THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 3, 1864.

Salon de Beauteau To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at No. 67 Magazine street, her tenement, at 11½ o'clock, at 28 Old Levee street, French window glass.

By McCowen & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their store, Masonic Hall, furniture, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scalds, burns, bruises, flesh-wounds and abscesses of the most serious character are rapidly stocked and cured by this powerful ointment. If the blood be impure, it will be necessary, while using the ointment, to take the pills also. Sold everywhere.

THE CREOLE COTTON UP.—We are informed by telegraph that the steamship Creole from New York on the 26th, crossed the bar at half-past 7 o'clock last evening. She will arrive early this morning.

See McCowen & Landry's advertisement of this day. Sale of furniture, &c., at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

D E Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of dealers to the catalogue sale of 2634 boxes French window glass, which takes place this day, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 30 Old Levee street, where catalogues can be had.

COTTON SEED.—Those who desire cotton seed of a superior quality are referred to the advertisement of J. H. Carter, S and 10 Tchoupitoulas street, who has for sale 5000 bushels in the parishes of Point Coupee and West Feliciana.

THE DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We call attention to the advertisement by Mr. J. W. Blackman of the Dolbear Commercial College, 174 Canal street, where practical instruction is given in penmanship, book keeping, arithmetic and the modern languages.

CLAIRVOYANCE, ASTROLOGY, &c.—Madame La Blanch, the seeress, the spirit-visiting medium and interpreter, &c., appeals elsewhere, in her characteristic manner, to that personage, if she has often confessed impulses which leads human beings to seek in a variety of methods to penetrate the secrets of fate and unveil the mysteries of the future. Her method is doubtless as effective as any since the days of the necromantic Professor of Endor, and is also less objectionable than others that might be named. Her ability into functions are performed at 102 Bienville street.

The European Crisis.

Under this title the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* has a lengthy and forcible article reviewing the political situation of Europe. The writer obviously proceeds with the impression that hope more, as in the Italian question of 1858-9, the sword is about to leap from its sanbbard to cut the Gordian knot of international complication and gravamen. No European State has complain of being unprepared to bear its part in the sanguinary drama. For several years past peace has been with all of them an elaborate preparation for war. They have increased their armaments till war itself could hardly add either to the magnitude or the cost of those armaments. But in spite of these repeated guarantees of security and tranquility they see difficulties, and troubles, and dangers multiplying on every hand. Crushed, so to speak, beneath the weight of their own arms and armor, they are beginning to consider whether war itself could, with all its hazards, uncertainties and possibilities, inflict greater evils than the sacrifices they are compelled to make to a peace which, at best, is but only a truce, a peace whose foundations seem every moment to be sliding from beneath the feet—a peace perpetually haunted by frightful visions and foreboding of convulsion, wreck and ruin.

The peoples of the various Continental States seem more ready to face the contingencies of war than their rulers. Having counted the cost, along with the possible compensations of war, they seem not unwilling to accept them in exchange for the increasing burdens of peace. It need not be surprising, therefore, to quote the text of the *Blackwood* writer, that "no longer slowly, but rapidly, Europe is moving onwards into a vortex—into a series of convulsions which will shake the Continent throughout its length and breadth. The old political margin has been disappearing—the old treaties are being forced into abeyance; and through new wars Europe is about to grope her way towards a new settlement."

Glancing at the multitude of questions tending to a warlike issue involving all Europe, the writer adds:

The final settlement of all these questions could only be achieved by a more gigantic war than any which Europe has yet witnessed. And no such war is at present to be apprehended. Should war come, it will be closed by premature, in which the Great Powers will meet very summarily with the pretensions of the smaller ones. It is only the Revolutionary party that desire a widespread and prolonged war; and the Emperor of the French himself will be foremost in opposing their wish. If we contemplate these various questions, we feel, in the belief that they either will be, or should be, fought out and settled at once, but simply as a formidable array of agencies tending to that which will render the maintenance of peace more difficult than it has ever been since the time of the first French Revolution.

In truth, the difficulties are greater now than they were then. It is easier to deal with the interests of Courts than with the aspirations of peoples. One cannot take a nation into a closet, and in secret arrange with it the destinies of Europe. In old times Governments could be compromised for the benefit of one province receiving another which did not formerly belong to them; so that the extent of their dominions was maintained or increased, they cared little from what quarter the accession to their territories was derived. The rise of the new principle of nationality has changed all that. Governments are forbearing, during the last seventy years, and in this change we have a stronger guarantee for peace; but the difficulties are increased in at least equal proportion for the hundredfold feelings of nations now burn directly upon their Governments, and compel the latter to prosecute, if not actually the objects of the national desires. The wars of kings are being succeeded by a war of peoples.

The writer then examines the respective policies of the great Powers with reference to Continental affairs, and dwells especially upon the good understanding between the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar Alexander, said to have been secretly entered into after the Crimean war, and by which France was to round off her frontiers by the acquisition of the Rhine province, while Russia would be allowed an indefinite latitude in the division of Turkey. He rejoices that the last scheme of events, particularly the Polish outbreak, has, if not positively ruptured this scheme, at least indefinitely suspended its operation. Yet there is no denying that the Danish-German difficulty is fraught with some danger of its native revolve.

The writer also *criticises* from a Tory and opposition stand point, what he deems the piracy of Lord Palmerston to Napoleon in silence, and yet applauds the refusal of the Palmerston Ministry to accede to the French Emperor's project of a Congress, and thereby defeating it.

Finally, the Blackwood writer arrives at the examination of the Schleswig German dispute. But before sitting down to review in that direction, let us, *en passant*, note a striking, and perhaps well-founded, observation which he makes in regard to unfortunate Poland. He says:

England, sympathy with the cause of Poland, universal, and the conduct of Russia in the Polish people is condemned in the strongest terms. The condemnation, in fact, is perfectly just, but it is too sweeping and indiscriminate. Russia's policy towards the Poles has failed, because she has been driving to accomplish an impossibility. It is not enough to know that the Poles want; it is independence. Napoleon Alexander did, but he acted on it. The Poles. He gave them a Viceroy, a National legislature, and a national army; but the system would not work. The legislature was but seldom convoked, because it was perpetually chasing designs, and to excite feelings, incompatible with the maintenance of the Russian rule.

Again, when the present Czar came to the throne, there cannot be a doubt of the suppression of the revolt, and of the reasoning which might attempt to intervene in support of the Poles. The Cabinet of Vienna rejected the proposal. Nevertheless it seems only too probable that the form of Russian rule will drive Austria into a Mass Prussian [illegible] Now which Bismarck has shrunk with great aversion.

Marlborough words: "It is not enough that the Poles want; it is independence." How expressive, how suggestive! Conceive a mother if you can, with the plaything of her dead darling child. When time is done, you may impose a high spirited people to accept, with humble content and joyous satisfaction, on the bosom of a dead satisfaction from the hand that murdered it. The few words above quoted comprise the very heart of the Polish struggle during the dismemberment of Poland—the hope, the longing, the agony, the desperation of a people once powerful and crushed by unconquerable.

Returning to the Danish-German controversy we make large quotations, which may help in some measure to elucidate the intricate question and to give some idea of the tendency of the war to which it has led.

As if Europe had not already enough on her hands—as if there were not difficulties and embarrassments enough to be sufficient to tax the amplest skill of statesmen, and are large, probably, to exhaust the strength of nations, the Germans are creating one embarrassment there needless though it should prove the spark which is to set all Europe in a blaze of war. With all our love for the Germans, there is no nation that goes into one's patience, but needlessly enhances our sympathy. They have no *splendide vitae*. Like their Gaffer neighbors, but they are or considered and unrewarded their labor hands do so much harm as the more ideal and ambitious of able monarchs. In the present case their policy is wrong and dishonest, as we as embarrassing for Europe. The legal part of their claim is advanced hastily, and dropped alone to an act of high-handed injustice. Another and contested the greedy exhibitor to pay a fine of $5.

A Bad Known—*Bordeaux*.—Oliver Bacle was shown up yesterday for brutally knocking down a prisoner in his charge with a club, and repeatedly ill using him. The Recorder recommended him to be discharged.

Severely Injured.—Mr. Kenon, of the conveyance for the Relief and Free Market. Commissioner, prosecuted a woman named Mrs. Hickey on the charge of having knocked him down before her door with a potatoe member, by strik ing him near the left eye, causing great loss of blood, and afterwards symptoms of lockjaw. He was so severely affected that he had to be under the hands of a physician for two weeks.

The accused had her Free Market ticket stopped, and it was asserted that she had vowed vengeance against Kernan and that she sought her revenge in the manner stated. For the defense, it was asserted that Kernan had insulted the woman repeatedly by insolent proposals and insinuations when passing drunk, and that she had threatened to cowhide him for it. Accused said that the prosecutor was so drunk on the evening that he fell before her door, and hurt himself by striking with his head against a coalbucket.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Penand.—J. W. Blanche, who had been longer on a spree than the law allows, was sent to the workhouse for four months.

J. P. Dollar, (not the almighty dollar,) a genteel of considerable feeling, had to pay a fine of $2 50 for interfering with a police officer.

Mrs. Patterson, supposed to be safer in the workhouse than outside; was sent there for six months, to keep her sober.

Bridget Quinn, for a silent drunk on Penn street, was fined $10.

Welsh and Stone had a street fight, which cost Stone $5 and Welsh $10.

Desterdly Crime.—Ten soldiers of the One Hundred and Fifty ninth New York regiment were found guilty, yesterday, of having last week formed themselves into a secret cabal, revished a black woman, robbed them of clothing and jewelry, and stolen chickens, &c. There were twelve in the marauding party, two of whom turned State's evidence, identified all the accused, and corroborated the evidence of the Women. The eldest, Hopkins, who was the ringleader of the gang, was sentenced to Tortugas for life; a younger man, named Lee, who had also been conscious in the outrage, was sentenced for six years, and the others for proportionate terms.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

It is officially announced that the First National Bank of New Orleans has been chosen by the city authorities as fiscal agent of the city for the payment of interest coupons on bonds, &c.

Late and Important from Northern Mexico.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ EXPELLED FROM MONTEREY BY VIDAURRI—HE IS COMING TO MATAMOROS.

Movements of General Mejia.

A private letter received from Matamoros by a gentleman of this city, and dated the 22d of February, contains the following highly interesting and important intelligence concerning affairs in Northern Mexico:

Gov. Vidaurri, writes this correspondent, had expelled President Juarez from Monterey, and had also, as it was said, issued a proclamation in which he hedge terms of reproach and ignominy upon the fugitive President, calling him, among the rest, a rogue at the head of a government of rogues.

President Juarez, overwhelmed by this last humiliation, left Monterey again a fugitive and utterly bewildered, like a so-called hunted from his last refuge, and was on his way to Matamoros. The letter states that he was expected in that place on the 22d ultimo in one or two days.

The correspondent continues that it was uncertain as to how the President would be received by Cortinas, but he adds that it was apprehended that the latter would endeavor to obtain as much money as possible from the Custom house before quitting the country.

Vidaurri had played, it seems, a deep, unerupulous, and skillful game, and managed to possess himself of all the artillery of the fallen Government. He had not as yet pronounced openly for single party, but circumstances lead to the belief that his aim is to obtain the government of all Northern Mexico under the new regime.

General Mejia was said to be very near Saltillo with a considerable force.

The National Bank.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the facilities of the National Banks for making money, says:

The amount of notes as yet paid out is not more than $2,000,000 to all the banks in all the states. The principal business of the institutions as yet seems to be to receive the public money on deposit, without giving so much, and lending it back to the Treasury on 3 per cent. certificates of deposit. The operation is profitable to the banks, but where the Department finds its account in the transaction it would be difficult to discover. Individuals, as yet, do not deposit in the new banks, for the reason that unless they deal exclusively with them, they by so doing would put their funds out of the circle of business, inasmuch as the old banks will not receive checks on National banks. Hence, he whose deposits are in a new bank, must draw them out and exchange them for other money before they are applicable to payments in the old banks. The time is the general rule with the old banks, for the present, with some exceptions, because drafts and bills received by mail in the course of business, on the new banks, must be collected of them.

PAYING THE FEDERAL DEBT.

Thorlow having suggested in one of his recent letters that the rebel States would not be able to *pay pro rata* of the Federal debt, the *Post* says:

"That any man should think of exempting the authors of the war from sharing in the burdens which is has imposed on the nation, or even of putting these in such a form that they shall not be felt by the guilty party, strikes us as strangely absurd. If any part of the country should be made to bear a larger proportion of these burdens than another, it is that inhabited by the men who are guilty of this rebellion. We thought that the time was past in which North ern men could find it in their hearts to express a fear of irritating the rebel population."

Wendell Phillips on Restoration, the Amnesty, &c.

In his recent address at Cooper Institute, New York, Wendell Phillips said:

We have difficulties enough ahead of us. We are not again to see the nation in which we were born. The old-fashioned calm, quiet, home bred, school house, farming republic is gone forever. A Connecticut full of Sarsons cannot find the Union as it was. When this epoch ends — no matter when — we are to find a nation developing constantly into a first-rate military power. A million of disbanded soldiers, half fit for war, half unfit for anything else, will be scattered among us. They are to bring back to civil life ten thousand officers, their ideas. They will find business and the professions moderately crowded. They will find hard work for them in politics. Had such a man as Barr, matchless in ability, increased in activity, had the love of, at many soldiers, than pick in '56, which nearly finished the Union in 1861, would have left this Government only a matter of history. That same military hand and spirit has been the grave of free government in all time. On the other side we are to have what other great danger to free government, an immense debt. We believed we shall pay our debt and the Southern debt besides. Only see what Congress is composed of; one-third men of historical ambition and ability, who have that will float in blessing down the tide of time; no danger of them—one third honorable men trusting to come home to do all their neighbors in the place, and five respected liven and sleep in honored and endeared graves, and another third who have wriggled their way up to office nobody knows how. New York, as usual, gives millions of Confederate paper in their strong boxes which they mean to keep till by giving a part they can make the rest worth half. From foreign capitalists there will also be great power; it will affect banks, control mercantile credit and currency, and shape the future. Mr. Phillips objected to the President's scheme of amnesty because it returns their sovereignty to the rebels before they are in the proper mood of mind. The Talooists of the South are: first, men utterly disheartened, who see nothing else to do but change their purpose; second, writers on Providence, who always join the strongest side; third, a very small portion ready to acknowledge the negroes' manhood. There are hardly enough to spoil the mass of Southern Unionists. We want to provide that no State shall have slavery or be permitted to make any law that makes a distinction among its citizens on account of race. This rebellion did not disturb the President. [Great applause.] He was all God made him. He had grown wonderfully in three years. At first he would not touch the negro. Finally, he rose up and said, in the summer of 1862, "the negro is either a man or money; if he is a man, I will enlist him; if he is money, I will spend him." [Laughter.] His course reminded the speaker of a story of an old New Hampshire lawyer, Jerry Mason, who, when he stood straight, was six feet six in height, but when general was over five feet six, for he went about called up like a caterpillar. One day he was riding in his sleigh along a road where there was but a single trace, and he met another man in a sleigh who called to him to turn out. So Jerry thrown began to unroll himself, and he went up and up, and got up something above six feet, when the man cried out, "You need not rise my brother, sir, I'll turn out myself." So, during '61 and '62, Lincoln went through a moral unrolling, till he got to the heights of the emancipation proclamation, on the first day of January, 1863. [Cheers.] Certainly, it was an honorable record; but every lady horticulturist knows that an orange tree will grow as large as the box it is rooted in, and it cannot be any larger.

This is the Age of Christian Civilization.

[From the New York Church Journal.]

We are proud of our sisters in the high Christian Civilization of this Nineteenth Century. If there are any who are prudes of it there we, and those of better judgment in the world, it is our English brethren and friends over the water.

The following letter in the St. Paul *Press* of January 6, shows how we make war on the Indians:

I take pleasure in telling you that Major Hatch is not only busily engaged building up winter quarters at Pembina, but is also busily engaged pelting up Sioux *scalps*, and I would not be the least surprised in the world if he had a *pretty big pile of them* before the spring.

The Major detailed, on the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock at night, a detachment of fifteen men, Acting Adjutant Orin in command, to go to St Joseph after Sioux scalps. In this duty have been successful. They returned yesterday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P M, making a march of slightly miles to thirty-nine hours, with five scalps. The Sioux, a *boy and a woman of the red devil's race* have been sent to the infernal regions. One of the other Indians, aged about eighteen years, stout and strong would *not die without being first scalped*. The boys *cried and scalped him*. That is what finished him. The work was well done, and the boys deserve credit for it.

The following extract of a letter written by an officer in the United States army, at Newbern, N C., to his father in this city, and published in one of our daily papers of Monday, shows how we make war on rebels:

There are two companies of Indians in Col. Clanton's regiment, and every rebel they caught yesterday was killed and scalped, and it served the devils right.

While our cheeks were yet burning from the perusal of this, we took up the Bulletin of the mail, and find, in the Guardian, the following "barbarism" stated as facts in the present war Christians in New Zealand:

This bloodhounds have been in request against the Maories, and that on one occasion a retreating rebel was seized and held down by the door till a gallant soldier could come up and bayonet him!

2. That some of the Volunteers of Auckland burned the railings round a Maori grave yard, turned out the coffins, &c., and even carried away the skulls to their camp, to be placed on a pole and pelted with stones.

War, according to some of our selfcytled philanthropists, is "the great civilizer."

Facts from the Census.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The proportion of the numbers of the two sexes is different in this country from Europe. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 877,000 more females than males, in a population of 29,000,000, while in the United States, in a population of 31,000,000, there is an excess of 730,000 males over females. This excess is not uniform in all parts of the country. The Massachusetts has 37,630 more females than males, while Illinois has 92,000 more males than females. California has 67,000 more males than females; Michigan has 40,000, Texas 36,000 more males than females, and in Colorado the proportion of men to women is twenty to one. This is doubtless the result of emigration in Utah, and notwithstanding polygamy, the numbers are about equal. In New York the females are a little more numerous; in Pennsylvania the males are a few more than the females.

On the subject of immigration the statistics are valuable and suggestive. Ten following is nearly the exact immigration for the three one ten years:

In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1840			552,000
Do	do.	1850	1,595,[illegible]
Do	do.	1860	2,598,214

The largest number of emigrants arriving are between 20 and 25 years of age. Over twenty years of the whole immigration is of persons of the age Fourteen per cent. are between 15 and twenty, sixteen per cent. between 30 and 40, seven per cent. are children under five years. The following table has been compiled by Mr Kennedy, showing the occupations of the immigrants for each ten years from 1820 to 1860. We take the total, covering the whole period:

UNITED STATES FROM EUROPE ARRIVED IN THE FORTY-ONE YEARS ENDING WITH 1860.

Occupation.	10 years 1860.	Occupation.	10 years 1860.
Merchants	21,812	Engineers	2,16[illegible]
Students	1,[illegible]	Gardeners	2,6[illegible]
Mechanics	67,[illegible]	Tow men	1,5[illegible]
Miners	2,[illegible]	Boatmen	1,[illegible]
Mariners	20,967	Potters	2,[illegible]
Farmers	27,[illegible]	Painters	6,[illegible]
Shoemakers	37,[illegible]	Sailors	2,31[illegible]
Tailors	3,634	Hatters	2,[illegible]
Seamstresses and milliners	5,246	Brewers	1,[illegible]
Artists	1,[illegible]	Millers	2,[illegible]
Weavers	11,507	Bakers	1,371
Spinners	1,[illegible]	Butchers	18,[illegible]
Clerks	2,[illegible]	Other occupations	18,[illegible]
Laborers	1,[illegible]	Not specified	2,[illegible]
Paperhangers	2,[illegible]		

The preponderance of "laborers" is very great. Farmers are next in number. Clerks, merchants, &c. The table of nativity of population presents a subject of peculiar interest. Here is the grand total:

	Number of Natives.	Number of Foreigners.
Born in the United States	[illegible]	17,[illegible] 576
Born in Foreign Countries	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Birth place not stated	[illegible]	39,[illegible]
Total free population	[illegible]	19,976,571

The different races and nations in the United States are represented as follows:

	Census of 1860.	Census of 1850.	Profit.
Ireland	1,611,[illegible]	961,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Germany	1,301,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
British America	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland	[illegible]	70,[illegible]	[illegible]
British Colonies	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Wales	[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Other countries	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total foreign born	[illegible]	2,210,051	10[illegible]

Many readers will be surprised at the close one with which the German numbers rivals the Irish.

Miscellaneous Items.

The active army of Denmark in the field is about forty thousand strong. The naval force is commissioned according to the new rate of paddle steamers, (one a schooner iron-clad) and one hundred and forty-seven guns.

General Fremont writes to Major General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, that he has resigned from the army of Virginia because he "regarded the order which reduced him to serve under General Pope as a gratuitous insult," that since then he has been waiting orders; that he had been promised a command but did not get it; that he is tired of his staff, to have their services when he should be recalled to active duty, and that he has drawn his pay, "since the close of last session of Congress, to be applied where it is most needed, and consisting from the war, and it has been used accordingly."

"Who labs?" said a passer by to a policeman who was endeavoring to raise an intoxicated individual who had fallen in the gutter. "Can't say, sir," replied the policeman, "he can't give any account of himself." "Of course not," replied the other, "how are you to expect an account with a man who has lost his balance?"

MCNERRY SONG FOR THE NEW PRINCE—French song, written a fine nursery song for the new baby:

O slumber, my darling, thy sire is a Prince
Whom stormies behold shaking not quite five hours
And Grandpa Christian is off to the fray
And the Danes don't stand a chance against you
So sleep, my darling, the Danes don't stand a chance against you
And the Germans must run or they'll catch it all
Pinchbeck only to add that the infant Prince will be christened Edward Cristian Alexander John Bull Scandinavia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 22d to the 28th day of February, 1864, inclusive:

Ages—Under 1 year, 17; 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5 years, 10; 5 to 10 years, 7; 10 to 15 years, 3; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 25 years, 4; 25 to 30 years, 16; 30 to 40 years, 13; 40 to 50 years, 12; 50 to 60 years, 11; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100 years, 1; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 23. Total, 144.

Nativities—British America, 1; England, 2; France, 2; Germany, 9; Holland, 1; Ireland, 19; Scotland, 1; United States, 65; West Indies, 1; not stated, 43. Total, 144.

White, 97; black, 42; mulattoes, 5. Total, 144.

Males, 75; females, 67; not stated, 2. Total, 144.

Improper Zeal.—Sergeant Ryan is detailed for recruiting service, and is said to be very successful. Yesterday he was somewhat high in spirits and wore a fine cockjaw for the ranks. He persuaded himself that it must be a deserter, and after unsuccessfully trying to get him to drink with him, tried to arrest him. The fight followed and both were arrested, but the civilian got off victorious.

Sentenced.—Edward Malone, a corporal of the Second Louisiana cavalry, who shot a comrade in the arm a few days since, in his house on Julia street, was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

A Crash.—One of the lamps suspended on the ceiling in Cairns market thought fit yesterday to get tired of its hanging position. It fell down to the flags and now awaits repairs.

DIED,

On the 3d of March, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Mr. MARGUERITE CAROLINE DESLONDE, wife of General G. T. Beauregard, of the Confederate army. The corpse will be conveyed to the family tomb in the Parish of St. John the Baptist. The funeral cortege will start from the late residence of the deceased, 132 Esplanade street, the fourth of March, at half-past 4 o'clock in the morning.

Rest Ormond, March 3d, 1864.

COTTON SEED.
5000 BUSHELS
SUPERIOR COTTON SEED
From Parish Point Coupee and West Feliciana.
For sale by
D. M. CARTER,
8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas street.

NOTICE TO APOTHECARIES.
APOTHECARY STORE FOR SALE
THE undersigned offers to sell his Apothecary store, in consequence of ill health, and will grant facilities for payment. The furniture will be sold at a fair discount. The location is one of the best in the city, and the business is well established. Terms made to suit purchaser.
J. OATHALA.

Notice.
MR. JAMES FRIGOLA informs those MR. who have taken tickets in his house for the benefit of Madame Cuzzoni, on FRIDAY NEXT, 4th instant, that the ticket will be taken up on the evening of the concert, and not before, as he has been informed that some have taken it into their heads to wait until the last moment, in order to be paid to the end of the evening to take declaration will be informed of the value on the evening of the concert, and not before.
"Mr. F. lives on Conge street, No. 108, between Union and Bienville, where he will be pleased to see them." Tickets, A. R. to 22 R.
JAMES FRIGOLA.
mch 3t.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SUB OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1864.

We have but few changes to note in the money market to-day. The supply of Domestic Exchange continued ample, in fact exceeding the demand which was limited, but although there was more offered than could be sold drawers generally were indisposed to make further concessions. The principal exception to the remark was a round sum of one day's sight to New York for which the purchaser obtained the usual rate of 3½ P cent. discount. The bulk of the business was from ½ @ ¾ discount, for sight and one day's sight. Quoted the Banks checked at ½ discount and would have taken a little more for an amount of some magnitude. The others asked ¾ @ ⅞, the latter being the ruling rate. Dealers drew at ¾ @ ⅞ discount. Foreign Exchange continued dull and drooping. The Banks asked 109 for Sterling and 516 @ 515 for France, and sold the latter at 513¾ and 515 —. We also noticed one private Sterling, first class, sold at 174, which is an outside rate. The same quotation little may be quoted at 174@174 for Sterling and 510@509 for France.

The Specie has been moderate in Spanish, but holders generally were more anxious to dispose of their purchases. The largest sale of Gold reported, a lot of some magnitude, was at 2 P cent. premium. Some small lots sold higher, including 11 in one sum at 2½ P cent. Dealers paid ¼@⅜ premium for the small sums offered at their counter, and sold at 56 and 56½. There is no little doubt of stating that the operations in it are so extremely limited and the Specie paid 56@56½ and sold at 57@58. Mexican dollars command the full premium of 60@62. They are scarce and wanted.

The bank note market was quiet, without any material change to name. Dealers pay ¼ P cent. premium for both Canal and Citizens' and ask 6, 1 for Louisiana State and ask 2, ¼@1 for Mechanics and Traders' and ask ¼@⅜ for Commercial, ¼@⅜ for Bank of Louisiana and ask 75, ⅞ for Crescent City and ask 50, and 50 for Merchants and ask 60.

The action made by insurance scrip limited a good company, and went off at the following quotations: Crescent embracing 97½ of 98 at 97½ dollar, 98@98—at 97, 96½—do at 97½ and 97½—at 98 at 98, 97½—at 97, 96½—do at 97½ and 97½—at 98 at 98, 97½—at 97, 96½—do at 97½ and 97½—at 98 at 98, 97½—at 97, 96½—do at 97½ and 97½—at 98 at 98 and 98—at 98 and 98—at 98 and 98—