THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at salesrooms No. 93 Camp street, tobacco, lard, hams, whisky, Brandy, &c., &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 70 and 72 Tchoupitoulas street 2100 barrels flour.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Masonic Hall furniture.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This place of amusement opens on Sunday night, when the Juvenile Dramatic Association will give their first performance, which will consist in a well selected and entertaining programme. The advertisement will be found in our amusement column.

JOHN GRACE.—This firm, of 5 Bank Place, had on hand a large and varied stock of goods, consisting of mess, in prime shipping order, coffee, choice Rio, and 15 barrels of rosin, which he offers for sale. See the advertisement elsewhere.

CHOICE FLOUR.—By reference to another column it will be seen that C. W. Newton & Co. of 76 Royal street, are now receiving and will constantly keep on hand choice brands of flour, which they offer to sell to the trade at the lowest rates.

There will be two important sales this day, (Saturday) the 9th inst., by R. T. Montgomery, which is worthy the attendance of grocers and dealers in furniture. At 12 o'clock, at sales-room 93 Camp street, choice lots of navy tobacco, choice leaf lard, tierces butter, oakum, rope, candles, starch, soap, brooms, pigs' feet, and a large lot of choice groceries too numerous to mention. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, and other household goods.

We are requested to call the particular attention of bakers and others to the large sale of flour to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 72 Tchoupitoulas street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See advertisement.

Furniture, an extensive assortment, and a No. 1 Stewart stove, at auction, today, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

The *Era* yesterday published the following order:

Office Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf, 28 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, May 7, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of General Orders no person, not a loyal citizen of the United States, is permitted within the limits of the Department of the Gulf to transfer or set over any property, real, personal or mixed, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan; and that any person so doing not being a loyal citizen of the United States, will be punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Commanding General.

JAMES BOWEN, Brig. Gen. P. M. G.

Capture of the Star of Peace by the Florida.

The declaration of Francis M. Hinckley, master; William F. Walker, mate and John Paull, second mate, of the ship Star of Peace, bound from Calcutta, with a general cargo, to Boston, captured by the Confederate steamer Florida.

That in latitude 16 deg. north, and longitude 54 deg. west, on the morning of Friday, the 6th March last, our course being N. W. by N. half W., we espied a sail on our port bow, apparently standing towards us. As soon as he appeared to us we observed that he lowered sail, and from the increasing smoke appeared to be firing for steam. He bore up towards us under American colors. When about three miles off us he fired a shot ahead of us, by which we saw it was an American armed steamer, and supposed that it belonged to the United States Navy. We had begun to slacken sail before he fired the shot ahead. He ran along side of us with the American colors flying. An officer hailed us and inquired "Where we were from, whither bound, and what cargo?" We answered, "From Calcutta, bound to Boston, and laden with a general cargo." He said "he would send aboard." He sent an armed crew of seven men with two officers. As the boat bringing them approached, the Federal flag was hauled down and the Confederate flag hoisted. Both officers came aboard. They informed us we were a prize to the Confederate steamer Florida, and ordered our Captain to get into the boat and go aboard the steamer. The principal of these officers proved to be the second-lieutenant of the steamer, named Howle. They called for our ship's papers, manifest, &c., which were surrendered to and retained by them. Our captain inquired if we were permitted to take anything with us. He answed that his captain had permitted officers of vessels he had captured to retain their personal effects. Our captain went to his cabin to pack his effects up, and while so doing the lieutenant ordered him to go aboard, and said he would allow our steward to pack up his things. Our captain, first and second mates, and three or four of our men went aboard. When we reached the steamer a deck net-work was taken of us. In ten or fifteen minutes one of the doctors—of whom there were two, one named Garrison, the other Grafton—requested our captain to walk with him below. He went, and in a conversation the doctor said they had lately taken the Jacob Bell, and she had some lady passengers that gave them some trouble, and he was afraid we had some. Our captain said we had not. Presently a man came down, to whom he introduced him as Captain Mudie. He talked about the fortunes of war, and invited the first officer to partake, but wished to take ships, &c. Afterwards a parole was drawn out, and our captain was told if he signed it he should have his personal liberty, and that he must make himself at home on the ship, &c. The captain signed the parole, and all of our crew, being thereto required. While these things were going on their boats were passing between our ship and the steamer, bringing from our ship the balance of our crew that did not come aboard the steamer when the captain did, and also the personal effects permitted to take, which consisted of clothing merely. The chronometers, barometers, quadrants and compasses, all of which belonged to the captain, except the compasses, were taken from us. They also took all the ship's provisions and coal, of which we had a large quantity, and also what rope they wanted. Having thus robbed us of everything they wanted, they set fire to the ship about sundown of the 6th of March. The ship was well worth $50,000. The cargo was a most valuable one, and worth not less than half a million of dollars. A large portion of the cargo was consigned to British owners. Our captain stated this fact, in the hope it might save his ship from destruction, but the captain of the Florida disregarded it, and referred to a letter of Lord John Russell's, which he afterwards exhibited to our captain, to the effect that if "British subjects placed their goods in American vessels they were liable to capture, &c. As fast as our men came on board the steamer they were put in irons, soon chained by the hands and some by the feet. The steamer after this drifted about aimlessly, the captain's purpose appearing to be to cruise about in the same waters, being in the track of the East India vessels homeward bound.

Here follow details of the Florida meeting a French vessel, the English schooner Laura Jane, the capture and burning of the schooner Aldebaran, and the encounter with the brig Runnymede, which took on board a number of the prisoners as passengers, and arrived with them at Glasgow on the 2d of April.

The Captain of the Florida said she was 700 tons register, and we believe this to be true. She has three brass rifled 32-pounder cannon on each side, and two 110-pounder pivot guns, one forward, the other aft. She has 120 men aboard, and a full supply of cutlasses, rifles and revolvers, the latter having ten barrels, nine for ball and one for buckshot. We learned that in smooth water she will steam twelve knots, and with a favorable wind and with sail all set she will run fifteen knots an hour. She is a wooden vessel and no iron plates. All her machinery is below the water-line.

Dying Speech of Yellow Wolf.

[From the St. Joseph Herald.]

But a few weeks ago Yellow Wolf was one of the Indian chiefs stopping at the Pacee House, in the city, on his way to Washington. He soon sickened and died there. The following is his dying speech, and it equals in pathos and eloquence the speech of the celebrated Chief Logan, rendered historic by the pen of Thomas Jefferson. "I tell my people," said the dying hero of the wilderness, "that I entreat them with my last breath to live in peace with the pale faces. Tell them that I have seen the Great Father, and that he has promised to take care of the red man. The Great Spirit has ordained that I should fall asleep beneath the shadow of my Great Father; that I go to the eternal hunting grounds in the full faith that my nation will preserve peace with the sons of the Great Father. I have ever been a friend of the pale face, and this inheritance I could leave to my nation is that they conduct themselves so as to merit the smile of the Great Spirit, who watches alike over the red man and the pale face."

EXCITING RAILROAD INCIDENT.—*A Mother Loses her Child—It is Recovered after an Eighteen Miles' Chase.*—The Columbus *Journal* states that on Friday Mrs. Gray, wife of a conductor on New York and Erie Railroad, on the arrival of the morning train at that place from Chicamauga, stepped into the refreshment saloon at Meadville, leaving her child of two years, in the cars. The train started for Cleveland before the lady left the saloon, carrying off her child. She was greatly cheated, but the conductor of the train, Mr. Lester, was determined to take the child and baggage and further ordered. Mr. Patterson, the resident agent of the railroad company, also offered her assistance.

A half hour subsequently to the mother passed, the following was received:

"Child and trunk all safe at Dr. ——. Lady passengers on the train unwilling to part with so good a child."

In thirty minutes the entire train made the distance of 18 miles, and the lady was smiling in the arms of her mother.

A lady in the train (Miss Holmes, of Cleveland) exhibiting more than common affection, stepped off with the child to watch over it till its parents could be found.

Office 73 Chartres street.

The Ottoman National Exhibition.

[From the Levant Herald.]

Besides the gorgeous collection of jewelry proper, the total value of which is estimated at 2,000,000 francs (£1,850,000), the imperial case contained four quivers, two bottle axes, a couple of scimitars, three water-flasks, a set of writing materials, and a suit of mail worn by Sultan Murad—all precious as gold, gems, engraving and the most elaborate workmanship could make them. The contents of this one case, in fact, were an exhibition of themselves, well worth making the difficult journey from Pera to the Atmeidan to see. Under the category of "Class 1," in the centre department, is a very good, though small, collection of samples of wood, pine, maple, oak, and other woods; the specimens of the latter from the district between Brousa and Kutayiah are of a very superior description, and are of the highest importance in connection with shipbuilding, as there is a large supply of timber of this excellent description in the country. The collection of specimens of minerals comprised in "Class 3" is, considering the vast mineral wealth of the country, not only extremely limited but totally inadequate to convey any correct idea of the mineralogy of the empire. The district round Trebizond, however, furnishes some fine specimens of copper, lead, and silver ores, well worth examination. Several specimens of coal and iron also seem to have been well selected, but from the defective manner in which they are arranged, and the absence of any detailed description, they lose three fourths of their proper interest to the spectator. In Class 4, what first attracts attention is the collection of Turkish saddlery placed in the eastern corner of the building. Though it would be impossible to draw any comparison between the richly mounted saddle cloths of Stamboul and the simpler garniture used in Europe, there is much interesting information to be derived from an examination of these accessories, respectively marked 11, 1000, and 20000, are of a very high class, both for the purity of their steel and their fineness of workmanship. A very remarkable feature in connection with the weapons is, that the greater number bear on them Masonic symbols, doubtless indicating their former Saracenic ownership. The small arms are in the adjacent cases a set of the ordinary class to be met with in the bazars of Stamboul. In a case immediately adjoining these old arms, there is a complete Circassian costume, of native manufacture, including a set of richly mounted arms, and items of personal equipment; the value placed on this collection is set down at the high sum of 60,000 piastres. In the very next case, under the class, there is a collection of very elaborately worked brass mangals, the three largest of which—marked respectively 15000, 10, 000 and 8000—represent such as can only be found in the very wealthiest households. In the "court" appropriated to the arsenal, there is a large-sized model of a gasometer and retort, and a clever working model of a locomotive by Sud Bey, the last named of which is an object of especial interest to a majority of visitors, and is apparently regarded with nearly as much wonder as the splendid state coach of the Crown jewels. Close behind this a Lilliputian working model of a steam engine is kept in full play, also seemingly to the high satisfaction of the spectators. The department includes, in addition to a large variety of articles of minor description, from rifled cannon down to the smallest pistols, some models of fortifications, a model pontoon bridge, a section model of the new Galata bridge, and a large number of artifice which have been constructed in the Government workshops, such as rockets, Bengal lights, and Zeitoon-bourne. The raw materials of cotton, silk and wool, and the chemical products under "Class 8," will repay a detailed examination.

Death of William R. Blake, the Comedian.

The theatrical world and the play going public generally must have been startled by the announcement of the death of Mr Blake, the comedian. Last week, on Thursday, he took his farewell benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre, announcing that it was not to be a final leave-well, but only a temporary good-by, till his return from a series of representations with a traveling company. The company to which he referred opened in Boston on Monday, and Mr. Blake on Tuesday played the part of Sir Peter Teazle, in "The School for Scandal." On Wednesday, he was refused with all attack of bilious colic, which shortly resulted in his death

Mr. Blake, both as actor and man, is too well known to require more than a mere mention of his death, in order to present him in his various characters before the reader almost. His eccentricities, his professional abilities, and all his stage peculiarities are matters of daily familiar talk, and the budget of anecdote connected with him, when opened in the course of the numerous obituary notices which will follow the announcement of his decease, will contain a world of entertaining and valuable stage history.

Mr. Blake was not far from fifty-eight years of age. He was born in Halifax, N. S. His first appearance in New York was made at the old Chatham Theatre in 1824, he was afterwards manager of the Tremont Theatre in Boston, of the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and of the Broadway Theatre in this city. For a long time he was connected with Wallack's Theatre, but at the time of leaving New York he was a member of the Laura Keene company. His real greatness as an actor was shown in what are technically known as "parts-theic old men," though he is certain line of comedy he was unequalled.—*N. Y. Post.*

A FRACAS IN THE FRENCH SENATE.—The *Moniteur*, of course, tells no stories of the fracas between Prince Napoleon and M. de la Rochejacquelin. The latter, it appears, from what some senators have said in private *sotto*, to indemnify himself for the polite remarks made by Count Walewski, and endorsed by the Prince, called his Imperial Highness "a professional liar." The personage thus dubbed asked the offending senator what he meant by such a term, whereupon the Prince was told that he meant a person who never would, if he could help it, tell a word of truth, and when he did endeavored to do so by uttering falsehood in with falsehood. The Prince was then offered satisfaction if he choose to demand it, and if this *on dit* be not a mere *canard*, he sent a challenge to De la Roche-jacquelin. But the hautpersonage, hearing of the affair, took the matter up, and terminated it by ordering "le fils de la Vendee" to make an apology, and giving directions for this parliamentary episode to be erased from the reports of the *Moniteur*.—*Letter from Paris.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Secession Sentiment in the Private Schools.—Yesterday we reported the case of Miss Hall, the principal of a private academy on Carondelet street, who was fined $100 in the Provost Court for permitting her pupils to have secession emblems in their school books. She claimed British protection.

After our evening report closed, Madame Loquet, who has an academy at No. 280 Camp street (the Desban Verandah) was arraigned on the same charge. She stated to the officer who made the search, that it was no concern of hers to supervise and control the sentiments of her pupils.

In imposing a fine of $250 upon her, the Court remarked that it regretted its hasty decision in the case of Miss Hall—that it was a high offense not to teach the rising generation how to shoot" in the right direction. Mad. Loquet claims to be a French subject.

Mrs. Picot and mother, who keep another private academy in Julia street, were next brought up on a similar charge. Their defense was that they had endeavored to suppress such demonstrations among their pupils, but had not succeeded. This statement appearing to merit some consideration, the offense, Judge Hughes fixed their fine at $150.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—The divorce case of Marie Guiraud vs. her husband, was before this Court yesterday. The plaintiff was married at fifteen years of age, and after a few months of harsh treatment was deserted.

The Ferry-Boat Case.—The argument in this matter had been fixed for yesterday; but owing to some indispensable engagement of Judge Peabody, it was arranged with the counsel (Messrs. Field and Rosedin) to postpone it to Tuesday afternoon next.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Friday.)—The business of this Court yesterday was of a profoundly dull character.

Jacob Barker filed his affidavit and interrogatories to certain witnesses whose testimony he desired to have for the trial of his case vs. McCheney, which is fixed for Wednesday.

The case of McPhelan vs. Dr. Knapp and his wife came up on an exception of defendants. The Doctor, owing to the financial pressure of the times, appeared as his own counsel. Under judgment for rent, he plead the plaintiff in with falsehood. The Prince was then offered satisfaction if he choose to demand it, and if this *on dit* be not a mere *canard*, he sent a challenge to De la Roche-jacquelin. But the haut person