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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Canal street, sundry goods, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at Post 55, fo-4 of First street, corn in the ear; at 12 o'clock, at No. 98 Camp street, flour, beans, shoulders, lard oil, brandy, whisky, &c.

By G. P. Phinney, at 10½ o'clock, at 64 Gravier street, dry goods, boots, shoes and sundries.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock at their mart, furniture, gas chandeliers, hall lamps, brackets, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By D. E. Mor,by, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, breakfast bacon.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Mrs. Gladstone's Benefit.*—As we briefly stated last evening, Mrs. Gladstone's benefit at the Varieties on Thursday night, was one of the most interesting theatrical events of the week. The selection of a Shakspearean comedy on this, as on every other occasion, this season, proved an eminent success. Mrs. Gladstone in the graceful and finely drawn character of *Rosalind*, exhibited more naturalness and ease of manner than in any other character in which we have hitherto seen her. If such a thing were possible, when the height of artistic perfection has been reached, we would say that Mrs. Gladstone's *Rosalind* is her best characterization, but no higher praise can be bestowed upon this impersonation than by awarding it a rank in the bright record of her successes. With so graceful, refined and witty an interpreter of *Rosalind* as Mrs. Gladstone, we doubt whether even the fastidious tutelar spirit of Bentley would not have changed his views on the "wonderful monsters" that compose the *dramatis persona* of "As you like it."

The pease has but furnished us another evidence of the wide range of Mrs. Gladstone's capabilities, and in her personation of Shakspearean characters, we perceive that she has lost none of that originality, force and ease which characterized her performance during the early portion of her *debut* in this city.

The eulogies of the critic, however, can add nothing to the splendors of a public ovation, such as that of which the beneficiary on Thursday night was made the recipient. If the incessant burst of rapturous applause, the wreaths—one of which bore the significant inscription: "The stage her realm, her throne our hearts,"—the bouquets, the call, before the curtain, and all other similar testimonials of appreciation must be accepted as a token of the popularity in which an *artiste* is held, then we would say that few have equalled the popularity of Mrs. Gladstone, none assuredly have ever surpassed it.

Of the other characters of the play, the *Banished Duke*, Mr. Baker, *Orlando*, Mr. Ryer, *Celia*, Miss Sefton, *Phebe*, Mrs. Chippendale, and *Audrey*, Mrs. Preston, were ably supported by their respective interpreters. *Jaques* showed us with great correctness how much of his melancholy was "compounded of many simples," and left us fond for "sundry contemplation" upon his "most humorous sadness." Well might we say of Mr. Ryer's interpretation that it was "full of sage, magisterial authority and squirely dignity." Of Madame de la Tourenche's singing we can say nothing that our *dilettants* do not already know. It was correct, pure and marked by a florid vocalization, which showed how much her pleasing and handsome voice had preserved all its warmth of intonation and purity of sound.

As to the afterpiece, the dramatization of Nicholas Nickleby, which, like all the dramatizations of Dickens's novels, is difficult to represent on the stage, Mrs. Baker's original and forcible portraiture of the poor persecuted *Smike*, is the only character which possesses interest, but one so intense and continuous that it absorbs all the attention of the spectator upon itself, especially when drawn with effects so marked and appalling as those which Mrs. Baker throws into her characterization.

If we do not extend upon this piece, it is because the true interest of the performance centered in "As You Like It," and as it seemed to be properly so placed by the dictum of the audience, we must be content to allow it to remain there.

To-night Goldsmith's elegant comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and the "Naiad Queen," are on the programme.

R. T. Montgomery will make an important sale, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, this day, (Saturday,) the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, of flour, mackerel, salt, new shoulders, hams, Franklin Market beef, beans, soap, coal and hard oil, mail whisky, brandy, &c.: at eleven o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a sale of furniture, sundry household goods, a 11½ o'clock, at Tattersall's stable, 164 Gravier street, will be sold, horses and mules.

The attention of dealers in corn, of stable-keepers, railroad companies, and others, is particularly directed to R. T. Montgomery's sale of this day, (Saturday) the 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Post 55, foot of First street, Fourth District, of 7000 barrels of choice corn in the ear. Those in want of the article should be present at this sale, as it will be peremptorily sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the stock of goods, at store No. 120 Canal street, will be resumed to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Gas chandeliers, hall lamps and brackets, furniture and a fine new and complete set of surgical instruments, at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Era* published last evening the following late intelligence, obtained from the Jackson *Appeal*, of the 9th instant. We copy the following:

We have received a copy of the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal*, of the 9th, from which we take the following:

LATE FROM MEMPHIS AND THE NORTH.

Grenada, March 8.—The Memphis *Argus*, of the 3d, has been received. The river is reported to be still rising.

The Federal force in the city has been largely decreased by reinforcements sent down the river. In consequence of the small garrison, military vigilance has been greatly increased, and egress southward from the city has become extremely difficult.

Federal reports from Murfreesboro' to the 27th report heavy rains in Middle Tennessee. The bridges between Nashville and Murfreesboro' have been washed away.

Rosecrans had advices from Bragg's army, indicating the intention of the latter to contest a further Federal advance.

Van Dorn was reported occupying Columbia.

A Federal expedition has been sent out from Corinth, which occupied Tuscumbia, Alabama.

Andy Johnson was in Cincinnati on the 27th ult., on his way East.

A dispatch from Washington says Commodore Porter had instructed the Indianola to visit the plantations of Messrs. Jeff. and Joe Davis, and carry off their cotton and male negroes.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, March 7.—A large Spanish screw frigate appeared off the bar late last evening. Her boat has reached the city this morning to communicate with the Spanish Consul. A steamer, having what appeared to be an iron sled in tow, passed her going southward last evening.

THE BLOCKADE—FEDERAL MOVEMENTS IN NORTH ALABAMA.

Mobile, March 7.—The schooner Dudley, from Havana, arrived here last night with an assorted cargo.

Reliable information from North Alabama states that the Yankees had gone up the Tennessee river to Florence with a fleet of gunboats, and landed about four hundred cavalry, who were destroying property and terrifying the people in Franklin and Lawrence counties. The transport steamers say they were marching from Moulton, in Lawrence county, southwest through Marion county, in a direct line toward Aberdeen, Miss.

LATEST NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, March 8.—The New York *Herald* of the 4th has been received.

Letters received in Washington on the 3d claim that the expedition under Col. Washburne, to open the Yazoo Pass, has been entirely successful. A dispatch from Cairo of the same date says the gunboat Carondelet and others had reached Tallahatchie river by way of Yazoo pass.

Sherman is reported pushing forward his forces with great success. On the 2d he had advanced to Middleburg, half way between Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville. Dispatches from the former place, of the same date, say an expedition of a thousand cavalry and a thousand infantry left Murfreesboro', and the following morning encountered the rebels at Smyrna, and after severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town with some loss.

Gen. Foster returned to his command at Newbern on Friday.

Reports from Baton Rouge represent that there are numerous indications of immediate movement, and that greatestivity prevails in the army.

Gold in New York, on the 3d, closed at 17½ premium.

The *Herald* says the contents of the Lord dispatch on the Charleston blockade will unsettle the minds of what British authority is, mostly, and it would seem improbable that the Queen's proclamation will soon be issued. Lord Lyons is still seen more forward.

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New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,635.

last hours of Congress, says money was voted with prodigality, and everybody seemed jolly. The Copperheads attempted to save off Sumner's anti-mediation resolutions, but the bill passed by a strong majority.

A dispatch from Hilton Head, dated 27th ult., says the troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of an attack on Charleston.

Gen. Stevenson has been released from arrest by Gen. Foster, and restored to his command.

The propeller Dalton arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 10th, from New York, with a ton of cotton seed, to be planted on old plantations at Hampton.

The Havana correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the 25th, says the re-establishment of the blockade off Galveston and Charleston has been published in the official organ there, and notice of it been communicated to the Government by the Spanish Minister at Washington.

The *Herald* says: By the latest advices by the Europa, it appears the insurrection in Poland had assumed formidable proportions. Prussia has made arrangements with Russia to allow Russian troops to pass over her territory. The English, French and Austrian Cabinets have taken umbrage at the understanding which seems to exist upon this subject between Russia and Prussia. It is evident all Europeans feel the influence of this great and sustained revolution in Poland, and that Napoleon will find scope for his energies quite near at home. This, says the *Herald*, will leave us to deal with our troubles without any future meddling, as we shall now hear no more of Napoleon's meddling, save in a pacific manner.

Two Days Later.

Richmond, March 8.—The *Enquirer* has Washington dates of the 5th.

Orders are issued for the 4th to lay two dredging machines are to be put to work on the canal at Vicksburg immediately. The levees are broken and water is pouring over at a fearful rate.

Peace resolutions have been defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly. The Democrats all voted aye.

Gen. Sigel has resigned, owing to insupportable difficulties with the commander in chief.

Gold in New York, on the 4th, 17½.

The Hibernia brings Liverpool dates of the 20th. Lord Southerdon gave notice in the House of Lords that he would move for copies of the dispatches of Mr. Mason to the Government, relating to recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Considerable transactions in London, in American securities, occur, and under the belief that the war would soon end.

THE COMING CONFLICT IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The *Appeal* has the following editorial on the coming conflict in Middle Tennessee:

From all accounts that reach us, we are led to the conclusion that ere great while Gen Bragg will be forced either to engage Rosecrans in battle or fall back upon Chattanooga. The country would deplore the necessity which may force him to the adoption of the latter alternative. It is all important that we continue to hold Middle Tennessee and North Alabama otherwise we shall find ourselves in straitened circumstances for army supplies another year hence.

The Federals are devastating the country as they advance, rendering it impossible for the farmers to raise a crop this season, and that portion of Middle Tennessee, and Kentucky, North Alabama and North Mississippi, from the producing sections of the Confederacy, would be more severely felt than the loss of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah or Vicksburg. It would prove a long step in the direction of our subjugation by starvation.

We sincerely hope that our Generals are fully alive to the necessity and importance of holding Middle Tennessee, and that the hands of General Bragg will be strengthened with a force sufficient for this purpose. Our own impression is, that the operations of the enemy about Vicksburg is a mere feint to hold our army there and at Port Hudson, while the enemy are sending most of their reinforcements to Rosecrans.

To surrender Middle Tennessee to our foes, unless we would place us to great disadvantage should negotiations for peace be entered into during the spring or summer. It is our policy, and should be our main effort, not only to hold all we now possess, but to reclaim as much of Southern territory as possible. We could not treat for peace on anything like equal terms, with all the border States, Tennessee included, in the hands of the enemy.

LATEST SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Special to the Mobile Register and Advertiser:

Chicago, February 27, via Cairo, February 28.—Gold at New York to-day closed 17½ to 18—a slight advance on the previous day.

There is no cotton market for the past week. The market closed dull that morning, with few buyers, at 30 cents.

Boston, February 27.—A letter from Key West, dated the 16th, says the United States steamer Rhode Island chased a steamer, supposed to be the Alabama, on the day and night of the 8th inst., but without success.

The Rhode Island, in her course, encountered a heavy gale, and was obliged to put into Key West for repairs.

Stafford Courthouse, Va., February 27.—On Wednesday Stuart's cavalry dispersed part of Averill's division, near Hartford Church. In the skirmish which ensued, the rebels were routed. Their loss is not positively known. Several were killed, and a number captured.

Our loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is forty.

New York, February 27.—The steamer Augusta has arrived from Hilton Head with advices to the 20th.

The rebels at Savannah are striking every nerve to repulse the three ironclads, in whose power they express great confidence.

The rebels claim that four vessels run the Charleston blockade in one day.

Fortress Monroe, February 26.—Private advices from Richmond state that the small-pox is making frightful ravages there.

The disease has assumed the form of a plague. Almost every one who could escape from the city is doing so.

The city presents the appearance of a huge hospital.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Charged with Fraud and Forgery.—About a week ago a young man named Gumpf was up in the Provost Court, charged with forging the name of Col Holabird, Quartermaster. On application of Mr Durant, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance to answer the charge. Yesterday Mr. Jacob Barker obtained a warrant from the Provost Court for the arrest of the incriminated individual, on the following affidavit, which fully explains the new accusation. Presuming that the arrest will duly take place, and the accused will appear in the Provost Court this morning, we improve an opportunity to give the relation of the "old man eloquent" as to how he was out-financiered:

Jacob Barker being duly sworn says, that on or about the 18th of June last Hugo Gumpf presented to this deponent a certain paper, purporting to be from his brother, a German, informing of the death of his uncle, leaving him a large fortune, of which he had placed at the disposal with Messrs Sherman & Co., New York, four thousand Prussian thalers, with an order for the same, which this deponent purchased, payable when advised of its payment, except a few hundred dollars to accommodate him, he representing himself in great want of a small sum for his daily support, which was paid him to the amount of three hundred and thirty eight dollars, the papers were sent to New York, which were returned, saying no funds had been deposited with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, and that they did not know anything about the matter, which being communicated to said Gumpf, he exhibited a letter from his mother in Germany, stating that a remittance made or to be made, and leading this deponent to confide in the representations of Gumpf, in consequence of which we returned the papers to New York, remarking as follows:

"You have herewith draft of Hugo Gumpf for 4,000 Prussian thalers, which we return to you. Please hold it for further orders. We are convinced, from the respectability of the young man, that the money will be placed with Sherman & Co."

From the apparent capacity of Gumpf and his great distress for support, I employed him as a clerk, and was much pleased with his apparent attention to business until I detected him in attempting to commit a fraud on me by presenting for my signature a receipt to a bill to Jacob Heller for a package of merchandise, setting forth the consideration to be less than one half of what it actually was, knowing that I had not any such package. I called for the invoice to which he had free access, it could not be found. I then called for the book in which it had been copied, when I found that the said Gumpf had falsified it, to aid in the fraud. I then called for the said Jacob Heller, to whom the said Gumpf said he had contracted the sale for the said package; he failed to produce him, or to give information where he could be found, and I have not been enabled to find him. From other circumstances, I am led to believe said Gumpf defrauded me in the sale of many other packages of goods, and that several have been embezzled by him or by others confederating with him.

This deponent further says that he believed that all the letters produced, purporting to come from Germany, were fabricated at New Orleans by the said Gumpf for the express purpose of fraud. JACOB BARKER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of March, 1863.

H. COCHRAN, Deputy Clerk.

Intent to Plunder or Murder.—On Thursday night the residence of Mrs. C. Ducrotz, in the Third District, was made the theatre of a large quantity of terrific excitement, which, however, ended in nobody being hurt or murdered. In the middle of the night, Madame Ducrotz was awakened from a pleasant dream by the noise of some one entering her room. Rising to oppose the intruder, he drew a knife and threatened to cut the throat of her, which enabled her to cry out, but she got the start of him, and a near neighbor came promptly to the rescue. Thereupon the myrmidon stranger unceremoniously departed without signifying what the purpose of his visit was; but as he fled, it was observed to be stout built, with heavy beard and black clothes.

An Amateur Broker.—Edward Gannon, fascinated by the frequent mention of prosperous brokers in the cotton line, especially, and animated by a deep sympathy with the present prostration of that portion of the commercial community, concluded to make a transmutation of the leaves into book, towards a revival of this drooping department of trade. Accordingly, having liberally fortified himself with sundry glasses of several cocktails, and set into that condition which is commonly denominated "not yet," he sallied forth in quest of a "big thing." Angustus Hagolb, where he went into the business extensively—trucks, cones and drawers falling victims to his determination to infuse new life into business.

Inquest—The Twenty-Seventh!—The Coroner yesterday held his twenty-seventh inquest in the house No. 226 Old Levee street—on the body of Joseph, aged 58 years, slave of Mr. Bourgeois, and a verdict of "died of diarrhea" was rendered.

—A certain number of Federal prisoners were yesterday observed marching out Common street. We understand that they were brought across the lake in charge of Col. Szimanesky, formerly of the Chalmette Regiment.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Friday.—In the case of Emerson vs. Guillotek a misunderstanding was corrected as to the decision of the Court upon the exceptions argued the day before. The Court said it was not sustained. Mr. Durant therefore asked for judgment by default. Mr. Schmidt had filed another exception, but it was objected to as dilatory. Finally defendant was allowed to file his answer within judicial two days.

Saodgrass vs. T. A. Adams, President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company was afterwards called for trial—a damaged cargo of India bagging brought here in Confederate days, was the bone of contention—but after a little progress it was continued to next Monday.

In the divorce case of Mrs. Freitas vs. her husband, Mr. Molloy moved for a rule on defendant to show cause on Monday next why he had not obeyed the order of the court directing $100 to be paid to the wife, and also why he should not be punished for contempt of court in not doing so.

The case of Dowling & Hill vs. Sparks, was argued by Messrs. Rozier and Rosedus, but it was not of very general interest, and we did not stop to report it.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—Yesterday a new trial was granted in the case of the succession of J. Lethers.

Also in the succession of J. M. Laborde, applying for letters of administration.

The rule for a new trial in the case of Maunsel vs. C. B. Payne was heard and decided adversely. It was the suit for the difference between the alleged market value of some stock of the Mount'eru Steamship Company, and the price at which it was sold by defendant for plaintiff's account.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

From our Northern exchanges we glean the following article from Richmond papers:

The Military Prospects of the South.

[From the Richmond Examiner, February 16.]

The enemy threatens attack on three points—Vicksburg, Tullahoma and Charleston. The first is not now in danger. The preparations at Vicksburg are thought ample, the position is one of the strongest, and probably it will not be attacked until the fate of the armies in Tennessee is decided. If Rosecrans can beat Bragg great fight battle will be shortly fought in Tennessee, which will do much to decide the war in the West. But at the present moment the whole of that important scene is forgotten in the absorbing interest felt in the more immediate menace of Charleston and Savannah. The blow is struck, the day is come when the destiny of those famous cities of the South is to be forever decided. The magazines, the arsenals and workshops of a chief among maritime and industrial nations have been a year been taxed to their uttermost resource, to prepare the most perfect and gigantic engine of destruction that ever burdened the waters of the Atlantic. The vast armada has collected with the deliberation of absolute security in the obscure harbor of Port Royal. Land forces, we know not how large, but probably comprising the most effective portions of the army lately under Burnside—has gone to complete the last supreme effort to take and hang those two defiant cities, at the gates of the ocean, and offend the Hamadan of New York and Boston. Against the city of Charleston the entire Northern people entertain a sentiment of perfect hatred. It was the cradle of the revolution. It will be the New York of the Southern Confederacy. Years before the revolution was begun it was the recognized capital and centre of resistance to Northern influence, insolence and encroachment. It defied the armed power of the United States long before Sumter was bombarded. It is in the force of cannon or ship to batter down Charleston, we may be well assured that not one stone will shortly rest on another.

The destruction of that city would cause a burst of unanimity throughout the Northern States which the world has not adequate to express or describe. But that this odious gratification is within their reach, we cannot at present believe. From the beginning, the Government has been fully aware of the intentions of the enemy in this matter. It has for two years employed the ablest generals in preparing the means of resistance. Lee and Beauregard are considered the most competent engineer and artillery officers on the American continent. They have both done for Charleston all that human science and genius could do. The city may be taken by reason be considered irregrudable. If the Northern armada attacks as Gen. Beauregard apprehends, it will probably be repulsed with great loss of men and ships, after an expenditure of shot and powder which will place the affair in the same chapter of history as the bombardment of Gibraltar and Sebastopol.

It is generally supposed that the Northern fleet will recoil from Charleston and throw all its power on Savannah. As it is a place of much inferior importance to the Confederacy, the point of view is not so much less properly fortified. The Yankee gunboats have already tried it, and their commanders fancy that they are equal to the task of its reduction. If they succeed in doing so the Northern general must rather be a fool not to follow up the advantage. Let Savannah go, and there is no hope but that the labor and time of preparation which has been more than all the friends of either city could desire, will now bring forth the fruits of a glorious and successful defense.

The Harbor Defenses of New York.

The following memorial to the Legislature of New York was offered in the Chamber of Commerce of New York recently:

Capt Marshall then offered a lengthy memorial, to the State Legislature, relative to the Harbor Defenses of New York, which stated that:

"If in time of peace we have neglected the wise warning to prepare for war, at least now in war, let us not wait to provide against the contingency of foreign interference. Let us and this city, which has suffered for all the vicissitudes and accidents of war, whether of sudden and temporary attack or of matured and declared invasion.

The memorial was adopted, and also the following:

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, U. S.

This memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents:

That in the present state of our national affairs, with sundry rebel and piratical cruisers upon the seas, and the probability that others may are long be added to the number, the defenseless state of this harbor awakens the serious uneasiness of this Chamber.

This Chamber has repeatedly memorialized Congress and the Heads of Departments on this subject, but without the result which the magnitude of the interests at stake and the serious results to be apprehended to the nation at large in case of any foreign war, from disaster to this city, seem to warrant.

This city, now respectfully urge upon you the necessity of at once ordering to the outer bay of the harbor, between the Narrows and Sandy Hook, a ship of war or sundry gunboats sufficient to command the channel, where not protected by the Sandy Hook guns, and to guard from sudden assault the fleet of vessels which often take shelter in that roadstead. An application to that effect has been made to the Major General Commanding this Department (Gen. Wool) to the Secretary of War, and it is presumed has reached your department, and this Chamber earnestly support that request.

The Chamber further respectfully urge upon you the necessity of an order directing the gunboats of the Navy stationed on the East river at the entrance to the Sound, to command that approach to the city, the fort at Throgg's Neck being inadequate to its defence against swift moving vessels.

Drury's Bluff.

The late Northern papers have received files of recent Richmond papers, and we copy the following from their gleanings:

[From the Petersburg Express.]

A visit to the celebrated locality a few days ago enlightened us as to the cause of the non-occurrence of things there, "afloat and ashore."

Of course we cannot, for prudential reasons, describe the defences of the place—the breastworks, the batteries, and the various other items which constitute the most formidable resistance to the Yankees, should they ever take it into their heads to renew their memorable adventure of last May. But we can say without impropriety, in a general way, that should they pay again put themselves within range of the guns of Fort Darling as they did in May, they will "see sight" powered with which those they saw before will sink into utter insignificance.

The preparations to give them a becoming reception whenever it may be their folly, or rather insanity, to try another experiment against it, whether by water or by land, or by a combined one, are of a character and extent to warrant the prediction that they will have one of the most awful discomfitures that they have yet sustained. A full and careful examination of the additions and improvements which have been made since the Blunt passed through its first ordeal, satisfied us that the commander there and all the officers and soldiers had faithfully discharged every duty. All that science, skill and labor could do to strengthen this already formidable position, has been done in a manner worthy the place, and everything there is now in "apple pie order." All is in readiness for a fight at any moment it may come. There is but one feeling prevailing amongst the troops and marines, and that is, a determination to give the Yankees a Bunker Hill reception, should they dare to cross the Rappahannock. Vicksburg gave so unpromptly to the Yankees of the West. Never will a Lincoln craft pass the obstructions in the river at Drury's.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Long, in a recent communication to the Baltimore Sun, communicates the following:

Several eminent citizens, lawyers and others, who have lately returned from this city to Northern cities, have there given the most gloomy account of the political condition of the country, especially as connected with the popular feeling in the Northwest—Kentucky, &c. Should the effort to open the Mississippi fail, it was feared that the Northwest, &c., would be much discouraged as to success in the war. They also state that the more conservative Republicans have held consultations in regard to the expediency of advising President Lincoln to bring in a conservative Cabinet after the close of the present session.

The Northwest Irrepressible.

Under this heading the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 26th, republishes the following with the subjoined commentaries:

Some of the Western editors are very much annoyed by the failure of the ship-canal project, and show no disposition to submit in silence. The Chicago *Tribune* is quite ferocious, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"The commercial system of New York is intolerable, and the people have groaned under it until every instinct of self-preservation demands relief. Our industry is grievously and unnecessarily taxed, and the unity that should mark the intercourse of the different States is outraged by the burden upon our staples that New York imposes, and our people are unanimous in their determination *to seek an new channels*, though they lead through Canada, the relief that New York denies. And they are in earnest. Equinox will not turn them from their purpose. They handle a matter of vital concern, upon which hangs the possibility of future political combinations of absorbing interest and importance, as well as the immediate prosperity of the Northwest, and we assure the East that they will be *neither bullied*, coaxed nor awed into silence."

New York having received this terrible admonition, Pennsylvania is next in order for rebuke. She is warned that her "base opportunism" will not soon either be forgotten or forgiven, and an odious comparison made, as follows:

"While the one State has been struggling like a giant to overthrow the demon rebellion, the other has been fattening on contracts and high protection, and her delegation in Congress have been chiefly intent in defeating a great measure of national defense, in which the people of Illinois have a deep interest, both naval and commercial. Let Pennsylvania be aware of the consequences of this exhibition of meanness and selfishness toward the young giant of the West. There will be a settlement day."

The Skirmish Near Williamsburg.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 23d ultimo says the following:

The Petersburg *Express* of the 19th publishes the official report of the successful skirmish on the 7th, near Williamsburg, in which the Yankees were driven back into that city, with a loss of forty five killed, wounded and prisoners. Adjutant Hunt, in his official report, says:

In conformity with your request, I give you a brief account of the fight at Green Branch Church, on the 7th instant, between the forces of this post—100 cavalry and 100 infantry—commanded by Col. W. B. Tabb, and a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, numbering about 100. Early on the morning of the 7th, our whole force moved down the Telegraph road towards Williamsburg.

About 4 o'clock in the evening we reached Olive Branch Church, where a halt was called, and the cavalry of the Holcombe Legion, commanded by Captain Frost, and the infantry, commanded Captain Hunter, were ordered to unsaddle their horses and await further orders. In obedience to this order several of the men had dismounted, when the command to "mount" was passed rapidly down the line, and the squadron formed in more than double quicking distance. The infantry took position on our left, and as our pickets rushed at full speed, fired upon the pursuing column of the unexpecting enemy. The enemy staggered, wheeled, and fled in rapid retreat towards Williamsburg. Now the Infantry, with loud yells, rushed after the discomfited foe, shooting and sabering at every stride. The retreat of the enemy soon changed into a wild, frightful gallop for life, the pursuit into a part degeneration into a disorderly rush of men against men, the fleetest horses taking the lead, and the foremost troopers doing all the fighting. The fruits yielded by our victory were as follows: seven men killed, two wounded, thirty-six captured, and a like number of saddles and horses. One commissioned officer, a lieutenant, was among the slain. We lost neither man nor horse.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT FROM GEN. HALLECK.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 26th contains the following paragraph:

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following statement on the authority of Gen Halleck:

To day, as a member of the military committee will inquire of me, the question is not "Will you raise your army or raising your reinforcements?" but "Will you draft by a sweeping and universal conscription, or will you abandon the struggle?" The very words uttering Gen Halleck. It has fell two years employed the ablest generals in preparing the means of resistance. Lee and Beauregard are considered the most competent engineer and artillery officers on the American continent. They have both done for Charleston all that human science and genius could do. The city may be taken by reason be considered irregrudable. If the Northern armada attacks as Gen. Beauregard apprehends, it will probably be repulsed with great loss of men and ships, after an expenditure of shot and powder which will place the affair in the same chapter of history as the bombardment of Gibraltar and Sebastopol.

It is generally supposed that the Northern fleet will recoil from Charleston and throw all its power on Savannah. As it is a place of much inferior importance to the Confederacy, the point of view is not so much less properly fortified. The Yankee gunboats have already tried it, and their commanders fancy that they are equal to the task of its reduction. If they succeed in doing so the Northern general must rather be a fool not to follow up the advantage. Let Savannah go, and there is no hope but that the labor and time of preparation which has been more than all the friends of either city could desire, will now bring forth the fruits of a glorious and successful defense.

MORTALITY IN THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY.—The New York *Evening Express* of the 23d ult. contains the following paragraph:

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vicksburg, represents the mortality among our troops there as dreadful. He says:

"Five hundred men were killed in the late attack upon Vicksburg—five hundred men went down in a fight that lasted four days, and the country was horrified at the uselessness and enormity of the sacrifice. And yet, every day since we have been here, not less than one hundred fail to respond to roll-call. Not a day passes but we hear of the death of some brave fellow, who bullows by this tempest of death, in all that tells us how great are our losses, and how fearful our sacrifices in these noiseless, unsung, unknown interstices between actual conflicts.

DEATH OF MRS. EDWIN BOOTH.—The New York *Express*, of the 23d ult., says:

It will cause deep and widespread regret to learn that Mrs. Edwin Booth, who will be plea santly remembered as Miss Mary Devlin, died on Saturday, at eight o'clock, A. M., in Boston. In consequence of this melancholy event, the popular young artist's engagement at the Winter Garden is broken off. He left last night for Boston, on hearing that his wife was dangerously ill.

HOW TO MAKE COUNCILMEN HONEST.—A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature to pay Common Councilmen of the city of New York three thousand dollars a year in lieu of perquisites; or in other words, to induce them to quit stealing.

THE DRAFT IN MICHIGAN.—We copy the following paragraph from the New York *Post*:

The draft has been quietly going on in those counties of Michigan where the quota has not been filled by volunteers. Men of all classes have been drafted without distinction. In one instance a member of the State Legislature was drawn, and in another the person selected to take the names from the box drew his own. No trouble has taken place, and no resistance has been offered.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Friday Morning.—The duck was overflowing, and its quality apparently rather above the average.

Mrs. Burke, who keeps a junk store on the Levee, was up on the charge of receiving colen and other articles stolen by boys. The offenses was not clearly made out, and she was discharged with an admonition not to deal with children hereafter in her trade.

Colored Shud, the $500 gold thief, was up again. Mr. Wilson, testified that his reputation as a thief was very bad, and it was concluded to send him to the Workhouse for the handsome period of one year and six months.

Stephen McGill was charged by his wife with beating her and breaking her furniture. They proved to be a precious pair of hard cases, and it was concluded that a separation from bed and board would be better for both; so Stephen was given a thirty days' ticket to the Workhouse.

A laundress was up for ejecting the furniture of a soldier's family from the premises they occupied. It was proved that the furniture removed was outside of the rooms occupied in the passage to the upper part of the house, which prevented access to the room. The proprietor owed over $100 for rent. The case was thereupon dismissed.

Charles Howard, a Lieutenant of the Native Guards, was arraigned on the charge of selling passes to negroes. He was arrested in a room at Algiers with a number of blank passes signed with the names of General Banks and Colonel Thomas. Several negroes testified that accused had sold them passes to go up and down the coast for fifty cents. The captured passes were produced, and read in Court. One was the leave and permission to pass all pickets and policemen in Algiers and the city "to all time." The accused called one witness, who said he never saw him until to day, and knew nothing of him. The other witnesses he claimed to have met on the levee, and the case settled down into a very bad-looking one, indeed. He was remanded till Saturday, when the sentence of the Court would be ready.

John Smith was fined $10 for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis while drunk on the Quarries street, and saying he was a gentleman. By way of special pleading, accused said it was *Jeff. Davis*, not Jeff, but the dodge would not pass muster.

Anthony Gonzalez, charged with stabbing a Spaniard named Selma, in the neck, who was only trying to collect a dollar from him, could not deny the accusation, and was sent to the Workhouse three months.

John Leman, keeper of the Amsterdam Dance House in Elysian Fields street, was hauled up with about thirty men and women, the customers of his place. Lieut. White, of the police, made the arrest, and charged Leman with keeping the lowest kind of a den for lewd and abandoned people. Col. Field questioned the Lieutenant very closely, and admitted that he had been on somewhat friendly terms with the proprietor and his wife. Accused, in his defense, pleaded that he was a man of family, and was doing a living in close proximity to the dance house for years, testified to the infamous character of the establishment. Mr. McCoy had remonstrated with Leman, in a quiet and christian manner, and had endeavored to persuade him to remove, promising to assist him in any other business; but he had refused to comply unless he was remunerated for his outlay. The Court was thoroughly convinced of the necessity of abating the nuisance, and decided to give Leman until the first of April to close his establishment, in the meantime to abandon at once his outrageous orgies. In case of his default to comply, the Court promised to send him for one year to prison.

Two Italian sailors were charged with passing two bogus coins on two "ladies," who, "on respectable thoughts intent," furnished them with lodgings for the night. The two prosecutrixes said the two coins were represented to be worth two dollars each, but as they could not show the Court that they had given any *consideration* (which in law must be stated) for the coins, the two tars were sailing out of the Court with favoring breezes.

John Schneider was charged with drawing a knife on a Mr. Blythe, who had ordered him out of his house, where he had gone to see a young lady. The weapon was only a penknife. He was fined $10.

A boy sixteen years old, who said he went to Jackson School, was brought up by an officer who charged him with stealing wood on the levee. He denied it of course, but the officer was so positive that the Court seemed inclined to impose some punishment. The appearance of a poor mother and the boy's promise to do better in future, however, got him off with a wholesome lecture.

Fire.—The sash, blind and door factory of Mr. Purves, now in the Confederate army, was discovered to be on fire last night. It had been confiscated and occupied by soldiers. Being promptly arrested, the fire did not extend beyond the burning of some of the finished work, though it badlevidently been started by some incendiary. The firemen, as usual, were seasonably on hand.

Burglary.—Thieves last night broke into a dry goods store at the corner of Goodchildren and Union streets, Third District, and carried off about $300 worth of goods.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13 1863.

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprise 1 bale, Low Ordinary at 60c.; 1 do. Low Middling at 70c. add 1 do. at 72c. and 5 bales Middling to strictly Middling at 74c.

SUGAR.—The supply is too light for operations of any moment, and the sales are confined to small lots at yesterday's prices. By auction 276 hhds. sold as follows: at 7½c., 16 at 8½c., 71 at 9½c., 19 at 12 1-16c., 4 at 12½c. and 8 and 17 at 12½c.; also 80 bbls. Clairet Sugar at 5½c. and 8 bbls. at 5½c.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace about 500 bbls., in several lots, at 27c. 30c. and 32c. for old and 8 cents for fermenting new; also by auction 236 hhds. sold as follows, 10 at 23½c., 51 at 32c., and 34 and 72 at 40c. per gallon.

FLOUR.—The sales are confined to small lots at yesterday's prices, $4 12½ for superfine and $4 12½@$4 25 and $4 37½ for fancy.

PORK.—390 bbls. Mess, sour, sold in two lots at $18 50 @ $19.

BACON.—A lot of 80 bales sold at 5c. @ 5½c.

LARD.—A lot of 50 tierces sold at 12c. @ 12½c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction today: 240 reams medium size wrapping paper at 33c. @ 35c.; 10 cases Brooms at $2 25; 30 boxes Lemons at $1 25; 28 cases Lard in cans at 12½c.; 55 bags M. ex. at 8c.; 100 sacks Chili at $4 25; 31 and 50 boxes Cheese Tobacco at 54 @ 57c. @ lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, March 14 1863.

Arrived during the week 247 Beeves, 7 Hogs, 97 Sheep, 24 Veals and 20 Goats. Amount of stock sold was 242 Beeves, 15 Hogs, 196 Sheep, 24 Veals and 20 Goats. The following quotations only are in use:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net.....	0 00 5c
Beeves