New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1863. Vol. XVI!—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,641.

THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 Magazine street, sundries; at 11 o'clock, at No. 89 Tchoupitoulas street, groceries; at 12 o'clock, on the levee, Fourth District, steam.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at salesroom, No. 98 Gravier street, choice oats, shoulders, sides, beef, whisky, brandy, gin, cheese, lard, breakfast bacon, &c., &c. At 11 o'clock, at No. 21 Lafayette street, between Tchoupitoulas and Commerce streets, choice timothy hay.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 Fulton street, shoulders, hams and cheese, at 12 o'clock, on the levee, Fourth District.

By A. Amory, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Common streets, blooded stock.

By E. Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, furniture and a sewing machine.

By Bee & Co., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Third District of New Orleans.

Grand Opera House.—*Operatic and Dramatic Entertainments.*—We are happy to be able to announce that the manager of the Varieties has made arrangements for the production of operatic performances, beginning on Monday next. Some of the principal artistes of the French troupe have been engaged, and with their aid the frequenters of the Varieties may look for rare musical treats during the balance of the season. Mde. De la Tourrerie, Mr. Devisme and Mr. Du Bearn will fill the first rôles. These names are familiar to our opera goers, and therefore need no introduction. Mr. Baker, who deserves much credit for his unremitting exertions to enter successfully to the amusement of the public, in this new venture, looks for a renewed extension of the support which the patrons of the Varieties have shown him throughout the season, and we are convinced he will not be deceived in his expectations. The second act of "T. ovatore" and two tableaux in the third act of "Robert the Devil," form in the programme of the first performance, which takes place on Monday. Miss Sefton doubtless will dance in her usual graceful style the *pas de extention* in the second tableaux of the third act of "Robert the Devil." We will refer to this performance in our next.

To-night the evening's entertainment consists of "Richard III." in which Mr. Ryer takes his favorite character of *Gloster*. The performance concludes with the "Loan of a Lover."

The Columbia Coming Up.—We have received a dispatch announcing that the steamer Columbia, from New York, had passed the Southwest Pass, at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. She may be looked for early this morning.

If the Columbia left New York on the day for which she was advertised, she brings dates to the 13th instant.

We understand that the talented leader of the New Orleans Opera House, M. Eugène Prévost, has been appointed *chef d'orchestre* of the concerts of the Paris Conservatory.

In a recent number of the *Musical Journal* of Paris, we notice that Miss Marguerite Elie, of this city, had given a concert on the 4th ult., and had had a great success. Mlle. Elie is a pupil of the celebrated Stamaty, whose beauty of style she is said to have successfully preserved.

Aid for the Orphans.—We again call the attention of our readers to the lottery of a magnificent piano forte on exhibition at J. Hawkins's saloon. This piano was given by one of our citizens for the benefit of the orphans. The lottery is made up of six hundred chances, at one dollar each. The orphans are much in need at this present time, and all should come forward to assist in compassing this benevolent object. A great many tickets have been taken, and it is the desire of the giver to close the ballot as soon as possible, so as to distribute the proceeds.

Variety and Furnishing Store.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr Alfred Reid informs his old patrons that, having sold out his long established clothing emporium, he has opened a general variety and furnishing store for ladies and gentlemen's goods, at No 11 Camp street, and that he has a large and varied assortment of fresh goods in store, which he offers at prices to suit the times. Our readers should give Mr. Reid a call before closing bargains elsewhere.

Francis Bouvain.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Francis Bouvain, stationer, on Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets. Mr. Bouvain has a choice stock of stationery, consisting of letter and foolscap paper, notarial record paper, wrapping paper, fancy paper, silk, drawing and colored paper, and also a choice stock of office furniture, all of which is more fully set forth in the advertisement published elsewhere.

Groceries, Provisions and Feed.—The attention of dealers in the above articles is called to the large assortment offered in our auction column for sale by J. P Boisseau at his well known salesrooms, Nos. 27 and 29 Magazine street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day.

R. T. Montgomery sells this day, (Saturday) the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at store 21 Lafayette street, 200 bales choice timothy hay, in lots to suit purchasers. At 12 o'clock, at salesroom 98 Camp street, flour, fine breakfast bacon, and a large assortment of pro ince and other groceries. At 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, sundry household goods, &c.

The attention of buyers and dealers is called to the sales advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day. See advertisements.

The attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of fresh imported foreign and American dry goods by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 64 Customhouse street.

McCoren & Landry sell to day, at auction, piano fortes, furniture, &c., at 11 o'clock.

The Berwick Bay Engagement.

We have received the following account of the engagement at Berwick Bay, the version of which we published yesterday:

On the morning of the 18th, the signal officer discovered a body of Confederates on the opposite side of the Bayou. He at once informed General Weitzel, who ordered out a detachment of twelve men, who proceeded down in a skiff. Hardly had they reached Patterson's road than the Confederates, who were in ambush, opened a brisk fire upon them. Not one of the detachment, however, was injured. The squad thus attacked began to fall back, when they were reinforced by a company of the Seventy fifth New York, and renewed their forward movement But they were again driven back by the Confederates, who numbered upwards of twenty. This is the report of the Federal cavalry, who at that moment appeared back of Dr. Bok's plantation, charging upon the Confederates and compelling them to fall back. They were pur-ued by Lieut Pickett's cavalry company to a distance of one mile beyond Patterson. In this pursuit he lost six horses and captured five prisoners. He returned to camp without any other mishap.

The Stevens Battery.

In the following letter, which we copy from our Northern exchanges, Mr. R. R. Stevens proposes to complete the famous "Stevens Battery" at his own expense, provided that when completed the United States Government will purchase it for $1,300,000, subject to the conditions specified:

Hoboken, February 21, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir—I see by the public press that the Government is about to construct several large seagoing iron clad ships of war. These vessels are intended, as I understand, to be about the same length and size as the Stevens Battery, and one of them is now under contract with Mr. Webb, of New York, it is said will cost $4,000,000. I propose to relieve the Government of all risk as to the success of at least one of these vessels by obligating myself to complete the Stevens Battery, and deliver her ready for service, on the following terms, viz:

First, That she shall be impenetrable to the most destructive missile fired from the most powerful gun (with the ordinary service charge) now used in our own or any European naval service, to be fired upon her at short range—say two hundred and twenty yards

Second. That she shall have greater speed than any other iron clad war steamer in the world.

Third. That she shall be more manageable and more quickly turned and manœuvred than any other large armed sea-going steamer.

Fourth. That she shall have an armament capable of throwing a broadside at least equal to that of any ship now afloat.

Fifth. That she shall be delivered to the Government complete and ready for service within nine months from the time the order is given, for the sum of $1,500,000, but no payments will be required until she shall be ready for delivery; provided, however, that the performances by me of these conditions is not to rest upon theoretical opinions, but (if desired) shall be brought to practical test—that test of the sea-going qualities to be a voyage to Charleston and back to New York harbor.

The conditions attached to this offer, if fulfilled, would make the ship the most powerful and efficient war steamer in the world, at a cost to the Government less than that of the *Ironsides*, or *LaGloire*, or than that of any other ship of the same size and quality. She could also be completed in less than half the time it would require to build a new ship. If she should prove a failure, the whole loss falls upon me, and not upon the Government. Or I will use, and not upon the Government as the transfer the vessel to the Government as the new stands—having her hull, boilers, engines, now stands—having her hull, boilers, engines, and machinery nearly all complete—for the cost to me, (say $2,500,000) provided she is then finished by them on my general plan estimate as she would then cost the Government in all $4,000,000. This arrangement would give the Government the benefit of the $2,500,000 heretofore expended by them on the ship, and which was relinquished by the action of the last Congress. As will be seen from the last offer, I do not propose to make any profit out of the Government, but desire the completion of the vessel for the national good. And to protect the reputation of my brother and myself from the discredit of any failure, that she may not be completed on our plans, that we may not be held responsible for the success of the plans of others.

P S.—If time is of great importance to the Government, the vessel could be completed in much less time, but of course at an increased cost.

The Polish Insurrection and its Complications as Viewed by the New York Herald.

In a lengthy article upon the complications produced by the Polish insurrection, the New York *Herald* of the 7th takes the following view of its effect on the affairs of this continent:

To us the Polish insurrection is fraught with immense importance. It puts an end to all probability of foreign intervention on this continent by any European Power, and thus brings home to the rebels the fact that alone and unaided, they must face the overwhelming power and resources of our government. What that power is they now know that Congress has conferred upon the President the Conscription and Letter of Marque acts, the Southerners will appreciate as well as ourselves, and discourage ment will surely arise upon them. From France they need no longer expect any aid. She may make a show of recognizing the Davis government; but what of this unless she lend them armed aid?—and that she cannot do so long as the state of Europe remains disturbed by the revolutionary movements arising from such revolutionary movements as the Polish insurrection. England would not aid them under any circumstances; and this they find their hopes of European intervention dashed to the ground by the struggle of a people, who like themselves, are in rebellion against tyranny, but who, unlike themselves, are in armed resistance to a tyrannical despotism. Thus, as it were, by Providential retribution, a truly wronged and tyrannized nation, rising to break its fetters, by their very action defeat the hopes of a million hordes which has wickedly endeavored to overthrow the most free and enlightened government with which a people were ever blessed. Surely the hand of Providence is plainly discernible in all this.

The Intercepted Letter of Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut.

We find in the New York *Sun* of the 4th inst. the following paragraph with regard to the recently intercepted letter of ex Governor Seymour, of Connecticut:

The Hartford *Times* explains that the letter, published in Monday's *Sun*, written by ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, and captured on the person of a rebel spy in Beaufort, (Port Royal,) S. C., was not addressed to a Confederate officer, as alleged, but was originally written to Mr Lawrence, of this city, who was so much pleased with its tone and spirit that he showed it to a number of friends, who professed themselves highly charmed, and requested copies, which were furnished. It is probable, the *Times* says, that one of these copies fell into the hands of the rebel agent, that Governor Seymour positively denies that he ever corresponded with any person within the Confederate lines since the war commenced, except to his brother's family in New Orleans. The *Times* states that Mr Lawrence in December last informed Gov Seymour of the liberties he had taken with his letter, in the following terms:

"I trust you will pardon me, in the gratification I received from reading its contents, and the desire I had to share my happiness with others, I may have given it greater publicity than you desired. I have permitted copies to be taken, and it has called its circulation among quite a large number of persons, most of whom have expressed to me the heartiest approval of and concurrence with its views.

[From the Memphis News.]

New secret Political Society.

The Cincinnati *Times* publishes the by-laws of a political association which has lately been organized in that city. Branches of which are understood to have been also organized at Chicago, and in the other Northern cities. It is dubbed "The National Union Association," and its direct object is undoubtedly to aid in the suppression of presses, the extinction of Democratic newspapers from the army, the arrest and imprisonment of Democrats opposed to the Republicans, and the intimidation of the bar and the courts. Of course among its members are to be included generally those holding office, those expecting to obtain office, and those looking for promotion both in the civil and military service. Accordingly in the *Times*, whose editors are members of the organization, there is no word in the obligation binding any member to support the Federal or State Constitution and laws. The following is an extract from the by laws of the society:

6. Every member shall be furnished with a card of admission, not transferable, which shall be exhibited to the doorkeeper, who shall be appointed by the President.

7. Persons wishing to become members, shall be recommended by members, and the Secretary shall wait upon applicants in the anteroom, take their subscription to the foregoing "declaration," and furnish them with cards of admission.

The forms are generally similar in many respects to the late Know Nothing organization, which accomplished so much for the cause of a sectional party. The *Times* adds:

It will be seen that the organization is simple but effective. We recommend its adoption, or something akin to it, in every neighborhood. Now that we know there are those among us who would betray the army, and even the Government, into the hands of the Southern rebels, it is certainly time that the loyal men of the North were united in every neighborhood, that they may the more promptly act when the emergency demands it.

The danger of secret political organizations at this time must be apparent to all good citizens. They are inevitably the fruit of popular revolutions, and invariably tend to anarchy and blood and an ultimate reign of despotism. Honest and patriotic co-operation for the maintenance of the Government or for the maintenance of liberty requires no secrecy, and every such organization, for whatever professed purpose originated, should be unequivocally condemned. It is impossible for them to be other than conspiracies against either the rights of the people or the Government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Much Wool and Little Cry.—Another striking illustration happened the other evening, of the generally asserted belief that when a negro's craniom comes in violent contact with a brick or other hard substance, the brick is always worst of the encounter. The affray took place on Mr. Beach, while engaged in the fourth story window of Brewer & Co's carriage repository, corner of Carondelet and Union street, fell thence to the banquette below. In his descent he carried with such a carriage sign which was hanging outside of one of the lower stories, but without success, and down he went all the way. Every spectator of the fall expected, as is master of course, to see a mass of broken bones and quivering flesh. But Jim gathered himself up without help, muttering only "d—d—n," as if it were simply annoying to have a lump on his forehead and one of his wrists dislocated. On examination, the pavement was found to have received the largest share of injury in the shock.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Friday.)—United States vs. Geo. M. Pinckard.—On motion of Mr. Horner, it was ordered that the Prosecuting Attorney should cause on Monday next why the information in this case should not be dismissed, with costs and general relief, on the grounds that the said Pinckard died on the 31st December, 1862; that his succession has been opened in the Second District Court, that the executory executors, who were duly qualified on the 12th of February, 1863; that the legatees and heirs are loyal citizens of the United States; that the seizure on the 18th March, 1863, under a writ of confiscation from this Court, of all the movable property of the deceased, and all the proceedings of this Court in this suit are without any foundation in law; and that no national court, civil or military, has any power under the laws and Constitution of the United States to confiscate the property of a deceased person; and that the property of said heirs are all loyal citizens as the legatees, and that the seizure of goods they are unaffected by the laws of the nation in regard to the confiscation of rebel property.

In the case of Coleman & Cronan vs. Dennis Conner, Mr. Darrell nominated, on the part of defendant, Mr. A. D Grieff as Receiver, and Mr. M. J. Brennan as Auditor.

In the case of Flynn vs. Flynn, several witnesses were examined on the motion to set aside the sale of certain community property, and the argument was postponed.

Hartnett vs. Avery.—In the trial of this case some days ago, counsel differed as to whether Iberville parish (when the Confederate paper was paid by defendant) was or was not under Federal jurisdiction. It was then submitted to the Court, who announced that it was officially informed that the spot named was not within the Federal lines in October. Mr. Earhart urged that though the army might have retired, it was only for temporary military purposes, and no one had a right to contravene there Gen Butler's order. The case was then submitted to the Court.

The case of Crowell & Hallett vs. Spencer Field came up for trial—Cutler and Thomas, and Mr Sollivan, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, for plaintiffs. Mr. Horner for defendant. It was a suit for $4861, claimed on the following grounds: that in September, 1861, they were doing a ship chandlery and grocery business in this city; that being natives of Massachusetts and opposed to the Confederacy, they feared the confiscation of their goods, and to save them made a pretended sale of them to the defendant, giving him a bill of sale, with the understanding that he was to sell the goods for the best advantage for their behalf. Recently, on the application of one of the plaintiffs for a settlement, the defendant claimed that he had a bill of sale of the goods, for which he had given them the consideration of $1000.

The Third District—A visit to the police station of the Third District yesterday resulted in not finding a case of the slightest interest on the record. Remonstrating with the clerk on the unfruitfulness of his portion of the municipal vineyard, he gave us a new wrinkle with regard to the comparative barrenness of his district and the reportorial budget. The truth is, he said, that there was so much distress among the population of his district, it was as much as the people could do to keep soul and body together, by the severest economy, industry and sobriety—which he believed was the reason for so few breaches of the peace and troubles requiring the interposition of the police.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Interesting Summary of Southern News.

The *Picayune* continues this morning its extracts from late Southern papers. We copy the following:

NO COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., March 12—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, will reconvene the Legislature on the 27th of March, and recommend the stringent prohibition of the cultivation of more cotton than is needed for seed; also, the prohibition of the distillation of articles of food.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Richmond, March 12—The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the report presented yesterday relative to the privileges of the reporters of the press. The resolution reported by the committee, withdrawing the privilege of a seat on the floor of the Senate from the present reporter of the Richmond *Enquirer*, was finally adopted. A motion to lay over, took no notice of the writ, but returned the resolution on the table was previously rejected—years 2, nays 17.

The House was in secret session.

Richmond, March 13—The Senate, to-day, disagreed to the amendment to House resolution recommending agriculturists to raise large provision crops, and then went into secret session to consider the bill relative to furloughs.

The House was in secret session.

THE FIGHTING ON THE YAZOO—OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The *Appeal* of the 14th has the following:

The following despatches were received at headquarters last night, from Major-General Loring, in command on the Tallahatchie river:

Fort Pemberton, March 13, P. M.—We have sustained a terrific and uninterrupted fire from the enemy for the last four hours, from ten to fifteen of their heavy calibre gunboat guns two sixties of their heavy calibre gunboat guns two guns from the gunboats, except one have ceased firing. The gunboats have retired around the bend, eight hundred yards distant, showing only one gun. The enemy's batteries were not struck constantly, and large quantities of bursting cotton struck from them. We have lost some valuable gunners and a few others. Thank God, our loss is small so far. The enemy's loss must be very great.

LATER.

Fort Pemberton, March 13, 7:50 P. M.—Just as I sent off my last dispatch to you the enemy opened upon us again, with one gunboat's gun, a land battery and one 13 inch mortar. They kept up the fire with great spirit until after sunset. Ammunition for heavy guns just now arrived.

FIGHT IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

The *Appeal* of the 14th says:

The Lynchburg *Republican* confirms the report of a Confederate success in the Valley of Virginia. The engagement took place three miles below Woodstock, and the Seventh and gaged on our side were the Seventh and Eleventh Virginia cavalry. The charge was led by General Jones in person, and the enemy, whose numbers we have not learned, were completely routed, with a loss of several killed, many wounded, and 250 prisoners. Fifteen of the wounded had reached the hospitals at Mt. Jackson.

From Pontchatoula.

The *True Delta* published this morning the following late intelligence from Pontchatoula:

From the captain of a schooner, arrived at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, we obtain the following intelligence:

Jackson (Miss) papers of the 6th had been received at Pontchatoula, which state that the rebels had captured Fort Hartford and Allatoon had passed the batteries at Port Hudson on the night of the 11th. Last reports represent the two vessels as being anchored above the town. It is also stated two steamers were sunk and one burned in attempting to pass the batteries.

There was nothing important as to the movements of the land forces.

250 bales cotton were brought over, consigned to D De Gottardia & Co.

The following passengers came by the arrival:

Mrs Outlaw, Mrs Merritt, Mrs Barrett, Mrs Heard, and Mrs Seymour.

Interesting from Cairo.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE BELLE MEMPHIS BY SECESSIONISTS.

The Cairo correspondent of the New York *Tribune* communicates in a recent letter the following interesting particulars touching a bold attempt to capture the Belle Memphis by a party of Confederates. Says the correspondent:

Our latest news from below is the attempted capture of the steamer Belle Memphis, the regular boat running between this point and St Louis and Memphis. A party of a dozen gherillas attempted to execute the following plan: One of their number, easily finding lower was within our lines to Memphis, took passage on the steamer for Cairo, to be landed at a certain point thirty miles from Memphis and secured lingly he was landed, when his party jumped aboard, and there being among them a pilot and engineers, they at once took command of the vessel. But they had a job on hand too large for them to carry out. There were about 200 passengers aboard, and a fight broke out at once, which resulted in the passengers shooting two of them dead, and the rest escaped. One of the two killed lived three or four hours, and he stated that it was their intention to take the boat up the river where several of their number were waiting for them, when they would take out what they wanted from the boat and then put her adrift.

Meanwhile various parties attack and sink coal and other barges; in short, the river is lined with them, and they avow it to be their intention to continue these operations, and make the navigation of the river by peaceful commercial vessels impossible. There is a very good way to meet these fellows—there is only one way—which is to hang all we capture, and to send sufficient forces ashore, either to capture them all or drive them from the river.

The United States Senate.

The following is a list of the new United States Senate, which met on the 4th instant—those marked by a star being the new Senators:

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon.
Lafayette S. Foster.
CALIFORNIA.
James A McDougall.
John Conness.
DELAWARE.
James A. Bayard.
William Saulsbury.
INDIANA.
Henry S Lane.
Thomas A. Hendricks.*
ILLINOIS.
Lyman Trumbull.
Wm. A. Richardson.
IOWA.
James Harlan.
J. W. Grimes.
KANSAS.
James H Lane.
S C Pomeroy.
KENTUCKY.
Lazarus W. Powell.
Garrett Davis.
MAINE.
Lott M. Morrill.
William P Fessenden
MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson.*
Thos Holliday Hicks.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner.
Henry Wilson.
MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler.
Jacob M. Howard.
MINNESOTA.
M. S. Wilkinson.
Alexander Ramsay.*

MISSOURI.
J. B Henderson.
(Vacancy)
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Daniel Clark.
John P. Hale.
NEW JERSEY.
J. C Ten Eyck.
William Wright.
NEW YORK.
Ira Harris.
Edwin D. Morgan.*
OHIO.
Benj F Wade.
John Sherman.
OREGON.
J. W. Grover.
B. F. Harding.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Edgar Cowan
Charles B Buckalew.*
RHODE ISLAND.
H. B. Anthony.
William Sprague.
TENNESSEE.
Andrew Johnson
(Vacancy)
VERMONT.
Solomon Foot,
Jacob Collamer,
WISCONSIN.
John S. Carlisle.
Lemuel J Bowden.
WISCONSIN.
James R. Doolittle.
T. O. Howe.

Naval Disasters.

Under this heading the New York *Times* of the 31 inst. thus reviews the destruction of the Jacob Bell and the capture of the Indianola:

We have two bad items of naval intelligence this morning—one of them the destruction, by a rebel privateer, off the Cuban coast, of the ship Jacob Bell, from China to this port, with a cargo of tea valued at a million and a half of dollars; and the other the sinking by rebel rams of the Western Monitor Indianola on the Mississippi river. Both misfortunes are serious. The first on account of the great value of the ship's cargo and the additional discredit cast upon our navy; and the other from the disturbance to the progress of military and naval operations on the Western waters, that will be caused by the loss of the river Monitor.

Our special dispatch from Memphis speaks of the "sinking" of the Indianola, but subsequently says she was run ashore by the rebels; and the dispatch of Admiral Porter says she has "fallen into the hands of the enemy." We suppose we must take it for granted, from these statements, that the Indianola is in possession of the rebels, it may be without being seriously damaged. If so, she is the finest naval prize that has ever been taken by the Confederates, and is capable of doing a more damage than all the craft they have, or were likely ever to have, on the Mississippi river. She was a new vessel throughout, built especially for river service, and her iron clothing was considered impregnable to artillery. She was expected to play a very important rôle in the attack on Vicksburg; and the work she was engaged in, of clearing the river of rebel supply boats, was one of prime importance. It is tragical enough also to learn that the ram Queen of the West, which was likewise captured by the rebels only a few days ago, had a hand in the assault on the Indianola. We had supposed that the Indianola was a match for half a dozen such craft—attack her in what way they might; and we still believe that, if properly handled, she was. We fear the truth of the tale to be that she was in incompetent hands; and this opinion is strengthened by the assertion of Admiral Porter that her captain had violated his orders. The only cheap comfort for this expensive loss we suppose is that such things are according to the "fortunes of war."

We believe we have, or are to have, five more Monitors of the Indianola class in the Western waters. We hope that all of them may be ready for service, and every ram we have on all the rivers, will at once be sent below to recapture or destroy all the vessels the Indianola and the Queen. If they are not of rebel hands, there is no reason why they may not inflict telling what serious injury they may inflict upon us.

Collision between the State and Federal Authorities.

Under this heading the N. Y. *World*, of the 4th, publishes the following:

An attachment was issued from the Supreme Court yesterday directing the arrest of Colonel Loomis, commanding the military post at Governor's Island, for contempt of said Court. The facts in the case are that a young man named Edward Materin, grandson of the author of "Bertram" and other well-known dramas, was arrested as a deserter and taken to Governor's Island. The father of the youth applied to Mr. W. F Howe, of 138 Leonard street, for advice in the matter, and that gentleman sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the son was only 18 years of age, that he was never regularly enlisted, but was kidnapped into the service. A messenger was dispatched with the writ, but was not permitted to land on the island without a pass from Colonel Cram, General Wool's chief of staff. Various methods were resorted to to serve the writ, but all failed. Colonel Loomis, however, came to this city on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Colonel Tompkins, at which time the paper was served on him. The writ was returnable at four o'clock of the same day. Colonel Loomis, however, took no notice of the writ, but returned home. Mr. Howe appeared before the Court yesterday, and made a motion that an attachment might issue against the said Colonel Loomis for contempt of the Supreme Court, and of the same was granted and placed in the hands of Sheriff Lynch, with directions to arrest Col. Loomis and bring him before the Court. The question now is how to reach the Colonel. No one is allowed on the island without permission of Colonel Loomis, and he, it is said, will not grant such permission to any one desiring to attest a military officer upon a civil process. What Sheriff Lynch will do in the matter he has not yet been stated, but it is said that the Colonel is determined to maintain his dignity, and that the Sheriff is determined to make the arrest. The affair may thus lead to a conflict between the State and Federal authorities, as the Colonel is amply protected with Federal bayonets.

Long Arm and Broad Guage.—The Paris correspondent of a morning paper tells this story of his own experience:

"Yesterday, on returning to Paris from an excursion to St. Germain, I witnessed a novel sight—a race between two passenger trains on the same line of rails. At first, after starting from Asnieres, one gained a little upon the other; but finally the speed was so exactly graduated that the passengers could hold each other's hands from the windows of the opposite carriages. Nothing ahead at this safe rate, a down train whizzed between the two, making one hold his breath at such dangerous velocity and proximity.

What long cannons travellers three must have been who could shake hands across a track wide enough for a train to pass between two other trains, and all abreast!

Robert Morris, a young man who had been arrested and put in prison nine months ago, on suspicion of being concerned in the killing of a negro sailor, in an affray on the levee, was, on motion of his counsel, released—the Coroner, testifying that on the inquest held at the time there was nothing to criminate the prisoner, by whom he had been arrested by the police afterwards, merely on suspicion.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, March 20, 1863.

SUGAR—The market was more animated to-day and the sales embrace about 100 hhds, in numerous lots, at 7¾c. for Inferior, 8¾c. for good Common, 9c. for Fair and 10c. for Yellow Clarified, new crop, and 11¾c. for Fair to Prime old crop. The supply is very light. By auction 86 hhds. Cisterns Bottoms sold at 4⅞@5½c.

MOLASSES—There was an increased inquiry to-day resulting in sales of 1200 bbls, in numerous lots, at 22@ 23½c. for old, 26c. for new dark Fermenting and 28c. for good Fermenting. A lot of half bbls. brought 35c. By auction 147 bbls. sold at 31c. B gallon.

RICE—A lot of 70 bales sold on private terms.

HAY.—About 1000 bales sold in lots at $65 @ $55 ₱ ton.

OATS.—The sales embrace 260 sacks at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—We heard of sales of 1063 sacks, to arrive, at $3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 225 sacks Coffee at $1 17@$1 14; 102 sacks Bran at $3 75@$4; 124 boxes very badly damaged Cheese at 3¾, 2½c. ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, March 21 1863

Arrived during the week 979 Beeves, 189 Hogs, 36 Sheep, 272 Veals and 5 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold was 243 Beeves, 44 Hogs and 196 Veals. Stock remaining per sale to 15 Beeves, 145 Hogs, 372 Sheep, 127 Veals and 11 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	9@0
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	0@
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	0@
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	25@2
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	20@2
Veal, 3d quality, ₱ head	12@1
Milch Cows, ₱ head	Nominal
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	4@2

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 21, 1863.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship New Brunswick, Wiginbester, from Baton Rouge, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist

Steamer Ben Thomas, Hall, from Baton Rouge, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist

ARRIVALS AT THE NEW BANK.

Schr Arendal, from Ponchatoula
Schr Mobile, Fisher, from Ponchatoula
Schr Geo Colomer, from Ponchatoula

ARRIVALS FROM THE COAST.

Schr Black Bird, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Logger Fortune, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Taylors Barge, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Indiana, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr H Seal, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sl p Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, Bonnefoux, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Anna, from New York
Ship La Manche, (French) from Havre
Transport ship Wizard King
Ship Soldier, from Boston
Bark W P Fleming, from
Bark Comet, Morrison, from Philadelphia, to master—
Cargo, coal to U S Quartermaster
Brig Bancord, from Turk's Island with 500C bushels salt

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PONCHATOULA—Per schr Arendal—68 bales cotton to D De Gotardia & co.
PONCHATOULA—Per schr Mobile—116 bales cotton to D De Gotardia & co.
PONCHATOULA—Per schr Geo Colomer—93 bales cotton to D De Gotardia & co.
COAST—Per schr Black Bird—85 tons sugar to order
COAST—Per schr Indiana—70 hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per schr L'Etoile—49 hhds sugar to Bell & Bentzoy
COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—85 hhds sugar to Bell & Bentzoy
COAST—Per schr Black Bird—122 bbls m lasses to order
COAST—Per logger Fortune—64 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per Taylor's barge—96 bbls molasses—10 half bbls do to Dr Bolden

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

84 bbls molasses to M H Shmingway—8 do do R O Conway—2 half bbls do to Jones—11 bbls sugar 74 bbls molasses to Tete—42 bbls sugar 1 P Vanbrevan—32 do do 5 bbls do do 5 bbls molasses 7 bbls C S Bread—80 bbls sugar Isbit & Charpentier—37 bbls molasses C S Newell—10 bales moss 4 bbls sugar to order

The Bronze Pen.

Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets

STATIONERY

PAPER of all kinds, by the ream and retail; LETTER, FOOLSCAP NOTARY, FAULKING WRAPPING and MANILLA PAPER, FANCY SILK, COLORED PAPERS, PINE FRENCH and ENGLISH PAPERS.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL GOODS

Pens, Pencils, Inks, Inkstands, Desks, Portfolios, all sizes and descriptions, Pen handles, Penknives, Gums, Sticks, Bristol and paper covered Copy Books

A complete assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS with Binding and rulings of all kinds, on very moderate terms

PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, CHESS-BOARDS, &c.

Ruling made to order and Type Printing.

Commission House for special Papers &c. of French and English manufacture. Orders solicited. Fine PAPER GIFT GOODS. mh7 3m

No. 11 Camp Street.

Variety and Furnishing Store.

ALFRED REID respectfully informs his old friends and patrons, and the citizens of New Orleans generally, that having sold out his long established clothing business in this city he has opened a

GENERAL VARIETY and FURNISHING STORE

For Ladies and Gentlemen's Goods,

AT NO. 11 CAMP STREET.

That he has a large and varied assortment of fresh choice goods in store, which he offers at prices to suit the times. Among which will be found:

Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Braids, Cords, Galloons and Gimps of all colors, Worked Collars, Sleeve Buttons, gilt and silk. Worris Needles, Pearl Buttons, Cotton Tapes, Needles, Tapes, Crochet Cotton Porte-Monnaies, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c.

For Gentlemen, various styles of Cotton and Linen Shirts, Shirt Bosoms, Paper and Linen Collars, Cravats, half Hose, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and fine Under Garments and every variety of Tailors' and Dressmakers' Trimmings.

He trusts that his long residence in New Orleans and his well known character for fair dealing will entitle him to a fair share of their patronage in his new business. ALFRED REID,
mh21, 21, 25 No. 11 Camp street.

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
City Hall, March 20, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day thirteen dollars ($13 00) per barrel, the Assize of Bread during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 22d day of March, as follows, until further notice:

41 ounces of bread for.....20 cents.
21 " .....10 cents.
10 " .....5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of JAMES F. MILLER,
Capt. U. S. A. and Acting Mayor.
S. Gibbons, Secretary. mh21 5t

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late JOSEPH BIENVENU are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, within a delay of ten days, and all those indebted to him are requested to make payment to the undersigned. JOSEPH C. KEE.
Attorney for the Testamentary Executors.
mh17 16 21

Notice.

THE undersigned, retiring from business, has sold out his entire stock of groceries, liquors, &c., and all those indebted to him are requested to pay—within fifteen days from this notice.
ANGELLOZ, No. 197 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.
New Orleans, February 27, 1863. mh27 1m

Cotton Waste, Wool, Soap.

SAGE COTTON WASTE;
20 bales WOOL;
400 boxes SOAP.
For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO.,
fm16 6 Union street.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Promissory Sair, to close Consignments
of choice Oats, Shoulders, Clear and Rib Sides, F. M. Beef, Soap, Starch, Whisky, Brandy, Gin, &c., at auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 21st, inst., at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 98 Camp street—
148 sacks choice Oats;
200 " "
175 half bbls prime selected Albargus Beef;
60 " " M Beef;
75 bales Oahum;
27 casks and tierces Shoulders, Clear and Rib Sides;
72 dozen Brooms;
27 firkins Butter;
11 Nolan Cheese;
400 boxes Starch;
200 " Soap, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms cash. mh21

200 Bales Choice Timothy Hay at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 21 Lafayette street, between Tchoupitoulas and Commerce streets—
200 bales Choice Timothy HAY, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash mh21

300 Barrels Choice Flour and 37 Tierces Fine Breakfast Bacon at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock at salesroom, 98 Camp street—
300 barrels Choice FLOUR;
37 tierces BREAKFAST BACON.
Terms cash. mh21

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