THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By T. B. Crosst, at 11 o'clock at No. 9 Royal street, house and office furniture.

By P. H. Flynn, at 11 o'clock, at No. 41 Royal street, furniture.

By E. E. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, the contents of the Orleans House.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Espla nade and Victory streets, Third District, dry goods.

RUMOR OF FREMONT'S APPOINTMENT AS UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR.—We heard on the arrival of the Philadelphia, that it had been stated by the officers of that steamer that previous to her departure it was rumored in New York that John C. Fremont had been appointed Secretary of War. As we had received from Southern sources Northern advices to the 3d inst., and that no mention was made of such an appointment, or rumor of appointment, we did not deem it worthy to publish the report under its present form.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises at the corner of Esplanade and Victory streets, Third District, the contents and fixtures of a dry goods store.

Later from Europe.

As we had announced, the steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th, via Queenstown on the 13th ult., arrived at New York harbor on the 28th, but did not reach the city until the evening of the 29th. She brings one day's later news than that contained in the Saxonia's mails.

The King of the Belgians has been attacked by the press of all of a complaint for which he has undergone several operations.

From the official returns supplied to the English Poor Law Board, it would appear that the distress in Lancashire is steadily disappearing. There is a decrease in the number relieved during the week to the extent of 7360 persons. The funds in hand on Saturday, January 10, amounted to £386,017—a sum sufficient for the exigencies of the next four months.

Both the London *Times* and the Paris *Monitem* profess to see in the movements of the American Democratic party indications of a possible peace. The call for a Democratic Convention at Louisville is cited as the most hopeful sign.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales is said to be fixed for the 12th of March.

Negotiations had commenced at Berne, with the object of concluding a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland.

The Paris *Temps* of January 14 received a first warning for the publication of an article, signed "Scherer," upon the speech of the Emperor.

The Bohemian arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 14th of January.

A famine may be said to exist in Ireland. The means of the small farmers were almost completely exhausted, the laborers were unemployed and in want of food, the manufacturing industry of the kingdom was greatly depressed, and bindlord evictions were multiplied. In the town of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, an alarming demonstration in the way of a black flag parade, had been made by the unemployed laborers. Relief societies were in operation all over the Southern and Western counties.

The Italian question had entered a new phase. England had officially proposed to Pope Pius the Ninth to leave Rome and take up his residence at Malta. It is to be presumed he was to be under her protection, as she offered to lodge him in the palace of the Governor. The Pope declined the offer. In the Italian Parliament the subject of Rome for the capital of the king dom was discussed very delicately, full confidence being expressed in the intentions of the Emperor of the French. Not knowing what he would do, it was evident Italy could afford to wait a little. The Count de Torci d'Auvergne, French Minister in Rome, had expressed to the Holy Father the regret of the Emperor at the prospect of his quitting Rome, an occurrence which the Emperor "would endeavor to prevent." It was hoped, however, that if he did leave the Eternal City he would seek a shelter in France and not from England. The session of the Prussian Legislature had been opened with a royal speech, delivered by proxy. The King is described as having suffered from Chamberlain's hand, and asserted that the constitution of the country did not meet the requirements of the time and needed amendment. It was proposed to permit the Queen Christina to return to Spain under certain restrictions.

SPAIN.—*Madrid*, January 13—The address in answer to the royal speech has been voted in Congress by 106 against 77.

Madrid, January 14—*The Catemporal* of today demands that Queen Christina should be permitted to return to Spain.

The Diario Espanol says we believe our release able to state, from a reliable source, that Queen Christina will be allowed to return to Spain, but that the Ministry will reserve to itself the right of future action in her regard, as they may consider best for the interests of the nation.

SWEDEN.—*Stockholm*, January 14—In the sitting of the Diet to-day a proposal was laid before the Deputies by the Government entailing a complete parliamentary reform. It is intended that the Swedish Parliament shall henceforth consist of two chambers, the first elected by the provincial assemblies, persons only being eligible who are possessed of a considerable income; the second by popular election, with a low standard of qualification for the electoral franchise. By the adoption of this measure popular liberty and conservative interest would be equally balanced. The proposition was very favorably received.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Acapulco, January 13—The Viceroy has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war steamer and dispatched to Mexico.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES—*Bucharest*, January 13.—The arms destined for the Government of Servia have been removed from the territory of the Principalities.

ITALY.—A dispatch from Turin of the 14th of January—the very latest—has the following reports:

The *Opinione* of to-day publishes an article upon the speech of the French Emperor, which says the Emperor does not pronounce the mission of France. France does not abandon any of her principles, nor reject any idea of conquest she has made for the establishment of a new European international law. We believe that the sanction which the Emperor's speech gives to the past must be received as a symbol of the future.

A dispatch of Prince Latour de Auvergne, of the 27th of December, states that Mr. Odo Russell, during the Christmas fêtes, renewed his proposal to the Pope to leave Rome, expressing regret that the offer of England was not accepted, and adding that he had reason to believe his Holiness would very shortly find himself necessitated to profit by it.

A dispatch of M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Turin, to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, upon the 25th of December, states that he has had an interview with Signor Pasolini respecting the declaration of the *Opinione* that no agreement was possible between France and Italy unless Rome to the Italians, and ultimately bent upon acquiring Rome. Signor Pasolini replied that no journal was entitled to speak in the name of Italy, and observed that for the present the question of Rome must be laid aside, although the new Ministry partook of the opinion of the country, that it was the natural capital of Italy. The programme of the present Cabinet only differed from that of its predecessors in abstaining from making fresh overtures to the French Government, which believed itself unable to negotiate upon the basis of Rome for the Italians. M. de Sartiges replied that such words were a vain *mot pour mot*. Signor Pasolini thought this interpretation too stringent, adding that when the Minister believed it possible they should assume negotiations with the Government of the Emperor, both he and Signor Farini expressed their determination to go hand in hand with the French Government.

One fact may be considered as certain, that a change has been produced in the progress of the Roman question.

FRENCH DISPATCHES FROM ROME.

Paris, January 14, 1863—Diplomatic documents have been published here this day, containing the dispatches exchanged between M. Drouyn de L'Huys and the French Ambassador at Rome, relating to proposals made by the latter to the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli upon the necessity of granting reforms.

Another dispatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huys dated December 30th, states that England has proposed to the Pope to withdraw to Malta, and mentions that in an interview with Mgr Chigi, M. Drouyn de L'Huys had expressed a hope that in the event which he touted might never happen, of the Pope being compelled to leave Rome, his Holiness would retire to France in preference to England.

Further dispatches of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, dated the 26th of December and the 1st of January, point out complaints made by England of armaments going to Rome; as to the fact that troops and Bavarians had been sent from the city to the Neapolitan provinces, in uniforms much resembling those worn by French troops. A dispatch of Prince Latour de Auvergne states that having made inquiries, he believed the statement published to the effect that these six hundred Bavarians and Austrians had been sent from Rome. M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in another dispatch, replies to the complaint made by England that the presence of the ex King Francis II encourages brigandage in Naples, expressing his regret that Francis II possessed a tribunal at Rome. He adds that the French Government has not hesitated to express its opinion upon this subject to the ex King, but the English Cabinet will understand that France cannot go to the authority at the moment to take steps about the compulsory removal of the ex King, which she desires to effect by persuasion only.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Times's City Article, Jan. 14.]

The English funds yesterday, 13th, experienced increased depression, and the market closed with a heavy appearance. Further withdrawals of gold of considerable magnitude having taken place, and since from the demand having been increased by the requirements in connection with the railway deposits for the new lines of the session, as well as some heavy payments that were now falling due at the Bank, the applications for discount at the Bank were consequently large and important.

They were of course met in their way from the Bank to the extent of £451,078, of which about £360,000 for France, and further withdrawals are expected on same account. The Paris Bourse is declining, the market being influenced by the prospect of a new Italian loan, and the execution of an immediate advance of the discount rate of the Bank of France to 4½ to 5 per cent.

London, January 15, 1863—Consols closed at 92¾ to 92¾ for money.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount one per cent.

Liverpool, January 15, 1863.—Cotton—Sales for the two days past 28,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and importers. The market is buoyant, with an advance of one half to one penny per pound.

How Gamblers Rob Their Victims—An Interesting Discovery—The Gamblers Telegraph.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The Cook gambling affair has led to some important disclosures in the affairs of the "sporting fraternity," but nothing we have yet seen or heard of equals in interest a discovery made in this city yesterday.

Coulisk, one of the men concerned in "fleecing" the paymaster Cook, was a frequent visitor to this city, and occupied rooms in the third story of the Parsons block, on Superior street. He had contracted debts here, and yesterday an attachment was issued against the property in his rooms. Sheriff Lewis and Deputy Sheriff Whitney went to serve the attachment, and in the course of their researches made some rich discoveries.

The rooms occupied by Coulisk on the third floor consist of a sitting room, where gambling was done, and a bedroom. The sitting-room was furnished in the usual manner, and had a faro table near the windows, and a draw poker table in the centre of the room, with chairs placed to each. The walls and ceiling of the room are prepared with paper of a star pattern.

Directly over these rooms are two small rooms, also occupied by Coulisk, but not furnished. A portion of the flooring has been removed in the room immediately over the gambling room, and a small hole bored through the ceiling of the room below, above each of the tables. As the holes come directly through the centre of a star pattern in the paper they are scarcely distinguishable from below. Each hole is so placed as to enable a person applying his eye to it to look directly into the hand of the player seated in the chair below.

An ingenious telegraphic signal machine was discovered communicating between those holes in the room above and the chair of the gambler in the room below. A wire, having a handle near the hole, passed along between the flooring of the room above and the ceiling of the room below to the corner of the gambling room and bedroom. It returned to the bedroom and passed down in the corner, being concealed by a strip of board nailed up and papered over. It then passes under the floor of the gambling room to the table, where a small piece of the flooring has been cut away close by the table, and where the left foot of the gambler would be placed whilst playing. There it terminates in a spring and hammer, concealed by the carpet.

The method of working this invention for robbing by machinery seems to have been as follows: The victim of operation would find a few chairs drawn up to the table. In one of these the gambling thief seats himself at once, placing his foot over the telegraph hammer. The victim is obliged to take the other, which is placed in the proper position for playing. The gambler's account in the meantime above stretches himself on a mattress, with his eye at the peep-hole and one hand grasping the telegraph handle. The hole is so placed that he can look directly down into the hand of his victim. As soon as he sees the cards, he telegraphs their description, according to an arranged code of signals, by pulling the handle, when the hammer strikes the desired number of raps on the sole of the gambler's foot or slipper, the sound being muffled by the carpet. Of course, it is easy to see that the man who sits down to play with such a gambler is robbed as surely, completely and systematically, as if he had been bound hand and foot and delivered over to a highwayman and both the two robbers the highwayman would be the more honorable of the two. No one have been arrested at various times by Cobles Major Barker and other gamblers, residents of this city. Some lucky responsible parties in that way could have visited one room, and found the combination. Search was then made, and the shadow of a chance alone left undiscovered.

There are other rooms in the city used for gambling purposes, which are frequented by men of no less repute, who would die of fright to see their own names published. It is to be regretted, would start some of such men in trade and the public. Are there no telegraphs in those rooms?

THE ICE CROP.—One of the disadvantages of the mild winter is the scantiness of ice—not merely for skating, but for domestic use next summer. The best part of the ice crop is usually harvested during the month of January, and here in January almost none, and of ice. There is only one lake in the vicinity where the ice has attained the thickness of three inches, and very poor at that. In all the other lakes, and on the North river, from which a large supply is annually drawn, there has been no ice worth gathering. The sun is so fairnorthward in its course that it will be impossible for it to form "squall." A week of cold weather would give us a moderate supply of ice, and that is all that we can reasonably hope for from the neighborhood of New York the year. As the stock on hand is small, it requires no prophet to foretell that ice will be among the high priced luxuries next summer. This misfortune is a novel one, from the fact that it cannot be traced to the war, but is simply and solely chargeable to the weather.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 27th ult says: Brigadier-General Daniel S. Robinson will succeed Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith in command of the Department of East Tennessee. We are advised that his department will also embrace South-western Virginia and that portion of Middle Tennessee between Chattanooga and Nashville. General Smith is at present in Richmond.

The British, we believe, took Savannah by an expedition which went up the Ogeechee and one of the inland water passages to Montgomery or Vernon, at which point they disembarked and marched upon the city by land. But this approach is now so well defended by our batteries at Biesbieu and other points, that the enemy acem shy of it.

P. S.—A telegram just received brings the welcome report that the Federal vessels, have been repulsed in their attack on Fort McAllister.—*Columbus Sun*, 29th.

IN TOWN.—Under this caption the *Appeal* of the 6th has the following personal. Asa is perhaps in search of Klubbs:

Asa Hartz is in town, engaged in testing the hospitalities of the city, and *taking notes*. Somebody may be ventilated ere long.

ATTEMPT TO POISON SPURGEON.—The English correspondent of the *Christian Freeman* says that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, was recently presented with a plum cake, which was found, before it was eaten, to contain sufficient poison for the destruction of half a dozen people.

THE *Scotsman* says the steamer Britannia, "a new, swift going vessel," has been purchased for the Confederate States of America, and is deeply laden with coal, preparatory to sailing.

A COTTON SHIP RESCUED OFF CHARLESTON.—*New York*, January 26—The steamer Prometheus from New Orleans on the 8th, reports that when off Charleston on the 18th she saw about a hundred bales of cotton on fire, also parts of a vessel in flames.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest—On Wednesday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a private soldier of the Fourth Regiment of Native Guards, at the Touro Buildings. Verdict, "Died of epilepsy."

Arrested Yesterday—E. T. Owen was taken into durance in the First District lockup for refusing to detach himself from an ass-midage largerthan the law allows, near the City Hall. When he was admonished to do so, and the cheerful crowd proposed suspended weapons, viz: brass knuckles, was added.

Bernard Keenan was also "pugged" for not being able to show his license to deal in gold, silver and uncurrent money.

Alex. Murray was also run too, on a charge of having stabbed John Reilly in the head with a sharp cutting instrument commonly described by the term pen-knife.

Perhaps the Provost Court will elicit this morning some particulars worthy of future publication. In the case, besides that of two fellows who were "choosed" for stealing two hoys.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody presiding.—There was a very slim docket yesterday—only eleven culprits being enrolled, which was a decided falling off from the roll of the previous day, which numbered sixty-six.

Thomas Low was arraigned on a charge, made by Capt. Parker, of using seditious language. It being shown that the offense consisted in his merely saying to the Captain that he was a paroled prisoner and in favor of the Southern Confederacy, all in a quiet conversation, the accused was discharged, with the opinion of the Judge that he was unfortunate in making such a bad choice.

Two frail ones, whoindulged in seditious language and drunkenness, were fined respectively $3 and $5.

M. Kenney, a small black servant of a United States officer, was arrested for being on a spree, and was ordered to pay $5 or be imprisoned for 20 days.

Edward Callahan was up on the complaint of his wife, who accused him of drunkenness and assault and battery, and added a long list of enormous crimes. She stated that he beat and put her out of the house about five weeks ago, and that she had lived separate from him during that time. Yesterday, however, she went to their common domicile, and found a female there to whose presence she most emphatically objected, but was headelf ejected and driven shamefully and shamelessly into the street. He was discharged, the affair being a family quarrel. While Callahan was making his exit from the presence of the Judge, as permitted, an officer from the Second District came forward and said he had another charge to prefer against him. This, of course, brought him up with "about turn," as the sailors say, and he was charged with dispensing bogus silver money. On shelling out his pile, however, and having it examined, only a bad "quarter" was found—so bad that it could deceive nobody—and the accused was again discharged—the most suspicious circumstance being that he had so much good coin in such "bad times."

Antony Heres, for stealing a quarter of veal, was sent to the Workhouse for one month, the offense being clearly revealed to the Court.

Vincent Rudowitch was ordered to pay for and take out his license, or he would be handled next time without gloves.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of Moncure vs. Whalen, Mr. Durant's motion to test the security taken by the Sheriff, was taken up. The bondsman being brought to the witness stand and examined, made a satisfactory showing, and the objection was overruled.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the case of Tirrell vs. Bosworth, was continued to Wednesday next.

In the case of Mrs. DeBarre vs. her husband, the Court gave a decision against her application for alimony, (which had been heretofore argued by counsel.) The substance of the decision was, that the Provost Court, in October last, on a similar application, had awarded the same plaintiff $1500 for fifteen months alimony, which amount was paid, and hereupthe in this respect were thereby adjudicated and passed upon. No evidence had been brought forward in the present case of the powers of the Provost Court being limited; and, as the plaintiff had invoked and availed herself of its jurisdiction then, this Court had no disposition voluntarily to question it now. The rule was therefore dismissed.

[Pending the momentary absence of the Judge from the Bench, a deep silence fell upon the officers above and the crowd of auditors, while they waited patiently to see if anything would be added to the already meagre proceedings of the day. The intense "silence in Court" then prevailing was suddenly broken by the opening of the outer door and the quick rush across the floor of a lean and hungry looking bounder—a female, with an immense basket upon her arm. The quick but smiling repulse she met with from the attending officer brilliantly revealed the point of a capital joke, and in one moment being that the basket contained had actually and bodily come into the dignified precincts of the United States Provisional Court for a basket full of *provisions*. The idea has before suggested a very "good joke" in the papers, and we think the genuine fact as well worth chronicling.]

The gravity of the Court being immediately restored, and no other business claiming attention, it was adjourned till to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 12 1863.

COTTON.—A few bales changed hands early in the day at unchanged prices. There is little or no inquiry from outside of the market, for the reason that sufficient cotton is offered in the city, and as for export direct.

SUGAR.—There was some activity to-day, but owing to the scarcity of transportation facilities the transactions were confined to small lots, and prices are nominally unchanged. The supply is very light.

MOLASSES.—There was a fair demand from first hands at 42½ cents per gallon.

RICE.—Sales are confined to small lots to the city trade at 5½ cents per lb.

BRAN.—30 cents sold from first hands at 42½ cents per 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—Remain unchanged, with a fair demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following are some sales made to-day: Sugar—Planters' Bank, 10 hhds prime; Commercial Bank, 5 hhds prime; Citizens' Bank, 10 hhds prime; Louisiana Bank, 10 hhds prime; Canal Bank, 10 hhds prime; Union Bank, 10 hhds prime; Merchants' Bank, 10 hhds prime; Bank of Commerce, 10 hhds prime; Bank of Louisiana, 10 hhds prime; Bank of Orleans