THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at Post 29, Third District, hay; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 410 Royades street, furniture.

By Kesler & Son, at 10 o'clock, at 73 Camp street, hams, shoulders, ground coffee, &c.

By G. P. Phinney, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, sugar and molasses; at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, dry goods, &c.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground and shares.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Dr. Gutheim, as will be seen by reference to another column, will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, on Monday evening, the 9th instant, at the Lyceum Hall. The subject of the lecture is "Money as a Moral Agent"—one which, in the hands of the able scholar and divine, will be treated with the usual ability and effectiveness which mark all his performances. The lecture begins at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets one dollar, to be had of the committee and at the door.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Naiad Queen" will be repeated to-night, to be preceded by a lively comedietta.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in this parish, on the right bank of the river, and fronting on Elmira street.

Also, 43 shares of the Good Intent Towboat Company and 10 shares of the Bank of America. For particulars, see advertisements.

We are requested to call the attention of dealers to the sale to take place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., by T. Keeler & Son, at their sales rooms, 73 Camp street, comprising smoked hams, shoulders, sugar-cured hams, leaf lard, ground coffee, coal oil in tins, congress water, cigars, matches, red beans, pilot bread, &c. See advertisement under head of auction sales.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of housekeepers and others to the sale of furniture which takes place this day, 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 410 Royades street. See advertisement.

A quantity of dry goods, boots, shoes and negro clothing will be sold by G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, this morning, at 12 o'clock, at his sales room, 64 Gravier street. The terms of sale are cash in Treasury notes.

Mr. G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, offers for sale at 11 o'clock, this morning, on the Levee, 81 hogsheads sugar and 368 barrels molasses. The terms of sale are cash in Treasury notes.

Interesting from Tampico.

The *Picayune* published a correspondence last evening from Tampico, dated the 20th. The letter communicates nothing from the seat of war more recent than what has already been published. These advices are, doubtless, received by the Henry Travers, which arrived in our port Wednesday, from Tampico, on the 23d ultimo. We learnt from passengers aboard that schooner that no news additional to the reported movements of the French against Pueblo, and which we published on the arrival of the Melville from Vera Cruz, had been received at the date of the departure of the Henry Travers.

The correspondent of the *Picayune says*:

Within a day or two past an order has been issued to the various consignees of goods per Henry Travers and Indus, demanding the re-payment of goods brought in during the French occupation.

The latter vessel came from Vera Cruz, and the duties paid there also are demanded. This has to be paid or the parties have no more a commercial intercourse with the custom-house. This sounds very well when we know that there is some mouse run at any approach of the enemy, leaving customhouse and every other department to look after itself. There are several American vessels in port Estelle, Henry Travers, Indus, Rachel Ann and Mascot, some of them loaded and will sail in a few days. Trade not very brisk.

Summary of Southern News.

In its summary of late Southern news the *True Delta* publishes the following from the Jackson *Mississippian*:

THE NASHVILLE NOT GONE TO SEA.

A paragraph in our morning issue, copied from the Columbus (Ga) *Times*, February 20, stated that the privateer Nashville (now the Rattlesnake) had succeeded in getting to sea. This announcement appears to have been premature. *The Mississippian says*:

The Savannah *News* of the 20th learns that the Rattlesnake (Nashville) had not gone to sea. The steamer St. John had gone out.

The New Hampshire Republican Convention.

The late Northern papers publish the following proceedings of the New Hampshire Republican Convention held at Manchester:

The New Hampshire Union Convention, which met to-day, was very well attended. Hon. Wm. C. Clarke, of Manchester, presided.

Col. Walter Harriman, of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, was nominated the Union candidate for Governor by acclamation and Col. John C Caughlin, of the Tenth Regiment, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, are as follows:

Believing that there can be no neutrals in the present struggle for national existence, and that he who is not for his country is against it, therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the continued prosecution of the war until this unholy rebellion is suppressed, and of the use of every means recognized in civilized warfare to accomplish that result.

Second. That in the language of the lamented Douglas, we have no sympathy with those who are attempting to make political capital out of the miseries of our country.

Third. That not satisfied by the Government in this crisis would be a base desertion of our gallant countrymen now defending our flag in the field, and would render of no avail the blood already shed in the defense of the Constitution and the Union.

Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, was present and made an eloquent speech, occupying an hour and three quarters. He was followed by Hon. B. F. Flanders, of New Orleans, and others. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 18th ult.]

Arrest of a Clergyman.

The telegraph, a day or two ago, informed us of the summary arrest, by military authority, of a Methodist minister, Rev. John H. Dashiell, of Baltimore, for refusing to hold service in a church over which the United States flag had been hoisted. The clergyman thus arrested was spoken of as a traitor, and such of his flock as sympathized him, as secessionists, &c., &c. Our attention has been invited to a full statement of the whole affair, in the Baltimore *Gazette*, which places the matter in a materially different light.

[From the Gazette.]

The particulars of a difficulty between Gen. Schenck, the commander of this military department, and the Methodist Episcopal congregation recently worshiping in the New Assembly Rooms, were published in the Gazette of Saturday. It now becomes necessary to notice another, of a character somewhat similar, and having its origin in the action taken at that time. A congregation, formed at the same time and under the same circumstances which originated that which worshipped at the New Assembly Rooms, has regularly met for religious services on Sundays, in a room in the second story of Northwestern hall, on Biddle street, near Eutaw, the same being occupied during the week by a boys' school, kept by the Rev. John H. Dashiell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During Saturday night, some person or persons, unknown, fastened above the street door leading to the room usually occupied by the congregation a United States flag, and then secured the second story window in such a manner that it could not be opened. About nine o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Dashiell proceeded to the hall, and noticing the flag, went up to the second story window, just above it, and attempted to hoist the window, but finding it impossible to do so, he broke one of the panes of glass and removed the flag. At the usual hour the congregation assembled and the regular services were conducted without further interruption.

The removal of the flag, however, was soon noised about, and during the morning a party of irresponsible persons, and some of them well known characters, procured a flag and proceeded to Chatsworth Chapel, on the southwest corner of Pine and Franklin streets, occupied by a congregation of a character similar to that worshipping at Northwestern Hall, and placed it upon a tree above the entrance to the premises, the congregation being at the time in the building. The party then posted themselves on the pavement. The congregation, upon being dismissed, quietly retired, but few persons, it say, noticing the flag. But the matter did not end here. A lieutenant in the Second Maryland regiment, J. E. Gault, learning of the removal of the flag by Rev. Mr. Dashiell, reported his version of the affair to Major Fish, Military Provost Marshal, who thereupon issued an order for the arrest of Mr. Dashiell, which was executed between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The reverend gentleman was taken into custody by Lieut. Morris, of the First Connecticut cavalry, and by Lieut. Parker, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, just as he was about entering the house of a sick neighbor. The lieutenant, upon being informed of the nature of Mr. Dashiell's visit, allowed him to enter and awaited his return, when he was placed in a hack and taken to the office of Major Fish. Here an order was given to the lieutenants directing them to confine the prisoner in the Central Police Station, and allow no one to communicate with him, subject to the orders to General Schenck. It is unknown by what the prisoner were obeyed.

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Office, 73 Chartres street.

COTTON FROM BRAZIL.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 18th, in an article in which it seeks to solve the problem of the cotton supply to fill the hiatus caused by the Southern blockade, offers the following suggestions with regard to the cotton trade of Brazil:

Brazil is a magnificent country for cotton-growing. As long ago as the year 1846, Great Britain imported from Brazil nearly 22,000,000 pounds of this staple, of which about one third was sent out from the port of Pernambuco. We are reminded of this fact by the arrival from the same part of the globe, of a considerable quantity of cotton at New York. Cotton culture in Brazil is yet in its infancy, but as the river and coast navigation is extended by the employment of steamers, and the interior is more intimately connected with the seaboard by the completion of lines of railway, we may confidently rely on a rapid increase of production.

Brazilian cotton is always good, commanding a higher price in the Liverpool market than the average from American plantations, and may yet contribute, in an essential degree, to relieve the embarrassed cotton trade is suffering. Its culture will rapidly extend, should remunerative prices continue. During the past year an English house in Brazil is said to have cleared $1,500,000 in this trade, and still another has profited very largely.

On the return of peace, we may hope our relations with Brazil will receive proper attention.

Twenty two million pounds or 50,000 bales would not go very far, we apprehend, in filling the hiatus.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Murderers of Rev. Mr. Meriam Executed.—The Salem *Herald*, of January 8th, states that in compliance with the demands of Mr. Joy Morris, American Minister, Mustapha, Ramazan, and Bairam, the murders of the late Rev. Mr. Meriam, were hung the day previous.

Speculators have recently engaged in buying large quantities of rags gathered from the deserted camps of the Army of the Potomac, where for months cast-off shoddy garments have been accumulated. The battle-field of Antietam has also furnished large quantities of rags for the market.

The property of the late Nicholas Longworth, the pioneer wine maker of America, is valued at $15,000,000 (fifteen millions). And this splendid fortune was not made by adulterating liquors and poisoning and maddening his fellow-men, but by pure and wholesome wine from his own vineyards.

The Syracuse *Journal* says: Major-General E. V. Sumner received peremptory orders to report himself at Washington, by telegraph, on Thursday night. He immediately took his departure, and is now at Washington.

The Lockport *Journal* learns that large quantities of straw are being bought in the western part of the country, and taken to the Falls, to be manufactured into paper. Five dollars per ton is being paid for the straw, and $1 50 for drawing it. The machinery at the Falls has been arranged for the manufacture of straw into paper.

The *Trader* relates that a certain Boston speculator in cotton fell into the hands of the rebel guerrillas in the Southwest a few weeks since. They put him upon a sharp-backed mule, and started the animal upon a leaping gallop, which was kept up for many miles. His pockets were spared, but he suffered terribly in the kidneys.

We learn from the Milwaukie papers that General Pope has arrived there with the entire staff and mounted guard of the headquarters, which does not look much like taking command at Vicksburg.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest on the Body of Major Prados.—Preliminary to the interment of the body of Major Prados, a few days ago, a post mortem examination was made by the coroner, Dr. Beach. No stab wounds were found, but the back of the head exhibited the marks of a heavy blow, as if inflicted with some blunt weapon. Some prejudices being entertained against the full inquiry, it was for the following Thursday, and it accordingly was commenced yesterday morning, in the coroner's office.

The captain and crew of the schooner Virginie, three persons in all, from which it was stated that Major Prados and Lieut. Hastie were thrown out of the boat by the chipping of the rudder, were arrested as witnesses, and were examined by order of the Second District Judge, upon whose testimony it was being taken.

The Coroner's jury was composed of the following named persons: J. McClellan, J. H. Pierce, Charles Bonneval, and Pierre Coustenal. M. Rocquin was sworn in as interpreter, the jury, witnesses, Carmon being one of the circumstances, being an Italian. The examination lasted until 4 o'clock, and was here only very tedious. To give it in full would occupy a great deal of space without much interest, and we therefore give the substance only.

The captain of the schooner is Paolino. Witness is a sailor, and was employed by the Captain on the schooner about a month and a half ago, and sailed from New Orleans to Madisonville. Leaving the vessel would be burnt, they made off in the light house, at the entrance of the Lake. Witness and Captain went on shore and were detained, but finally witness was permitted to go on board and he agreed with the Captain to keep the schooner off and on till the latter could instruct to get on board. While doing this a boat with armed men came alongside. Here Mancuso came on board. About half an hour afterwards the Captain came, about a quarter of an hour after, they saw a long boat coming towards them. Supposing the boat contained soldiers, they raised anchor and sailed out some distance into the Lake. Seeing the boat turn along shore and go to the wharf, the schooner was brought back to within half or three quarters of a mile of the shore. A boat with three persons then came out, and they were supposed to be passengers. On getting near they hailed the Captain, and were seen to be military men. When they came aboard, they drew their weapons upon witness and the other sailor, and ordered them to reward. The engineer came to the rescue and the larger of the strangers. The smaller one then ordered the captain to raise anchor and go back to Madisonville, saying to him and Mancuso "You are my prisoners. When the captain complied with the order, Mancuso was tied to a set down, and he did so, the smaller officer standing over him with five drawn revolver. The other was near by with his rifle. Owing to the wind the vessel was standing out, when the captain was ordered to "stand in, or I blow your brains out." In changing the helm, the wind carried the sail around, and swept over with it the two officers and the captain's hat. The captain then said, "Let us save them, but Mancuso replied, "No, don't you see a boat coming, full of men? they'll save them, and would take us prisoners and hang us. Let go!" Believing this, we set all sails and turbs oars.

The officers did not try to get on the schooner, but swam towards the shore, as long as they could be seen from the schooner they were swimming. When we got to the other side, we reported what had transpired, said we had been chased by Confederate cavalry, but did not say anything about the men being knocked overboard, because they supposed they had been saved. The coming boat was about two miles off when the accident occurred. Mancuso was sitting on the cabin steps at the time, and the captain was at the helm.

The cross examination did not elicit much else, except that witness said the smaller officer had cavalry boots on, and did not see if they had their overcoats on the water.

The examination of the remaining witnesses was resumed in the evening, and we presume the verdict will be arrived at to day.

Quadruped Stolen.—Some horses and mules having recently disappeared from the presence of the rightful owners, Lieut. Miller, of the Second District police, assisted by officers Evans and Moberly, got upon the scent, and finally "pulled" Charles H. Neff and Philip Bieser on suspicion of being the thieves. In the stable of their premises, on Rampart street, a fine bay horse, four mules and a bay were found, supposed to have been stolen; also, a saddle and bridle. Bart. Scullan, corner of Maiphmene and Locust streets, claims one of the mules. It is not much in Neff's favor that he is already under a sentence to the Penitentiary, and is besides a deserter from the army.

Portical Begging.—We have heard of the "poetry of motion," but not so often of the poetry of begging. That we met with yesterday. Among the "light of worth and unworthy slim-sickers which now infest the principal thoroughfares, was one who extended his "itching palm" with the words: Gentleman, I don't ask for dimes, because of the hard times. A picayune will do, and you'll have my thanks for it. Whether impromptu or studied did not appear, but a picayune was the result of that time.

A Gross Charge.—Julian Hemouth was arrested yesterday in the First District, charged with trying to beat and threatening to throw W. T. Stewart into the canal, and Stewart was also locked up to answer an accusation of larceny preferred by Hemouth.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Thursday.—Hartnett vs Avery. On motion of Mr. Eustatt this case was fixed for next Monday.

E. Dufrayne vs Borger & Brown—Van Benthuysen, intervenor. Two rules—one on the intervenor, the other on the plaintiff—concerning the right to hold the property—were in the course of discussion between Mr. Mills and Mr. Durant, when Mr. Rosselius interposed and claimed a superior right to hold by a client of his as second intervenor. (Mr. S Straight, of Cincinnati.) At the suggestion of the Court he moved for a rule on the other parties to show cause on Saturday morning why he should not be permitted to hold, and the whole matter was postponed to that day.

In the case of A. S. Fay, Jr., *et al.* vs A. Jewett, a rule ordering 113 bales of cotton, a rule was argued to show why the cotton should not be sold and the proceeds deposited with the Court, until the suit was tried upon its merits and decided. It was discussed at some length by Mr. Rozier and Mr. Durant.

The case of Lecha vs Roussel was resumed, and occupied the time to the adjournment of the Court.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—In this Court yesterday suit was instituted by C. C. Morgan vs Bridges & Cable, claiming the sum of $1680 with interest, as due him under the following circumstances: Plaintiff received in March, 1862, an order from Memphis for 3500 boxes soap, weighing 168,000 pounds. He transferred the order to Bridges & Co. with the understanding that, in filling the order, they were to pay him as commission, one cent per pound for the order, which amounted to $1680. Plaintiff alleges that defendants filed the order and reaped the profits, but failed to pay him his commission, which he now sued for.

A petition was filed in the name of Henriette Ledesser, praying for separation from bed and board and final divorce from her husband, August Ballenberger, to whom she was married in July last, on the ground of excesses, cruel treatment, and outrages towards her, which made their living together insupportable. Petitioner further alleges that she has four minor children, three by a former marriage and one of nine months old by her present husband; that her present domicile is the property of her children; and she prays that it be assigned to her during the pendency of the suit, while he shall be prohibited the premises. The Court granted the privilege of suit, and also the prayer concerning domicile.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A varied and attractive bill was presented at the Varieties last evening, in which the "Cross of Gold" and "Simpson & Co." figured conspicuously. The latter piece is unquestionably one of the most charming and amusing comediettas we have seen at the Varieties this season. The complicated situations which cumulate over the devoted head of poor *Simpson* possess an unusually comical feature, which, as they are gradually developed, leave the audience in ecstacy of merriment.

To the *habitue* of the Varieties, moreover, there is something peculiarly suggestive in the character of *Simpson*, of the original from which are so amusingly drawn in that *Sam. Cuddle, Esq.* The entire interest of the piece centres in this character, the comical phases of which are effectively relieved by the weakness and terrible ravings of *Mrs. Simpson*, while the confiding *Mrs Bromley* and the deceiver *Bromley*, who by the way once deceiving no one but himself, sustain effectively the main character. We subscribe in favor of this piece over all the petite pieces of dies we have yet seen. The roaring farce "My Neighbor's Wife," sent the audience home in a pleasant cachinnatory mood.

[From the Memphis Intelligencer, Feb. 28.]

The Late Exploit of the Guerillas near Bunker Hill.

A few days ago Corporals Hamilton and Vaileman, of the First Virginia Infantry, now stationed at North Mountain, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, got permission to visit some friends in the Virginia regiments encamped at Winchester. They started from Martinsburg in a stage coach. The coach contained five gentlemen and three ladies, among them Geo Clusenit's Adjutant General, a Lieutenant on Gen. Milroy's staff, and a Mr Greer, from Cincinnati, who was going out to see his nephew, who was lying sick at Winchester. Shortly after leaving Martinsburg the coach was upset and the whole party were piled up in a miscellaneous heap on the road side. The coach was soon righted, and after proceeding a few miles further, two of the ladies got out. When near Bunker Hill the coach was stopped by a gang of rebel cavalry, dressed in the uniform of Federal soldiers.

The rebels cursed the occupants of the coach, and told them to get down and surrender, or they would blow out their brains, and of course the passengers surrendered. The rebels ran ranked the trunks and valises. They permitted Mr Greer and the young lady to go unharmed, but ordered the rest to unhitch the coach horses, and while this was being done the Lieutenant of General Milroy's staff crawled out and concealed himself between the body of the coach and the clapping pole. The rest of the prisoners were hurried off in the direction of Fort Royal. The stage horses not being used to much feed, were very thin and angular, and the boys thought it a very severe trail ride into Dixie. Upon reaching a small town called Middleburg the prisoners and their captors were charged upon by a body of our cavalry, under command of the Lieutenant, who had concealed himself under the coach.

The rebels were completely routed. About fifty shots were exchanged. The Major commanding the rebels was wounded in the arm, and the remaining four or five of the retreating party. Upon or three of the rebels were killed and more than half of them were captured and taken to Winchester with the released prisoners.

The Lieutenant who had concealed himself under the coach, as soon as the rebels were out of sight, borrowed a horse from a farmer, and started post haste for Winchester. Gen. Milroy immediately dispatched thirty cavalry to aid the Middleburg party, and fifty more to the rescue of the prisoners from the main rebel. The detachment reached Middleburg, but there before the rebels, and laid in wait for them, with the above result. The two corporals have returned to their regiment at North Mountain.

DEATH OF LOUISIANIANS AT CHICAGO.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 17th contains a list of deceased Confederate prisoners among whom we notice the names of the following Louisiana men:

W. F. Drum, Sixteenth Louisiana, Company I, February 1. Stephen Stringer, Thirteenth Louisiana, Company F, February

We find the following paragraph in the Louisville *Journal* of the 17th ult:

It is said that the branches of the State Bank of Indiana, in anticipation of a further decline below the gold standard of Treasury notes, and apprehending that the Supreme Court may decide that Congress can not make paper a legal tender, have given notice that they will no longer receive that kind of currency on deposit, unless the depositor will receive pay in kind. It is also stated that the Bank is retiring its notes from circulation, and that it is paying a premium of from one to two per cent.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE DUMMY CARS.—The Committee on Railroads of the New York State Senate and several other distinguished gentlemen made an excursion over the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting and testing the dummy cars. They were highly pleased with the working of the engines, and deem them preferable to horse power on city railroads.—*Jersey City Standard.*

The Polish Insurrection.

The English files by the late steamer contain fuller particulars of the Polish insurrection and the causes that led to it. The forced execution of a conscription law which sucked the life-blood of the nation was the immediate pretext, though other causes, scarcely less forcible contributed to it. A letter from Warsaw, dated January 16th, and written before the outbreak of the insurrection, gives the following account of the means adopted in that city to enforce the Russian levy of recruits:

On the morning of the 15th, at five o'clock, the houses of the Prague suburb were suddenly occupied by the troops. In the twinkle of an eye, companies of infantry rushed through the streets, and breaking up into pickets of ten men each, obviously the more effectually organized the will of the inhabitants. Each picket was attended by three policemen, and an official acting as a recruiting sergeant of the party. In the vast majority of cases no resistance was offered to the invasion of domestic privacy; but in some places the doors, being locked and bolted, had to be beaten in by axes and crowbars. With the latter instruments every picket had been provided beforehand. While this movement was being executed against individual houses, the more comprehensive strategy of the Generals in command was evinced by the military occupation of the suburbs as well as the town. Each picket was placed in a cavalry patrol, each party being placed in sight of the next, and the whole forming a continuous chain of stationary yet agile sharpists, all over the capital. The more frequented thoroughfares and the squares formed the focus of this system of scattered outposts.

Escape, so far as his person was concerned, was the only chance remaining for the individual recruit. Like doves flying before the kite, hundreds of young fellows rushed from the houses and began walking the streets in search of some secret retreat. In the meantime, the various stages of the tragedy were rapidly being played out in the houses of the suburbs. The passage once guarded by two soldiers with loaded guns, the rest of the party proceeded up stairs to demand the surrender of their victims. With them goes a sergeant, having a list of the individuals who are to be carried off from every dwelling. Such lists are always inaccurate, and in the present instance a mere matter of form, the original catalogue having been lately abstracted from the recruiting office. Our informant, however, or not, there is the list in the hands of the dreaded official. A number of names are down upon the paper, and at the risk of heavy punishment, he is obliged to seize and deliver up an equal number of individuals. If his prisoners be there in expectation of their release, they will be contented with a trifle for not breaking the furniture and exploring the bedchambers of the ladies, if not, he may select his hostages from among the male inhabitants of the house, boys and old men included, and even the sick and the lame not excepted. In hundreds of cases this terrible cruelty was practiced yesterday night. Some of the hostages, it is true, will be let off after a certain time of arrest; but if the intended victims do not come forward of their own accord and give themselves up, those of their relatives, involuntary substitutes who are neither cripples or invalids are sure to be sent off to Russia, and made an example of. To the horrors of the kidnapping became joined the treachery of relatives and the mutual denunciation of friends. I know of one instance where a father traversed his son from the middle way lest his younger brother, a mere boy of fourteen years, might be carried off. The young man, being on the point of marrying a lady whose hand he had gained after a struggle with social difficulties, offered personal violence, in the presence of the monarch, to the father he had long revered with true filial love. A scuffle ensued between the unfortunate parent and his enraged child, and when the latter, tearing himself from the arms of his old father, was in the act of rushing down the stairs, the soldiers entered the house, and knocked him down with the butt-ends of their new Tula rifles. Thus the father lay on the floor of the drawing-room, knocked down by his son, that son being stretched all his length in the passage, wounded, mutilated, and with but little chance of recovery. In another case a friend who had assumed to be on a visit in the house of a man actually sheltering the place of concealed his anguish into the resorted to. These instances are, I am glad to say, were but of family dissension in the comparative quiet of isolated occupation. The man robbing since the present occupation of capital, the measure is to be completed in the provincial towns.

Geezer.

We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the press:

Gen. D. Prentice recently invested $5000 in the purchase of Southern cotton. The bales were seized at Nashville and used for fortifications. Government receipts being given for them. Prentice, in a letter to Major General Spearing, respecting the matter, says: "It is a hard case to me that when cotton is so very valuable—a bale being worth, say one hundred and forty dollars—that cheaper material ought long since to have been substituted in the fortifications. The cotton, I am told, is scandalously wasted by the soldiers."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Thursday Morning.—Mrs. Maddox was charged by Mary Devine with larceny. Accused and prosecutrix were both so mixed up with soldiers, drugged whisky, pocket books, &c., that the charge could not be substantiated, and it was dismissed.

Charles O'Neal and Thomas Hopkins both about eighteen years old, were charged with stealing thirty or forty pounds of cotton from a warehouse. O'Neal was caught after the act on the spot, and was sent to prison for twenty days, the other and a negro boy were discharged.

Three young men, who were arrested for persisting in an unlawful assemblage, were discharged—the arresting officer not being able to identify these as the persistents.

John Lynn was charged with entering a female house, striking one of the inmates, and afterwards shooting a pistol through the window. The women testified to the allegations, and he was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days, and required to give bond of $500 to keep the peace.

Elvira Devine, arrested for being outrageously drunk and smashing the window of a house and the peace of Mrs. Grant, was shown to be a right hard case, and was reworkoused thirty days.

Two sporting gentlemen of color were caught in the act of gambling, and were workoused for thirty days. The keeper of the house where the game went on was fined $20.

A ship's steward was accused of feloniously receiving himself to some provisions and clothes. The charge could not be disproved, and he was discharged.

John Walker was hauled up for thrashing Mr. Stanting on board of a vessel. It was also shown that the Court sentenced him to $10 and to be incarcerated fifteen days.

Mrs. A. Holley was arraigned on the charge of habitually imprisoning a man named Magner, and trying to shoot him, threatening to stick him with a knife, and coming him a d—d Abolitionist. The prisoner pleaded that the occupation referred to by the plaintiff was not a number of years before, but was a number of years before that. The Vigilance Committee then entering. The Vigilance Committee and the matter as within its jurisdiction, and was dismissed by Mrs. Matrada Fritz Power, who, with badly bruised face, made a complaint against her husband, who made a Louis's grocery, and the witnesses with a very strong alcoholic odor, but the witnesses with too lively for her, and the accused was fined only $5.

A smuggling case, sent from Fort Pike to Lieut. Andrews, was deferred till to-morrow.

Seven old men were arraigned on the grave charge of sleeping in a hotel yesterday. They showing that they had a lawful right to do so from the proprietors they were discharged.

Ellen McFadden and John Brown were up for fighting. She threw a pitcher at him because he asked her for rent, and before the row, which cost them only five days to the Work house.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, 1863.

COTTON—A good demand prevailed today for the rest at tradesmen's and speculative prices, but the receipts and sales have been very light. Middling is now quoted at 60c. Commons are in good demand at 57c. Fair, 63c. Good fair, 65c. Fine, 67c. Middling, 60c.

SUGAR—Receipts and sales have been very light. Common is in good demand at 7c. Fair, 8c. Good fair, 9c. Prime, 9½c. Choice, 10c.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very active, and the receipts are very light. Common is in good demand at 35c. Fair, 40c. Good fair, 45c. Prime, 50c. Choice, 55c.

FLOUR—Superfine is in good demand and limited supply. Extra is in good demand and receipts are very light. Superfine, 6 50@7 00. Extra, 7 25@7 50. Family, 8 00@8 50.

CORN MEAL—We have had a good demand for the rest at 1 40 per bbl.

PORK—Mess is in good demand at $18 per bbl.

CURRY BACON—We have had a good demand for the rest at 9c.

BACON—A good demand prevails for the rest at 9c.

LARD—A fair demand prevails for the rest at 9c.

HAY—A good demand prevails for the rest at 1 40 per bale.

OATS—We have had a good demand for the rest at 1 45 per bale.

CORN—65c sacks (ship) in good demand at 65c.

INDIA BAGGING—Sales have been made at 24c per yard.

TOBACCO—Sales have been made at 5@6c for common to good leaf.

FREIGHTS—Sales have been made to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. Sugar (Havana) 40 shillings. Molasses, 40 shillings. Staves, 40 shillings. Hogsheads, 40 shillings. Tierces, 40 shillings. Barrels, 40 shillings. Cotton, for damaged, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 30 shillings. Molasses, 30 shillings. Staves, 30 shillings. Hogsheads, 30 shillings. Tierces, 30 shillings. Barrels, 30 shillings. Cotton, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 25 shillings. Molasses, 25 shillings. Staves, 25 shillings. Hogsheads, 25 shillings. Tierces, 25 shillings. Barrels, 25 shillings. Cotton, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 20 shillings. Molasses, 20 shillings. Staves, 20 shillings. Hogsheads, 20 shillings. Tierces, 20 shillings. Barrels, 20 shillings. Cotton, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 15 shillings. Molasses, 15 shillings. Staves, 15 shillings. Hogsheads, 15 shillings. Tierces, 15 shillings. Barrels, 15 shillings. Cotton, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 10 shillings. Molasses, 10 shillings. Staves, 10 shillings. Hogsheads, 10 shillings. Tierces, 10 shillings. Barrels, 10 shillings. Cotton, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 5 shillings. Molasses, 5 shillings. Staves, 5 shillings. Hogsheads, 5 shillings. Tierces, 5 shillings. Barrels, 5 shillings. Cotton, 3-16d. Sugar (Havana) 0 shillings. Molasses, 0 shillings. Staves, 0 shillings. Hogsheads, 0 shillings. Tierces, 0 shillings. Barrels, 0