the part of the conscientious critic to award it. In the very choice of his actors, Mr. Baker exhibited a regard for the taste and judgment of the New Orleans public, which at once commended his enterprise to the best sympathies of our community, for the discernment and tact evidenced in the selection of such subjects as Mrs Gladstane and Vining Bowers, who were best known, and best appreciated here, could not be overlooked; and in consequence it has brought, as he had, and anticipated, of proving, its own beneficent fruitage. Then again, what troupe possessing so eminent and judicious a delineator as Mr Ryer, is any nothing of Mr Baker himself. Mrs. Baker and Mr Rand, could but have been successful here, where true merit is so amply repaid in its own coin.

Mr. Ryer, now, came among us with no higher credentials than those which the stock actor usually bears. But it did not take us long to determine that he very modestly adorns a station which would do no discredit to those ambitious players, whom a too credulous world have been pleased to dub stars. Now, had Mr. Ryer come hither in the days when managerial trickery and charlatanism swayed the stage, he would doubtless have been foisted upon us as some bright particular star, and in the eternal fitness of things it might have turned out that his brightness would have so dazzled us as to blind us with regard to his real and sterling merits. As it is, we have judged him as he is, without the extraneous aid of imported adulation, and we have found him what he is—a vigorous, bold and natural painter of the passions, upon whom the professors of his art cannot but look with pride and respect. *Master Walker* had long since fixed our opinion of him, which *Handsuttle*, *Sir John Tracy*, *Santarem*, *Montchard* and *Gloster* have successively contributed in strengthening and justifying. But we had yet to learn the real extent of his powers, and it needed no less a part than that of *Shylock* to introduce him to our notice in that peculiar phase of the human character where the desire of revenge, so intensely drawn, is so intimately joined with an ardent love of gain. It is with this conception of the character that Mr Ryer has fixed himself with all his surroundings in a manner so strictly conformable to nature, that the spectator views the varying scenes of the persecutions of which the Jew is the object, and the appalling form which his revenge assumes, with conflicting emotions of sympathy for his sufferings and of disgust and horror for the retaliation which he invokes for the humiliation to which he has been brought. *Shylock* will remain one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Ryer in this city.

### From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs the following under date of the 21:

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The amendment to the Missouri Emancipation Bill, as reported by Senator Harris from the Judiciary Committee, consists of a substitute of twelve for fifteen months, as a limit to the time allowed for the adoption of an emancipation act, a prohibition of pay for any slave introduced into the State subsequently to the passage of this act, and an increase of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 appropriation, at an average of $300 instead of $200 for each slave.

RECRUITING NEGRO SOLDIERS

As negroes are a drug here, the example of Governor Andrew is to be followed, and a battalion or regiment of blacks is to be raised from among the contrabands, and sent to some point at the South.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE THE SENATE

The Finance Committee of the Senate have commenced their examination of the financial measures presented. It is understood that they have authorized Mr. Sherman, to report Mr. Chase's bank scheme, and that it is intended it shall be acted upon before they bring forward the main finance bill. It is believed that the bond clause from the House bill, "is said that a letter has been addressed to the committee by Mr Chase, stating that the adoption of the banking bill will avoid the necessity of the further issue of legal tender notes.

Mr. Sherman's Finance bill, as reported today from the Committee on Finance, is amended in several particulars. It prescribes that the capital stock of any banking association under the act shall be, instead $50,000, not less than $100,000, in all cities whose population is ten thousand persons. The entire circulation of notes under this act shall be $300,000,000, instead of $200,000,000, $150,000,000 of which shall be apportioned to the association, not only in the States, but in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, according to the representative population, and the remainder apportioned according to the resources and business of the several States and Territories. These associations are required to pay to the Controller of the Currency, semi-annually, one per cent. of their circulation.

The *Herald* of the 4th contains the following with regard to the financial measures before the United States Congress:

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Senate Finance Committee held a meeting to-day, but no definite action was taken beyond that indicated in the dispatches last night. It is now regarded as a settled fact that the Bank bill will be passed, and the legal tender clause be stricken out from the Finance bill.

EXPLOSION AT THE ARSENAL.

This afternoon, while the workmen at the Washington Arsenal were removing fuses from fixed ammunition, an explosion occurred, killing one man instantly and seriously injuring several others. One of the buildings of the Laboratory caught fire from this cause, but the flames were soon extinguished.

We take the following from the *Tribune*, of the 31st:

COURT-MARTIAL FOR GEN. FRANKLIN.

It is believed in military circles that Major General Franklin, fearing that allegations of tardiness and inefficiency in his late command had been made against him to the Government, asked to have a court-martial assembled for his trial under them, immediately on being relieved from duty with the army of the Potomac, and that it has been determined to accede to his request.

PROBABLE ARREST OF HORACE GREELEY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* telegraphs the following, under date of the 31 instant:

It is rumored in Administration circles that Mr. Lincoln, whose patience has been long abused by Horace Greeley, will feel himself compelled to put in motion the statute of 1799, which that individual has violated in his correspondence with M. Mercier, the French Minister.

The statute is explicit in denouncing a heavy penalty against any citizen of the United States who, "without permission of the Government," shall "directly or indirectly, *commence* or carry on any verbal or written correspondence with any foreign Government, *or any officer or agent thereof*, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States."

Mr. Greeley has certainly violated the law, and you need not be surprised, therefore, if Mr Lincoln takes the law in his own hands, and after giving H. G. a turn in some bastile, should hang the veteran agriculturist upon a sour apple tree.

THE NEW ORLEANS CONGRESSMEN.

The Committee on Elections, in deciding upon the claims of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn to seats in the House, from Louisiana, say they were elected under the proclamation of the Military Governor, Shepley. The principal doubtful point in the case appears to be the time of election fixed by him differing from that of the law of Louisiana. The fact, however, that the rebel Governor had deserted his duty, while the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government, made it necessary for the Military Governor to assume to fix a time for the elections.

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of newspaper publishers from all parts of the country has been called to meet on Monday evening next, to urge upon Congress the importance of reducing or repealing the duty on imported paper.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The *Times* correspondent says:

The tabling of the bankrupt bill in the House to-day is an indication of the defeat of the measure. Mr. Conklin has managed to lose some support which belongs to it, and the feeling is in favor of passing the Senate bill instead, as being the better calculated to secure the end in view.

Speaking of the late election to the Federal Congress in this city and at Norfolk, the *Times* correspondent says:

*Provost Court—Judge Peabody*.—The majority of the cases that morning were of the unruly sailor type, and scarcely worth noting.

A complex fighting affair between Richard Hennessy and the family of Martin Loner, on the levee, was examined into. The testimony showed that Hennessy was in fault at the origin, but the old man and one of his sons were not blameless in the progress of the fight—so Hennessy was fined $20, and the other two had to pay $10 each, by way of admonition to keep the peace at all hazards.

Several soldiers, who had been arrested by the police as deserters, and who acknowledged that they were out without passes, were sent back to their quarters, and others more guilty were either fined or sent to prison for punishment.

Mrs. Leahey, who was arrested some days ago on a warrant, charged by John Moriarty with forcibly putting his furniture and family out of the street out of a house belonging to her, appeared the second time to answer. It appeared that the tenant was in the employ of the Government, and that Captain McClure, the Quartermaster, had ordered him to be allowed to remain in the house, notwithstanding the ejectment was by a constable under a judgment and execution obtained before a magistrate Civil Well, it appeared that this was not in contravention of "General Orders," or to the acts of Congress, that this was not sequestered property, and therefore the Quartermaster had no control over it, and nullify the civil judgment and execution in the case. The Court felt disposed to believe in the supremacy of the military law in such an instance, and disposed of the case by dismissing the lady from the charge, and declining to listen to the application of the prosecutor for further relief than he already had, possession rent free.

Geo. Jackson, who has been turning up every morning "like a bad penny," on some charge or other, was up again, accused now of being a deserter. There being a small cloud of mystery hanging over him, he was remanded for further examination.

Another George Jackson, who had been arrested with his wife for a disturbance in their home, showed that he was really the better half, and they were both dismissed.

Two "dessifers" of the Native Guards were arraigned on the charges of being drunk and firing a pistol towards a large group of children in the street. They very indignantly denied the charge, impeachment, but they looked as if they had been on a regular "tear," and were fined $10 each.

Mrs. Jennings was charged by Mrs. Starkey with abuse and threats. But the testimony showing mutual aggravation and extreme incompatability, both were consigned to the restraining influences of bonds to keep the peace.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 17, 1863.

COTTON.—A lot of 65 bales Middlings sold at 72c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR.—Being weather uninterrupted operations on the sugar day, and the sales are confined to about 350 hhds, in several lots at 7½c. for Good Common, and 8@8½c. for Fair to Good Fair, new crop.

MOLASSES.—To-day sales embrace about 500 bbls, in several lots, at 27c. for Fermenting, and 30c. for Good.

FLOUR.—Sales are confined to small lots to the city trade at $10@$10 50 for Superfine, and $11@$12 bbl. for Extra.

FREIGHTS.—The rates by merchant sailing vessels for Northern ports are $1 50@$2 ℔ hhd. for Sugar, and 30c. ℔ bbl. for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 10 bbls Crude Oil at 45½c.; 43 boxes Star Tallow 4½@5½c.; 7 hhds Lard at 11c.; 40 cases do at 12c.; 1570 reams Wrapping Paper at 3½@3½c. for the small sizes, 2¾@3c. for the medium and 5@6c. for the large; 35 sacks Hams at 7@7½c.; 2 do Shoulders at 8c.; 20 sacks No 1 Coffee at 9½c.; 16 bbls. Pilot Bread at 5c.; 50 boxes do. at 4½c.; 15 boxes Indigo at 3½c.; 15 boxes Butter at 24c.; 25 boxes Castile Soap at @14 50; 20 boxes Adamantine Candles at 22c.; 20 bags Louisiana Rice at 3½c.; 14 boxes damaged Cheese at 2½c.; 5 bbls. old Whiskey at 45c.; and 10 do Prime Beef at $6.

Stockings also reported.

Received during the past three days: 320 bales Cotton, 95 boxes Tobacco, 10 bbls Ale, 1 bbl Beef, 278 do Flour, 1 do Rum, 24 coils Rope, 805 boxes Cheese, 900 bbls Pork, 35 do Beef, 2 bags Cotton, 955 hhds. and 26 bbls. Sugar, and 1985 bbls. Molasses.

Arrived: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 13 schooners, 2 steamships and 6 steamboats.

Cleared: 1 steamship, 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig and 8 schooners.

The river is stationary, and is now 3 feet below high water mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 16, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 37 Beeves and 25 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 21 Beeves and 15 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 85 Beeves and 67 Veals. We quote:

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| Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net | 9@10 |
| Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net | 8@9 |
| Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net | 6@7 |
| Veals, 1st quality, ℔ head | 20@22 |
| Veals, 2d quality, ℔ head | 18@20 |
| Hogs, ℔ lb gross | 12@16 |
| Milch Cows, ℔ head | nominal. |
| Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head | 3@5 |

## MARINE NEWS.

### Port of New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1863

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, for New York, J Workman & co
Brig Concord, Smith, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr Walter Raleigh, Phillips, for Bastan Island, Jos Kelly
Schr Senator, Fray, for New York, G W Hynson & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Monterey, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Zuave, from Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Antoinette, (Bremen) Roeman, from Liverpool, Dec 14, to master
Bark White Sea, Evans, — days from New York, to G A Fondick
Schr C H Rogers, Langdon, — days from New York, to G W Hynson & co

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Illinois—39 bales cotton 3 do wool
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Concord—19 hhds sugar 106 hhds sugar 1364 bbls molasses
NEW YORK—Per schr Senator—190 hhds sugar 501 bbls molasses 8 half do do
SHIATAN ISLAND—Per schr Walter Raleigh—40 bbls potatoes 2 bbls pork 6 bbls beef 1 do beans 30 do bread and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Sic-Sic—278 bbls flour to G H Kennedy & co—10 bxs cheese J Rose & co—50 do Fels & Brunner—20 do J Denwith—125 do do W G Sections & co—60 do do 4 pkgs mdse J Kemp, jr—51 bxs cheese A D Gris & co—100 do do 12 bbls peas to Grief, Byrne & co—28 bxs cheese 20 firkins butter 10 half chests tea 6 pkgs mdse N W Hopt—24 coils rope W H Witherell—57 pkgs tobacco Brott, Davis & Shone—25 pkgs mdse Adams Express—95 do War