New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,633.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Pillsbury & Amory, at 10½ o'clock, at the United States bonded warehouse, No. 4, foot of Julia street, soda.

By D. Z. Morphy, at 11¼ o'clock, at No. 6 Old Levee street, salt and castile soap.

By E. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2:6 Chartres street, show-cases, counters, &c.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, furniture.

By M. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 88 Camp street, choice hams, shoulders, sides, butter flour and cake.

MRS. GLADSTANE'S BENEFIT.—In referring again to Mrs. Gladstane's benefit, we desire to call attention to the peculiar attractions which the programme of the entertainment offers. Apart from the main feature of the evening's festivity—a public demonstration of favor to an accomplished and superior artiste—the felicitous combination of attractions would of itself secure an attendance which could not fall short of an ovation. Whilst many who have hitherto exhibited but little interest in theatrical subjects will consent, on this occasion, to grace with their presence the precincts of the Varieties, as a guerdon to the artistic merits of the lessessiary, others again will be drawn thither to enjoy the rare privilege of an esthetical soiree, where the comic and lyric muse will find no able interpreters as Mrs. Gladstane and Madame de la Tournerie. For, it must be noted that the appearance of Madame de la Tourierie, and her rendition of some of the choicest selections from the great masters of the musical art, cannot but be highly appreciated by the frequenters of the Varieties. And, *en passant*, we would suggest to the management that an occasional combination of the opera with the drama, would bring in this community the most profitable results.

The programme of the evening consists of the comedy of Shakespeare, "As You Like It;" to be followed by the musical interlude, in which Madame de da Tournerie sings the *Di Zanti Palpiti*, of "Tancredi," and the *Brindasi* of "Herculaneum." The performance concludes with the dramatization of "Nicholas Nickleby," in which Mrs. Baker sustains the character of *Smike*, one for which she is eminently qualified, should we judge from her *David Copperfield*. In "As You Like It," Mrs. Gladstane takes her favorite part of *Rosalind*, in which she will be ably supported by the other principal members of the troupe in the characters of *Jaques, Audry* and the *Duke*.

IMPORTANT NOTICES TO STATE TAX PAYERS.—The State Tax Collectors for the various Districts issue a joint notice to all delinquent tax payers, which demands immediate attention. It will be seen by reference to the notice that "pursuant to the 8th section of the Revenue Act of the State of Louisiana, approved 23d January, 1862, and a special order of the Military Governor of Louisiana adopting said Act, and commanding State Tax Collectors to execute it, and *providing for additional assessment*, on recusant and contumacious delinquents for, all unpaid State Taxes on the rolls for the 1862, said rolls are judgments and seizure, and fifteen days after publication of said seizure said will be made, without appraisement, at public auction of the *personal* and *real* property of delinquents, or so much of the same as shall be necessary to satisfy said tax bill, and all costs, as in case of sheriff's sales."

The offices of the various collectors are open daily, (Sundays excepted). First District, room No. 5 basement City Hall; Second District, No. 9 St. Peter street, Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street, opposite the Mint, Fourth District, at the old Courthouse, Rousseau street, near Jackson street.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the property seized at the suit of Francois Lerolx, agent, vs. F. W. Coeler, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, will be continued to day, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place. Said sale comprises the furniture of the reading-room up stairs, and the contents and fixtures, show cases, counters, &c., of the bar store at the corner.

BROTT, DAVIS & SONS.—This firm advertise this morning that they have just received, and have in store, a choice lot of groceries, such as 100 packages of Java coffee, 75 bags Rio, 250 barrels flour, extra and superfine, 200 barrels new pork, 100 barrels mess beef, 100 boxes tobacco, various brands, 10 cases prunes, &c. See advertisement.

B. B. Bevans & Co., of 51 and 53 Poydras street, have a large stock of choice Goshen butter and English dairy cheese, Chamberlin's F. M. beef, pig tongues in half barrels, new hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon, Rio coffee, teas of all qualities, new red beans, &c. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will make this day, (Thursday) the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, a large and important sale of staple articles, much in demand at present in this market, comprising choice extra flour, very choice cake, new shoulders, hams, sides, beef, French window-glass of very desirable sizes, wines, brandies, whisky, coal oil, and other articles of prime necessity. The above sale will comprise a large stock and assortment, and should not fail to attract a large attendance. Also, at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture and sundry goods. See advertisement.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, sell this morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the United States bonded warehouse, No. 4, foot of Julia street, 200 sacks salt. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

We are requested to state that the sale of articles by Messrs. Phinney & Amory, advertised for to-day, at their salesroom, is postponed until to-morrow, (Friday, 13th instant,) at 12 o'clock, M.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, respectfully calls the attention of the trade to his sale advertised for this day, at half past 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Old Levee street. See advertisement.

AT AUCTION.—Two iron safes, fine combination locks, furniture, &c., &c., by McCarren & Landry, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart.

The New York Times and the New Conscription Law.

The New York *Times* of the 9th contains a paragraph under the heading of "a false argument," in which it takes the N. Y. *Leader* to task for contending against the constitutionality of the new conscription law of the United States. The *Times* says:

The *Leader* of last week, in its military department, contends vehemently against the constitutionality of the new Conscription law, and says:

"To prove our assertion, we will *now quote the Constitution*. It expresses in plain, unvarnished terms, 'that no able-bodied man, when called into the service of the United States, shall be compelled to serve for a longer period than three months after arriving at the place of rendezvous, nor longer than any one of his neighbors.' It further provides that militia organizations shall possess such rights as may be granted to them by their respective States."

We have only to say on this subject that there is no such language in the Constitution, as the *Leader* pretends to quote from it—nor is there any such sentiment in it as the one embodied in this pretended extract. The whole thing is a forgery; and the militia editor of the *Leader* has mistaken some other Constitution for that of the United States.

SLAVE PROPERTY OF THE LATE CHARLES CARROLL.—The New York *Times* of the 9th contains the following dispatch:

Baltimore, Md., Monday, February 23.—The appraisers of the slave property of the late Charles Carroll, of this State, one of the largest slaveowners in Maryland, have made their report to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only $5 each. This, they say, was the highest rate they could name, after consulting with numerous slaveowners and dealers. One appraiser told the appraisers he would not give $500 for the whole lot. This is considered a striking illustration of the depreciation of slave property by the rebellion, and will have a powerful influence in this State.

INDIANS GOING TO WASHINGTON.—A number of chiefs of Minnesota tribes, mainly Chippewas, arrived in Chicago last month on the way to Washington, for the purpose of having a conference with the authorities in reference to Indian affairs and difficulties.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Robbery in a Church.—Officer Byrnes, of the Third District police, reports that the church on Gentilly Road was robbed last night of two boxes of candles, $7 50 in money, two Church pictures, two glass candlesticks, and three alpaknas.

From Judge to a Constable.—Honorable Louis Gaudiet, formerly Recorder of the Second District, was sworn yesterday as constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace, and entered immediately upon the duties of his functions.

A Mask (negro) Stung.—John Hadi, St. John the Baptist, and Lucien Hart were arraigned before Recorder Genella, on Victory Palmer, by virtue of a warrant issued by Precinct Court, charged with of a larceny. Whist [illegible]

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The Supreme Court and the Governor.—On Saturday last the members of the Bar had a meeting and appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. Shepley with resolutions urging the organization of the Supreme Court. The Committee reported yesterday that they had permission granted to them at once. Their respective duties, and the Governor assured them that in a short time the Supreme Court would be completely organized.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday.—The case of Emerson vs Gaillotet was, on motion of Mr. Durant, fixed for to-day.

Maloey vs. McBride—Mr. Durant moved that as leave was joined the case be fixed for Thursday week.

Montane vs Saloy—The judgment by default in this case was set aside—the Court deciding that, according to the code, petition should be made in French and English where required, and Mr. Schmidt filed, for defendant, answer and plea in reconvention, praying for a jury, depositing $12 for the jury.

Freitas vs. Freitas—The Court gave a decision in favor of separation from bed and board, according to the original petition, but would not decree a final divorce according to the supplemental petition. The minor child was awarded to the wife.

In the suit case of Barth vs. Rumback, a decision was given of judgment against the defendant for $87 50. [Se and his wife, we understand, are "non est inventus, non comestibus de swampus."]

Bianchin vs. Farragut—a decision in this case was rendered as follows: It sufficiently appears, from the petition herein, I think, that the property sought to be recovered from the Admiral was captured by the naval forces of the United States within this Department, and that it is now held by the Admiral commanding these forces here, as prize of war. It further appears that nearly all the property thus sought to be recovered is Confederate money, and obligations of the Confederate States, so called. An action will not lie against an officer of the United States for property captured by subaltern officers and detained by him. The Confederate money was contraband and was forfeit, and no action would lie for its recovery, against one who should come into possession of it innocently, and refused to deliver it to the person to whom it would, if not tainted, belong. Other property by the same owner, captured with it, would be subject to the same disabilities, arising from its contraband character, and would not warrant action for its recovery, even against a person in possession, without a protection of a commission of the Government of the United States.

"I think that the pleadings show the facts stated above with sufficient clearness to warrant me in assuming them. If, however, the plaintiff claims them to be otherwise, he will be able by amendment, to present them as he deems best. Judgment must be given for defendant, on the exception."

Mr. Abell, counsel for plaintiff, gave notice that he would, at a future day, probably, take an appeal from the decision of the Court.

On motion of Mr. Durant, the Prosecuting Attorney concurring, it was ordered that Nichola Appolonia, Captain of the schooner Virginia, be forthwith released from confinement, without giving bail.

In the matter of P. F. Mancosos, so far as the charge of killing Prados and Bandue is concerned, there be no action; but that, being in the military custody, he be held subject to the further orders of the Commanding General.

Upon this motion, Mr. Durant read the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which charged Mancosos and Appolonia with manslaughter, and as criminally aiding in killing the officers as from drowning. He made brief mention of the fact that they were Confederate officers, within their own lines, and were knocked overboard by the jibing of the boom. Even if these so caused had killed them on the deck of the vessel, he did not know of any law which would make it murder.

In this view the Court coincided, and Mr. Leamont made the following remarks:

"The witnesses before the coroner gave all the evidence that could ever be obtained in the case, as the facts are that Prados and Bandue, two Confederate officers, armed and in uniform, and within the lines still held by them, or close to shore, boarded the schooner and took possession of her. The prisoners, Mancosos and Appolonia with the sailors prisoners. They ordered the schooner to the Confederate shore, and threatened to shoot the Captain if he did not obey. Now, I am bound to say that the killing of these enemies under the circumstances is not a legal crime, and I think no lawyer can say otherwise.

"There is no use to detain Appolonia; but as to Mancosos, he is under military arrest for other causes with which the Court cannot interfere."

The reason for the retention of Mancosos though he was discharged from the verdict of the Coroner's jury) was exhibited in the letter from C Iones Clarke showing that he had been arrested, not only as being dangerous and suspicious, by reputation a bad character, an accessory and unscrupulous in accomplishing his designs, and also a spy.

The two bailed sailors were also discharged from their recognizances.

In the case of Downey et al vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, a counsel upon was ordered to take testimony in New York, returnable in forty days.

In the case of Fay vs Jewett, there was an argument between counsel Messrs. Hunt and Rosier, and Mr. Durant, on an application of the latter for continuance, in order to take testimony of consignees in Matamoros. The Court finally decided to refer the commission forth with, but reserving the right to determine how long the stay of proceedings should exist, which he would decide when the question came up whether the cotton in controversy should be sold.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Important News Through Southern Sources.

The *True Delta* published, at one o'clock, P. M., the following late intelligence, obtained from the Jackson *Mississippian* of Sunday, the 8th inst.

General Van Dorn's Victory.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Chattanooga, March 6.—The following official dispatch has been received of General Van Dorn's late engagement. The fight took place at Thompson's Station, and not at Franklin, the enemy making the attack:

Tullahoma, March 5.—To Colonel H. B. Ewell: The enemy attacked Van Dorn yesterday at Thompson's Station, between Columbia and Franklin. He drove them back handsomely, and captured five regiments of infantry, 2000 officers and men. Our loss is not yet reported.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

The enemy escaped with one battery and three regiments of cavalry, with the remainder of his force, to Franklin. One hundred and twenty-five wounded and thirty killed covers our loss.

Col. Earl, Third Arkansas, was killed while gallantly leading his men into action, and Capt. Watson, of Gen. Armstrong's staff, while leading a charge. Capt. Jouett, of Van Dorn's staff, had two horses shot under him while leading a charge.

The success is due, in a great measure, to Gen. Forrest, who, coming up in the enemy's rear, compelled their surrender.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Mobile, March 7.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Spring Hill, March 5th, of Shelbyville 6th, says: Van Dorn achieved a complete victory over the enemy to-day, between this point and Franklin. The fight continued four hours, and resulted in driving the enemy from a strong position, killing one hundred, wounding four hundred and capturing five regiments—two from Indiana, one from Ohio, one from Wisconsin and one from Michigan, numbering twenty two hundred.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Savannah, March 6.—It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's ironclads have left the Ogeechee.

CARGO OF THE JACOB BELL.

Richmond, March 6.—The Jacob Bell had a cargo of twenty two thousand packages of tea, twenty five hundred reels of matting, five thousand boxes fire-crackers, four hundred boxes sandal wood, one thousand mats, and two hundred and ten boxes of camphor. The whole cargo was valued at over a million of dollars. The Florida burned the vessel, and transferred the passengers and crew to a Danish vessel, which carried them to St. Thomas.

POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

Richmond, March 6.—The Kentucky House of Representatives adopted thirteen resolutions from the Committee on Federal Relations. The second reaffirms her loyalty to the Federal Government; the third recognizes the Administration; the tenth recommends a national convention to propose amendments to the constitution; the eleventh recommends a Mississippi valley convention, with a view of consulting how to preserve the whole Government and preventing one or more States from seceding, and the twelfth declares that the laws of the State must be maintained and enforced. The Senate will probably concur.

FEDERALS IN ALABAMA.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Republic* of the 4th inst. says: "We learn by Mr. John P. Morwood, who left Tuscumbia last week, that the Federals had taken possession of that place, and that a force, supposed to number from fifteen to eighteen hundred, regularly, were at Iuka, eighteen miles south. There was also a gunboat at Tuscumbia, but what force was in possession he could not learn. Those that could, left at the first intimation of danger, that it was impossible to get off the stock more than that the Federals were there." This corresponds with information we have previously published from the Winchester (Tenn.) *Bulletin*.

The Senate of Virginia has passed, by a very decided majority, a bill transferring the Virginia State line, under the command of Maj. Dabney Floyd, to the Confederate authorities. This step has been rendered necessary by the fact that the line is a very heavy burden upon the State treasury, while the benefits accrue as much to the Confederacy as to the State.

The *Picayune* has received a Jackson *Appeal* of the 7th inst., which contains the following news:

Richmond, March 5.—The New York *Herald* says the Confederate steamer Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, from China. She had a cargo of some sixteen hundred tons of merchandise, valued at one millions six hundred thousand dollars.

THE LOSS OF THE INDIANOLA.

Com. Porter's dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy says: "I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Webb and the Queen of the West attacked her, and rammed her until she surrendered. All of which I can trace to non compliance with my instructions."

FOREIGN VIEWS.

The London *Times* says it is clear the attack at Charleston was not raised at the time of the attack of the Federal fleet, and that there was not even an intermission of it. The London *Post* takes a similar view.

The Liverpool *Post* announces the arrival of the Sumter in the Mersey.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, March 5.—The impressment bill was further discussed in the Senate to-day. An amendment was adopted providing for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners in each State who shall divide the State into one or more appraisement districts, and proceed to fix the price or value to be paid the owners of articles impressed for the use of the army from time to time the revision to be made at least once in every 90 days.

The House was in secret session on the tax bill.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE—MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Grenada, March 6.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 1st instant, reports that the Carondelet and five other gunboats have penetrated the Yazoo Pass as far as Tallahatchie.

The steamer Hetty Gilmore was captured in Barren river, Ky., by the Confederates. Two other steamers were above, and it was supposed they also would be captured.

The Louisville *Journal* says the raid into the region of Bardstown was by no means formidable, but their presence indicates the presumption of the enemy and the helplessness of ourselves. It is the opinion of the best informed military men that the rebel raids chronicled from day to day are but the forerunners of a general invasion through Cumberland Gap into Northern Kentucky.

A Nashville dispatch, of the 25th, says Wheeler's cavalry (four brigades) are on the side of the Cumberland, a few miles south of Lebanon, at which place there is a large force of Federal forces under Gilbert. The latter apprehends no danger.

Additional Northern Items.

Richmond, March 6.—An extra session of the United States Senate was called by Lincoln, because, he says, the interests of the Union require it.

The bill giving Lincoln power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at pleasure finally passed the House by a vote of 97 to 45

A row has occurred between the Federal soldiers and the negroes at Hilton Head. The latter were driven off to the other end of the island.

The Washington *Chronicle* contends that there is great feeling in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the North.

Gold is reported inactive, closed in New York on the 2d at 71¾.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Richmond, March 6.—The Senate was occupied in the further consideration of the impressment bill. The bill introduced some time since by Wigfall was finally adopted, with an amendment, as a substitute for the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, which had been previously substituted for the House bill. Without final action on the subject, the Senate went into secret session.

The House was in secret session on the tax bill.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANOLA.

By certain expressions in an article of the *Appeal*, it is evident that the Indianola, recently captured by the Confederates, has been destroyed.

The rumor of the passing of the Vicksburg batteries by a third gunboat or "mysterious monster" is shown by the *Mississippian* to be utterly unfounded.

Interesting from Jackson Papers.

We have copies of the Jackson *Mississippian* and *Appeal* of a recent date, from which we copy the annexed intelligence:

NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

[Special to the Daily Appeal.]

Grenada, February 28.—Passengers who left Jacksonville, Tennessee, on the 26th, have arrived here. They report the Tallahatchie river to be two miles wide at Panola. No important bridges had been swept away up to the time they left that point.

The Louisville *Journal* says the naval monster Tuscumbia is considered by naval officers the most impregnable of all the ironclads, and that after a few days more work she will be ready to leave for a point where her value will be tested.

The Federal pickets outside of Memphis take all papers they find upon travelers.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, February 26.—Our latest advices from Port Royal state that the Federal fleet now there numbers twenty three vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats. There are only thirty transports. There are now thirty thousand troops on Folcid there, and more are expected soon to arrive.

Mobile, February 28.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Charleston, February 26, states that a reliable scout reports the number of Federal vessels at Hilton Head to be one hundred and four. It also asserts that he heard dread and four. It also asserts that he heard dread and four. It also asserts that he heard dread