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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Perry st., 300 Choice Dry Hides.

By R. M. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the Levee, hams and potatoes; at 11 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, oats.

By R. M. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 85 Camp street, 300 choice dry hides.

By R. D. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at 61 Magazine street, groceries, provisions, and liquors.

By R. M. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 85 Camp street, choice oats, flour, salt, tea, hams, &c.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The drama of the "Marble Heart," or the "Sculptor's Dream" constitutes the evening's performance at the Varieties to-night. This piece, which was so favorably received here, during Owen's management, has been got up by Mr. Baker in a style which is keeping with all the spectacular productions which he has brought out this season. We may look for a crowded house to night. Mrs. Gladstane takes the character of *Meree*, the Marble Heart, Mrs. Baker that of *Marie*, Mr. Rand the Sculptor, Bowers the Viscount de *Chateau Morgaux*, and Mr. Baker the *Ferdinand Volage*.

Those who have not already secured their seats for Bowers' benefit on Wednesday should do so at once, as the chances are getting slimmer every hour.

From Port Hudson.

The *Era*, in its last evening's edition, says that it has reliable intelligence from up the river, that on Saturday night Admiral Farragut passed the batteries at Port Hudson. Under cover of the night he gave the necessary signal to the fleet, and taking the lead with his Hartford, steamed past the batteries. A heavy fire was then opened on both sides, the fire from the batteries, although heavy, proving unsuccessful in impeding the progress of the fleet, which soon passed up beyond the range of their guns.

The Mississippi grounded immediately under the guns of the batteries, where the crew fought the ship to the last, when, finding it impossible to get her afloat, the Captain gave orders for her abandonment and destruction. Her officers are safe.

It is rumored that a considerable portion of the fleet passed up, but the *Era* has not positive information on this point. It is certain, it adds, that at least two and probably three war vessels are now above Port Hudson.

FROM BATON ROUGE.—The *Era* issued an extra edition last evening, containing a dispatch from Baton Rouge, dated the 15th, from which we learn that the Hartford and the gunboat Albatross ran the batteries at Port Hudson on the night of the 14th, (Saturday.) The dispatch states that reports of torpidoes and infernal machines had been very generally circulated, and that if an attempt was made there was no doubt in their ability to blow the fleet out of water. But Admiral Farragut led the van with his flagship and succeeded in the attempt. The Mississippi attempted the passage at the same time, but ran aground opposite the batteries where she was exposed to a destructive fire. As already stated she was fought to the last, but her commander ordered her to be abandoned and blow her up. The loss on board was not known accurately. But a portion of the crew that had arrived at Baton Rouge, reported that there had been about thirty killed and wounded. All the officers are reported to have been saved. Colonel Clarke, aid-de-camp to Genl Banks, was wounded in a cavalry reconnoissance on Saturday. His wound is not serious.

It was believed that other vessels than those named have succeeded in getting above Port Hudson.

LOTTERY OF A MAGNIFICENT PIANO.—There is now on exhibition at J. Hawkins's saloon, Gravier street, a magnificent piano given to the orphans by one of our citizens. The piano has been put in lottery of 600 chances, at $1 each. This is a good opportunity for each and every one to add a mite towards the relief of the orphans, who at this moment are greatly in need of assistance. Tickets will be ready for sale at the above mentioned place on Tuesday evening.

There will be sold this day, (Tuesday) the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93, Camp street, by R. T. Montgomery, 300 choice dry hides, choice flour, oats, tea, salt, oakum, starch, soap, hams, shoulders, brandy, whisky, cider, lard, butter, &c. All the above are in fine order and of excellent quality. Dealers should notice the advertisement and be present at the sale. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, mattrasses, crockery, and sundry articles.

ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that an election will be held at the office of this company, on Monday, the 6th April prox, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., for directors of the company for the ensuing year.

GOOD WORKING MULES FOR SALE.—By applying to P. Irwin, at the office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 4 Royal street, at twelve daily, or at the corner of Eighth and St. Charles streets, at three P. M. daily, a good bargain can be made in the purchase of good working mules.

GROCERIES, &c.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Firmin Martin, of 145 Old Levee street, between Toulouse and Jefferson, who offers for sale a choice lot of groceries. Call and examine his stock.

SALE CONTINUED.—The Sheriff will resume the sale of the contents of store No. 120 Canal street, to day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

"The Sick Man."

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

According to the diagnosis taken by European diplomatists, Turkey should have deceased long ago, and by that time be put down in the category of extinct empires, but by careful attention from those whose interest it was to preserve the balance of power, and especially by administering to the pecuniary wants of the sick man, the patient has survived. Some, encouraged by signs of resuscitation, even ventured to hope for complete recovery, and this disposition was strengthened by the succession of a new Sultan to the place filled by the feeble Abdul Medjid, so long notorious for his profligacy and effeminate habits. Since this event the affairs of Turkey have been watched with deep interest. A new era apparently had dawned. The seraglio was reduced to less formidable proportions; large amounts of surplus jewelry were made to replenish the national treasury, extravagance was checked, and economy reformed. In consequence there was an immediate improvement in the national funds, and confidence was in a great measure restored. But these signs of regeneration were attributable in a great measure to the sage counsels of Fuad Pacha, the Grand Vizier. This functionary alone, of all the statesmen of modern Turkey, seemed to realize the condition of the empire, and to be capable of giving intelligent direction to the affairs of state. He sought to reorganize the Government so as to meet its social and civil necessities, and the improvement of the national finances was a subject of special concern. We may imagine the surprise occasioned about the first of January, when it became known that Fuad Pacha had resigned, and that him with the materials of the entire Cabinet were revolutionized. The *Opinion Nationale* gave the following information in regard to the causes of this unfortunate occurrence:

The public and private expenses resulting from the personal initiative of the Sultan having lately assumed unwonted proportions, the Grand Vizier, Fuad Pacha, thought it his duty to submit the following proposal to his Highness:

1. To reduce the army by 50,000 men, for order that agriculture might reap the benefit of so many strong arms, and the budget be at the same time relieved from a grievous burden. 2. To leave off building ships of war, and, in particular, the three iron clad frigates ordered in England, and the cost of which would be thirty millions of francs. 3. To discontinue the system of giving largesses to the troops, which have already amounted to four millions of francs, and which are calculated seriously to compromise discipline. 4. To build no more new barracks. 5. To leave the ministry independent and responsible.

This ultimatum being, as of course was expected, refused, Fuad Pacha's resignation was accepted.

It had been observed of late that in regard to the policy pursued by the Sultan and his Ministers, there was a divergence of opinion. Both felt the necessity of retrenching the public expenditures, for the purpose of placing the finances of the empire on a firmer basis, but they differed respecting the means by which to achieve this end. The latter pressed severely, but the former only saw in the amounts thus saved, means for magnifying expenditures for warlike purposes, and this too, at a time when the navy, the public buildings, must give place to the army. Extensive preparation had been made, all the sinews of the Government, it was knowingly said, such a course, if pursued in, would inevitably lead to financial ruin. In the perplexities of the case, he regretly could not

The retirement of Fuad Pacha will mark an epoch, day, should there be realized, as expressed in the Constantinople letter, that the influence of Christianity and civilization—the emancipation of the palace, all of an ignoble class—has had a salutary influence over the Sultan's mind, and that he is too susceptible to the humanities of life and people respecting the emancipation of all the Christians within the Ottoman Empire. In the meantime, the sympathies between a partial reformer, the history of Mahommedan rule, and the feelings of the people towards final dissolution.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

Nine Days Later from the North.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

NORTHERN DATES TO THE 7TH INST.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

RUMORS OF RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH BY FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT SPRINGVILLE.

THREE FEDERAL REGIMENTS CUT TO PIECES.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE ALABAMA.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Great Mass Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET,

&c. &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New York on the 7th inst., we are put in possession of nine days later news from New York, and also of late and interesting news from various points.

The Arabia had arrived from Liverpool on the 21st via Queenstown the 22d ult. We find the following in her advices:

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The captain of an English steamer, arrived at Gibraltar, writes as follows:

On the 8th of February I believe I passed the "290," or Alabama, on at any rate a suspicious vessel very like her. She was steering South. On the 10th I heard reports and saw the flashes of guns. I also saw the bursting of shells. I was distant about five miles. It was evidently a contest between two ships. I first saw the flashes of the guns at eight P. M., and from ten to half past eleven P. M. the firing was very heavy and the exchange of shot rapid. As I could not see the vessels, I cannot give any further information.

The Secretary of the Emancipation Society replies to insinuations in the London *Times* by saying that no letter or telegram was received from Lord Brougham imploring the society not to present their address to Minister Adams.

There was an imposing demonstration at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on the 19th ult., in support of the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln.

The Liverpool *Post* says that a more unanimous meeting was never witnessed; any question on which public opinion has been at all divided, and the hearty demonstrations of the vast concourse were all the more massive and valuable from the fact that there was nothing in the least degree sensational in *bref captandum* in the speeches.

Resolutions applauding the course of President Lincoln on the slavery question, and the address to be presented through Minister Adams, were adopted.

The address tenders respectful sympathy in regard to those measures of President Lincoln's Government which have denationalized slavery and are intended to destroy it.

A few malcontents created considerable uproar and confusion towards the conclusion of the meeting, but with this exception every thing passed off very happily.

On the same evening, and for the same object, a meeting was held at Carlisle, and a similar series of resolutions were carried with enthusiasm and almost unanimously.

The Lord Mayor of London in presiding over a meeting held last Monday for the relief of Mr. Mason, the Minister of the Confederate Government, was strongly reprobated.

Fowell Buxton, in a letter to the London *Times*, reiterates his detestation of slavery; but says that he cannot endorse Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme, as it contemplates an insurrection of the negroes and untold misery.

The London *Times* gives further info a Confederate loan, and says that the loan for it had reached Paris, having been ratified by the Confederate House of Representatives, while the ratification by the Senate was expected by the next mail.

The loan is for three million sterling, at seven per cent, exchangeable for cotton, at any time within six months after the declaration of peace.

Cotton is also to be delivered during the war, in the interim, and after peace has been proclaimed at any port, at the rate of six pence for New Orleans middling.

The bonds of the Confederate States, not converted into cotton, are redeemable at par during thirty years, by half yearly drawings, at the price at which the bonds are not transferred.

The London *Herald* says that the above reports are rather premature.

The London *Times* editorially quotes long extracts from the New York correspondence of the London *Herald* to show that even Union Americans give expression to much stronger views than any it ever advanced.

The N. Y. *Times* contains the following additional news from Europe:

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—REASONS OF RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH BY FRANCE—THE ESCAPE OF THE SEMTER.

The Inman screw steamer City of New York, Captain Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of February 19, arrived here yesterday morning.

She brings the United States mails and 449 bales of cotton.

Her advices have been generally anticipated. The mails by the Hibernia, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday night, also reached this city last evening.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes on the 14th ult.:

"I am informed that before many days elapse the *Moniteur* will contain an important document relating to American affairs. At the same time allow me to remind you of the information I communicated some time since, of the probability of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France in the event of the last proposal of M. Drouyn de L'Hays being rejected by the authorities at Washington.

"It is reported in well informed circles that the French Government have in their possession proofs of the American Abolitionists having supplied the Mexicans with arms and ammunition. Should this be true, it may give quite an unexpected turn to the American war."

Important from Tennessee—Severe Engagement at Springville.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th contains the following account of the late engagement between Gen. Van Dorn's forces and the Federal troops near Franklin:

Nashville, March 6, 1863.—There was lighting all day yesterday between the rebel Gen. Van Dorn's command and a Federal force of three regiments of infantry, about five hundred cavalry and one battery, at Springville, thirteen miles south of Franklin.

Col. Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces and surrounded by the rebel forces. They fought desperately, but the ammunition became exhausted, and the Unionists, overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured.

The cavalry and artillery got off safely.

No reinforcement from General Gilbert, at Franklin, reached the scene of action. There were seven regiments of Unionists at that place.

Van Dorn is reported to have eighteen thousand men and six pieces of cannon.

Further details of the fight at Franklin yesterday have been received. Five regiments of infantry and one battery of the Eighteenth Ohio, with the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn of the Thirty-third Indiana, advanced on Springville on the 4th instant. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our left, they suddenly opened on us from three batteries, on different points, at the same time.

The enemy also appeared on each flank, in greatly superior force. The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops; a large part of the Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin and Eighty-fifth Indiana, with the most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The One hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio was out, but returned without loss. All is quiet to-day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than ours.

General Gilbert's non-action, in failing to reinforce Colonel Coburn, is severely censured by the officers and men.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

The *World* publishes the following rumors of a conflict at Vicksburg, which have been discredited at Washington:

Fortress Monroe, March 3.—The Petersburg *Express*, of last Saturday, says that a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg, with heavy losses on both sides, but without any decided success.

The gunboat Indianola was captured by the rebels.

Cairo, March 3.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Saturday, says:

"We have reports, which are confidently believed in well-informed circles, that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg."

The gunboat Carondelet and five others are reported to have reached the Tallahatchie river in Yazoo Pass.

Reports are still favorable from Lake Providence.

About a mile of the track of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, near Moscow, has been submerged several days, and the bridges small to that road cannot run.

Washington, March 3.—The report current last evening of a severe engagement and repulse at Vicksburg, has, it is understood, been received in distinct form. The Government is not over sanguine that there had been a general engagement in that quarter.

Money Market of New York.

The *Herald* of the 7th makes the following report of the operations of the 6th in the money market:

The gold market was again very active yesterday, and lower rates were reached. At one time it sold as low as 149¾, but closed at 150¾, about 1¼ per cent lower than the day before. The stock market was inactive, and quotations in the morning were a fraction lower; in the afternoon they were rather better. Exchange closed at 168 to 169. Money was abundant at 6 per cent on call on stocks.

The New York *Herald* of the 6th contains the following dispatch:

MYSTERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE LOSS OF THE INDIANOLA—COMPLETION OF THE LAKE PROVIDENCE CANAL, &C.

Memphis, March 3, 1863.—The Indianola was captured under circumstances that lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily surrendered. Last Friday the Indianola and Queen of the West were discovered under the guns of Warrenton, both in a condition for effective service. The sickness in the army is increasing.

The canal between the Mississippi and Lake Providence is finished. The water is not yet let in.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE ALABAMA.

The New York *World* of the 7th says:

A rumor was in circulation on Wednesday that the rebel pirate Alabama has been captured, though no details were given.

An announcement to this effect was made yesterday afternoon at a meeting to advance the interests of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

We give the report without vouching at all for its authenticity.

Mass Meeting in New York.

Speaking of a large mass meeting held in New York, on the evening of the 6th inst., the New York *Herald* says:

The largest and most enthusiastic war meeting ever held in this city since the memorable open air gathering at Union Square in 1861, took place at the Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but long before seven the large hall of the Institute was besieged on every side by citizens of every rank and condition of life. To say that the building was crowded to repletion is to convey a very inadequate idea of the incalculable number that were packed within its walls. Such unity of feeling and warm, outspoken enthusiasm for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellion have rarely been seen in any loyal and patriotic gathering. The expectation that Lieutenant-General Scott was to preside was an additional stimulus to the patriotic ardor of the meeting, and every view accession of a distinguished citizen to the platform drew forth loud applause.

The following were among the most prominent speakers: Gen. Wetmore, Mayor Opdyke, James T. Brady, Dudley Field and Judge Daly. A letter was read from Mr. Seward, approving the purposes of the meeting. Mr. H. J. Raymond then addressed the meeting and concluded by offering the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the President and the Congress of the United States, in declining—as unfriendly in its tendencies and effects—all intervention or mediation of foreign Powers, in any form or of any pretext, in the contest in which the nation is compelled to wage for the perpetuation of its existence.

The following resolutions were offered by Judge Bonney, which, says the *Times* were severally received with great applause and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

Resolved, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

Resolved, That the loyal people of New York hereby pledge their fortunes, their lives and their honor, to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

Resolved, That the army and navy of the United States owe their individual allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

Resolved, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason, and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union Citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

Resolved, That the Committee of this meeting be the Officers and Committee of the Loyal Union League of the citizens of New York, and that each person present is a member of the League.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Duel Attempted.—Officer Byrnes, of the Third District brought to the station yesterday afternoon, a Spaniard named Antonio Fernandez who had been arrested on Carp Bayou road while he was engaged in an affair duello with a countryman of his. The fight was to have been with knives, the party accosted, it appeared, had the largest knife, and the other had a smaller knife, and had also a pistol which he intended should make up the disparity which existed as to the weapons agreed upon. Before he had time to settle that question, the officer came in and interfered to stop the fight—when the man with the knife and pistol managed to make his escape.

Charity Hospital Change.—We understand that Mr. Henry Vandenfelde, for a long time past the clever and efficient clerk at the Charity Hospital, has been superseded in the functions of his office—but who his successor, this deponent sayeth not, because—he knoweth not.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the matter of the succession of Abraham Lavery, on the application for a new trial, the same was refused—the Court not deeming that there were sufficient grounds to authorise the granting of a new trial.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—[Monday.]—The court-room was filled, almost to its utmost capacity, not only with lawyers, but with an audience composed largely of persons who had been summoned for a grand jury.

First, on motion of Judge Morgan, the case of Cady vs. Holt was fixed for trial on Wednesday next.

The Court then gave its decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of Tirrell vs. Bosworth. The most important paragraphs of the decision we give as follows:

"I have examined carefully the cases cited by the counsel for a new trial in this case, and they seem to me not to conflict with the views I have heretofore expressed of the law in this case, and to which I prefer rather to confine them. Where the contract of affreightment is not performed, the freight is not earned." "In this case the contract was not performed, I think, either in the letter or spirit, either as to carrying or delivery, and the performance was not prevented by any act or omission of the consignee that I am able to discover. I am unable to perceive any good reason for a new trial."

In the case of Coleman & Cronan vs. Dennis Cronan, argument on the motion for a new trial was also rendered, which we give in full:

"The other parts of the motion relative to the books and papers and the production of them, and to the making and filing of accounts may become proper and necessary to be granted hereafter when the case is in progress before the auditors, but for the present they do not seem to be so, and I will reserve those matters for future application by the plaintiff, if a necessity in such a motion shall become necessary in his judgment."

The motion for a receiver must be granted. The receiver must be some upright, capable and responsible man, as free as possible from bias and from zeal or interest, for or against either party—one to whom each can confide, but whom neither can control or unduly influence. If the parties can agree on such a person I will cheerfully appoint him. I trust they will be able so to agree."

Mr. Leamon stated that the Marshal had assembled a number of persons on his call to act as Grand Jurors, and they were present. He moved that their names be called, and that the jury should be impanelled.

Mr. Eustis represented that many of the persons summoned were of the police, and showed the statute exempting them from the service.

The list was then called, when the policemen, or any one who was in the public service responded, including exempt firemen, they were discharged. Only eleven "passed muster," and they were finally excused, to come again next Monday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the list would be completed.

Mr. Leamon then moved that the DeBare letter-purloining case, which was fixed for this day, should be continued to Monday week—it being dependant upon the formation of the Grand Jury.

Mr. DeBare, in the absence of his counsel, Mr. Fellowes, showed a permit from the authorities to trade on the Opelousas Railroad, and said that as he had perishable goods on hand he was under the necessity of going away to dispose of them.

The Court benevolently assured him that if he could not possibly get back in season his case should be reserved till he returned.

In the case of Freitas vs. Freitas, on the rule for the husband to show cause why he had not paid the $100 ordered by the Court, he and his counsel declared that he had not the money wherewith to pay.

Mr. Malloy, for the wife, urged that she had not shown even to the Court, and that there was sufficient evidence already before the Court proving the husband's ability to pay the money, and that he should be fined, and ample means. It was finally ordered that Freitas should pay up within a week, and on Mr. Abell's motion for a new trial, after some contention on the part of Mr. Malloy, it was fixed for argument on next Thursday.

The continued case of Snodgrass vs. T. A. Adams, a suit about some India bagging which was tied up because the customhouse officers would not release it, was then resumed. The defendant was claiming that he had paid the duties in May or June, 1861, and his counsel, Mr. Rozelius and Mr. Hunt, were contending that Mr. Hatch had never resigned his commission to the United States, and therefore the duties paid in his time should be recognized as legitimate. The plaintiff, through Mr. Bright, was claiming that Mr. Hatch was the Confederate collector, and therefore that the duties should now be paid and the bagging released for the benefit of Snodgrass, the purchaser from Adams. Mr. Rozier, representing another interest in the case, moved that the argument be postponed, as he had an engagement elsewhere and when we left the Court the case was still in progress.

On Saturday, in the case of Francois Desplats vs. Noel St. Martin et. al., Mr. Glenn, counsel for the plaintiff, moved that the rule taken should pass over, as it was reduced to a certainty that the Supreme Court would shortly be reorganized. The rule was only taken because why the case should not be transferred from the records of the Supreme to this Court.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

LOSS OF THE STEAMER FRANK MUMFORD AND ONE MAN DROWNED.—The steamer Frank Mumford, Captain Bennett, from Brusle Landing, when coming into port this morning, between four and five o'clock, was discovered to be leaking badly. After throwing overboard a portion of her cargo, she succeeded in making the levee near the foot of Canal street, where she struck. She then careened over causing her boilers to roll overboard. She afterwards drifted a short distance below the Canal street ferry landing and sank.

Mike Burns, a deck hand, was drowned. We understand he leaves a wife and five children. His body has not been recovered.

The Mumford's cargo consisted of 84 hogsheads sugar, 12 barrels molasses, 38 bales cotton, and a lot of sundries, all of which was lost excepting the cotton, which is being picked up about the levee.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The success which crowned the generous efforts of the ladies of New Orleans in the last concert given under their auspices, for the benefit of the poor, have so far encouraged them in their noble mission that they have resolved to make another appeal to the benevolence of the citizens of New Orleans.

Although the receipts of the first concert were much larger than had been anticipated, still they have proven incommensurate with the wants of our poor, and with the view of ministering to the immediate wants of those in distress, the Good Samaritans are taking the proper steps to give, on the 11th of April prox., another grand concert, which we will refer to at greater length on a future occasion.

The Red Sea Canal.

A private letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, which has been put into our hands, gives the view taken by an intelligent American of the practicability and importance of the great enterprise, now auspiciously begun of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. We copy a passage or two relating to that subject, and also to certain antiquities lately discovered in the vicinity of Alexandria:

"I have lately returned from the works on the Suez canal. It is, as President Lincoln says, 'a big job,' but it is certain to succeed, and it will bring back to the trade of the world near the route from which it was diverted by the discovery of the passage of Good Hope. A volume would be necessary to describe what I saw. All the eminent living engineers who have examined the work are unanimous in favor of its practicability. A vast amount of work has been done.

"The company has surmounted the political and intriguing opposition of England, which hindered them for a long time, and they now secure of the support of French capital to serve as laborers and irrigate and fertilize their lands; it has built its foundries, workshops, store houses and dwellings at different stations; it has built up towns along the route; it has finished a canal half way from Cairo to Lithonia, and next year it will complete a canal large enough to transport all the coal which the steamship companies have now to spend so great an expense around the Cape of Good Hope or by rail across Egypt. When this preliminary work is done, the larger canal for ships will be finished in three or four years. The objections to the practicability of a harbor on the Mediterranean, and as to the encroachment of sand on the channel, are, by the best of Suez canal engineers, pronounced fudge. Nor does there seem any embarrassment in regard to money. The Viceroy, who is probably the richest sovereign in the world, is its strongest supporter, and will not, in my opinion, permit the enterprise to fail. The estimated cost, for the entire work is $40,000,000.

"They have just been laying what is called an American railway between here and Ramleh, a sea-side suburb of the city. Excavations have disinterred a great quantity of the remains of the era of the Ptolemies and the Romans; massive substructions of brick and stone, long and well preserved Roman granite locks, like the Russ pavement, marble and granite pillars, mutilated statues, (the latter of pipeclay and good order), a foot and a half in diameter, etc. The extent of the old city's rubbish is vast. I can well believe Pliny, who says that the circumference of Alexandria was fifteen miles, including a population of over 300,000.

"Adjoining two years since an underground chapel of the second or third century was found here, hewn from solid rock. It was evidently designed for secret funeral service. It has a passage with a row of catacombs on each side. There is a well carved door way in stone. At one end of the chapel, opposite catacomb passage, the wall was scooped and a stone bench was cut out evidently for the priest, behind whom was painted in rude Byzantine style a picture of the Lord's Supper. On other parts of the wall were the Christian symbols, figures of the apostles and prophets, and over all the paintings were crabbed Greek inscriptions, mentioning the subjects. In one place I observed it was a passage from the evangelists. The Arab stone-hewer who discovered the chapel were about breaking it up for building materials, when the Russian Consul General, as the representative of the Greek Church, interfered and saved it, though considerably damaged. In fact they have almost obliterated the frescoes in the principal apartment, which has been opened since the guide books were published, is not generally known by travelers. It is in the same hill on which stands Pompey's Pillar.—*N. Y. Post.*

Barkis Not Willing.

[From the N. Y. World of the 16th ult.]

The people of Western Virginia do not seem to be as enthusiastic as they were on the subject of an independent State organization. From recent developments there seems to be strong probability that when the matter comes to a vote a majority of its citizens may decide to maintain intact the territorial boundaries of the "Old Dominion." There is, of course, a very influential party still in favor of a new State, and they may succeed in organizing it; but the tide just now sets in another direction. The would-be governors, secretaries, senators and legislators favor the scheme, and they are backed by the northern settlers, but the bulk of the natives are now either indifferent or hostile.

An indication of the change of feeling is to be found in a recent speech of Hon. Sherrard Clemens in Wheeling. In the olden times this gentleman represented the district in Congress and did what he could to prevent Virginia seceding. Since the war broke out he has taken no part in public affairs until his appearance in Wheeling a short time since. In his speech he took the ground that the secession party now ruling the country and vehemently denounced the proposition to divide the State. And this feeling is growing. According to the act which receive the approval of Mr. Lincoln the admission of the State cannot be consummated until the conditions are not complied with the new State project falls stillborn, and the Old Dominion, as of yore, will be bounded on the northwest by the waters of the Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN LOUISVILLE.—Says the New York *World*:

A Convention of the Union Democracy is to be held at Louisville on the 18th of March, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State election to be held in August.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Work Still Goes Bravely On.—According to appearances this morning, the Provost Guard is still engaged in nabbing all the idle contrabands who fall in their way along the streets. A decided improvement in the atmosphere is already perceptible olfactorily.

Robber.—The store of R. Egan, corner of Villere and Customhouse streets, was entered last night, and robbed of two sacks of coffee, two baskets champagne, two half firkins butter, etc; also, a tin box with two notes, payable to Egan.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—*Monday Morning*.—Alphose Cravel, cook of the Customhouse street restaurant, was arraigned on the charge of assaulting Louis Winston, his employer, with a knife, intending to kill. The prosecutor was interrogated, while the accused looked as if he had just come from the battlefield badly wounded. His arm had on it a bloody bandage, while his head bore the signs of blows and scratches. It was evident, however, that Cravel had struck at Winston with a knife in a dispute about wages, which resulted in the accused cutting himself. Therefore he was ordered to prison for sixty days, or to pay a fine of $25. Mr. Winston interceding for the fine instead of the prison.

Two Italian country feminies were hauled up for outrageously vilifying each other in the public street, and for fighting on top of that. On the trial they showed strong symptoms of renewing the row in presence of the Court, and $20 each were the fines awarded—and swearing she would go to jail first.

A feminine assault and battery case came by, the wounded and prosecutrix each having the youngest kind of a quilting bay in her arms. It was the old story of a row between women who by poverty are compelled to crowd together in such close proximity that the same "yard" is common to all—showing great need of "model houses for the poor."

Patrick Dowling, a stalwart fellow, was brought up charged with being insane. A question of two from the judge soon settled the question. On being asked his name and what was the matter with him, he said the women called him "poor Pat," and he wanted some witchcraft to take the spell off him. He asked the judge if he could give him some witchcraft. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

A very ragged black boy named Henry, his fragmentary wardrobe held together by strings instead of buttons, was charged with the larceny of some candles. He appeared to have been let out of prison a month ago, and had not been able to find his master—consequently he was not regarded as very criminal. So he was sent off, and as he went he displayed him a flag of truce fluttering in the breeze.

N. O. J. Tisdale, Secretary of the Gas Company, was brought up on the charge of holding an unlawful party at his house, and displaying the Confederate colors on his gallery. He was arrested several days ago, and has been awaiting trial under his parole. The absence of Capt. Miller, the Mayor, who, we understand, is the prosecutor, and of Mr. Rozelius, counsel of the accused, the case was continued.

P. B. Grois, charged with having dry goods in his possession stolen by a black boy Geronimus and his wife, was fined $50. The boy was sent to prison for two months, the girl for three.

A colored man named William, with a profusion of gold looking chain and breastpin, and blue pants, was charged with violently resisting a policeman who had captured a sword which William claimed the right to deliver up himself, expecting pay for it. The offence was proved, and he was fined $10.

Dr. Marquez was charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Commerce and a $1 bill on the Bank of New Orleans. The witnesses showed that the accused was an honest hard working man, and could not be guilty of knowingly passing bad money, and Col. Field contended that these notes were not issued by any authority of law. The accused was honorably discharged, and a witness who testified that the bad five came from him was ordered to make it good.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
MONDAY EVENING, March 16 1863.

SUGAR.—The market was quiet to day, but holders remain very stringent in their pretensions and have declined ¼ @ ⅜ c. on previous prices: the sales embracing 400 hhds in numerous lots at 7¾c. for Inferior, fair to good fair, 10¼ @ 10½c. for Fully Fair, and 11¾c. for White Clarified new crop, and 12¾c. for strictly Prime old crop. About 75 hhds Cistern sold at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—The market is very dull and to-day's sales are confined to about 200 hhds good new crop at 50c. ℔ gallon, indicating a decline.

CORN.—500 sacks mixed sold in two lots at 81c. ℔ bushel.

WHEAT.—50 bushels sold in three lots at 85c. ℔ bushel.

BACON.—A lot of 30 casks good Ribbed Sides sold at 7 cents ℔ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 4 casks Shoulders 6¾@6¾ cents; 27 boxes Lemons at $1.90; and 7 sacks Oats at $1.19 @ 1.21 ℔ bushel.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—By auction Saturday, 14th instant, 6 lots in square bounded by Tonti, Robin, Claiborne and Customhouse streets; 2 lots on Tonti and 3 lots on Robin, 1 by 143 feet each, for $93.50; 2 lots on Perdido street, between Jane and Perrier, 30 feet front each, with four-story brick houses, for $1,340. Terms—cash, on one half cash; balance in two, three and four years.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.
STAGE MANAGER.....LEWIS BAKER.
TREASURER.....JOS. HOWDOTT.

TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 17, 1863—Will be enacted—24 times this season—the great Romantic Drama, in five acts, and five Tableaux (with the original French music, entitled MARBLE HEART, or THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, translated from the French Play "Les Filles de Marbre."—Marco the Marble Heart, Mrs. Gladstane; Marie, a poor orphan, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker; Raphael, the sculptor, Mr. Rand; Visconte Chateau Margaux, Mr. Vining Bowers; Ferdinand Volage, Mr. Lewis Baker. This grand Drama will constitute the entire evening's performance.

☞ WEDNESDAY, Complimentary Benefit to Mr. VINING BOWERS.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. mh17

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.
VINING BOWERS

Respectfully informs his friends that his
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, EVENING, March 18, 1863,
when he will have the honor of appearing in his GREAT CHARACTER of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's sparkling Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Mrs. Featherly (perplexed by her husband's being everybody's friend).....Mrs. Gladstane.
Mrs. Swansdown (a young widow, rather perplexed by the bashful temperament of her lover)
Mrs. Alexina F. Baker.

After which, Mr. OLIVERA has kindly consented to perform a
GRAND SOLO ON THE VIOLIN.
(Particulars will be mentioned in the bills of the day.)

The Orchestra will perform a new
GRAND MARCH,
Under the leadership of Mr. F. Grosting.

The entertainment will conclude with the Romantic Drama, in 4 acts, entitled
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN,
—OR—
THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
Martin (the Carpenter).....Mr. Geo. Byer.
Nykin (a young peasant).....Mr. Vining Bowers.
Madelon (the carpenter's daughter).....Mrs. Gladstane.

☞ Seats can be secured on Sunday morning, and each succeeding day. mh16 tf

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK WASHER and IRONER. Apply to 126 Orange street. mh17 3t

GROCERIES!

FIRMIN MARTIN,
Grocer,
OLD LEVEE STREET.....145
Between Toulouse and Jefferson streets.
mh17 1m

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