THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,027

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 23, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at No. 49 Old Levee street, the prize schooner Exchange and her cargo.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 383 Rampart street, household furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, beef.

By J. P. Boisseau, at 11 o'clock, at his auction mart, Nos. 27 and 29 Magazine street, coffee, flour, butter and lard.

The attention of our readers is called to our second page, where will be found Sheriff's sales and other important notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only medicine for invigorating a debilitated constitution. Persons of nervous habit, suffering from impaired digestive organs and bilious affections, should give these remedies an impartial trial. Coughs, colds and asthma are speedily relieved and radically cured by a steady course of these medicaments. Sold everywhere.

We acknowledge the polite attention of Purser J. A. Phillips, of the Columbia, in the delivery of New York papers.

Purser Wm. D. Hempstead, of the George Cromwell, has our thanks for obliging attentions.

See advertisement of McCerren & Landry's sale of furniture, &c., &c., at No. 383 Rampart (late Hercules) street, at 10½ o'clock, this day.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all the shelving contained in the store situate at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, in the First District of this city; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, Second District, valuable improved real estate situate on Coliseum street, between Washington and Sixth streets, Fourth District. For particulars see advertisements.

It is announced that the embargo on the export of corn to Matamoras has been removed.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamer Illinois, from Cairo, brought down 153 men and 127 head horses, of the Fourth Iowa Battery, under command of Captain P. H. Goode.

SPECIE.—The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, from New York, yesterday, brought on freight $41,000 in specie, consigned to the following parties:

A. S. Mansfield; $10,000, Z. M. Zangronig, 10,000; Frant Parkinson, 6000; W. H. Gibson, 5000; P. C. Desverne, 5000; P. Lanset & Co., 5000. Total, $41,000.

List of passengers per steamship Columbia, D. B. Barton, commander, from New York via Havana, February 13th:

FROM NEW YORK.—P C Woodruff and lady, Miss Caroline Dennis, D Corson, J Heard, J S Barron, R J Powers, Chas Warren, E Hendricks, E L S Holt, W H Watson, O Isaacs, S Loeb, H Dorrie, J W Trask, J Hess, E Gallup, H Shearson, A Dutill, Miss Mize Firm on P E Taylor, W H Hanford, Jr., S Smith, C Throckmorton, Rev F W Taylor, M Stokes, Geo D Lane, G Farnjanon, Mrs Sampter Crosby and maid, J H Eldridge and servant, J L Clarke and lady, E W Smith, F J Levy, S Wilson, Simon Weil, W B Yotds, J Hubert, B F Beirne, Mr Wheeler, W H Brown, A Chipstaver, A H Hanson, L Loeb, Mr C L Norton and lady, H Hurst, A Pierce and son, Isaac Simmons, A Levy, S Wickert, 10 Steerage Cuanity, J L Williams and lady, D E C Leon, T G Wood, F F Smith, Dr E C Drew, W Jarrel.

FROM HAVANA.—P E Brokstear, Mrs Rusch and child, Paul Murphy, Miss Disconet, Jean Louis Leville, Carlo Lepan—and 1 in a cerage.

United States mail steamer George Cromwell, Post, commanding, from New York, with the mails, merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton, Esq.

Wednesday 17th, encountered heavy gales, commencing from South-east, hauling round to West South-west, blowing very hard with heavy head seas.

Sunday, 21st, at 8 A. M., passed steamer Evening Star, hence for New York via Havana, in ballast 27, longitude 87.04.

Same day, at 12 M., seen ship Washington, of Boston, bound West.

PASSENGERS:—Wm McDonald, Thomas Poindexter, Vi for Andews, H Schroeder and Servant, John Willets, Dr H Strobe, Wm Thos Jewards, Abel Hoskins, Benjamin Edwards, Edwards Mack, E L Hubbard, M Beaumont, Miss L Waite, Capt Wm M Hall, Edward Brown, Col J S Steele, U. S. A., O O Denman, Samuel Lewis.

The Election.

The election yesterday went off very quietly, and resulted in a decided victory of the Michael Hahn ticket, which for the Governor's candidate polled nearly double the votes given for both of his opponents. J. M. Wells, running on both the Flanders and Hahn tickets, received 4601 votes, and must therefore be elected with the highest number of votes polled for any candidate in the election. The official result of the votes polled in this parish for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was announced this in the Sheriff's office:

For Governor, Michael Hahn received 3615; B F. Flanders, 1009; J. Q. A. Fellowes, 1137 votes.

For Lieutenant-Governor, J. Madison Wells received 4601 and J. W. Pelton 1149 votes.

The votes for S. Wrotnowsky for Secretary of State, J. G. Beldan for Treasurer, B. L. Lynch for Attorney-General, A. P. Destie for Auditor of Public Accounts and John McNair for Superintendent of Public Education, is near that polled for Governor on the Hahn ticket.

The Vote in the Country.—

[By Telegraph.]

	Hahn.	Flanders	Fellows	Total
Baton Rouge	292	4	16	312
Algiers	79	16	67	162
Lafayette	9	4	20	34
Fort Jackson	107	—	—	—
Cairo Row	265	17	41	323
Donaldsonville	318	88	45	451
Pilot Town	304	21	—	325
Fort McComb	6	—	—	6
Fort Jackson	41	—	—	41
Barracks settlement	166	10	—	176
Fort Butler, at Donaldsonville	239	7	—	246
Gretna	70	10	50	130

Steamship Arrivals.

The steamship Columbia, from New York on the 13th, via Havana, arrived yesterday morning at an early hour. Her Northern news had been anticipated by river arrivals. From Havana we have papers by her of the 19th. They contain nothing new from Mexico. From St. Domingo they give intelligence which we reproduce elsewhere.

The steamship George Cromwell arrived yesterday evening, direct from New York, which she left on the 13th, bringing the same dates with the Columbia.

FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.—We received yesterday, by the Columbia, Havana papers to the 19th instant. They contain no later news from Mexico than that already published. The *Prensa* of the 18th copies, from the official gazette, the announcement of the capture of Neiva and Barahona, in St. Domingo, by Gen. Gandara's column assisted by the steamers Isabel la Catolica and Leon. The dispatch had been received by the Captain-General of Cuba, and adds that the insurgents had set fire to Barahona before retiring.

BRITISH SHIP OF WAR OFF CHARLESTON.—The British ship-of-war Petrel arrived off Charleston bar on the 5th instant, wishing to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah, Ga. She also brought extensive dispatches to J. P. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of War. State messengers were sent to Admiral Dahlgren, who was then at Port Royal, to get permission to enter the harbor. The request was not granted, and the vessel put to sea at once.

The New York *Independent*, speaking of its unexpected discovery that the New York *Herald* was advocating the abolition of slavery by the amendment of the Constitution, along with Sumner, Trumbull and others, compares the circumstance to finding a diamond in the gutter. True it, perhaps, too recent on the gutter.

THE NEXT SEQUENCE.—The Morning Star was announced for leave New York for New Orleans, *via* Havana, on the 25th; the Ocmulgee, direct, on the 26th; the Havana, *via* Havana, on the 27th.

Mr. Paul Murphy was one of the passengers on the Columbia, from New York.

Late from Galveston and Sabine Pass.

The *Era* has, by an arrival from Sabine Pass, a few items of interest from Southeastern Texas. The *Era* says:

The rebel Col. Griffin is in command at the Pass, with about 800 men. Some of these troops have not been paid for ten months, and were complaining loudly of their treatment. The foreigners in the ranks are deserting on every opportunity.

The captured gunboat Clifton has been lightened by landing her guns, and she is now fitted up as a blockade runner. It is understood that she has already 700 bales cotton, and was, at last accounts, waiting for an opportunity to run out to sea. She may prove to be a good prize to one of our cruisers yet.

The Galveston *News* contains an advertisement for the sale of the Harriet Lane as a prize of war, on the 10th of February, and also for a similar sale of the gunboat Clifton and the bark Cavallo.

Additional Regarding the Sherman Expedition.

CAPTURE OF MERIDIAN—REPORTED RECAPTURE OF JACKSON BY POLK, WHO IS SAID TO BE FOLLOWING IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

[From the Memphis Bulletin of the 17th.]

We have some advices from below. At last accounts, Gen. Sherman had captured Meridian, with but little if any opposition. The rebel Gen. Polk was until lately at Meridian, but hearing that Sherman was coming, he got out of the way and let him pass on without interruption. The report is, that Polk got to Jackson about the time Sherman got to Meridian. The result is, that all communication with Gen. Sherman has been cut off, and there is nothing but conjecture as to his future movements. It was regarded as probable that Polk would try and follow on the heels of our advancing columns, but the fact that he was in our rear, and not in front, is regarded as the best possible augury of the success of our plans.

[From the Natchez Courier of the 19th.]

We hear nothing *direct* from this expedition, which left the Mississippi river a few days ago for the interior; but we have many *indirect* reports which seem to be of a positive nature.—The generally conceded opinion of people from the country is, that General Sherman's forces, after a considerable brush at Jackson, marched directly east to Meridian, the great central depot of the railroads in that section. All of our information from that part of the State of Mississippi, goes to show this result.

What course was taken, or whether any movement has been made since, has not yet transpired.

Our facilities for obtaining information from the interior, at the present time, are very meagre, and we shall therefore wait patiently for further tidings from this expedition.

Verbal reports by the last arrival from Vicksburg state that General Sherman had advanced beyond Meridian and was probably as far east as the Tombigbee river.

GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

Columbus, Ky., February 15.—I learn, from good authority, that on Friday evening last a squad of rebel guerrillas entered the town of Fulton, on the line of Memphis and Ohio railroad, to the number of about thirty, and robbed a man named Pearce and his neighbors of several thousand dollars, besides carrying off with them all the horses and mules they could place their hands upon.

Late Washington Items.

Washington, February 15—The President's recent call for 500,000 men is intended to include the last draft and clear up arrearages.

The Senate special committee on slavery have decided to report a bill legalizing the President's emancipation proclamation.

Washington, February 15—The House Ways and Means Committee have just reported a bill to sell $10,000,000 of gold. Mr. Chase says they will have even more than this to spare on the 30 h of June, 1864, the close of fiscal year.

The following is the joint resolution referred to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, to sell at his discretion, all the gold coin in the Treasury over and above the amount which in his opinion may be required by the Government for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

Washington, February 15.—The Senate Military Committee voted this morning to bonson-cur in the House enrollment bill. This will send the bill back to the House for a committee of conference.

The vote on resolution in the House to-day declaring that slavery ought to be immediately abolished everywhere, 78 to 62.

Washington, February 15 — Captain Allen Ramsey, of the United States marine corps, son of Com William Ramsey, United States Navy, died at the quarters of the marine corps this morning. Captain Ramsey was on the famous Richmond during all her fights on the Mississippi, before and after the running of the ports, and was recommended for three brevets. His disease was small pox. He has been in fifteen engagements during the war.

Washington, February 14—Representative Hale, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Davis, of Kentucky, have severally introduced bills similar in substance, and which are before the Committee on Claims in both Houses, to provide for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States or by military authorities during the present rebellion.

These bills provide for the appointment of one commissioner and one solicitor of claims for the district composed of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia; one commissioner and one solicitor for the district composed of the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, one commissioner and one solicitor for the district composed of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, one commissioner and one solicitor for the district composed of the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and one commissioner and one solicitor for the States not included in the foregoing districts.

Washington, February 15.—The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, authorizes the entry for consumption until June next of any goods which have been in bonded warehouses more than one year, and which are regulated by the present law to be exempted.

The bill also corrects an error of the tariff of 1862, so that registered vessels in the coasting trade may be placed on the same footing in respect to tonnage duty as enrolled vessels.

Object of the Sherman Expedition.

By forcing to the movement of General Sherman from Vicksburg, and the cavalry expedition under General Smith from Corinth, the New York *Times* observes:

The real difficulty, therefore, seems to be the apportionment of General Sherman's share in the programme of operations. At first sight the only objective point that presents itself as worthy the aim of Sherman's column, or which would justify the steps that have been taken to put this column in the field is Mobile. But it becomes an immediate question whether it would be possible for this column to make an overland march to the rear of Mobile, and why it should be made, even if it were possible. The overland advance would involve a march of between two and three hundred miles through a country exhausted of supplies and poorly wooded. Such a movement is not materially impossible indeed for if Johnston last year led a force up from Mobile to the vicinity of Vicksburg, there is no reason why Sherman should not lead his force from Vicksburg to Mobile. But why should not this be done when the great highway of the Mississippi is open? That Sherman has not descended the Mississippi, but has taken his course eastward across the Big Black, is a strong indication that his force is not destined for direct operation against Mobile. What then is the purpose?

If we suppose, as we ought, that the movements of these several columns are in execution of a well conceived military combination, there is one course open to Sherman's column which would seem to be consistent with the line of advance it has taken up. Let us suppose that he works his way, which would necessarily be rather slow, in a due easterly direction, taking Jackson *en route* and opening the Southern Mississippi Railroad as he goes; and let us suppose that he makes Meridian (one hundred and forty miles east of Vicksburg) his objective. Let us suppose, again, that while Sherman is performing this work, Banks and Farragut move on and take Mobile. This done, it will be apparent that the two important strategic points gained by the two columns are connected by an extremely important railroad—the Mobile and Ohio—and that the united force would be in a position to form the nether millstone, between which and the upper (the army at Chattanooga) the entire rebel force in the Southwest should be ground to powder. Mobile, moreover, would give us the command of the Tombigbee and the Alabama rivers, furnishing a water base on the Gulf and water highways leading up into the heart of the Confederacy.

We think, therefore, we can discern, even in the initiatory operations that have already been made, the outlines, dim and shadowy as yet, of a campaign, grand, Hannibalic and different from what any one had conceived. Its development must greatly change the rebel programme, and cause immediate movements to meet it.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

Death of Major Burroughs.

We announce with deep regret the melancholy and untimely death of Major Edgar Burroughs, late of the Princess Anne Rangers, and actively engaged in the Confederate service.—Major Burroughs, it will be recollected, was arrested at a late hour of the night at his residence in Princess Ann and carried off to Norfolk, where he was tried by a military commission, ordered by Butler, and sentenced to death. Before the execution of the sentence, he was seized with the small pox and removed to the Portsmouth hospital. While rapidly convalescing, he attempted a few days since to escape from the hospital and was shot by one of the negro guards outside, and mortally wounded. He survived only twenty-four hours.

Major Burroughs was a minister of the gospel previously to the breaking out of this war, and as noble and gallant and patriotic a man as Virginia has produced. His untimely and cruel death will cause universal regret among a wide circle of devoted friends.

MR. SALA OFF FOR MEXICO.—Mr. George Augustus Sala, the well known English writer, who has for some time past been with us as the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, goes this afternoon in the steamer Colombia to Havana and New Orleans. Mr. Sala proposes to extend his journey as far as the "Halls of the Montezumas," and we think it may be his good fortune to witness the advent and coronation of the "Emperor Maximilian." Since Fate, the French Emperor, and Mr. Seward have made up their minds that Mexico is to have an Emperor, the imperial coming would be quite a windfall in the way of so graphic a writer as Mr. Sala. But whatever he is to see or say, we bid our British *confrere* a hearty good speed, and hope for him a safe and speedy return to our hospitable shores.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, 13th.

General Grant Criticised by a Radical Paper.

It has been stated that before St. Louis General Grant refused to affiliate with the Radicals of Missouri, and also positively discountenanced the use of his name for the Presidency. The St. Louis *Republican* in that connection says: "He is not, and will not be, a candidate for the Presidency at the forthcoming election, and politicians may trim their sails accordingly." It was natural, after this, to see in the *Gazette* (Radical) the following summary of General Grant's military career:

General Grant's military genius has yet to come, under conditions different from any he has yet met successfully, in the coming campaign in the Confederate centre, in a vast field, with a great army, and a long line of operation and supplies, and with the principal effort of the enemy against him.

Compared with this, the fields of his operations have hitherto been small, and his successes, brilliant as they have been, were checked by the slaughterous repulse at Belmont, the sacrifice of an army at Pittsburg Landing, the loss of his entire army stores at Holly Springs, the failure of the expedition thereby, the consequent disaster of Sherman's repulse at Vicksburg, which was a co-operative part of this expedition, and then by the waste of a great army and of valuable time in the abortive canal and bayou projects against Vicksburg.—We mention these, not to disparage General Grant, who has redeemed them by his successes. But a General who has had so much good fortune as he can afford to have the truth looked in the face.

African Colonization.

Ex-President Roberts, writing from Monrovia, expresses the belief that Liberia will once more stand forement in public estimation as a field for negro colonization, and one offering not only the highest possible advantage to emigrants, but affording means for the regeneration of an entire continent. He says:

Now that the Government of the United States will feel constrained to make some provision to promote emigration to some place, I have but little doubt. But where? is a question. I am aware, yet veiled in some uncertainty, especially as regards suitable means and conveniences. In the meantime, I am persuaded that no serious objection is entertained by the powers that be at Washington, against Liberia, beyond the consideration growing out of its remoteness, and the consequent expense of transportation hither. Assuming this impression to be correct, then, in view of the fact favorable to Liberia, as a suitable home for much of the people of color as may choose to avail themselves of it, and also taking it for granted that the subject in providing for their removal would not be exclusively for the purpose of getting rid of them, without any regard for their future welfare, my present opinion is that Liberia will be eventually selected as the most appropriate place for any emigration enterprise which the United States Government may see fit to patronize; and I believe further, that the people of the United States, in justice to a class of men among them who have been so deeply wronged, and who, by unrequited labor, have contributed so largely to the wealth of their country, will, notwithstanding the heavy debt incurred by the war, willingly shoulder the expense of placing them in a position the most favorable to their social, civil and political interests. And there is, I think, probability, the Colonization Society will be the agent through which the Government of the United States will carry out this benevolent design.

THE IMPENDING RAID. EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that "rumors of an evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit," and that "there is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war." This probably means not only the evacuation of Richmond, but the abandonment of Virginia by all the rebel army except the Virginia troops therein. The gradual removal of our soldiers held at Richmond as prisoners of war to Salisbury, N. C., and other places farther South, has been going on for some time. The rebel arsenal was removed several weeks ago from Richmond to Columbia, S. C., and we have had various other indications since, foreshadowing a deliberate evacuation of Richmond by Jeff. Davis for some safer locality.—[*N. Y. Herald*, 19th.

Miscellaneous Items.

There is a clergyman in our vicinity who is so distrustful of the future that he never designates work a moment ahead without qualifying with D V. Some have come to regard the letters as the initials of his name, and others of the class who don't know any better think it his title—"Doctor Vanity."

"Taking them one with another," said the Rev. Mr. ——, "I believe my congregation to be the most exemplary observers of the religious ordinances; for the poor keep all the fasts, and the rich all the feasts." Said fortunate flock might be matched with the crew of the A——frigate, whose commander, Capt. R——, told a friend that he had just left them the happiest set of fellows in the world. Knowing the captain's extreme severity, his friend expressed some surprise at the statement, and demanded an explanation. "Why," said the disciplinarian, "I have just had nineteen of the rascals flogged, and they are happy that it is over, while all the rest are happy that they have escaped."

Perhaps men are the most imitative animals in all the world of nature. Only one ass ever spoke like a man, hundreds of thousands of men are daily talking like asses.

Dr. Mead was once assailed in a pamphlet by Dr. Woodward. The doctors met—a fight ensued with swords. Mead disarming his adversary, ordered him to beg for his life. "Never!" cold Woodward—"never till I am your patient."

Pleistratus Caxton, in the last issue of Blackwood, perpetrates the following rhyme:

"Now, the calmness with which avoid philosophers can lie,
Depends, at such times, very much on hot fannels."

A Jacobite Rhyme Revived.

By a Maddened Reader of the Newspapers.

Bless Heinzelm's rightful King, the State's defender,
Bless—there's no harm in blessing the Pretender.
Which the Pretender is, and which the King,
Bless! I know; that's quite another thing.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MINISTER.—There is a story of a travelling preacher, whose opinions in regard to horse flesh were quite as ready and orthodox as were the views of scriptural doctrine with which he enlightened his backwoods audiences, who once stopped at the house of a brother of the same faith, who had reared a beautiful colt. Between the services of Sunday, the two ministers visited the barn of the resident preacher, where the latter introduced his promising colt to his travelling brother. The guest was so much delighted at the fine points of the animal that he could not restrain himself, and he immediately blurted out the question—

"Suppose it were not the Sabbath, brother S., *how would you trade?*"

A man sitting on the verandah of a Western inn hailed one of the "oldest inhabitants" and inquired the denomination of the church upon the opposite side of the road. The reply was: "Wall, she was a hard shell Baptist naturally, but they don't run her now."

When the first Greek fire shell from Gillmore's batteries exploded in Charleston, a contraband who witnessed the spectacle, jumped up and clapped his hands, exclaiming, "See dat! hell hab laid an egg!"

Plans and Prospects of the Mexican Empire.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Paris, Jan. 22, 1864.—Recent arrivals from Mexico have given great activity to the arrangements of the Mexican imperialists here and at Vienna. I am in a position to give you authentic information of the present condition of their programme. It is understood that Commissioners are on their way to present to the Archduke the "adhesion" of the chief cities of the interior of Mexico. As soon as these Commissions arrive they will go forward to Miramar, and will receive from the Archduke his formal acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

Immediately after the completion of the ceremony the Archduke as "Emperor-elect" of Mexico, accompanied by the "Empress" Charlotte, will proceed upon a tour of farewell visits to the Courts of England, France and Austria, Spain and Rome, after which he will set sail from a French port escorted by an Austrian squadron and accompanied by a French and an English frigate.

The Empress will be accompanied by an Austrian lady of rank as "Grande Maitresse," and by two young Mexican ladies of rank, one of whom is a daughter of Senor Gutierrez de Estrada, a Mexican of some distinction and of large fortune, who thirty years ago advocated the establishment of an imperial government in Mexico, and was banished from the Republic in consequence. Senor Gutierrez de Estrada has since resided in Europe, and most of the time in Vienna. He married there an Austrian Countess, and it is understood that it was he who first proposed the Archduke Maximilian as a candidate for the "throne of the Montezumas."

The Archduke expects to leave Europe early in the month of March.

The Fenians and the Church.

The Chicago *Tribune* has an article on the subject from which we copy the following:

The position of the members of the Roman Catholic church in this city and diocese, who are also members of the Fenian Brotherhood, is somewhat unusual in that particular church, whose people we are accustomed to see offering any resistance to the dictates (or authority) of their pastors or bishops. The pledge of membership is as follows:

"I ——, solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor as a truthful and honest man, that I will labor with earnest zeal for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England, and for the establishment of a free and independent Government on Irish soil."

The Bishop, in the circular read in all the Catholic churches last Sunday, condemns the brotherhood for two reasons, firstly, because he says there is an oath and a secret somewhere in the society that he cannot find out, and which he ought to know as a Catholic Bishop. Secondly, he condemns it because it contemplates, in certain events, a departure from moral force, and a resort to violence, force of arms, and consequently bloodshed. Therefore he commands all his people to discontinue their membership in such a society, and in the cases of those who do not promptly be orders the priests to deny them any participation in the sacrament of the church. But even here the Bishop does not stop, but includes in his ban all who aid or encourage the Society, by their presence or contributions. They are to share the same fate as the most abandonate of the worst members of what the Bishop insists on calling the "Priest curse." The practical effect of this decree is, we learn, to prevent the lovers from getting married, the penitent sinner from obtaining remission of his sins, and the dying from obtaining the last consolations of the church unless they first purge themselves by a suitable public penitance.

Of course we are not in a position to judge how far the Bishop is right in insisting that there is an oath-bound secret in the brotherhood in asserting that there is no secret, oathbound or otherwise, nor what the doctrine of the Catholic Church is on that point. These are matters peculiar to themselves. But if the Bishop has the power to cut off from his church all members who would compel or intend the overthrow of an established form of Government by resort to violence and force of arms, thereby causing the disruption of civil society and bloodshed, we have a right to learn the reason why the Catholics in the Southern States, who formed a large proportion of the rebel armies, are not banned by their church. If Bishop Duggan's second proposition be correct, it would be a stroke of policy for our Government at once to apply to the Pope of Rome, to issue his mandate on this doctrine, instead of sending compromisary and supplicatory letters to Southern Bishops.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Cannon Concert—Canal street, between the river and the Clay statue, was crowded yesterday by the military and others, who came to hear the great and novel concert promised in the papers of yesterday morning. The number of persons assembled there was estimated at from 12 to 15 000, including the Commanding General and Staff, and distinguished officers and civilians. The musicians were stationed on a large platform at the head of the central ground. The artillery, which produced a startling effect in the concert, was placed in a half-circle towards the levee, and was discharged by electricity, for which purpose it was connected with an apparatus in charge of an operator on the platform, at the signal given by Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the leader of the concert. The effect produced by the musical instruments and forty pieces of artillery must be heard and felt to be appreciated. It cannot be described.

February 22d—The booming of cannon announced the opening of a festive day this morning which was illuminated by a bright sun and a clear sky. The Recorders' Court showed no record of agitating criminality, these magistrates after disposing of their docks commenced again with their arduous duty of qualifying and registering voters for the election.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1864.

Although business was generally suspended to-day, in consequence of its observance as a holiday, and the Bank and public offices were closed, yet the news from New York, reporting an advance of about ¼ ⅌ cent. in the Wall street Specie market, brought out some buyers, both for Gold and Stocks, who were willing to pay fuller rates. In the former we noticed sales of some round sums at 57, 57¼ and 57½ ⅌ cent premium, including $30,000 at the outside figure, which is ¼ ⅌ cent. higher than would have been paid on Saturday. There was also some inquiry at 56@57 premium. Had it not been for the general suspension of business among banks and brokers, there would no doubt have been a considerable movement. Nothing transpired in Silver.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed New York Sight to a moderate extent, passed at 1½ ⅌ cent. discount.—There was some enquiry for Sterling, which could not have been bought unless at outside or advanced figures.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 100 Shares Gas Light Company at outside figures, but the particulars not reported, 10 Shares Bank of America at 65, and 15 Citizens' at 50 54. There was also some movement in Insurance Scrip, with sales and sales to the extent of more than $100,000—the business including $6,000 at —, $30,000, Louisiana of 1839, interest due in May, at over 50, and nearly $30,000, Home and Crescent, 56, 56 and 56½, particulars not reported. At the close negotiations were pending for about $30 0.0.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, February 22, 1864.

COTTON.—The Banks and Public Offices being closed to-day in honor of the Holidays, business was generally suspended, but still some two or three buyers made their appearance and 17 bales ordinary, duty paid, at 61½c, and 33 ordinary at 61c. This shows a decline from our previous quotations, but the better qualities, any low middling to middling inclusive were held without abatement. 70c was offered for a good strict low middling held at a higher rate.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a better demand for the latter and with light supplies the stock is very firmly held at Saturday's prices. Business was partially suspended to-day, this day having been observed as a Holiday. The sales were confined to 200 hhds Demerara, at 1½@1¾c, for common, this price for good common is fair, and 12½@13c. for prime fair new crop. Of Molasses 120 barrels sold at 50@55c. for good and 60c. for prime new crop.

FLOUR.—There appeared to be some enquiry, but we did not hear of a sale to-day. Saturday, 4-4 privately reported, 450 barrels very choice superfine sold at $9 ⅌ barrel, good extra commanding $9 50 ⅌ barrel.

COAL OIL.—30 cases sold, in two lots, at 75c. ⅌ gallon.

PORK.—150 barrels new, open weight, Mess Pork sold at $25 25 ⅌ barrel. There is a good demand for plantation use. The stock is light.

HAY.—100 bales prime Western sold at $32 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE.—There was a brisk speculative enquiry to-day resulting in considerable sales, the particulars of which we did not learn.

EGGS.—Western sold on the landing at 20@25c. ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes command $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ bbl; Onions $3 50@$3 ⅌ barrel.

POULTRY.—Chickens sell on the landing at 50, Geese at $1 15, and Turkeys at $1 ⅌ lb. nett.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 22, 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 114 Beeves, 55 Hogs. Amount of stock sold: 42 Beeves, 25 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 372 Beeves, 125 Hogs, 296 Sheep, 140 Veals and 34 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@	15
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@	13
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	60	@	70
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	@	50
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	@	30
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	—	@	—
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—	@	—
Sheep, in lots	12	@	14
Sheep, ⅌ head	5 00	@	10
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	—	@	—
Veal Calves, ⅌ head	40	@	50
Stalking Calves, ⅌ head	15	@	25

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Dr Morey, Sampson, for Boston, Master
Ship Italia, Patten, for Boston, Master
Brig Russian, Tuckaker, for Matamoras, Master
Schr Anita, (Mexican) Guerrero, for Matamoras, Master
Gunin, Avendaen Bros

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, from New York 13th inst, to master—32 district
Steamship Columbia, Barton, from New York 13th, via Havana 19th inst, to Wm J Reid—32 district
Schr Borgia, from Coast, to master—34 district
Schr Elodie, ——, from Coast, to master—34 dist
Schr Surprise, from Coast, to master—34 dist

STEAMBOATS

Magnolia, Fraser, from Bayou Lafourche
Great Eastern, Evans, from Coast
Madison, Hoopell, from Memphis
L M Kennett, Worden, from St Louis
Illinois, Leonsberg, from Cairo

MEMORANDA

The steamship Columbia reports having passed, on the 21st inst, propeller America 100 miles SE of Pensacola, Fifty miles SE of Southwest Pass, passed ship Gleaner, bound for New Orleans.

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark Elizabeth, from Palermo
Schr Hunter, Eldridge, from New York
Brig Boston
Schr N Doane, Magnhilds, from Boston
Schr Neptune
Schr Fly, from Key West

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Dr Morley—552 bales cotton
BOSTON—Per ship Italia—[illegible] bales cotton, 20 bales sundries, 40 bags railroad iron, 16 boxes rags, 440 bale hides, 1 bbl tallow
MATANZAS—Per brig Russian—1250 empty bbls
MATAMOROS—Per schr Anita—[illegible] cotton, 50 bales fish, 1 do specimen, 1 pkg indoor

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Columbia—[illegible] in specie, 500 sacks corn, [illegible] bbls flour, 250 firkins butter, 500 shoulders, [illegible] pkgs sundries, [illegible] remnant pieces and cut goods, Wm J Reid—[illegible] Kemp, jr—Moses S Bailey—[illegible] Pelson—Grieff, Byrnes & co—S H Benson & F Duffy—[illegible] A Hill—F O Donnell—Wood, Wickers & co—Haggerty Bros—Simon, Leeds & co—H Goodman—S Kaufman—[illegible] Kaufman—Schneider & Zurcher—G F Bergstein—[illegible] E Roger & co—E C Hickey—Jos Delbrel & co—[illegible] H Wolf—S H Fernandez—H Mim & co—J F Sarsa—F Gutierrez—Pedgen & co—E Marquez & co—Rothwell & Wilson—W Josephs—P K Dunn—[illegible] Mahr—F Dawson—S Hernstein—J Martinez—J Mendez & Bro—[illegible] F C Jacross—Leeds Bros—J Aldrich—Meyer Bros—M Kaufman—O Solomon—J H Norton—F Levy—G Weil—M S Hirsch—L Ferre & co—Dabezies & Sonier—J Bonneau—Collector of the Port—S Hendricks—J Sigmund—Levy Bros—D Edwards—D M Collins—S Kaufman—F Meunier—M S Hirsch—F Ayet & co—J Lecoste—Ayet & Dazie—S Fish—A Kemp—A Kemp—E T Montgomery—H Rice—F Rose & co—F Rapp—E A Bares—Herbrich & co—G Gaudet—Allen & Brodhecker—A Zolnac—E S Benedict—Perry Wheeler & co—Taylor & Knapp—S B Sleeping—W J Montgomery—L E Spencer—J A Lane—A B Mandeville—Felix Garcia and others

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—Amd order—[illegible] bales hay

NEW YORK—Per bark New York—[illegible] bales hay to order—32 tons old R L Mathews

RICHPORT—Per bark D Nickerson—[illegible] bbls spirits turpentine, 6,000 feet lumber 90 tons hay 60 pkgs sundries, O Bodset

NEW YORK—Per brig Ocean Wave—130 bales hay, 1700 pieces do, 300 bales stalks and [illegible] bbls beef, Tobin & Adams, order and self order L Bolser—Allen Hill—A Dutilet & co—Wood Wickers & co—S T E Martin—Martin & Bradford—D Kennedy & co—Dunne & Bro—C T Hodge & Bro—W H Webster—J H Kemp—L Benavers—Kenny, Ross & co—H Hanson—L Ferre & co—J Mackie—J Kelly & co—S D Moody & co—Thompson & Brewer—J E Alstine—N H Winters & co—Smith & Dennison—A F Cochran—Henderson & Gaines and others

CONSIGNEES

Per steamship George Cromwell, from New York—D H Adams & co—Adams Express co—J Angelica & co—R S Austin—J Andrews—J B Atkins—B S Bowen & co—M Baum—Bernard Bros—Barrett Harrison—H Blair & co—S F Bunting—F Bussels—Bayer & Rich—Barbour & Bro—Conrad Stander & co—Crocker & co—Cottam & Lanigan—S Cohen—F Cohen—E C Drew—W C Dunn—P Duval—W B Dunbar—F Dupuy—Dufour & Boutjon—Elliot & M Keever—G E & H D Emmons—J Folsom & co—F Eiger & co—J L Fleming—H Fitch—J F Fowler—T Fitzpatrick—S Fisher—J L Fish—C Fels—Gifford, Byrnes & co—J D Gilchrist—Gaither & Gaither—G Gray & Brother—G Henning—J Hanson—M Hinchen—H Hodge—Hoffman & Martin—D Hightower—Hunt & Fredenhagen—Ker—H W Hyde—C G H Hall—Hearing & Campbell—J C D Hubert—H B Hall—C Jaubert & co—J Jones—J Johnson—D Jackson—S Jones—M Lobe—J Lafontaine—J Lavergne—J Mace & Bro—E Marquez & co—Nash & Hunt—J Nesbitt & co—J J Nugent—Geddes—Peet & Norman—Earl Bros & co—E Ryan & co—Sanders & Wade—C E Spencer & co—Wasson & co—Wood, Wickers & co—A Monilon and others

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Surprise—17 hhds sugar 28 hhds molasses to order
COAST—Per schr Elodie—15 hhds 2 half do molasses 9, Sabatier
COAST—Per schr Elodie—35 hhds sugar 20 hhds molasses Montgomery & White
ST LOUIS—Per steamer L M Kennett—312 sks oats 317 sks corn Capt Armstrong, 16 sks do 225 sacks barrels to Col Heinsbrod—[illegible] sks oats 17 sacks corn