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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, a general assortment of furniture.

By Hoffman & Marks, at 10 o'clock, at 41 Chartres street, dry goods, clothing, hats and shoes.

By P. H. Flynn, at 11 o'clock, at the new auction mart, 31 Royal street, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Enghien and Levee streets, the contents of an oyster saloon and bar-room.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 Front Levee and 80 Fulton street, Rio coffee, mess beef, mackerel, choice lemons, &c.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night Sheridan Knowles's beautiful, although for some inexplicable reasons, not popular, play, "Love, or the Countess and the Serf," will be given with the same strong cast as on the occasion of its first representation. The performance concludes with the farce of "The Quiet Family," in which Messrs. Ryer and Bowers support the chief characters. On Thursday, Mrs. Baker takes her benefit, and she offers for that occasion an attractive bill, well calculated to call forth that lady's peculiar excellencies in characters which require great versatility and rapid changes which can be adapted to various situations. We had intended to give an extended notice of this performance, but the crowded state of our columns precludes us from doing so. On another occasion we will speak more especially of this entertainment, which will doubtless be one of the features of the week's amusement.

S. B. BEVANS & CO.—It will be seen by reference to another column, S. B. Bevans & Co. have just received per bark Anna and schooner C. H. Rogers, a choice stock of groceries, consisting of Goshen butter, State and Western cheese, teas of all qualities, coffee, candles in boxes and half boxes, lard in tierces, kegs and twenty-five pound cans, extra brands new flour, Chamberlin's F. M. beef, mess beef, new shoulders, breakfast bacon, extra clear bacon sides, all of which they offer for sale at fair rates.

W. T. Montgomery will sell this day (Monday) the 23d inst., as follows: At 11 o'clock, at No. 63 Front Levee and 80 Fulton street, Rio coffee, mess beef, mackerel, soap, lard oil and other staple groceries. The above sale is worthy the attendance of dealers in meat and sundry and fine goods. At 11 o'clock, at dwelling No. 62 First street, mahogany and walnut furniture, bedding, &c.

DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for dyspepsia, rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street, New Orleans.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry sell to-day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture, &c., &c.

The U. S. mail steamship Bio-Bio, Francis A. Drew, commander, sailed yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York via Havana, with a full freight, the U. S. Mails and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.—A. Taylor, Capt. Pendleton, N. W. Hoyt, E. J. Miles, Oscar Czattowski, Rev. R. K. [illegible], Rev. David R. Kinny, M. Simon, Julius Schwab, A. Leipnole, A. P. [illegible], Mrs. Henderson daughter and 3 children, J. Prom, L. Rosenstein, Walter S. Heister, Mrs. T. Quigg and servant, W. W. Minter—and [illegible] in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA.—W. Gravenhorst, F. P. Llanos, [illegible], Louis Jos. Murphy, Jas. A. Miller, Manuel Arias, Mrs. B. Jourdan, A. De [illegible], Alfred Le Moine, Mrs. Capt. W. A. [illegible], [illegible] Mr. Bailif, Manuel [illegible], A. Illiens, Theodore Whitney, J. T. Porter, T. L. Lemy, Mrs. F. J. [illegible], servants and baby, Miss Emma Thompson, Eugene Ruffier, Thomas Cadet—and 9 in the steerage.

The Illinois Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE STATE SENATE.

Our exchanges of the 12th furnish us with the text of the resolutions before the Illinois Legislature, to which we have referred in our evening edition of yesterday:

The following resolutions have been reported in the Illinois Senate by Mr. Vandeveer, from the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, The Union has no existence separate from the Federal Constitution, but, being created ably by that instrument, it can only exist by virtue thereof; and, when the provisions of the Constitution are suspended, either in time of war or in peace, whether by the North or the South, it is alike disunion; and

Whereas, The Federal government can lawfully exercise no power that is not conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution; the exercise, therefore, of other powers, not guaranteed by that instrument, in time of war as well as in time of peace, is a violation of the written will of the American people, destructive of their plan of government and of their common liberties; and

Whereas, The Constitution cannot be sustained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exercise of coercive powers confided to the general government; and that, in case of differences and conflicts between the States and the Federal government, the only [illegible] for adjustment by the civil legal means of the government, the appeal is [illegible] by the States or by the [illegible] to the people peaceably assembled by their representatives in convention; and

Whereas, The allegiance of the citizen is due alike to the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof—not to any man, or officer, or administration, and whatever support is due to any officer of this government is one alone by virtue of the Constitution and the laws; and

Whereas, also, The condition of the whole republic, but more especially the preservation of the liberties of the people of Illinois, imperatively demands that we, their representatives, should make known to our fellow-countrymen our deliberate judgment and will.

We do therefore declare, That the acts of the Federal administration in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law, without warrant or authority, transporting them to distant States, incarcerating them in political prisons without charge or accusation, denying them the right of trial by jury, witnesses in their favor, or counsel for their defense; withholding them from all knowledge of their accusers and the cause of their arrest; answering their petitions for redress by repeated injury and insult; prescribing, in many cases, as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal; in the abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, by imprisoning the citizen for expressing his sentiments, by suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship over others, wholly incompatible with freedom of thought and expression of opinion, and the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens; declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed, for the punishment of crime; in declaring the slaves of loyal as well as disloyal citizens, in certain States and parts of States, free; the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation; the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro; the transportation of negroes into the State of Illinois, in defiance of the repeatedly expressed will of the people; the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives of a free and sovereign State; the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State, without the consent of her Legislature—are, each and all, arbitrary and unconstitutional; a usurpation of the legislative functions, and a suspension of the judicial departments of the State and Federal governments, subverting the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union, establishing, upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism.

And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's constitution, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power, and place the same before the world, intending thereby to warn our public servants against further usurpations; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring herein,) that the army was organized, confiding in the declaration of the President in his inaugural address, to wit: that he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed, and that he believed he had no lawful right to do so, and that he had no inclination to do so; and in the declaration of the Federal Congress, to wit: that this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing any of the institutions of any of the States, and that, inasmuch as the whole policy of the administration, since the organization of the army, has been at war with the declarations aforesaid, culminating in the Emancipation Proclamation, leaving the fact patent that the war has been diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery—a fraud, both legal and moral, has been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois, who have nobly gone forth to battle for the Constitution and the laws; and, while we protest against the continuation of this gross fraud upon our citizen soldiers, we thank them for that heroic conduct on the battle field that sheds imperishable glory on the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That we believe the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution as our fathers made it, unless the President's emancipation proclamation is withdrawn.

Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the administration and encroachments of the Abolitionists, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our Government and the peace and liberty of the people; and fearing, as we do, that it is the intention of the present Congress and Administration, at no distant day, to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby sever the Union, we hereby solemnly declare that we are unalterably opposed to any such severance of the Union, and that we never can consent that the great Northwest shall be separated from the Southern States comprising the Mississippi valley. That river shall never water the soil of two nations, but from its source to its confluence with the Gulf, shall belong to one great and united people.

Resolved, That peace, fraternal relations, and political fellowship should be restored among the States; that the best interests of all and the welfare of mankind require that this should be done in the most speedy and most effective manner; that it is to the people we must look for a restoration of the Union and the blessings of peace, and to these ends we shall direct our earnest and honest efforts; and hence we are in favor of the assembling of a national convention of all the States to re-adjust our national difficulties, that the States may hereafter live in harmony, each being secured in the rights guaranteed respectively to all by our fathers; and which convention, we recommend, shall convene at Louisville, Kentucky, or such other place as shall be determined upon by Congress or the several States, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, further, therefore, That to attain the objects of the foregoing resolution, we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States, the Administration at Washington, and the Executives and Legislatures of the several States, to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice, in which the rights and safety of the Government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the people to meet in convention aforesaid; and we therefore earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens everywhere to observe and keep all their lawful and constitutional obligations, to abstain from all violence, and meet together and reason each with the other upon the best mode to attain the great blessings of peace, unity and liberty.

And be it further resolved, That, to secure the co-operation of the States and the General Government, Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. O'Melveny, Wm. C. Goudy, Anthony Thornton, and John D. Caton are hereby appointed commissioners to confer immediately with Congress and the President of the United States, and with the Legislatures and Executives of the several States, and urge the necessity of prompt action to secure said armistice, and the election of delegates to, and early assembling of, said convention, and to arrange and agree with the General Government and the several States upon the time and place of holding said convention, and that they report their action in the premises to the General Assembly of this State.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors and the Speakers of the Houses of Representatives of the several States.

Peace Movements—Comments of the New York Times.

In the New York *Times* we find very extended comments on the recent peace movement in the West and North. We reproduce below some of the most striking passages of the commentaries of that paper in its edition of the 12th instant:

The Copperheads are fast getting into line. They of Indiana briskly follow those of New Jersey and Illinois. In fact, they take the track with a little more directness. The others have as yet only asked for an armistice; these demand one, and threaten independent State action unless the Government complies. If the present Congress will not authorize a convention of all the States, they present as an alternative that Indiana, by her delegates, will meet the [illegible] States, both Confederate and National, as will send delegates to Nashville, and proceed to make peace on their own responsibility.

We hail these movements with satisfaction, because they show unmistakably the essentially disloyal character of all opposition to the war. The strength of faction has hitherto lain in its avoidance of all definite action and plans. It has devoted itself to general and indiscriminate fault-finding, not with the *conduct* of the war, rather than with the policy [illegible]. It has found its account in taking advantage of the popular feeling [illegible] that the war has not been carried on with proper vigor [illegible].

The revolutionary stages given by the Indiana resolutions [illegible] development of the work in hand. [illegible] it is certain that there can be no peace at present without a revolution. The Executive at Washington [illegible] the power to make [illegible] peace [illegible] sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws, and [illegible]

[illegible]

But two things [illegible] agree to any such thing [illegible] Even were a convention called, [illegible] the Constitution [illegible]

We see [illegible] ever.

The French Emperor's Propositions of Mediation.

Our Northern exchanges are discussing the mediation propositions of the Emperor Napoleon. Among others the New York *Times* of the 12th says:

It is extraordinary that a man of the practical sagacity of the French Emperor, and with a personal knowledge as he has of the character of the American people, derived from a prolonged sojourn in our midst, should cling to the idea that he can be of some service in promoting peace between our Government and those in rebellion against it. There never was a completer hallucination. If one third of France were in revolt against the government of Napoleon III, or one third of England against the government of Queen Victoria, most assuredly neither of them would listen for an instant to any offer by the Government of the United States of friendly offices, calculated to bring about an arrangement between the "belligerent" parties. Either of them would repel it, if not as an indignity, at least as an impertinence. But our case is immeasurably stronger than that. The question with us is not simply a question as to the national head, but as to the *national existence*. It is not simply whether this republic shall be presided over by Abraham Lincoln, whose authority, to say the least, is quite as rightful as that of Napoleon the Emperor or Victoria the Queen, but far beyond that—it is whether the republic itself shall exist. It is the same question as would arise in France or in England, were it attempted to detach a third part of their territory, and form it into an independent nation.

Now it is idle to argue with these people that the United States is a *nation*, possessed of every National attribute, instinct in every fibre with National life and spirit and susceptibility, inheriting traditions, protecting interests, and cherishing hopes that are transcended by those of no other nation on the face of the globe. We know it, they do not, and cannot. Time alone can enlighten them. Just as we have proved the falsity of one thing which de Tocqueville thought "unquestionable," that when secession should be tried, we were not nation enough "to try to prevent it"—so shall we prove the falsity of the other, that we were not nation enough to be "able to prevent it." It is the exhibition alone that can convince Europe.

If, however, they, in Europe, do not chose to wait for time to teach them, but insist upon taking any [illegible] under their [illegible], they cannot [illegible]. The undertaking will be [illegible] by every power and resource which belong to [illegible]. There will be a putting forth of national energy, in comparison of which all that has yet been exhibited is but child's play. There will be war on a scale the world has not yet seen. What fortune or what doom it would bring the United States cannot be known; but there is one thing is certain, that our antagonist would [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] that the United States is not a "rope of sand" at all, but a very whole Nation.

On this subject the *Herald* of the 11th argues as follows:

The Europa, which arrived at Halifax on Monday, brings advices that Napoleon has sent over his offer of mediation to our Government. It is understood that the plan now is to have each party appoint Commissioners to meet at some selected spot and carry on negotiations for a settlement of the difficulties of the two sections, while the armies and fleets carry on the war. This, we probably suppose, will meet the objection of an exclusive suspension of hostilities.

For ten years the Emperor of the French has been most successful in the attainment of all his desires. His diplomacy has mastered Europe, while in the far East he caused the power and influence of France to be respected and feared. These achievements rendered him more and more ambitious, and he determined he would extend his operations even to this continent, so that the far West might learn the lesson he so recently impressed upon the East. Experience teaches us that all mundane affairs are mutable. An old homely proverb insists upon it that no lane is so long but it has a turn.

That Napoleon should see fit to show anger against England we can well conceive. Great Britain and France have always been bitter enemies, and always will be, we presume; but that France should be placed by Napoleon in direct antagonism with this country is a gross mistake, and shows a want of good sense and judgment we had deemed impossible in the Emperor of the French, whom we have always looked upon as a shrewd, calculating man, one weighing well the consequences of all his actions and making due provision for inevitable evils. That he should so unnecessarily become the enemy of the American people seems to us the result of an ambition which has fed upon success until it has become overweening. The first result of such a state will be a deprivation of that caution which has been Napoleon's safeguard up to the present moment, and his consequent ruin. The open avowal of his real intentions towards this country did not take us by surprise, save from its temerity. We had long since divined Napoleon's true projects and exposed them. But we were surprised to find that the Emperor was so ill-advised as to suppose that a two years' war had exhausted our power, and that he now considered it safe to allow the Gallic cock to flap his wings and crow over the American eagle. We hope he will see the error of his ways and retreat while it be yet time, and would suggest to his Majesty that the above mentioned cock will come to pot if he is allowed to run about too much on this continent.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.—Under this heading the New York *Herald* of the 11th says the following:

For some days past several rumors have reached us from Washington concerning changes in the Cabinet, and various other important reforms contemplated in high places, such as the recall of General McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac, the appointment of General Butler to the Secretaryship of War, and so forth. We do not know whether these reports are true; for Mr. Lincoln has a habit of keeping all such things to himself until the time comes to put them into operation; but, as in all other human affairs, coming events cast their shadows before, it may be that these rumors are but the prelude to what is yet to come. If it be so, then, as far as the public is concerned, there will not be a happier people on the face of the earth than the loyal people of the North. It will lift them up from the slough of despondency into which recent mismanagement and disaster have cast them, and will inspire them with some confidence in the future before them.

Later from Nassau.

Our Havana files of the 13th inst. furnish us with the following interesting intelligence from Nassau, from which port they had advices up to the 4th instant:

The port was full of vessels from various points, especially from England and Confederate ports.

The papers of that place confirm the particulars of the recent capture by a Federal cruiser of the English steamer Pearl, which had left St. Thomas for Nassau, with a valuable cargo according to the *Advertiser*, and in ballast according to the *Guardian*. She was captured by the United States gunboat Tioga. She did not attempt to escape notwithstanding her greater fleetness, as she in no manner violated any maritime law.

The Antonica, or Herald, which arrived at Havana on the evening of the 12th from Nassau, had reached the latter on the 31st of January, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco taken at Charleston, which place she left on the 27th.

The Confederate steamer Florida entered Nassau on the 26th, and unloaded the coal she had on board, in consequence, as it was stated, of its bad quality, and again put to sea on the morning of the 29th, sailing, as it is reported, out of the Spanish waters. Shortly before her arrival at Nassau, when near the Bahama Banks, she was chased by the Federal gunboats, but she escaped pursuit and danger by slipping through a narrow and shallow channel, and which might have proved dangerous to less experienced sailors than Capt. Maffit.

From the above, says the Havana paper, it will be seen that the reports of the sinking of the Florida, between the 27th and 28th ult., are evidently false.

The Leopard had reached Nassau from Charleston, loaded with cotton.

The *Advertiser* of the 24th ult. states that the American steamer Planter, freighted at New York by the Federal Government to transport troops to Ship Island, about 110 soldiers, and also 35 horses, including supplies, &c., destined to the Banks expedition, was lost on the 14th, on Stranger Key Reef, to the north of Abaco Island. Assistance was sent from Nassau, and, thanks to the calm weather, every one on board was saved, as also a number of the horses and a portion of the supplies. The vessel proved a total loss.

On the morning of the 29th of the same month, at the north of Hog Island, the English bark Ballsbarrow, from Liverpool bound to Nassau, was wrecked. A portion of her cargo was saved.

From Europe.

We give below the complement of the European mail, which brings our European advices in full points complete to the 25th ult.:

THE WAR IN MEXICO—VAST IMPORTANCE OF NAPOLEON'S PLANS.

Paris letters speak of probable animated debates in the Legislature on Italy, Mexico, and the treatment of the press, with considerable opposition to the Mexican war. The Emperor is reported to have said to a member of the Chambers: "The public do not yet understand the thought which dictated the Mexican expedition to me. It will be judged later by results, and every one will see it is one of the most important and glorious acts of my reign."

The same journal says that the services of negroes for Mexico were accepted from the Egyptian Government in the interests of humanity, they being proof against yellow fever. Six thousand additional reinforcements have been ordered to Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston had issued his usual appeal to his supporters to be present at the opening of Parliament on the 5th of February.

Disraeli had issued a similar summons to the opposition.

In the case of Pearson's bankruptcy, in the Bankruptcy Court, it was stated that the value of his ships which were seized and condemned in the Federal prize courts was one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The London *Times* has a sarcastic article on the Dublin meeting relative to the Galway subsidy. It concludes by saying—"If Ireland will insist on the inconvenient Galway perquisite, it is a small matter, so let her have it and digest it in peace."

The London *Globe* (ministerial organ) writes in a somewhat similar strain.

ITALY.—A Muratist plot in Naples and the Mazzinian intrigues in the Marches and the Sicilies have been discovered.

The National Committee have issued a manifesto, denying that there has been any change of policy and asserting allegiance to the King.

SPAIN.—The Government intends introducing a bill for a general amnesty.

GREECE.—The Weiner *Gazette* announces the Duke of Coburg's acceptance of the throne of Greece, on the condition that the house of Bavaria renounces its rights.

It is said that Russia protests against the Duke on account of his relationship to the English royal family.

GERMANY.—The proposal to establish a Chamber of Popular Delegates, in addition to the Federal Diet, had been rejected by that assembly.

PRUSSIA.—The draft of an address of the Chamber of Deputies, to be presented to the King, if adopted, protests in strong terms against the violations of the constitution by the Ministers, and declares that peace at home and power abroad can only be secured by the government returning to a constitutional state of things.

Commercial Intelligence

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 23d were flat and tending downwards. Money was in limited demand, and rates in the open market were a quarter below the bank minimum.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¼ to 92⅜ for money.

American securities still declining. United States fives, 59 to 60; do. sixes, 67 to 69; Illinois Central shares, 40 to 39 discount; Erie shares, 36 to 40¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, January 24.—The broker's circular reports the sales of the week at 23,600 bales, of which 8000 were taken by speculators and 2500 by exporters. The market has been irregular, and prices have declined ⅛d. to ¼d. for American, ¼d. for Surats, and 1d for other kinds. The sales of Friday were 4000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the annexed quotations.

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	27	24
Mobiles	26	23¾
Uplands	25	23

The stock in port is estimated at 396,000 bales, of which 65,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is very dull, with a downward tendency.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Havre, January 22, 1863.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 3000 bales; market flat and easier. New Orleans tres ordinaire, 315f.; do. bas, 302f.; stock, 54,000 bales.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, January 24, Evening.—The sales of cotton to-day were 5000 bales, including 2500 to speculators and exporters; the market firmer, though quiet, but quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady.

Provisions were steady and unchanged.

London, January 24, Evening.—Consols for money, 92¼.

Paris, January 24, 1863.—Bourse heavy. Rentes 69f. 95c.

A WOMAN WITH THREE HANDS.—The *Lancet* gives a curious account of a woman with three hands which was communicated to the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society by Jardin Murray, Esq., of Brighton. The patient, aged thirty eight, was a well-developed, healthy, active, and intelligent woman. She was married, and has had one child, in all respects normal. None of her relations had been or is the subject of malformation. The limb was muscular, the shoulder natural, and the external condyloid ridge of the humerus was prominent. Flexion of the elbow was imperfect. The supernumerary hand was somewhat smaller than that which it so strangely accompanied. The thumbs were rudimentary. In working as a charwoman, the patient leans on the back of the flexed carpus. The double hand could grasp firmly, though the maximum of power was not equal to that of the woman's right hand. Sensation was equally acute in the three hands.

Eight Days' Later News from the North.

By the arrival of the Columbia in our port this morning, we have eight days' later intelligence from the North. The Columbia's dates are up to the 12th, inclusive:

Important from Washington—The Rumors of French Intervention.

From the New York *World* of the 12th we learn the following with regard to the rumors of a renewal of proposals of mediation by Napoleon. Says the Washington correspondent of the *World*:

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Washington, February 11.—Rumors of the renewal by France of proposals to our Government, tending to efforts to bring about an adjustment of our difficulties with the rebel States have prevailed to-day. It is not improbable that there is more or less foundation for some of these statements, and it soon may become necessary to accept them as facts. The evening papers here precede these rumors with much sensation. There were rumors further to the effect that the proposals had been courteously but peremptorily rejected. This report doubtless originated from the letter of Mr. Seward to the Senate, denying that he had ever authorized the French Minister or any other person to treat with the insurgents. The peremptory tone of the letter was supposed to indicate a rupture with France.

The New York *World* of the 12th contains the following:

Mr. Seward and M. Mercier—A Question of Veracity between the Minister and Secretary—Mr. Seward Denies that he Authorized M. Mercier to Treat with the Rebels.

Washington, February 11.—The following communication was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

To the President of the United States

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of February instant, in these words, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States to M. Mercier, the representative of the Emperor of the French to this Government, as narrated in his communication to M. Thouvenel, under date of the 13th of April last, which induced M. Mercier to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representations, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government or from the Secretary of State to the Confederate authorities—

That no suggestions were made to M. Mercier, by the Secretary of State, that induced or were designed or calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by this Government or by the Secretary of State to make any representations of any kind or on any subject, to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until the spring of 1862, this department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It early became a question whether foreign ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and liberal policy to leave them free to visit any part of the country to which they are accredited, so long as there should be no ground to question their good faith toward the Government, and their neutrality avowed as the course of their Government. Accordingly, a passport was granted in the month of April, 1861, to his excellency Rudolph Schleiden, minister resident here of the republic of Bremen. A like passport was granted in August, 1861, to the French Minister, attended by his royal highness the Prince Napoleon Jerome, then on a visit to this capital, and in April last a similar passport to the French Minister. These passports were granted at the request of those distinguished persons respectively, and not on any suggestion of the Government or Secretary of State.

They severally traveled in a private and unofficial capacity. They bore no communications, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this government or from the Secretary of State to any of the insurgents, and they brought none from any such persons to the government or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March 1861, no communication, direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been had by the government or by the Secretary of State with the insurgents, their agents or abettors.

No passport has been granted by any foreign minister to pass the military lines except by the President's direction, and each of such ministers who has received such passport has upon his return waited upon the President as well as the Secretary of State and given [illegible] counts, however, as he found [illegible] incidents of his journey. [illegible] relating to [illegible] of prisoners and other military matters [illegible] charge of the War Department may admit them.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Department of State, Washington, February 9, 1863.

Important from Europe.

The New York papers of the 11th contain a full summary of the mails of the Europa, from Liverpool on the 24th, via Queenstown, on the 25th ult. The American question is the vital portion of her intelligence and for the present we give the following extract from the summary of her mails:

Napoleon's New Offer of Mediation to the Federal Cabinet—An American Congress Proposed in Order to Effect a Reconciliation—The Meeting to be on Neutral Ground, and Hostilities Not Suspended, &c.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has reason to know that official instructions have been sent by the French Government to Washington, suggesting that Commissioners be designated by the Federal Government and by the Southern States to meet on neutral ground and confer together, *without hostilities being suspended*, so that they might advise mutual concessions and effect a reconciliation *so desirable for the interests of the world.*

The Paris *Pays* says:

We believe that we are able to state that the Government of the Emperor has addressed a communication to Washington proposing means of arrangement between the two belligerents, which would fully protect the dignity (*amour propre*) of the Americans.

Le Nord also says France has proposed the convocation of an American Congress with a view to peace.

The London *Times* cannot perceive anything in the tone of the American people to give any very confident hope that the miseries of that nation are drawing to an end. The democrats do not raise their voices in favor of peace. The more the Union vanishes out of sight the more do the two parties of the State vie with one another in frantic promises to renew it. We must be content to hope that deliverance for this people—most sorely tried, because most entirely handed over to its own devices—will come from some quarter, of which present circumstances afford no indication."

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that the Federal success at Murfreesboro is more than counterbalanced by the defeat at Vicksburg.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* learns on excellent authority that the Confederate government has been doing a very considerable stroke of business in England through the medium of cotton warrants. These *warrants* are undertakings to deliver so much cotton at a fixed price, reported to be at from three pence to four pence per pound, so many days after sight, at any Confederate port, after the recognition of the Confederacy.

He also says that it is reported that the Confederacy has even addressed proposals to the British government for some such provisionary and speculative transactions in cotton on a large scale.

The *Moniteur* denies that the French Consul at New Orleans was superseded. He left merely on leave of absence.

The London *Times* editorially corrects Milner Gibson's assertion that slavery is the sole cause of the American war. It says that slavery is only a part of the cause. It is the American constitution which has broken down.

WHAT VESSEL SANK THE HATTERAS.—In the *Diario de la Habana* of the 14th we find a paragraph which gives us a different version of the sinking of the Hatteras from that which had hitherto been published from the advices received. Speaking of the incidents of the sinking, the *Diario* says:

"According to information which we have received from a reliable person, standing high in the mercantile community here, the particulars of the destruction of the Hatteras, as published in the *Corr* of Trinidad, are correct and reliable. It would not be vain, moreover, to add here the following: It does not seem positive that Captain Semmes answered the Hatteras that the vessels under his command was H. B. M. steamer the Spitfire. When he was hailed by the Lieut of the Federal gunboat, he answered the officer in command that his vessel was the Alabama, Capt Semmes, and that he would grant the commander of the Hatteras fifteen minutes to surrender, adding that if he did not do so he would sink that vessel on the spot. The Hatteras answered by firing upon the Alabama, which put an end to all further conflict. Capt. Semmes took the crew and officers of the gunboat on board his vessel, and to prevent the occurrence of any tumult on board during the trip to Jamaica, he ordered the officers to be kept below. As regards the sailors and marines they were well guarded, but they offered no resistance and made no demonstration."

THE NEW ORLEANS CONGRESSMEN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing under date of the 17th, says the following with regard to the admission of the New Orleans Congressmen in the Federal Congress:

There is believed to be a majority in the House against the admission of the New Orleans Congressmen. Both parties seem to be adverse to establish a precedent in those cases, or, in other words, of recognizing the legality of elections ordered by military governors.

Late and Interesting News from Southern Sources.

The *True Delta* published last night a second edition containing late and interesting news, taken from the Jackson *Appeal* of the 18th inst. We make the following summary of the news:

A New York dispatch states that a vessel from Newbern reported that a Federal fleet composed of one hundred and twenty vessels had sailed South.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Kentucky Legislature reported resolutions asserting the right of that State to refuse supporting a war calculated to overthrow the national Constitution and State institutions. They were also in favor of appointing commissioners to meet representatives from other States, at Louisville, on the 16th.

By an order from the U. S. Treasury Department, goods for the West can only be shipped from New York to any point except by special permit from the Customhouse.

Considerable danger was apprehended by the inhabitants of the Yazoo valley, from the movement of the Federals into the interior of Mississippi, via Yazoo pass, but it is believed by persons well acquainted with the nature of the water courses that but little would be accomplished. The Federal boats ran through the pass with their forces, a heavy land force marching on either side and in advance of the boats. The land forces had reached the Coldwater on Sunday and it was expected the boats would arrive during the day. The Confederate troops engaged in adding to the obstructions were driven back, and were compelled to abandon the work, and they reached the mouth of the Coldwater on Sunday. The Federal land forces are estimated at eight or ten thousand.

Gen. Bragg had addressed a circular to his generals, inquiring whether there was any foundation for the rumor prevailing with regard to the dissatisfaction and want of confidence in him existing in the army. All the generals, except Withers and Cheatham replied in the affirmative, adding, that it would be to the interest of the service if Gen. Bragg would ask to be relieved. None but Generals Polk, Withers and Cheatham concurred in the proposition to retreat from Murfreesboro', all the others being opposed to it, and a majority of them were not even consulted on the subject.

The *Picayune* this morning published full extracts from the Jackson papers of the 17th and 18th; which we condense as follows:

The New York *Herald* of the 13th had been received at Fredericksburg. It says a movement to settle the present difficulties is progressing in the Northwest. The Illinois Legislature has appointed a committee to confer with those from Indiana and Kentucky and other States, at Louisville, in March. Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York were expected to combine in the movement.

Hunter had issued orders to conscript able bodied negroes.

Peace resolutions passed the Illinois Legislature on the 12th.

The army of the Potomac is composed of one hundred thousand men.

Young Williamson, Secretary to Mason, Commissioner to England, had been sent to Fort McHenry, at Seward's instance.

Governor Sprague had been elected Senator from Rhode Island.

Gen. Pope was in St. Louis. He is expected to command the expedition against Vicksburg.

A Richmond dispatch of the 16th states that a scout just from Maryland reported that the whole Federal army was leaving Aquia Creek, the greater portion bound for Washington and the remainder to Fortress Monroe. The public object is to recruit and reorganize.

A bill making Columbia a port of entry was introduced in the Confederate Congress. The exemption question was discussed by Messrs. Yancey and Phelan. A motion to lay Senate bill on the table and take up House bill repealing clause of last seven relative to plantations, was negatived. Senate bill was then considered by clauses until adjournment. House bill to refund to Alabama the amount overpaid on account of war tax, was passed. A bill allowing minors to hold commissions in the army was passed.

Another bill was introduced in the Confederate Congress respecting the impressment of private property. A bill for the amendment of the Constitution was offered by Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Morgan had again deserted Bragg's army, and would doubtless soon be at his home at Lexington.

The Jackson *Southern Crisis* of the 13th publishes further particulars of the battle which occurred near the Teche, in January, the first particulars of which were published here at the time. The Federals on the 13th of that month landed on the west side of Berwick's Bay, with seven regiments of infantry, two hundred and fifty cavalry, and nineteen pieces of field artillery. The Confederate cavalry skirmished with them all day, making them recoil at times, and one man was killed, and several wounded by the same. On the 14th a general advance was made, the gunboats moving [illegible] a heavy cannonade, principally directed against the Cotton. The sharpshooters in the adjacent [illegible] drove off the gunboats [illegible]. It was in this [illegible] that the Federal Commodore Buchanan was killed. The Federals finally landed a large force, and drove the Confederates out of the rifle-pits and advanced [illegible] the Teche, closely pursuing the Confederates with artillery and sharpshooters, from which [illegible] was relieved by a destructive fire from a section of artillery under Capt. Squires. Capt. Fuller was wounded in both arms. Lieut. Stevens, C. S. N., killed. The Federals then advanced and kept up a terrible cannonade and discharge of musketry, but their batteries were silenced and they were forced to move back out of range. Skirmishing was kept up until night, during which Lieut. Col. McWaters was killed. A strong force opposite the bayou was also driven back by a well directed artillery fire. The Federals not advancing in the morning of the 15th the whole Confederate force was moved up against them, when it was found that they were in full retreat. They were pressed closely but were not overtaken. They burnt sugar houses and corn cribs on their route, but did no other damage. They crossed to Brashear during the night. The Federals had between 4000 and 5000 men, and they acknowledge a loss of 140 killed. The Confederates lost 43 killed and missing. Brig. Gen. Mouton commanded the Confederates.

The Peace Movement in New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana.

The *World*, of the 12th, furnishes us with the following abstracts of the peace resolutions, which we have already referred to as having been introduced in the New Jersey and Illinois Legislatures.

In the New Jersey Legislature, on the 11th instant—

Mr. D. Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance the resolutions of Senator Randolph, and a resolution: First—That Theodore Runyon, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Abraham Browning, Henry W. Green, John S. Darcy, and Moses Bigelow, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the Federal Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union, and to recognise the authority of the Constitution; and, if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations under one Federal Government can be restored between them and the other States.

Second, That we invite the co-operation of our sister States in the fraternal mission hereby created. Third, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to furnish to the said Commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.

Mr. Scovell, of Camden, also offered a series of resolutions. The preamble sets forth the permanent character of the government; that it does not contain provisions for its own dissolution, but intends to continue as a mighty fabric capable of resisting the slow decay of time, that no States possess the power to secede on the ground of any sovereignty.

In the Indiana Legislature the following resolutions were offered:

The following joint resolutions have been introduced in the Indiana House of Representatives by Mr. Brown, of Wells county:

Whereas, We believe that the following language: "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you," embodies great truths and wisdom; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it is the imperative duty of the Chief Executive of the nation to proclaim and we, therefore, ask in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, demand the establishment, as soon as practicable, of an armistice, to the end that a Convention of all the States may be held for the adjustment of our national difficulties.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to labor to provide, and in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, we demand that the present Congress shall provide, for a Convention of all the States, to be holden at some suitable point, at the earliest practicable period, with a view to the restoration of the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That in the event of the present Congress failing to provide for such Convention, we hereby, in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, invite each and every State in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States, to meet delegates from the State of Indiana, in Convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday, it being the 1st day of June, 1863, each of the said States to send as many delegates to said Convention as shall equal the number of Senators and Representatives in which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, according to the census of 1860.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying out, on the part of the State of Indiana, the object set forth in the two last foregoing resolutions, there shall be elected, on the first Monday in April, 1863, in the usual places of holding elections, thirteen delegates from the State at large, to represent Indiana in said Convention at Nashville, Tenn., unless the present Congress shall provide for a Convention, as in the second of these resolutions designed, in which case said delegates shall represent Indiana in such Convention. And the election of said delegates shall be certified by the Governor of the State, and the commissions shall issue to them in the manner, as nearly as the same may be practicable, provided by sections 44 and 45 of the act regulating general elections.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State transmit, or cause to be transmitted, a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and the Governors and Legislatures of each and all the States in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States.

Concerning the Illinois resolutions we find the following:

ILLINOIS POLITICS.
[From the Cincinnati Times (Rep.)]

There is great excitement at the capital of Illinois. The Democrats introduced resolutions appointing peace commissioners to meet with similar commissioners from other States at Louisville. The language of the resolutions is such as to warrant the opinion that the movement is the opening wedge for another secession of States. A majority of the caucus named are notorious secession sympathizers.

To carry out the design of these resolutions, Senator Underwood made a motion that the Legislature take a recess until June.

The Republicans, after some filibustering, left the hall, but the sergeant-at-arms brought them back. The doors were locked and the resolution passed by a vote of 11 to 7. It caused the greatest excitement. This resolution is passed with the intention of giving the peace convention at Louisville time to take action in favor of an armistice, and report to this Legislature.

The Republican members held a caucus on Friday night, and agreed that there should be no more legislation unless the Democrats withdraw the resolutions calling a convention at Louisville, and pledge themselves not to again present them.

The Republican Senators left the city and will not return until the pledge is given, so that the Legislature is virtually dissolved.

The Steamer Ella Warley Lost—Collision with the North Star—Loss of Life.

By the Columbia we have the news of the loss of the steamer Ella Warley, which has been expected at this port for several days past. The accident occurred about six o'clock on the night of the 9th inst., off Barnegat, and was the result of a collision with the North Star.

The Ella Warley had a cargo of dry goods, provisions, hay, and a large amount of express matter belonging to the Adams Express, all of which was a total loss; and about twenty-five passengers, who lost all their baggage.

The North Star left here on the 30th ult., and was on her way to New York, when the accident occurred.

The following is a list of the killed and missing of the Ella Warley:

Harry A. Boyd, 1st assistant engineer; Andrew Gordon, John Jones, firemen; James Ryan, Patrick Hays, coal passers; Hugh Scott, fireman's mess boy. The latter jumped overboard and was drowned.

The Ella Warley was formerly the steamship Isabel, and run between New York, Charleston and Havana, under command of Capt. Schenck.

At the time of the disaster she was in command of Capt. Rollins.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of D. I. Ricardo.—The mortal remains of this much esteemed citizen, were consigned to the tomb of the Howard Association in Odd Fellows' Rest on Saturday. The long cortege, composed largely of representatives of nearly every benevolent association in the city, betokening how widely extended were the acts of the deceased in the field of charity. The orphans of the Female Asylum were out to add their mite to the general testimony of respect for the memory of the departed, but did not form part of the procession, on account of the threatened rain.

The Falling of a Brick Wall and Injury of a Lady.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, during the storm of wind and rain, the brick partition wall about sixteen feet high, between the Quartermaster's office and the residence of Mrs. De Bolle, on Camp street, nearly opposite Lafayette Square, was blown down against the latter house. Mrs De Bolle happened at the moment to be on the side gallery, caring for her flowers and plants, and was completely buried beneath the mass of bricks and mortar. By the exertions of a number of Federal officers who were near by, the lady was soon rescued from her distressing situation, but was found to be very seriously injured. Her face and left hand were shockingly cut, and her bruises were numerous and severe. Dr. Ritchie, after dressing the wounds of Mrs De Bolle, reported that they were not of a dangerous character, though severe and painful. Her daughter had a narrow escape from the disaster, which was caused by the very unfit material used for mortar in constructing the wall.

The Washington Exchange.—D. M. Stella has converted the old "Mechanics' Exchange," No. 17 St. Charles street, into a splendid place for the "refreshment of the inner man." He opens his new institution to-day with a fine lunch, and as he is well known to be "a man who can keep a hotel," we advise the hungry and thirsty to give him a call.

Yesterday.—Outside of the Provost Court we met with very little in the local way yesterday. The arrival of the Columbia seemed to absorb everything else. So far as the weather was concerned, it was very bright, accompanied with one of the most bracing breezes of the whole season. At the First District police station we found nothing of greater importance than the arrest of Peter Lecarze, at the instance of the Commissary of the St. Mary's Market, for selling "deceased meat," which struck us as very equivocal. It was also reported on the books that "two jackets, belonging to a Confederate uniform," had been found at No. 5 Annunciation street, in a tailor's shop. Whether it was a tailor or Mr. Taylor, we could not ascertain.

United States Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody presiding.—(Saturday.)—The motion for a new trial in the case of Cofield vs. Messer was overruled.

The trial of the divorce case of Flynn vs. Flynn was fixed for Tuesday next.

In the case of Darrive & Co vs. Berger & Brown, an argument took place on a rule to show cause why an intervenor, J. P. Van Bergen, should not be allowed to bond the property involved in the suit, which was finally submitted to the Court. Mr. Mills for the intervenor—Mr. Durant for plaintiffs.

The furniture case of Barbara Reich vs. Jacob Kohner, was tried and taken under advisement by the Court.

In the case of Mrs. Harvey Guild vs. her husband, separation from bed and board was decreed. The evidence showed that the parties had lived together very unhappily, and were both unusually skilled in the use of ugly language towards each other. Incompatibility of temper was not sufficient cause for divorce, but in this case there was such an excess of improper conduct and cruel treatment on the side of the husband that the wife was entitled to a severance of the matrimonial bond—the husband to pay costs.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—A rule taken requiring the Sheriff to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to execute a writ of provisional seizure placed in his hands for execution, was on Saturday argued and taken by the court under advisement. The Sheriff had obeyed the orders of the Quartermaster General in preference to the order of the court.

Mr. Day contended that there was actually no civil authority in existence here now, and that the orders emanating from the military authority could not be overruled by judicial mandate. Mr. Roselius opposed this doctrine, and argued that the civil code was in full operation. The agents of the Government must be guided by Congressional enactments in the sequestration of property, and no military officer had any power save what he derived from the constitution and the laws. Louisiana was entitled to all the rights of the State of New York, and the authority of her courts must be equally respected. The Sheriff was an officer of the court, and he could not shield himself behind a military order which he was not legally bound to obey.

L. Millaudon vs. E. H. Sloan et al. The defendant in this case filed a general denial and plead in reconvention damages to the amount of $1000. Mr. Hunnewell, the other defendant, had previously answered.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—A decision was rendered on Saturday in the case of Wm. Mansell vs. C. B. Payne, after a trial of two days and argument by counsel. The nature of the case is explained by the decision, which we therefore quote, as follows in part:

"If a man speculates in stocks, he must take the chances of their fluctuations in value. Do we find anything in the conduct of the defendant implying the absence of good faith? The money was placed in his hands for a certain purpose. Is their any proof that it was paid for any other? At the time that the stock was paid for in full, was it not issued to the party? Is their anything to show that he claimed it prior to the time of receiving it, or that he made any objection when the certificate was finally issued to him? Again at the time he sold it, is there any proof that it was worth more than the price he got for it? Is it worth more now? or was it worth more when he brought the suit?" The Judge concluded as follows: "The Court is at a loss to discover, after careful examination of pleadings and evidence in this case, on what foundation the claim of plaintiff rests. Let there be judgment for the defendant with costs."

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Sunday Morning.—Edward Walsh, represented by the police to be a hard case, and as breaking a pitcher on the head of a bar keeper for not giving him liquor on credit, was fined $15.

Pierre Bouillard, charged with breaking a colored woman's crockery and driving her out of his house with an uplifted hatchet, was given such a bad name by several witnesses that the Judge came down upon him with a heavy hand—fining him $100, ordering him to pay the woman $10, and requiring him to give $1000 bonds to keep the peace.

Frederick King, 15 years old, charged with larceny, unhesitatingly confessed that he had, instigated by another boy named Dalton, stolen a dozen clothes lines and a pair of shoes, which they sold to a grocer named Silas Boyle. The boys' only excuse was that he wanted some pocket money, and that he had been taught to steal by his school fellows. He had been in the Confederate Navy six months. The boy was sent to the House of Refuge, and Boyle was fined $20 for buying the articles.

Monsieur, Madame and Mademoiselle Hays were arraigned on the charge of interfering with a policeman in his search of the house—the father surrounded him, the mother struck him and the daughter threatened him with a brickbat so the charge run, and the family was fined $15 *in solido*.

Bernard Curruch was fined $20 for extorting too high prices at his coffee-stand, accompanied with threats of using his knife, all out of enmity to soldiers.

A butcher was convicted of selling meat not fresh enough to eat, to the soldier-cook of an officer, and was ordered to pay $10 therefor.

Charles Hernandez, for peddling cigars without license, was fined $5 only, on the representation that it was his intention to procure a license at once.

James Leyden, for making several lunges at a policeman with his bayonet, was fined $5 and confined for 30 days, in addition to the knockdown he got from the officer.

There was a large number of small cases, not worth special naming.

T. W. Pritt was dismissed from the charge of passing, knowingly, a $20 counterfeit bill on Professor Brette, on his declaration that he did not know and was ready to make it good.

A wood-stealing charge was examined, but it amounted only to a creditor taking a cord of wood from the pile of his debtor, which he sold and gave credit silently on the account. The accused was discharged on condition that he would "fork over."

A brickmaker was up on the charge of being a drunken disturber of the peace and resisting arrest. He "acknowledged the corn" judge—that he was in the habit of "carrying bricks in his hat," and also that he had been workhoused and parish prisoned sundry and several times. Another time was consequently awarded him.

Ed Conklin, B. Moreau, and Wm. Blakesly, arrested on suspicion, at the Lake end, of attempting to ship contraband goods across the lines, were dismissed, because there was not a particle of evidence to contradict their emphatic denial.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, February 21, 1863.

COTTON.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 5 and 24 bales Low Middling sold at 72½c. We also heard of the sale of about 20 bales Middling at [illegible]; this is an outside price. The few small lots now remaining in the market are held at prices above the views of purchasers. By auction, 1 bale damaged sold at 22c and 8 do. at 40c.

SUGAR.—The supply is extremely light, and the sales are consequently confined to 30 hhds. in several lots, at the previous elevated prices. Common 7c., Fair to good Fair 8¢8¼c and Yellow Clarified, new crop, 9¾c ⅌ lb. A lot of 50 bbls. and 5 hhds. cistern bottoms sold at 5¾c.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales are confined to 350 bbls new crop in several lots, at previous prices. Inferior 25[illegible], Common 30c. ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—A lot of 140 bbls. new choice extra sold at $11.

BRAN.—The sales embrace 500 sacks, in two or three lots at $2 45 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking sugar at $1 75 ⅌ hhd, and Molasses at 70c ⅌ 75c ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 300 bbls. Potatoes at $2 42½ ⅌ 2 65; 20 boxes Breakfast Bacon at [illegible]; [illegible] Hams at [illegible]; 30 casks Shoulders at [illegible]; 10 boxes Starch at [illegible]; 150 bbls. Flour at [illegible]; 3 quarter casks Brandy at [illegible]; [illegible] kits Mackerel at $1 75 [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible] No. 2, 170 kits Salmon at $2 30, 35 [illegible] Salt $2 60, 50 [illegible] Rice at $3 25, 100 sacks Rio Coffee at [illegible], [illegible] dozen Brooms at $2 35, 10 [illegible] at $4 75, [illegible] reams [illegible] Wrapping Paper [illegible], 75 boxes Lemons $1 45, [illegible] Adamantine Candles at [illegible], [illegible] boxes Matches at $1 40, 50 half boxes Sardines at [illegible], 45 boxes brown Soap [illegible], 20 boxes Olive Oil at [illegible], 35 tons Philadelphia Coal at $12, and [illegible] tons Liverpool do. at $12, [illegible] bags Buckwheat at [illegible], 60 bags [illegible], [illegible] Pilot Bread at $4, 15 [illegible] Water Crackers at $6, 10 [illegible] Butter Crackers at [illegible], 9 [illegible] Beans at $14 50, 20 do. Dried Apples at [illegible], 49 kegs Lard at [illegible], 49 kegs Butter at [illegible], 100 bbls. Mess Beef at [illegible], 27 half bbls. Beef at [illegible], 21 half chests Tea at [illegible], 7 bbls. Lard Oil at [illegible], 100 kegs Nails at $4 40, 20 bbls. Linseed Oil at $1 40, and 4 bbls. Vinegar at $4 25.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 23, 1863.

Arrived Saturday [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Sheep and 50 Veals. Amount of stock [illegible] was 14 Beeves, 53 Sheep and 50 Veals. Stock remaining on sale [illegible] Beeves and 18 Veals. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Philadelphia, Morton, for New York, Master.
Steamship Bio-Bio, Drew, for New York, via Havana, Workman & co.
Ship W F Schmidt, Sears, for New York, J. Workman & co.
Ship Jennie Eastman, Kenny, for Boston, G A Fosdick.
Bark Nebraska, Carr, for Boston, G A Fosdick.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.
STEAMBOATS.
Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Columbia, D. P. Barton, Commander, from New York, 14th instant, via Havana, [illegible] W. J. Reid.
[illegible]
STEAMBOATS.
Frank [illegible], from Plaquemine.

BELOW COMING UP.
Ship Thos Jefferson, [illegible], from New York, via Nassau and Havana, to G W Hynson & co.
[illegible]
Bark Wave, [illegible] days from New York, to G A Fosdick.
Bark [illegible], [illegible] days from New York, to G W Hynson & co.
Schr B Watson, Wilson, 8 days from Vera Cruz.

PASSENGERS.
Per steamship Columbia, from New York and Havana—J P Marquand, [illegible]

EXPORTS.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Philadelphia—22 bales cotton 27 hhds sugar [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per steamship Bio-Bio—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per ship W F Schmidt—541 bbls molasses.
BOSTON—Ship Jennie Eastman—In ballast.
BOSTON—Per bark Nebraska—[illegible]

IMPORTS.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Columbia—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per bark Anna—[illegible]
BOSTON—Per brig Surf—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Iberville—60 bales cotton to John Watt & co—30 do A S Mansfield—1 do to order—31 bbls molasses E A Witters [illegible]
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Frank Mumford—19 bags cotton to E Heath—3 bales cotton J Esclapon—[illegible]
COAST—Per schr Leonard—20 hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per schr Borgia—200 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per schr Tigre—15 bbls sugar to order
COAST—Per lugger Tonnesse—42 hhds sugar to Augustin & Thibaut
COAST—Per lugger Foudroyant—134 sacks rice to F Martin
COAST—Per lugger Telegraph—119 sks rice F Martin
COAST—Per lugger Espinola—71 sks rice to F Martin

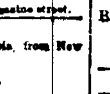
RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—72 hhds sugar to Lobit & Charpentier—14 do do 10 bbls molasses R H Montgomery—18 bales cotton Lobit & Charpentier—2 hhds sugar L Lasseigne—2 do A Miltenberger—12 do do 49 half bbls molasses Thayer & Bisland—19 bbls molasses Brott, Davis & Shons—2 hhds sugar to order

DIED,
22d February at 20 minutes after 5 o'clock, A. M., MARGARET SCHEFER, wife of L. Seitz, aged 16 years 4 months and 12 days. The funeral will take place TO-DAY at 3 o'clock, P. M., from her mother's residence, Post street between Casacalvo and Greatmen, Third District.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral.

Notice.
STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, from New York and Havana.—Consignees by the above vessel are notified that she is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their goods without delay.
All goods are at the risk and expense of the Consignees as soon as landed, as neither ship nor Agent will be responsible for goods on the levee.
feb23 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

NEW AUCTION MART,
P. H. FLYNN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom 31 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
REGULAR Sales day for FURNITURE and MERCHANDISE of every description in store, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Out-door sales attended to at all times. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. feb23 1m

THE WASHINGTON EXCHANGE,
No. 19 ST. CHARLES STREET,
(Formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Exchange Association,)
BY D. M. STELLA.
A FINE LUNCH daily, and the finest LIQUORS generally. feb 23 1t

Sails FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 9 A. M.
Regular United States Mail Line for New York and Havana.

THE magnificent and new steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, commanding, will leave for New York, from foot of St. Joseph street, touching at Havana to land passengers and the United States mails.
For freight or passage apply to
feb23 5t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

For Sale.
NOW, landing per steamship Columbia, from New York and Havana:
300 sacks BRAN;
100 do. Prime Rio COFFEE;
200 bbls. POTATOES;
150 do. Extra FLOUR;
25 tierces LARD;
12 do. S. C. HAMS, extra quality;
50 bales GUNNY CLOTH;
14 rolls SOLE LEATHER, heavy.
WM. J. REID,
feb23 6t 33 Magazine street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.
STAGE MANAGER......LEWIS BAKER.
TREASURER......JOS. HOWCOTT.
MONDAY EVENING, February 23, 1863—Will be enacted Sheridan Knowles's beautiful play, in five acts, entitled LOVE, OR THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF—Countess, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker; Catherine, Mrs. W. C. Gladstane; [illegible] Huon, Mr. Lewis Baker; Duke, Mr. Ryer; Sir Rupert, Mr. Rand. To conclude with the farce of THE QUIET FAMILY—Benjamin Bibbs, Mr. Ryer; Barnaby Bibbs, Mr. Vining Bowers.
THURSDAY—Benefit of Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER.
Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. feb21

VARIETIES THEATRE.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker.
When will be presented a BILL OF VARIED AND SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS commencing with the elegant and fashionable Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE—Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker; Grace Harkaway, Mrs. W. C. Gladstane; [illegible], Mrs. [illegible]; Dazzle, Mr. Lewis Baker; Sir Harcourt Courtly, Mr. Ryer; Charles Courtly, Mr. Rand; Mark Meddle, Mr. Vining Bowers. To conclude with the remarkable and peculiar Drama from the French, replete with startling effects, entitled SATAN IN PARIS, in which Mrs. Baker will sustain six distinct characters—A Prima Donna, Le Gamin de Paris, a [illegible], a French Officer, Clarisse Belvide, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker.
Both plays will be handsomely and appropriately mounted. feb23 5t

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.
Peremptory Sale of Rio Coffee, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Lard Oil, Soap, &c., to close Consignments, at Auction.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, February 23d, at 11 o'clock, at store 63 Front Levee and 80 Fulton street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets—
18 bags Rio Coffee,
15 barrels choice Mess Beef,
24 do choice Winter Strained Lard Oil,
24 do and half barrels New Mackerel,
20 kits New Mackerel,
30 boxes [illegible] Soap,
55 chests Souchong Tea, 20 and 10 pounds each;
40 barrels Pilot Bread;
10 do [illegible],
20 boxes Ground Coffee,
15 do Yeast Powders,
15 do Fine Mustard,
10 do Ground Pimento;
6 do Pepper Sauce
Sale positive and promptly at the hour.
Terms cash. feb21

Good Household Furniture at Auction.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold at public auction on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 62 First street—
The ENTIRE CONTENTS of said residence, consisting of Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Terms cash. feb21

63 Boxes Choice Lemons at Auction.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold THIS DAY (Monday) the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, at store 63 Front Levee and 80 Fulton street between Poydras and Lafayette streets—
63 boxes choice LEMONS.
Terms cash. feb21

P. H. FLYNN'S SALES.
Furniture.......Furniture
AT AUCTION.
BY P. H. FLYNN, Auctioneer.
Office and salesroom, No. 31 Royal st.
WILL be sold at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday) February 23d, at 11 o'clock, at the New Auction Mart, 31 Royal street—
A general assortment of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, Sideboards, Mattresses, Carpets, &c.
Terms cash. feb23

HOFFMAN & MARKS'S SALES.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats,
BY HOFFMAN & MARKS.
J. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
Office, 41 Chartres street.
ON MONDAY, 23d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold—
300 lots assorted Dry Goods, such as American and French Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Organdies, Linen, Netting, crossbar and Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Bay Linens, white Irish Linen, Ginghams, Embroidered Bands and Shirts, &c.
150 lots clothing comprising a regular assortment.
[illegible] cases Boots and Shoes.
[illegible] do. Hats and Caps. feb23

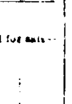
Furniture.......Furniture,
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, their regular day for Furniture and Merchandise, the 23d instant at 11 o'clock—
A general assortment of FURNITURE, &c., &c.
Terms cash. feb21

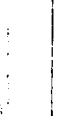
Oyster Saloon and Bar-room at Auction.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, February 23d, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Enghien and Levee streets, the contents of an OYSTER SALOON and BAR-ROOM.
Terms cash. feb21

United States Sequestration Commission's Sales.
BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.
WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY 23d of February at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Levee—
100 HOGSHEADS SUGAR
20 BARRELS MOLASSES
Samples can be seen at the Auctioneer's office.
Terms—Cash in United States Legal Currency on delivery. feb23

Sale of Hay.
BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.
WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY the 24th February, at 11 o'clock, by order of Lieut. J. G. Chandler, Acting Quartermaster, at the Reading Press—
About 50,000 pounds HAY.
Terms cash in Treasury notes. feb23

Sale of Salt at Auction.
BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common streets.
WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, February 24th, at 11 o'clock, by command of U. S. Sequestration Commission, at Algiers Warehouse—
About 2500 packages SALT.
Terms cash, in Treasury notes. feb23

Found.

ON the evening of the 20th instant, on Ursulines street, a MULE. Apply to Mr. HYACINTHE ALIDOR, No. 189 Ursulines street, and pay costs of advertising, and feeding. feb23 3t

For Cadiz.

THE A1 clipper ship COWPER, will sail for Cadiz March 1st. For passage, apply to master on board, Post 84 Fourth District, or to GEO. W. GRIFFIN,
feb21 td 87 Tchoupitoulas street.

Just Received,
EX bark Anna and schr. C. H. Rogers, and for sale—
Choice Goshen BUTTER;
State and Western CHEESE;
TEAS of all qualities;
COFFEE;
CANDLES in boxes and half boxes;
LARD in tierces, kegs and 25 lb. cans;
Extra brands New FLOUR;
Chamberlin's F. M. BEEF;
New SHOULDERS;
Mess BEEF;
Breakfast BACON;
Extra Clear BACON SIDES.
S. B. BEVANS & CO.,
51 and 53 Poydras street,
feb23 2t between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas.

State Collector's Office, Second District,
Office, No. 9 St. Peter street.
NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans that all State Taxes for the year 1861, not paid before the first day of March, 1863, will be put in suit.
D. W. C. CAMPBELL,
feb9 2td State Tax Collector, Second District.

Just Arrived,
PER steamer Rio Bio and bark Anna—
75 boxes TOBACCO;
500 bbls. Buckeye POTATOES;
90 casks HAMS.
For sale by BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
feb20 6t 24, 26 and 28 New Levee street, corner of Gravier.

SPRING! SPRING!!
E. GIQUEL,
No. 126 CANAL STREET,
Begs leave to inform the public that he has just received from Europe, via New York, a splendid assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he offers on the lowest terms, viz:
Printed Muslins and Organdies;
Printed Jaconets;
Printed Prints and Glazed Cotton;
Bareges and Mozambics, all colors;
Printed Dress Cambrics;
Irish Linen, for children's dresses;
Parasols and en Tout Cas;
12-4 Netting Bobinet;
Mourning Prints;
Linen Drill, all colors;
Cambric Handkerchiefs, a large assortment;
Cotton Hose and Half Hose;
Scotch Thread Hose and Half Hose;
Jacquard and Damasked Muslins;
Plain Black Silks, all widths;
Alpaca and Harpour Bombazine;
Black Woolen Muslin;
Plain Black Jaconets;
Embroidered Bands and Festoons;
Black Barege Shawls;
Lace and Imitation Shawls;
Lace and Imitation Voilettes;
Valenciennes and Laces, of every description;
Muslin and Jaconet, Cotton and Sleeves;
Filet Mits and Gloves;
Plaid [illegible];
Corsets, Perfumery and Brushes, of every description;
Fans, Pins, Tapes and Linen Laces,
ALSO, FROM NEW YORK:
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cottonades, Prints, fast colors, Linseys, Kerseys; &c., &c.
E. GIQUEL,
feb20 6t No. 126 Canal street.

To Builders and Architects.
THE BANK OF LOUISIANA will receive proposals for Raising and otherwise Repairing the Bank building, corner of Royal and Conti streets. Plans and specifications are asked for, and should be addressed, within the next ten days, to the President, W. N. MERCER, Esq.
feb21 1m AUG. MONTEGUT, Cashier.

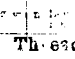
RATES OF ADVERTISING
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.
[illegible] ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines [illegible] for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to [illegible] advertisements strictly within the [illegible] and to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than [illegible] subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM
A SURE CURE to be found at the store of Mr. S. KIESS, No. 117 St. Ann street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.
Also Instant Relief of Croup, Sore Throat, [illegible] Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns and [illegible] pepsia and Liver Complaints.
All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers [illegible] even though derived from venereal diseases.
Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, [illegible] Coughs, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, [illegible] and Corns, &c.
A Special Remedy for each and every [illegible]
Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases have been in most of the newspapers [illegible] No. 117 St. Ann street [illegible]
Office Hours—From [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Tuesday and Thursday, from [illegible] A. M. [illegible]
Boarding, lodging and attendance [illegible] feb18

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]
[illegible]
TETTER & SMITH [illegible]
Agents for the sale of Hostetter's [illegible]:
J. WRIGHT & CO.
E. J. HART & CO.
G. THEURER [illegible]
J. MORGAN [illegible]
G. N. MORISON & CO.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO.
JOSEPH MAILLOT [illegible]
SCOVIL & MEAD [illegible]
THOMPSON & BARNES.
feb21 6m

Notice to State Tax Payers—Third District.
ALL STATE TAX [illegible] March [illegible]
Office No. 9 Esplanade street, [illegible] Victory, opposite the Mint.

Alexander's Spool Thread,
GENUINE SIX CORD,
200 Yards.
For sale by the case by MAURICE ABRAMS, [illegible]
feb19 6t

For Bordeaux—Passage Only.

THE fast sailing packet ship [illegible] will have quick dispatch. [illegible] For passage, [illegible] apply to the captain on board, [illegible] or to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO.

Wool—Flour.
40 BAGS WOOL [illegible]
[illegible] FLOUR
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.
feb18 1w

Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1863.
AT an Election by the Stockholders [illegible] the following [illegible] elected Directors for the ensuing year:
W. N. Mercer, F. de Avendano, Henry Shepherd, Jr., [illegible], Edward Chapman, Wm. H. Letchford, J. B. Leprett, [illegible]
And at a meeting of the Board [illegible] W. NEWTON MERCER [illegible] was re-elected President.
feb3 1m AUGT. MONTEGUT, Cashier.

Copartnership.
ON the 2d inst [illegible] with Mr. S. CAMBO[illegible] my business to Messrs. L. LASSABE [illegible] COURTOIS, [illegible] public.
I will carry on the same business [illegible] old stand, No. [illegible] Conti and Bienville [illegible] & CO.
New Orleans, January 27, 1863 [illegible]

HOFFMAN & MARKS.
(JAMES HOFFMAN [illegible])
41 CHARTRES STREET [illegible]
HAVE opened a [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.
D. Kernan & [illegible] vs. [illegible]
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] on SATURDAY, March [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.
Timothy D. Porter vs. [illegible]
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] FRIDAY [illegible] FORTY THREE SHARES [illegible] Bank [illegible]
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.
F. [illegible] vs. [illegible]
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] CONTENTS [illegible] STORE [illegible]
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

Notice.
THE [illegible] BANK [illegible]

M. Barnett, Jr., Auctioneer,
Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee.
feb17 1m

E. M. BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.
WILL attend to sales of Real Estate and [illegible]

G. P. PHINNEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
Office, Corner Camp and Common streets.
feb8 1m New Orleans.

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET,
Between St. Louis and Conti streets.

Wines, Wines.
FOR SALE, by J. CHANTEGREL, No. [illegible] street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, [illegible] case or by the cask—
[illegible] casks Ordinary Wine;
100 [illegible] Better [illegible]
50 [illegible] Fine Wine;
70 [illegible] Better Wine [illegible]
The whole at the most moderate price. [illegible]

DETER'S WORSTED STORE,
CANAL STREET, NEAR DAUPHINE.
Direct Importation from Germany, England and France.
BEST WHITE EMBROIDERY SILK, KNITTING COTTON, CROCHET COTTON, WAX, SHETLAND WOOL, SILK AND COTTON BRAID, INDIA TAPE, CROCHET NEEDLES, [illegible] RIEMANN & CO.

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS [illegible]
Communications addressed to [illegible] Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

Exchange.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
W. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

MADAME LA BLANCH.
THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, SEERESS and SPIRITUALIST [illegible] has ever existed. [illegible]
Madame LA BLANCH's residence, No. 162 [illegible] street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Consultations given in French and English. Terms moderate [illegible]

Bureau de la Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle des Citoyens.
CONFORMÉMENT aux [illegible]
[illegible]
Le susdit tableau est exact et une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.
J. LEISY, président.
A. GRANGER, secrétaire.
ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Paroisse et ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce [illegible] janvier 1863.
JNO. A. HITCHCOCK,
Deuxième Juge de Paix.
24janv—1m