THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT
Office, 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1863.

Auction Sales To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a promissory note; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street, shed, grindstone, desk, bellows, sundries and two troughs.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets, groceries, hardware, teas, Rio coffee, tobacco, lard, cots, &c.

By R. P. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock at Post 26, Second District, choice extra flour.

By Kenny & Son, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, 73 Camp street, buttons, note paper, hosiery, dry goods, &c.

By Phinney & Amory, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 Gravier street, house, shop, desks, teas, soap, candles, &c.

VALENTINE THEATRE.—"Jeannie Deans," that was so successfully brought out at the Varieties on Monday night, the occasion of Mr. Baker's benefit, will doubtless have a good run. The scenic paintings and decorations are of great beauty and freshness, and leaves nothing to be desired for effect.

There was some error, it appears, in the original advertisement which announced Mr. Baker as *David Deans*, and Mr. Ryer as *Fairbrother*. The parts were transposed, and, although in a previous notice we had predicated our conviction of Mr. Baker's success upon the characterization of *David Deans*, still his masterly rendering of the noble traits of the people's lawyer and his graceful personation of *MacCallum More*, only contributed to furnish us with renewed evidences of the varied attainments of this popular actor.

For a gentleman of so fine feeling as Mr. Baker, the part of the gay and high minded Duke was eminently congenial. We could not refrain, with several others around us, from noticing how deeply Mr. Baker was moved by the appeal of *Jeannie* in behalf of her sister—this emotion, by the way, was the highest praise that could be bestowed upon Mrs. Baker's rendition of the difficult character of the loving, devoted and christian sister—and as he welcomed, and sought to comfort her in her distress, we thought we could hear the traditional benison uttered in good broad Scotch "God bless the Duke o'Argyle."

Of the other characters of the play, we can only speak in a general way, in stating that Mr. Eyer as *David Deans* was careful in his delineation and natural in his utterances, while *Jeannie* and *Effie Deans* in the hands of Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Gladstane were perfect characterizations. Mr. Bowers's *Laird of Dumbiekes* did not lack wit nor merriment, and Mr. Rand as *Geordie* deserves special mention. We do not refer to the smattering of the "School for Scandal," which was given after "Jeannie Deans," as we hope we may be able to hear the piece entire before the close of the season.

MR. RAND'S BENEFIT.—Mr. Rand announces through our columns to day that the management of the Varieties have set apart Friday next, the 10th instant, as the occasion of his first benefit. To those who have faithfully followed the drama, as represented at the Varieties this season, we need not recall Mr. Rand's claims to an earnest and spontaneous testimonial, on the part of our theatre goers, to his merits as an actor. Cast for a wide range of characters, Mr. Rand has seldom failed in answering the just expectations of the audiences who have assembled, during the past few months, to witness the legitimate drama at the Varieties. His merits as an actor—his fidelity in answering to the calls upon his attention—his general correctness of performance—are best appreciated by those who have frequented the theatre this season, and when, in addition to the claims of the *artiste*, is added the no less urging inducements to public regard possessed by the individual—the attributes of modesty and unobtrusiveness—we can confidently count upon a generous action on the part of the theatre-goers on Mr. Rand's benefit night.

Whilst the actor, in the ordinary routine of his theatrical duties, accepts the applause of the audience as a part of the occasion which brings them together, it is not unnatural that he should look forward to the night of his benefit as the time set apart by his friends to do him individual honor and to advance, by their patronage, his individual interests. By the gathering of his friends he measures his popularity and the success of his efforts, to please; and we therefore hope that on Friday night there will be such an assemblage at the Varieties as will afford Mr. Rand a pleasant retrospective remembrance, hereafter, of the support that the New Orleans public extends to a deserving object.

The choice of a programme for the evening's entertainment is excellent. Sheridan Knowles's pleasant comedy of "The Love Chase," and the melo-drama "The Orphan of Geneva," together with an interlude of music and dancing will constitute the bill. The cast is not yet announced; but Mr. Rand doubtless will appear in both plays.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the superintendent, Mr. Evans, that the fare on the road has been reduced—the fare to Carrollton will hereafter be 10 cents, to and from the head of Napoleon avenue 5 cents. The through fare to the lake is only 15 cents, a reduction of 10 cents. Twenty five tickets may be had for $3, or 12 cents each. At the head of Louisiana and Napoleon avenues, horse cars are in waiting to convey the passengers to the river. This reduction in fare goes into operation after the 4th prox.

The inducements of a pleasant ride to the lake, which abounds at present in good fish, should avail with our pleasure seekers; and, moreover, it will be remembered that Dan Hitchcock's, the Grand Rialto of Jefferson, is within five minutes' walk from the lake depot. Take it in all this new feature will be hailed by our up-town folks, who seek a respite from the cloyishness of brick and mortar life.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street, First District, movables; at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a promissory note for $3000. See advertisements.

There will be sold this day, (Wednesday) the 8th inst., by R. P. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock at schooner W. H. Beebe, Post 26, Second District, 350 barrels choice extra flour, of very favorite brands. Those wishing to obtain a choice fresh article, we advise to be present at the sale.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by T. Keelar & Son, at their salesrooms, 73 Camp street. By reference to their advertisement under the head of auction sales, it will be seen that they offer a fine lot of seasonable and staple dry goods, 900 dozen gloves and 600 dozen hosiery, and numerous other articles.

The attention of dealers is particularly called to the sale of groceries, provisions, &c., to be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, at the store corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets. This is the largest and best selected stock of goods offered at auction this season, and should command the attention of buyers. R. Scott is the auctioneer.

Attention is particularly called to the extensive sale of fine Liverpool salt, meats and prime pork, shoulders, &c., to take place at the Jewell Warehouse, at 10½ o'clock this morning, by J. P. Boisseau, auctioneer. See advertisement.

PASSENGERS BY THE MARION.—The following is a list of the passengers by the expected steamer Marion, which left New York the 26th ult.:

S. V. A. Hunter, J. G. Pratt, N. Simon, J. Lennard, C. L. Tilden, Mrs. Chas. Mayer, Chas. Mayer, Jacob, Geo. Hermann, H. R. Stone, Miss H. Brooks, G. M. Lamont, S. Saddelmeyer, R. F. Day, Mr. Ernst, Mrs. A. T. Gartsdeff, Miss C. Carr, James Rivernayle, Chas. D. Waldron, Miss Sophie Waldron, A. Hebert, Mrs. J. E. Collardeau, Mrs. M. Holt, Capt. J. Mitchell, Rev. D. Wilson, W. Mc Clean, Geo. Gerstman, J. W. Randolph, S. F. Berry, Dr. E. Goldman, O. Cesarowski, Mr. James Ivers, Miss M. E. Purdon, Capt. J. M. Harman, C. Sanders, G. Epner, M. Calhagen.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER IRONCLAD.—The side-wheel iron-clad steamer Tuscumbano, built for the United States Government, was launched from the ship yard of Jeremiah Simpson, near the Eleventh street ferry, Greenpoint, New York, on the 19th ult. Her dimensions are as follows: 260 feet keel, 280 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. Her engines are in course of construction at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Tenth street, North river.

In addition to this, the New York papers of the 19th refer as follows to other vessels soon to be launched. The Chenango is noticed above:

Vessels Repaired.—The Chenango, Sciopio, and Mahaiwar, all belonging to the same company as the Tuscumbia, have been repaired at the Navy Yard, and left it to-day to launch when the Navy Department issues the orders. Camp, of Fulton Ferry, is also ready to launch.

Vessels to be Built.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to commence work on eight gunboats. Mr. Eckford has received the order for one of these on the South Ferry wharf, and the Secretary was inquired, and when informed of the fact, remarked that he would commence work immediately on his vessel.

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In addition to this, the New York papers of the 18th refer as follows to other vessels soon to be launched. The Chenango is noticed above:

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News from Central and South America.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 16th ult., arrived at New York on the 26th. She brings the following Central and South American advices. Her San Francisco advices are up to the 28th February.

From the Panama correspondent of the New York *Herald* we copy the following:

Panama, March 16, 1863.—Since the sailing of the last steamer there have been no arrivals from Central America, and consequently we have nothing further of the war between Salvador and Guatemala.

From the interior we have a decree of the provisional President, Mosquera, granting a full pardon to all criminals throughout the republic, upto the end of 1862. The Supreme Court of this State refuses to acknowledge Mosquera's rights to grant such a sweeping amnesty, and will not act upon it, on the ground that it would be throwing a set of miscreants loose upon society, without the means of protecting the inhabitants against their further misconduct.

Matters do not look well in the interior. The liberals are evidently dissatisfied with the disposition of Mosquera towards conservatism, and have already offered him a life pension of $12,000 to retire, which he rejects.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer Callao arrived at Panama on the 8th inst. The dates brought by the Callao are: Valparaiso, February 18; Coquimbo, 19th; Caldera, 20th; Cobija, 22d; Arica, 23d; Islay, 24th; Chinchas, 26th; Pisco, 26th, and Callao, 28th.

The Callao, in addition to mails and passengers, brings $176,364 50 in specie for transmission to Southampton.

PERU.

The one subject of attention is that of the new currency law just promulgated. The principal point in it is that the present Bolivian coin is in future to represent only eighty cents, as compared with the new coin, and that gold sovereigns are in future to pass for $20 25, instead of at their nominal value as hitherto. This has given great dissatisfaction to the merchants, who have held an indignation meeting and protested against it.

Various Peruvian vessels employed in the transportation of emigrants from Polynesia have been detained by the French authorities, under the impression that they were taking their passengers from places belonging to the empire, and that improper means were used to induce the people on board their ships. Almost all these people on board their ships. Almost all the vessels detained have been released on the condition that they abandon this unlawful trade.

HONDURAS.

From Honduras the dates are to the 20th ult. The Olancho secession war was over, and order once more prevailed. Damolio Cruz, the prime instigator of the movement, was killed at San Marcas on the 5th ult. However, the Government of Honduras has called to arms all males between the ages of sixteen and fifty, and has decreed a tax of a half per cent on all capitals of more than three hundred dollars.

The President sent in his message to the Congress on the 15th of February. It is printed in the *Gaceta de Comayagua* of the 20th ult. We are told that the disputes between Guatemala and San Salvador have been partially settled through the intervention of the Ministers from England and the United States and the Commissioner of the Honduras Government, Don Leon Alvarado. At all events there is to be no war.

THE REPORTED FRENCH REPLY TO MR. SEWARD ON INTERVENTION.—We find in the New York *Tribune*, of the 28th, the following denial of the reported reply of Mr. Drouyn De L'Huys to Mr. Seward, mentioned in our yesterday's issue:

We have unquestionable authority for saying that the paragraph of the *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, purporting to give the substance of a dispatch from Mr. Drouyn De L'Huys to Mr. Mercier in reply under the Secretary of State's to Napoleon's proposal to mediate is utterly without foundation. No dispatch whatever on the subject has been received from Drouyn De L'Huys, or is known to be on the way.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 27th contains the following advices from Mexico:

By the arrival of the steamer Total Cain at this port, we learn that advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst contradict in every particular the reports lately in circulating respecting alleged French successes in Mexico.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Embezzlement.—Mr. Jacob Barker yesterday made an affidavit before the clerk of the Provost Court, asking the arrest of Mr. M. W. McChesney, charging him with embezzlement on the following grounds: That deponent furnished McChesney with $1292 70 for the express purpose of paying for hides and skins reported to have been purchased and consigned by McChesney to deponent, pursuant to an agreement between them; that deponent agreed to allow the said McChesney for his services one half the profits that might be realized in lieu of commissions, that McChesney agreed not to purchase otherwise or deal in green hides during the continuance of their agreement—he sold the skins if purchased, the said McChesney fraudulently diverted from the object for which they were to be purchased, and if not purchased he has fraudulently appropriated the money to his own use and benefit, without the knowledge or consent and in fraud thereof, deponent, and fails or refuses to account therefor.

The deponent further says that he imported from New York a certain quantity of rope, to the value of about $2500, that he later from the North purchased a lot of hides, and is now about to purchase, expecting to continue the business of the purchase and shipment of hides through McChesney, in whose hands he placed the rope; that on discovering the aforesaid misappropriation of his money, he determined to withdraw the rope from his possession, which McChesney refused to deliver, saying he had not received it. Wherefore deponent charges him with embezzlement under the statutes of Louisiana.

Mr. McChesney was accordingly arrested, but by order of the Provost Court was subsequently released without bail, and we presume will make his answer before Judge Peabody to-day.

Succession of Hugues Pedestaenc.—In the Second District Court yesterday Judge Whitaker rendered a decision in this case, to the effect that Celeste Pedesclaux is not entitled to the $1500 donated to her in the will of the deceased, that as his concubine she was only entitled to one tenth of the estate under the will, viz: $682 93; but as the opponent heirs admitted that $2500 37 were lawfully heirs, a decree was rendered that she was entitled to claim from them out of the portion coming to said heirs and legatees from the estate.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody — Tuesday.—Robert Anderson vs. G Coze. Judgment by default was entered: also in the case of Montgomery vs. Burrell.

In the matter of rules in cases of confiscation, the court read the following decision:

"The proceeding by the Government in cases of this kind is adverse to the owner or claimant of the property. It is not the less so because the proceeding is in form of a rule other than in personam. The owner is brought against his will into a judicial tribunal—not by a warrant of arrest, or by personal citation, to be sure, but by the seizure of his property, and a desire to assert and maintain his rights in it. His only alternative is to abandon. The proceeding is "in rem"—as much so as any civil or criminal proceeding against a defendant, and to say that he should not be allowed to enter the court until he has established by certain evidence his loyalty is to offer him a privilege which can not be heard in his own defense until he has given some evidence on the issue for the trial of which he asks permission to enter the court and be heard. While courts of justice are not open to alien enemies as a resort for the attainment of the rights they claim as plaintiffs or prosecutors, they must not be denied the right of defending themselves *fully* and *fairly* when brought into court against their will as defendants, at the suit of loyal, and more fortunate and meritorious citizens, *and until less*, if possible, since they became of such a character as to be suspected and trammeled in the exercise of it when called there at the instance of the Government. I think that the rule must be modified."

In the case of Duvall vs. Merritt, the following decision was rendered: "In this case the evidence of the defendant does not establish beyond a doubt the fact that the disease of which the mules died was upon them when they were sold to defendant. On the contrary, taking the evidence of the defendant alone, it is very doubtful if the disease were not contracted after the purchase of them by defendant. I should think it not improbable that it was so. The evidence of plaintiff in reply to that of defendant tends strongly to show that they were not diseased at the time of the sale, and that so to defendant, at least, no doubt, or he would not have have bought them, and the fact that they sickened shortly afterwards, and some of them died, does not prove (and it seems from the testimony of plaintiffs it did not at the time convince defendant) that they were diseased when he bought them. Plaintiff must recover."

The case of Duvall vs. Walker was decided as follows: "The facts in this case are the same as in the case of Duvall vs. Merritt, and the decision must be the same."

Monsieur vs. Salcy Decision: "Trials by jury in civil cases will not be had in this court, except in particular cases and where such mode of trial is specially ordered on motion, after notice to the adverse party. The prayer for a jury and the deposits must be made as hereto-fore, and in addition to that an order must be obtained in each particular case. This order will not be made except in cases very special in their nature, and in which such a trial seems quite necessary to the ends of justice. The present docket is already encumbered with cases requiring juries, and the delays and inconveniences connected therewith seem to render such a modification of practice not only desirable, but almost indispensable.

"The order asked by the plaintiff to set this case for trial immediately without jury must be granted, unless the defendant within four days institute measures for procuring such an order."

Cady vs. *G. W. Hels*—Decision: "On examination of the petition in this case I find that the petition does pray for a judgment establishing a privilege or lien on the property attached for the payment of the judgment he shall recover. This being the case the owner of such property, or the person claiming to be, has a right to appear and contest it or replevy the effects or the proceeds. The opposition of the plaintiff in this case to the dissolution of the attachment has a right to be heard, and the motion to dissolve is overruled."

Armand Filé vs. Taylor Beatty et al. Decision: "In this case the plaintiff seeks to enforce a claim against some land of one of the defendants, or in which said defendant has an interest. To establish this lien and foreclose the rights of the defendant he must be made a party and be brought into court. For this purpose a *curator ad hoc* has been appointed and the mover to have these proceedings by which Taylor Beatty is brought into court set aside. I think that the proceeding is warranted by the practice here; that the question relative to the property in this State, on which plaintiff claims a lien, authorized the course of proceeding adopted here, and that the *Curator ad hoc* was properly appointed and the defendant is regularly before the Court. The exceptions therefore must be overruled." In this case ex Judge Morgan was for the rule—Fellows & Mills opposed.

The case of Moncure vs. Whalen was taken up for trial.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

NEXT STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—The Potomac which had been withdrawn from the New Orleans trade, is advertised to leave New York on the 1st instant; the Prometheus and the Creole were to follow on the 2d and 4th respectively. All of these steamers are regular packets.

Important from Europe.

The Mails of the Kiss and Bohemian.

We give below the most interesting items of European news:

The number of persons who lost their lives by suffocation in the crowd in London on Tuesday, the 10th instant, during the royal procession, was six—all women.

The London *Herald* of the 12th instant says in its city article:—The Confederate loan is said to be successful.

M Hautefeuille, the celebrated French maritime legist, has written in the *Revue Contemporaine*, denying the legality of the United States blockade, and calling on the Emperor not to recognize it.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, speaking of the organization of the Anglo Chinese fleet, says:

The Tsuie, screw schooner, is, we hear, likely to sail by the 14th instant, and she is to be commanded by that dashing officer of the mercantile marine, Commander Cruikshank. He has twice run the blockade of Charleston.

The papers are filled with particulars of the celebration of the Royal marriage. Giving all the details of the bridal procession, the scene in Church—appearance of the bridegroom and bride—the bridal dress, jewels and bouquet—the bridesmaids and their dresses, &c.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London *Times* concludes an editorial on American affairs as follows: A hand will sooner or later be held out to the South, and when it is refused, as it undoubtedly will be, there will be no reasons for such belligerents but to part in peace. That, as far as the features can be distinguished it is the present aspect of American politics A strong and increasing party, which is tired of the war, consents to let an administration committed to the war, carry out its policy by acts of reprisal, but extracts, gauge, satisfied in the meantime that such revolutions will have little effect, and that its own principles will have a powerful influence in determining events. That influence must necessarily tend to a settlement of the quarrel, and it not likely to be impaired by a few weeks more of such disheartening spectacles as the war now presents.

The London *Times* of the 12th instant, in a leader on American affairs, remarks on the fact that the Americans are constantly sending offensive armies to all sorts of places, and they seem to know and care nothing about them but North and South alike look upon Vicksburg as the scene of a decisive struggle. The siege in regular form of this place will be almost as interesting to military men as that of Sebastopol.

A CONFEDERATE LOAN IN FRANKFORT.

[Frankfort (March 5) Correspondence of London Star.]

The *Actionaar* of this city has announced a loan in process of negotiation of £1,600,000 by the house of Raphael Erlanger, of this city and Paris, and says that the arrangements have been adopted, subject to the approval of the Confederate Senate at Richmond. Rumor says that $400,000 have been advanced on the loan by these houses on bills of exchange at 300 per cent. premium. The feeling of indignation against the persons engaged in this affair is very strong here, and to quiet this feeling it is publicly announced that none of it will be offered in Germany, only in England and France, that the loan is only made to enable the Confederacy to pay old debts, and not for aiding or furnishing means for further warfare. The universal condemnation of this negotiation has doubtless led to this announcement.

Great regrets were expressed but any respectable house should be engaged in making a loan to establish a Confederate Government, whose sole object in its disunion efforts was to properly protect and extend the institution of slavery. It is, however, quite a matter of doubt whether any such negotiation has been made, and in fact the leading bankers here very much doubt it.

Mr. Erlanger keeps silent on the subject. He is a very prudent, careful and cautious man, and his investments are mostly made here in real estate, and he has never been known to take hazardous risks. He must, however, be very rich, if this be so, as is well known, but scarcely been distinguished for the same good judgment and prudence as his father. It is not impossible that the Paris firm of Erlanger & Co has lent the use of its name to the Confederate States to help negotiating a loan, as is asserted, to pay off old debts. This sum would not go far towards liquidating the indebtedness of the Confederate States, as will be seen from the report of Secretary Memminger, made to the Congress on the 10th January last.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VESSEL.

[Extract of a Mercantile Letter from London to New York.]

At Queenstown March 5 I saw a beautiful steamer called the Banshee, from Liverpool on her way to run the blockade. She was as straight as an arrow, long, raking, very low, and had masts and funnels (two) of galvanized iron, setting very low in the water, said to be very fast, and constructed of steel plates, and in every particular a perfect beauty. I only hope that some of our blockaders will catch Mr. Bansheed not there here of many more privateers being fitted out, and think that the English Government will soon take steps to prevent any more of that kind of craft leaving England for the benefit of the rebels.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The news in regard to the Polish insurrection continues vague and very contradictory. Many of the alleged engagements are pronounced mere inventions, and others which were represented to have been in favor of the insurgents are claimed now for the Russians.

According to Russian accounts many of the insurgent bands had been dispersed, and the forests of Kampinos had been cleared of insurgents. An engagement between the Russians and the Poles under Langewitz, near Tarmusa, is stated to have resulted in the defeat of the Russians, and their retreat in great disorder.

Reports were current that the reply of the Czar to the last note of France had reached Paris, and that in it the Czar declares himself unable to make any concession to the Polish nation until the insurrection is subdued.

A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, says that Menotti Garibaldi, son of Gen Garibaldi, had escaped through that town on his way to Poland. Several Swiss officers had also set out for Poland.

Meetings had been held at Turin, Naples and other parts of Italy for the purpose of petitioning the Italian Parliament in favor of Polish aid and for raising subscriptions to assist the insurrection.

The Polish Committee established in Paris in 1832 is said to have held an extraordinary sitting on the 7th inst.

The *Opinion Nationnale* attacks the policy of England in the Polish question, charges her with duplicity towards France, and indulges in rather a strong menace. It was stated that Austria would not enter into any engagement with France and England in regard to Poland, but would act according to circumstances.

Prussia was said to have ordered a considerable concentration of troops upon the Polish frontier.

The London *Times's* Turin correspondent writes: Dispatches have been received from the Czar stating that, whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures so long as they continue to be in armed insurrection. A Cabinet council was held to consider these documents.

What the Emperor will do is not known. It is certain the feeling in France in favor of the Poles is one in which all parties feel alike, and went in such a cause would be more popular than any other course. There is every reason to believe that the Emperor would not be sorry to make people forget the Mexican war altogether; but whether he would go the length of undertaking a second war against Russia is another question.

London, March 12, 1863.—Polish affairs continue threatening. Langiewicz has been proclaimed dictator, and has issued a stirring manifesto, calling the Poles to arms.

A FRENCH MENACE TO ENGLAND.

[From the Opinion Nationale, (Prince Napoleon's organ) March 8]

* * * Nothing is terminated in Europe; neither France nor her political principles are frankly accepted; * * * can honest upon no alliance, not even that of England, whose real interests are to be with us, but who keeps money from us in consequence of her miserable jealousies, her obsolete passions, her chimerical fears. France, then, must be strong; she must consolidate at the same time her power, and avoid disseminating them. She will have, perhaps, great blows to strike, and she must not allow herself to be led away from the capital interests which are at stake in Europe by enterprises distant and at least premature. The withdrawal or the duplicity of England in the affairs of Poland imposes on us additional obligations towards Europe and towards ourselves. This is, no doubt, unpleasant, but it is a necessity which we cannot decline with honor. It is for the modern France a question of security and existence. We deem it superfluous to insist on a state of affairs which the Imperial Government, under the pressure of events, must feel and understand far better than we can.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—*Statesman Office, Concord, N. H., March 26, 1863.*—The official vote for member of Congress in our First District will not be declared until May. We believe Harey to be elected by from 500 to 1,000 majority. Scattering vote of Gilmore.

News from Washington.

We glean the following items of Washington intelligence from our late exchanges.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Guthrie has made very earnest protestations to the Executive concerning the removal of all the Kentucky troops from the State and their exposing the people to more rebel raids. Gen. Burnside's corps will fill this vacancy.

DEPARTURE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS FOR THE SOUTH.

Four hundred and eighty-four rebel prisoners were sent South to-night by the flag of truce boat State of Maine, under charge of Captain Mulford. The number was made up of three hundred and forty prisoners that reached here last night from Sandusky, Ohio, captured mostly in Missouri, and two hundred and forty-four from the old Capitol and Carroll prisons in this city. Among the prisoners were twelve officers captured prior to the proclamation of July last, and the interruption of interchanges of officers caused thereby; also, Dr. Wilmer, of rebel smuggling notoriety. The steamer State of Maine takes the place of the regular flag of truce boats New York while the latter is having her boilers repaired in Philadelphia.

Something of a scene took place as the prisoners were being marched on board the boat, in consequence of a party of rebel sympathizers, mostly females, making so demonstrative a display of their affection for the prisoners as to cause the guards to require them to vacate the wharf. The females seemed inclined to hold their ground, waving their handkerchiefs and kissing their hands to the prisoners, who replied by noisy cheers and shouts. The Union soldiers were greatly excited by this impudent demonstration, and expressed their indignation by groans and warm expressions of feeling. In view of the inhuman treatment of Union prisoners at Richmond, nothing restrained them from pitching into both Butternuts and Secesh females but the fact that the first were prisoners in their hands and the latter were women.

THE CASE OF THE GUNBOAT HATTERAS.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the sinking of the Hatteras by the pirate Alabama has rendered its finding to the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that the officers of the Hatteras have been acquitted of all blame.

The War in Mexico.

[Paris (March 6) Correspondence of the London Times.]

NAPOLEON INCLINED TO NEGOTIATE.

There have been rumors for some days past that it is contemplated to resume negotiations with the Mexican Government after the capture of Puebla. It is undeniable that the results of the campaign have sadly disappointed the Emperor, and caused much discontent, which is not confined to civilians. The worst of it is that there is no certainty of doing much better with in a reasonable time. The evacuation of Tampico as of Jalapa, and particularly the flimsy excuses assigned for it, have produced a very bad impression. Every one, not excepting the Emperor, is heartily sick of the whole affair. Some military success, indispensable for the French arms, either before Puebla, or, better still, before Mexico itself, but to put in peace. That, as far as the features can be distinguished it is the present aspect of American politics A strong and increasing party, which is tired of the war, consents to let an administration committed to the war, carry out its policy by acts of reprisal, but extracts, gauge, satisfied in the meantime that such revolutions will have little effect, and that its own principles will have a powerful influence in determining events. That influence must necessarily tend to a settlement of the quarrel, and it not likely to be impaired by a few weeks more of such disheartening spectacles as the war now presents.

The London *Times* of the 12th instant, in a leader on American affairs, remarks on the fact that the Americans are constantly sending offensive armies to all sorts of places, and they seem to know and care nothing about them but North and South alike look upon Vicksburg as the scene of a decisive struggle. The siege in regular form of this place will be almost as interesting to military men as that of Sebastopol.

A CONFEDERATE LOAN IN FRANKFORT.

[Frankfort (March 5) Correspondence of London Star.]

The *Actionaar* of this city has announced a loan in process of negotiation of £1,600,000 by the house of Raphael Erlanger, of this city and Paris, and says that the arrangements have been adopted, subject to the approval of the Confederate Senate at Richmond. Rumor says that $400,000 have been advanced on the loan by these houses on bills of exchange at 300 per cent. premium. The feeling of indignation against the persons engaged in this affair is very strong here, and to quiet this feeling it is publicly announced that none of it will be offered in Germany, only in England and France, that the loan is only made to enable the Confederacy to pay old debts, and not for aiding or furnishing means for further warfare. The universal condemnation of this negotiation has doubtless led to this announcement.

Great regrets were expressed but any respectable house should be engaged in making a loan to establish a Confederate Government, whose sole object in its disunion efforts was to properly protect and extend the institution of slavery. It is, however, quite a matter of doubt whether any such negotiation has been made, and in fact the leading bankers here very much doubt it.

Mr. Erlanger keeps silent on the subject. He is a very prudent, careful and cautious man, and his investments are mostly made here in real estate, and he has never been known to take hazardous risks. He must, however, be very rich, if this be so, as is well known, but scarcely been distinguished for the same good judgment and prudence as his father. It is not impossible that the Paris firm of Erlanger & Co has lent the use of its name to the Confederate States to help negotiating a loan, as is asserted, to pay off old debts. This sum would not go far towards liquidating the indebtedness of the Confederate States, as will be seen from the report of Secretary Memminger, made to the Congress on the 10th January last.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VESSEL.

[Extract of a Mercantile Letter from London to New York.]

At Queenstown March 5 I saw a beautiful steamer called the Banshee, from Liverpool on her way to run the blockade. She was as straight as an arrow, long, raking, very low, and had masts and funnels (two) of galvanized iron, setting very low in the water, said to be very fast, and constructed of steel plates, and in every particular a perfect beauty. I only hope that some of our blockaders will catch Mr. Bansheed not there here of many more privateers being fitted out, and think that the English Government will soon take steps to prevent any more of that kind of craft leaving England for the benefit of the rebels.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The news in regard to the Polish insurrection continues vague and very contradictory. Many of the alleged engagements are pronounced mere inventions, and others which were represented to have been in favor of the insurgents are claimed now for the Russians.

According to Russian accounts many of the insurgent bands had been dispersed, and the forests of Kampinos had been cleared of insurgents. An engagement between the Russians and the Poles under Langewitz, near Tarmusa, is stated to have resulted in the defeat of the Russians, and their retreat in great disorder.

Reports were current that the reply of the Czar to the last note of France had reached Paris, and that in it the Czar declares himself unable to make any concession to the Polish nation until the insurrection is subdued.

A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, says that Menotti Garibaldi, son of Gen Garibaldi, had escaped through that town on his way to Poland. Several Swiss officers had also set out for Poland.

Meetings had been held at Turin, Naples and other parts of Italy for the purpose of petitioning the Italian Parliament in favor of Polish aid and for raising subscriptions to assist the insurrection.

The Polish Committee established in Paris in 1832 is said to have held an extraordinary sitting on the 7th inst.

The *Opinion Nationnale* attacks the policy of England in the Polish question, charges her with duplicity towards France, and indulges in rather a strong menace. It was stated that Austria would not enter into any engagement with France and England in regard to Poland, but would act according to circumstances.

Prussia was said to have ordered a considerable concentration of troops upon the Polish frontier.

The London *Times's* Turin correspondent writes: Dispatches have been received from the Czar stating that, whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures so long as they continue to be in armed insurrection. A Cabinet council was held to consider these documents.

What the Emperor will do is not known. It is certain the feeling in France in favor of the Poles is one in which all parties feel alike, and went in such a cause would be more popular than any other course. There is every reason to believe that the Emperor would not be sorry to make people forget the Mexican war altogether; but whether he would go the length of undertaking a second war against Russia is another question.

London, March 12, 1863.—Polish affairs continue threatening. Langiewicz has been proclaimed dictator, and has issued a stirring manifesto, calling the Poles to arms.

A FRENCH MENACE TO ENGLAND.

[From the Opinion Nationale, (Prince Napoleon's organ) March 8]

* * * Nothing is terminated in Europe; neither France nor her political principles are frankly accepted; * * * can honest upon no alliance, not even that of England, whose real interests are to be with us, but who keeps money from us in consequence of her miserable jealousies, her obsolete passions, her chimerical fears. France, then, must be strong; she must consolidate at the same time her power, and avoid disseminating them. She will have, perhaps, great blows to strike, and she must not allow herself to be led away from the capital interests which are at stake in Europe by enterprises distant and at least premature. The withdrawal or the duplicity of England in the affairs of Poland imposes on us additional obligations towards Europe and towards ourselves. This is, no doubt, unpleasant, but it is a necessity which we cannot decline with honor. It is for the modern France a question of security and existence. We deem it superfluous to insist on a state of affairs which the Imperial Government, under the pressure of events, must feel and understand far better than we can.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—*Statesman Office, Concord, N. H., March 26, 1863.*—The official vote for member of Congress in our First District will not be declared until May. We believe Harey to be elected by from 500 to 1,000 majority. Scattering vote of Gilmore.

The War in Mexico.

[Paris (March 6) Correspondence of the London Times.]

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Important Movements.

The late movements of the Federal army in Middle Tennessee are construed by some of our military men to mean an effort by Rosecrans to co-operate with Grant and Banks, or in other words, that we shall soon hear of his army of 70,000 men marching on Atlanta, Georgia, and threatening from the Tennessee river, near Florence, and moving through Northwest Alabama to Mississippi. If so, a complete change in the situation of both armies will probably occur. That this move would leave Kentucky and Middle Tennessee open to the inroads of Gen. Johnston, we do not believe. The Federals will not abandon the ground they hold there, but if Rosecrans moves in this direction his place will be supplied with other troops.

Our special from Panola gives information from Cincinnati of the movements of Burnside's corps in the West. It is highly probable, therefore, this will be the nucleus of a new army to occupy the position now held by Rosecrans, and that it will be strengthened by the addition of other troops, such as we have mentioned. We have been quartered in the Northern camps of instruction during the winter. The Cincinnati dispatch is probably correct, as we have seen statements in several Northern papers of troops moving West. The Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 20th inst says:

"There is evidently some important military movements on foot, and it is no longer a secret that a considerable number of troops have been ordered from the Army of the Potomac to the West. One regiment was expected to arrive here last night, and the subsistence committee has been notified that two more regiments would immediately follow—one on Friday and another on Saturday. Of course, the destination of these troops is unknown to the public, but rumor has it that they are going to Nashville direct, to reinforce Rosecrans. The subsistence committee are making preparations to give a good and substantial meal to every soldier who passes through, and they should be heartily sust