THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at No. 62 Poydras street, Almonds and Chestnuts.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, two valuable lots of ground situate on Elysian Fields, between Moreau and Casacalvo streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

LUMBER AND HAY.—Now landing ex brig Olga, a fine lot of lumber, pine boards and prime North river Hay, which Wm. J Reid, No. 33 Magazine street, will sell in lots to suit purchasers. See advertisement.

MONS. VERRECKE.—It is generally conceded that the performances of Mons. Verrecke, the brilliant trapezist attached to Lea's combination company, have constituted the most remarkable feature of the entertainments given by that company at the Academy of Music. The activity and skill displayed in his acts are admirable; but their most wonderful characteristic is the utter unconsciousness of fear or indifference to danger with which they seem to be executed. His coolness and composure while placing himself in situations where even a movement of a muscle is, so to say, but a hair-breadth escape from imminent death, are really amazing. But what Mons. Verrecke has already done is, we learn, but a prelude to a great exploit on the triple flying trapeze, now in preparation at the Academy and to be performed early, perhaps, in the approaching week. It is intended to be a counter part in all respects to the triple trapeze of Mons. Leotard, of Paris, which has rendered the latter so famous.

Late from the South via Mobile.

[From the Mobile Register, Feb. 27.]

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT OKALONA—EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS—LATE RICHMOND TELEGRAMS.

The *Picayune* issued an *extra* yesterday evening with the following news taken from the Mobile *Register* of the 27th February:

THE FIGHT AT OKALONA.

The following is the Southern account of a skirmish, the particulars of which have already been published in the New York papers, and have been given in the *Picayune*:

West Point, Miss., February 25, via Gainesville and DeSoto.—There was heavy fighting on Tuesday, the 23d, in the vicinity of Okalona. General Forrest, with a force not exceeding 2000 men, attacked the enemy, estimated at 6000. After severe fighting all day, night closed on the enemy routed and flying.

They contested every step, falling back and forming, but were successively driven from every position. Gen. Forrest pursued them to a short distance from Pontotoc, where, late in the evening, the enemy formed three separate lines and made their last desperate stand. They made three sabre charges on horseback, but each recoiled, driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The road was lined with abandoned sutlers' stores and dead horses.

The next morning Gen. Forrest's command was too tired to continue the pursuit; but Gen. Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops, arrived and went on in pursuit of the enemy. The enemy left their dead on the field. Their loss is estimated at a hundred killed, including two colonels; their wounded are much more numerous, many of whom fell into our hands.

Our loss will not exceed 100 killed and wounded. Colonel Jeff. Forrest, commanding a brigade in Chalmers's Division, was killed, and Lieut. Colonel Barksdale, commanding Fifth Mississippi, mortally wounded.

Colonel Barteau, of Bell's brigade, was severely wounded in the breast, and Colonel McCullough, commanding a brigade of Chalmers's division, in the hand.

About 150 prisoners have arrived here, including a colonel and a lieutenant-colonel. More are coming in. A courier, just in from Okolona, reports that General Gholson has captured a large number of prisoners in his pursuit. Five pieces of artillery and a large quantity of small arms, sabres, saddles, &c., are among the spoils. Gen. Forrest's command have returned.

VIDETTE.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

Richmond, February 26.—At Auction sale to-day bonds and stocks declined on an average 1 per cent. Sterling exchange and gold are also lower. Confederate 3's, due 1874-79, brought 124 to 125¼. Sugar and tobacco declined about a dollar a pound to-day, and prices have a downward tendency.

The amount of notes funded yesterday at the Treasury amount to $600,000.

Dalton, February 26.—At headquarters in front of Dalton the situation remains unchanged. The enemy are still in our front in force. Their lines are distinctly seen from our signal stations. There was rifle skirmishing at long range this morning. The enemy have disappeared from our front, retreating towards Chattanooga. Wheeler is in pursuit. A dispatch from him, three miles this side of Ringgold, announces the capture of several prisoners. The Federal force is commanded by General Palmer.

Demopolis, February 24.—General Gholson is pursuing the routed and scattered columns of the enemy above Pontotoc. In the recent engagement General Forrest killed two men with his sabre, and had two horses killed under him. Sherman's advance had reached Pearl river.

[The remainder of this dispatch is identical with that telegraphed to us by our special correspondent.—*Register*.]

MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register*, of Feb. 27th, notifies the public that supplies of cooked provisions, bread, meats, poultry, or "anything more convenient" furnished for the men in Fort Powell will be sent down daily from the city. The day previous the gunboats fired 470 shots and shells at the fort, "doing it no damage." After one of the return shots from the fort two launches were lowered and the crews were engaged in plugging, after which, the *Register* says, the gunboat hauled off. Up to 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 27th there was no firing, on account of the foggy weather. Three mutineers, who were to have been executed at Mobile on the 27th, were respited to the middle of March.

The *Register* advises those who revel in high prices to make the most of their time, which is short. "The day when a copper for a dozen at a restaurant only brings $1000, and a landlord obliges you with poor food and worse lodging at $20 per day; of all such extravagances is nearly over." The Congress has applied a remedy for this portion's plethora, "short, sharp and decisive," and a collapse is to succeed, which will be sudden enough for the financial health of the country. "Yes" says a Georgia contemporary, "the medicine will cure, if the patient has a good constitution. Thirty or forty days will suffice for the diagnosis and the treatment."

[Extracts from Southern Papers.]

AN "INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND."

"An intelligent contraband," the property of Vice-President Stephens, was introduced to us yesterday. He was just from General Sherman's army, and estimates his force at 30,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry. Pretty tall figures, but the statement is perhaps not worthy of full credence. "The contraband" was a fine looking fellow, was captured at Jackson last summer, and has since been breathing the air of freedom around Vicksburg and New Orleans—He says he had enough of it, is thoroughly satisfied with his liberators, and advises all fellow-sufferers to "stay were they are."—*Mississippian, Feb. 21.*

A JEW FALLS AMONG THE PHILISTINES.

A little more than a month ago all the Richmond Toodles were well nigh set mad by a grand auction sale of the gorgeous household furniture of Lewis Hyman, a Jew, at his house on Main street, where for years he had lived and made money. We learned yesterday that this Hyman, having converted all his worldly goods into gold, and obtained passports for the United States, (as who cannot who has plenty of money,) attempted to pass our pickets somewhere on the Northern border. The pickets being, it seems, principled against permitting all of the specie to be carried out of the country, took every cent Hyman had, some twenty odd thousand dollars in gold, and then drummed him beyond our lines. Hard is the way of the blockade runner.—*Richmond Whig.*

LONGSTREET ADVANCING.

A private letter received from Russellville, Tenn., Longstreet's late headquarters, states that our troops have left that place and are advancing. If this news is correct, warm times may soon be expected in upper East Tennessee. We also hope to be able to announce soon that Knoxville is in our possession.—Atlanta, Georgia *Chronicle and Sentinel*, 24th.

There is not a barefooted South Carolinian in the army of East Tennessee.

ARNOLD HARRIS, JR.

The Richmond *Whig* learns that Arnold Harris, Jr., by whose villainy Major Reid Sanders was captured, was among the prisoners taken at Smithfield by Captain Sturdivant; but managed to make his escape after the surrender of the Smith Briggs. Harris is now an ensign in the Federal service.

GENERAL POLK AND ARMY NEWS.

A number of our exchanges, says the *Mississippian*, in alluding to the failure of the Press Association to keep the people posted about affairs in Mississippi, express the belief that the Department Commander laid an embargo on news reports. This is an error, and does injustice to General Polk. The truth is, the Press Association had no agent in Mississippi to report the enemy's movements. A gentleman who applied to General Polk to send special dispatches from the front received permission to do so, coupled, however, with the reservation that the permission would be revoked whenever the interests of the service required it, and also that dispatches should first receive the endorsement of the Commanding General. Our special correspondent, who made frequent efforts to send as reports after the enemy reached the neighborhood of Jackson, failed to have them "approved," and consequently they were denied transmission. General Polk is the last man to deny privileges to the press, unless there are imperative reasons for doing so.

Major-General Hood arrived in Atlanta February 23. He is en route for his command in the Army in Tennessee.

ARRIVAL OF MARSHAL KANE.

We are pleased to announce that Col. Kane, formerly Chief of Police of Baltimore, arrived in Richmond yesterday morning by the Petersburg train. He has been in Canada some months, and came thence by way of Halifax and Nassau to Wilmington, where he arrived Wednesday, on the steamer Advance. It will be remembered that with a few others he was incarcerated in Fort Warren, in 1861, and after repeatedly refusing the oath of allegiance, was unconditionally released. He returned at Baltimore, and subsequently escaped to Canada.

Marshal Kane is the special guest of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, of the American Hotel, where numerous friends called yesterday to pay their respects. It is the intention to serenade him to-night, and we learn that a complimentary dinner is also on the tapis. Marshal Kane, we are informed, has been commissioned a Colonel, and it is presumed that his intention is to enter the Confederate service.—*Richmond Whig*, 23d.

The Address of the Rebel Congress at Richmond to the People.

The New York *Times* of the 27th publishes at length this document, of which the subjoined extracts comprise some of the most salient features and indicate the general tone and purport.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occasion to give some account of their proceedings, to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us, and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien Government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Finding, by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history. The people rose en masse to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction among any people on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right to act, and the certainty of the perils of further association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical consequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more, and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St. Just, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said: "A people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is Government." We adopt no such absurdity. In nearly every instance the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceded States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on speculative principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and rudiments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birth-rights and the covenanted principles of our race. We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and Courts, the same electors, the same corporations, "the same rules for property, the same subordinations, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." When the Sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional light, did not make, but prevented a revolution.

THE WAR FORCED UPON THEM.

One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to accredit agents to visit Washington, and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of dispute with that Government. Both efforts failed. Commissioners were deceived and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinacy and arrogance in spurning offers of peace.

PEACE WANTED FOR THREE YEARS.

Recent and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment—in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves—the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known. The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced upon us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

THE COPPERHEADS.

It would hardly be fair to assert that all the Northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary there exists a powerful political party, which openly condemns them. The Administration has, however, been able thus far, by its enormous patronage and lavish expenditures, to seduce, or by its legions of "Hessian" mercenaries, to overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to establish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be possible that this state of things can continue. The people of the United States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to be ruined and enslaved, in order to ruin and enslave us. Moral, like physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and must sooner or later be exhausted and disappear. When reason returns our enemies will probably reflect that a people like ours, who have exhibited such capacities and have extemporized such resources, can never be subdued; that a vast expanse of territory, with such a population, cannot be governed as a colony. Victory would not be conquest. The inextinguishable quarrel would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to son," and the struggle would be renewed between generations yet unborn. To impoverish us would only be to dry up some of the springs for Northern prosperity—to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, while the restoration of peace would necessarily re-establish some commercial intercourse. It may not be amiss, in this connection, to say that at some time, it was the wish and expectation of many at the South, to form a treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States, by which both peoples might derive the benefits of commercial intercourse, and move on, side by side, in the arts of peace and civilization. History has confirmed the lesson taught by Divine authority, that each nation, as well as each individual, should seek their happiness in the prosperity of others, and not in the injury or ruin of a neighbor. The general welfare of all is the highest dictate of moral duty and economic policy, while a heritage of triumphant wrong is the greatest curse that can befall a nation.

NO MORE OVERTURES.

Until some evidence is given of a change of policy on the part of the Government, and some assurance is received that efforts at negotiation will not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion that any direct overtures for peace would compromise our self respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an indication of weakness. We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions.

Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should respond to the laws, which the exigency demands. Every one capable of bearing arms should be connected with some effective military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all wise and overruling Providence should be cultivated.

The history of

THE PAST THREE YEARS

has much to animate us to renewed efforts and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers, with the aid of Heaven, baffled the efforts of our foes. It is in no arrogant spirit that we refer to successes that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery—and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that Being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather a renewed confidence, and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, although it lead through tears and suffering and blood.

WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE

but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both in the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression we have alluded to in this address.

The situation is grave, but furnishes no just excuse for despondency. Instead of harsh criticisms on the Government and our Generals, instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Providence, for the results that have rewarded our labors. Remembering the disproportion in population in military and naval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of any people in the annals of the world. There is no just reason for hopelessness or fear. Since the outbreak of the war the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi River and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unquenchably in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign domination. We yet have in our uninterrupted control a territory which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten years to overrun.

THE ENEMY

is not free from difficulties. With an enormous debt, the financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and harvests in Europe will hasten what was otherwise inevitable. Many sagacious persons at the North discover in the usurpations of the Government the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm upon the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abraham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the Slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North may open the way to peaceful negotiation and a cessation of this bloody and unnatural war.

IN CONCLUSION,

we exhort our fellow-citizens to be of good cheer, and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but mature and develop and solidify our people. We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe. We should labor to extend to the utmost, the productive resources of the country. We should economise. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duties. Moral and has the "power of the incommunicable," and by united efforts, by an all-comprehending, self-sacrificing, patriotism, we can, with the blessing of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent the great multitude which come against us from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

J. L. ORR,
T. J. SEMMES,
A. E. MAXWELL,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
J. W. CLAPP,
J. L. M. CURRY,
JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
JOHN GOODE, JR.,
W. N. H. SMITH,
Committee of House of Representatives.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Several soldiers were accused of having broken portions of the wall of the Main First District Lockup.—The damage was assessed at $5. Judge Atocha ordered it to be paid by the culprit.

Henry Martin, arrested with a silver cup, stolen property, had a sentence of sixty days Workhouse.

Edward Mason was arrested by officer Jacobs for an assault and battery on G. T. Lyons. He got off with a fine of $25.

Small Fry.—Mary Morris, for repeated appearance in the Court of Recorder Leaumont on the charge of drunkenness and disturbance of the peace, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. The colored individual for using obscene language in the streets was fined $5 and other drunken cases to the same amount.

Soldiers with Money.—John McKenzie, a soldier who got elated with money and whisky, when he had $904 and a watch valued at $18, in his pockets, and Pat Lynch, with greenbacks to the amount $213, and another man who, in a drunken spree, had $295 in his possession, were separately condemned to pay the policeman who arrested them $10 each, to save their money.

Rather Strong.—Mrs. Mary Ann Stubbs had eleven negroes arrested, because she saw the females go out with baskets, and entered the charge of burglary and suspicious characters.—The prosecutrix had to pay a fine of $10.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The petit jury for this court was sworn in yesterday, with a prospect to go to work to-day.

Miscellaneous Items.

WANTED—A BILL POSTER.—A wag, speaking of the "one hundred thousand copies of the Proclamation of Amnesty, printed in handbill form, to be posted up in conspicuous places in Dixie," says: "The only thing now in the way of crushing out the rebellion is *to find a competent Bill poster!*"

A physician having finished the amputation of a leg of one of his patients, a near relative of the latter took him aside and said anxiously to him: "Doctor, do you think your patient will recover?" "Recover! there has never been the least shadow of a hope for him." "Then what was the use of making him suffer?" "Why, my dear fellow, could you brutally say to a sick man he is dying? *He must be amused a little!*"

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We have received, by the St. Louis and New Orleans regular passenger steamer Continental, Carson, master, J. P. Young, clerk, papers from St. Louis to the 27th ult., from Cincinnati and Chicago to the 26th, and from Memphis to the 1st inst. The officers of this steamer have our thanks for polite attentions.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The Evening Star was announced to leave for New Orleans, via Havana, on the 5th instant. The Yazoo on the 9th, direct; and the Cromwell on the 12th, also direct.

GENERAL SIGEL AGAIN IN COMMAND.—It is officially learned, says a recent dispatch from Washington, that Major General Franz Sigel has been assigned to the command of the West Virginia, and will at once proceed to the new field of duties.

The Rivers.

Reports from St. Louis to the evening of the 26th ultimo say the river was falling slowly.—There are six feet fall in the channel out to Cairo. The Ohio river is at a good stage, but falling at the mouth. The Illinois river is falling from Peoria to the mouth, with six feet in the channel. Business on the landing at St. Louis was brisk, more boats being required to ship the heavy shipments for the lower river.—The upper river boats will soon commence, pouring in produce in a lively manner, which will still increase the lower river trade.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 26th ult. says the weather was clear and mild in the morning, but windy and cloudy last evening, with a light, drizzling rain. At Pittsburg the river was rising, with four feet in the channel. The lower Ohio is in fair navigable order and falling. The Cumberland has four and a half feet and falling. The Kentucky river is falling, with only four feet at Munday's Landing.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 1st says the river has fallen but little since our last issue. We have to chronicle a slight rise to-morrow.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.—Tobacco—The market continues unchanged, with break of 52 hhds; sales at both warehouses comprise 9 hhds green and damaged lugs at $4 70 to 6 90, 11 do planters lugs at $6 10 to 8 00, 6 do common leaf at $9 70 to 12 80; 3 do medium do at $13 50 to 15 00; 5 do do manufacturing leaf at $15 50 to 21 25, 21 do bids rejected, 16 boxes at $4 20 to 16 00.

Flour—Continues dull and dragging, with the following sales: 50 barrels superfine at $5 25, 100 barrels single X inspected, at $5 37½, 100 barrels branded single X, $5 65, 700 barrels single X at private terms.

Whisky—Has, since our last, declined, and was active this morning at the decline, with sales of 265 bbls including as follows: 155 bbls. ordinary proof in lots at 80c, 50 bbls. ordinary proof at 82c.

Lard—Is dull this morning, with sales of 30 pkgs. at 11¼c.

Dried Apples are dull, with sales of 8 pkgs prime at $2.

Beans—Continue unchanged, with sales of 54 pkgs. common to prime at $1 50 to $2 75.

Potatoes—Sales include 148 sks at 60c.

Butter—Sales of 15 kegs choice Western at 24c.

CATTLE MARKET.—Arrivals of Cattle for the past week have been very small, not over 200 head having arrived, prices for choice young steers are 4½ to 5¼c., medium from 4½ to 4¾c., common from 3 to 4c.

Washington Items.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser's* "own correspondent" sends the following under day of the 26th ultimo:

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR AND THE RADICALS.

The publication of Senator Pomeroy's "secret" circular has created a political commotion here which can only be allayed by the withdrawal of Governor Chase from the Presidential contest or from the Treasury Department; and it is very evident that many of Mr. Lincoln's partisans are endeavoring to bring about the latter course. On the other hand the more radical Republicans are openly taking ground against the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and although Winter Davis has temporarily withheld from publication the speech which he made in the House last evening, it is believed that he will not expunge the bitter language in which he reviewed the President's proclamation and the policy. It is not improbable that we may see a feud among the administration men ere long that it will be difficult to heal prior to the elections next fall.

EMIGRATION.

Senator Sherman's report on immigration, from the Committee on Agriculture, shows that there arrived in this country in the ten years previous to June 1, 1840, 552,000 passengers of foreign birth; in the ten years previous to June 1, 1850, 1,558,300, and in the ten years previous to June 1, 1860, 2,707,624. The greater portion of these have drifted westward, and the whole population of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, added together, only exceeds by one tenth the number of foreign passengers to this country since 1819, to say nothing of their increase by the ordinary laws of population. The report reviews the different plans offered for the encouragement of immigration by Congress, but objects to them all. They conclude by saying:

Your committee are of the opinion that the only aid to immigration the United States can now render would be: 1. To disseminate in Europe authentic information of the inducements to immigrate to this country. 2. To protect the immigrant from the impositions now so generally practiced upon him by immigrant runners and the like; and, 3. To facilitate his transportation from New York to the place of his destination, or to the place where his labor and skill will be most productive. These objects may be accomplished without great expenditure, and without changing the relation heretofore held by the United States to the emigrant.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The passage of the Deficiency bills will enable those who are interested to form a pretty correct estimate of the expenditures of Government for the present fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June next. The aggregate of appropriations at the last session was $973,000,000—add to this the aggregate amount of the deficiency bills, about $100,000,000, and we have $1,073,000,000.

[Special Dispatch of the 27th to the Com. Advertiser.]

THE WHISKY TAX IN CONFERENCE.

Should the Committee of Conference on the Whisky Tax not be able to agree, Mr. Stebbins will, it is understood, use the substitution of an entirely new revenue bill, including liquors, petroleum and tobacco.

A NEW PROCLAMATION AT HAND.

It is understood that the President is preparing a new proclamation, revising his circular on amnesty to Assistant Attorney General Coffey.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.

In a dispatch from Washington of the 26th ult. it is said:

Representative Washburne will either leave to-morrow or Sunday for Chattanooga, bearing the commission in person to General Grant, who thus holds the only position ever conferred on any person in this country but George Washington, General Scott's rank of Lieutenant-General being merely that of brevet. The new law is so worded that the Lieutenant General is only *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, and therefore it does not disturb Halleck, unless the President requests him to retire.

Several Republicans, almost all the Democrats, and most of the border State men, voted against the new rank.

Serious Difficulty in Pike County, Ohio.

A correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d ultimo, says:

There has been a good deal of excitement in Pike county for the past three or four days, on account of the arrest of private Hiram D. Kensinger, of the Fifty-third regiment, for shooting a copperhead named Jackson Shanks, who had insulted him by calling him a "Lincoln hireling," etc. Colonel Jones of the Fifty-third demanded the immediate release of Kensinger from jail. The Sheriff telegraphed to Governor Brough for instructions, as did Colonel Jones also. The Governor telegraphed the Sheriff to retain the man in his own custody until further ordered.

The matter was placed before General Heintzelman, who telegraphed to Colonel Jones last night to allow the civil authorities to retain the custody of Kensinger. A dispatch was received to-day, stating that the preliminary trial of Kensinger would take place in a day or two, and as a rescue was threatened, the Sheriff asked for the right to act as a conservator of the peace. The Governor replied that the law gave him all the power necessary, and that he should expect him to preserve peace and see the law executed, and at the same time he informed Colonel Jones, that he should expect him to prevent any of his men from interfering with the civil authorities.

Affairs in North Carolina.

Newbern, N. C., February 21.—It appears to be the impression both within and outside of our lines, that Virginia is to be evacuated, and the battle ground is to be transferred to North Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formidable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State, and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The Wilmington *Journal*, in its repeat declaration, that North Carolina would be lost to the Confederacy unless this achievement is realized, gave utterance, says the Raleigh *Standard*, to the conditions on which Governor Vance would pledge the further co-operation of this State with the Confederacy.

The presence of an additional number of for middle gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which Gen. Peck is anxious to obtain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and win the existing conditional co-operation mentioned in our favor.

From Plymouth we learn that C. W. Flusser, the naval hero of these waters, commanding naval forces at that point, is, as usual, ready and very anxious to see the enemy. Gen. Wessels, in command of the army forces there, who enjoys a great popularity with his troops and the people, has sent word to Gen. Peck that he and Flusser can hold Plymouth against any force the enemy may send.

Washington, so renowned for the famous siege of last year, the coveted point, will doubtless again be the theatre of a desperate contest.

Intelligence has just been received that the enemy have hung fifty-one soldiers, captured by them in their recent attack on Newbern, all of whom belonged to the Second Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, (white.) It creates a great deal of excitement, and if the news is confirmed the affair may result in the hanging of fifty-one rebels by General Butler. Witnesses have arrived who saw three of these brave men shot by the enemy soon after their arms were taken from them.

A Reported Extraordinary Blockade-Running Scheme—Mason, Slidell, Eustis, Maury and Others Engaged.

We give the following from the New York *Tribune's* special London correspondence, dated February 9, for what it is worth:

What I am about to communicate I know to be a fact, to which good fortune has curiously assisted me. Loyal men will find no difficulty in crediting it. If the rebels don't I may parody Stephenson's remark, when asked what would be the consequence if a bull got on the track of the first locomotive: "It would," said he, "be bad for the bull."

On Saturday last, you may have observed, that the Confederate Cotton Loan, after long prostration, went up to the figure of 50. What was the cause of it? Just this.

When it was at its lowest, the rebel agents here, and a new company, got up for the purpose, bought up the bonds for their own profit and a final venture. *They believe that the rebellion is going to collapse*, and, like rats, have determined to quit the sinking vessel, securing at once their own safety and as much plunder as possible. Accordingly, they have purchased two British-built steamers, one a side wheel boat that can go eighteen miles an hour. Four days ago this vessel was at Falmouth taking in coal, intending to start on the morrow. She is commanded by the notorious Maffit, and has on board Mason, Slidell, their Secretaries Eustis, and Macfarland, Maury, Dudley Mann, and a number of ladies. The first destination of the steamer is Bermuda, now the rendezvous of the blockade-runners, where probably some of her passengers will disembark and await the rest of the venture in safety to their precious selves. Mason and Slidell will, however, risk running the blockade into some rebel port. They take with them an immense quantity of Confederate bonds (purchased cheaply, as aforesaid,) and a considerable sum in gold, raised by the English company, at the head of which is the firm of Isaacs, Campbell & Co., the army and navy agents.

The cotton being procured, the two vessels are to be freighted with it, to again run the blockade, the profits to be divided by the enterprising setters-up of the scheme, who henceforth leave the moribund Confederacy to its fate, to live luxuriously in London, Paris, or Vienna—any or all of the European capitals.—Should the vessel be overhauled by an American cruiser on its way out, it will, of course, hoist English colors, and exhibit a false set of papers, prepared for the occasion, while Capt. Wilson, formerly of the Great Eastern, will temporarily assume the command. The great speed of the vessel is confidently relied upon to effect the enterprise.

Extraordinary Statements.

BRITISH MERCHANTS PROPOSE TO FIT OUT A CRUISER TO CATCH THE ALABAMA.

[From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 10.]

It was currently reported on 'Change yesterday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest screw steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out, at the sole expense of two first class English houses—one in London, and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama, ever could or will do, besides being much stronger, and when armed (carrying guns of such a calibre and construction) the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless.—She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much notoriety in connection with ocean navigation, and to whom Capt. Semmes will find a foe "worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the Alabama, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—Georgia, Florida, Rappahannock (should the latter get to sea,) and Tuscaloosa. Already two barques have left England with coals for the "new comer," which will be discharged at one or two ports which this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction with the Federal cruisers now on the look-out for the Alabama. We may here repeat that the action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy, combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also by the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitless.

Claiming Foreign Protection.

We learn that some twelve hundred of our naturalized fellow-citizens have since the occupation by the Federal army, sought and obtained foreign protection papers. Of course, all such are henceforth disqualified from voting in any of our elections. It is estimated that this disqualification will very materially interfere with the arrangements of those who wish to build up a pro-slavery Democratic party in our midst. We hope to obtain, in a few days, a list for publication of all who have thus disqualified themselves from voting.—*Memphis Bulletin March 1st.*

Royal Relationships and European Politics.

Mr. Bright, in his recent speech at Birmingham, referred to the complications in foreign politics which arose from royal marriages. Without prejudging the question, how far the action of our Government with reference to foreign States is, or can be, influenced by the family ties of the sovereign, we may point out some of those connections, some of which are less known than others.

The Prince of Wales, as everyone knows, is married to the daughter of the King of Denmark, one of the parties to this German contest. His eldest sister, the Princess Royal, is married to the Prince Royal of Prussia, one of the parties opposed to the King of Denmark. His second sister, the Princess Alice, is married to the Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt; whose mother is a Princess of Prussia, and whose brother is an officer in the Prussian army.

These are direct relationships; but there are others scarcely less so with which the public are not so well acquainted.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg—the Duke of Augustenburg as he is generally called here—although that title properly belongs to his father, is a very close connection of our royal family, and is much better known to the Court than to the people of these realms. It will be remembered that when the mother of Queen Victoria married his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent she was a widow. She was first married, in the year 1803, to the Prince Charles of Leiningen, who died 4th July, 1814. By this marriage the Duchess of Kent had one son, born 1804, and one daughter, born 1807, who were consequently half-brother and half-sister of the Queen.

The Queen's half-brother, Charles, Prince of Leinengen, died 1856, and was succeeded by his son, Prince Ernest of Leinengen, nephew of the Queen, who is a captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain. The half-sister of the Queen, the Princess Anne Feodorovona of Leinengen, married in 1828 Ernest Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. He died in 1860, leaving a widow and five children, the latter nephews and nieces of the Queen. Of these children, the third son, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who took the name of "Count de Gleichen," on his marriage with a daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, is a Captain in our Royal Navy. His next sister, the Princess Adelaide Victoria of Hohenlohe (born 1835), married in 1856 "Frederick Christian Augustus, Prince hereditary of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderbourg-Augustenburg," the Pretender to the sovereignty of the imaginary State of Schleswig-Holstein, who is by his marriage the Queen's nephew.

Besides these relationships of our royal family with the contending parties there are others less immediate. The King Leopold of Belgium is the Queen's uncle. His eldest son and heir, the Duke de Brabant, is married to an archduchess of Austria, and his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, is married to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, another party to the contest. Besides these connections the Duchess of Cambridge, who was a Princess of Hesse Cassel, is an aunt of the Queen of Denmark, who was also a Princess of Hesse Cassel.

Every party to the Dano Germanic contest may therefore be said to be more or less immediately connected with the royal family of Great Britain.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Robbery.—Sergeant Malone of the Second District Police ascertained that the store of Mrs Garrow, on the corner of St Ann and Rampart streets, had been entered night before last by some rogues through the back door which appears to have been left open. They carried off booty to the value of $200 in calicoes, shoes, etc. There is no clue to the rogues as yet.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE
Monday Evening, March 7, 1864

The receipt of Gold and Legal Tender notes by recent arrivals from the North appear to have materially diminished the supply of Northern Exchange, and with very little offering the market has shown increased firmness, as well as only a limited movement. Sight and sixty day's sight on New York sold to a moderate extent at 1¼ per cent. discount, and three days at 1 [illegible]. This embraced the bulk of the business within our observation. The banks raised their pretensions a ¼ cent, and checked at ¾ and 1 per cent discount, but met with very little outsider demand. The dealers asked 1 discount. Nothing of any moment was reported in Foreign bills. The banks continued to ask 184 for Sterling, and 3.15 for Francs, but met with no demand. Had there been any inquiry they could probably have been induced to make some concessions. 3.45 was offered for private Francs, held at 3.40. There is so little doing that we forbear regular quotations.

The advices by the George Washington appear to have had little or no influence on the Specie market, the controlling influence in which were the considerable amounts of gold offered, from late receipts by the New York steamships, on the one hand, and the published as well as the merely reported war news on the other. Hence while the former could have been bought in large sums at 63 and 63½ per cent premium, other large holders asked from 63¾ to 64 and higher. The actual business includes $32,000, in sums amounts at 63½ premium, a like sum, in two lots, at 63½; $11,000, in two lots, at 63¾ and $11,000, in three lots, at 64. We specify these amounts but with the remark that we were aware of $30,000 and $40,000 having been offered at 63. Dealers paid 62¼ and 63 for small sums at their counters. We also heard of sales having been made on the street at 61, but could not authenticate them. Some contracts were made for delivery next week, which we do not report. There is no Silver offering that it affords us to buyers. Dimes pay 5 a 6 premium and say 51 Mexican dollars [illegible] scarce and command the full premium of gold.

Bank notes were offered more freely, but the demand was extremely limited, and, with few exceptions, holders could not have realized previous rates—some city notes into the country have been brought back and placed on the market. A round amount of Bank of New Orleans sold at a premium. Louisiana State could have been had at 1½ premium, but other holders asked 1¾. Mixed notes could have been had at less than 1. We regard quotations for the rest of the list as mostly nominal, with the exception of Canal and Citizens' Bank notes, for which dealers pay 4 premium and ask 6.

The only sale reported in Stocks was 10 shares Gas Light Company at 130. 15 City Bonds, railroad issue, sold at 88¼. In Insurance Scrip we noticed a lot of Merchants and New Orleans of '61, sold at 80 [illegible], and some Bank of '58 at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, March 7, 1864.

COTTON.—There was less offering to-day than at any time for several weeks past, and buyers the stock are mainly confined to the lower grades, buyers standing off awaiting the supply to be placed in the market from other receipts. Hence the only sales reported was 34 bales, and [illegible] low middling and 1 [illegible] There was none offered at auction.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply is light and the market is quiet but steady. Prices are very firm although the demand is not brisk. The sales to-day comprised 25 hhds Sugar and 350 barrels and 100 half barrels Molasses. The former at [illegible] for common to good common and [illegible] for fair to fully fair. The latter at [illegible] for good, to the prime new crop and [illegible] gallon for choice old crop.

FLOUR.—The stock is light and very firmly held although purchasers have withdrawn from the market to await early receipts, expected from the West. We have no sales of any moment to report to-day. Saturday holders reported a lot of 20 barrels to a dealer at $10 25 ⅌ barrel. By auction, 100 barrels [illegible] superfine was sold to-day at $8 75 ⅌ barrel.

BRAN.—180 sacks sold at $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—125 bales New York sold at $ [illegible] ⅌ ton. It is retailing at $40.

CORN.—To-day's sales comprise 800 sacks Louisiana Yellow at $1 60, and 47 sacks prime Western White, mixed, at $1 82 ⅌ bushel.

COFFEE.—There have been numerous sales of from 60 to 80 sacks Rio at 39 ⅌ cent, and smaller lots at 39½ ⅌ lb.

EGGS.—Those received yesterday, on the landing, sold at 30 a 35c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY.—Chickens sell, on the landing, at $10, and Turkeys at $3 ⅌ each.

FREIGHTS.—The regular mail steamships for New York are taking cotton at 1½c ⅌ lb. The rates by sailing vessels are $1 25 ⅌ bale for Cotton, the same ⅌ hhd for Sugar, and 60c ⅌ barrel for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day, 30 tierces Hams at [illegible] ⅌ lb, 6 barrels Beef at $19 25 and 2 barrels Castor Oil at $1 70 ⅌ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 8, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 141 Beeves, 106 Hogs, 111 Veals and 35 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold 85 Beeves, 71 Hogs and 93 Veals and 7 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 147 Beeves, 114 Hogs and 180 Veals and 28 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	— a 20
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— a 18
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	— a 16
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	60 00 a 75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— a 55 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— a 35 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	— a —
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	— 12 a 14
Sheep, ⅌ lots ⅌ head	— a —
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	40 00 a 100 00
Veal Cattle, ⅌ head	10 00 a 30 00
Suckling Calves, ⅌ head	10 00 a 18 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 8, 1864

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Anna Tottie, for Cardenas, J Kelley
Schr Wm Hunter, Eldridge, for Cardenas, J Kelley
Schr Susan H Gibson, Bartlett, for Cardenas, in ballast
G E Tyler & co
Sloop Eclipse (Mexican) Baires, for Tampico, in ballast, Master
Steamship T L McGill, Conly, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Sophia, ——, from Pass Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
U S Transport Steamship E L Clark, Wilson, from Texas, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
U S Transport Steamship Fair Haven, Potter, from Texas to U S Quartermaster—4th district
U S Transport North Point, Bennett, from Alexandria 21st ult, via Beaufort, (N C) to U S Quartermaster—4d district
Ship Charles A Farwell, Amsbury, 20 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick—4th district, 41
Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, 18 days from New York, to master—4th district, 42
Ship John Clark, Letournau, 23 days from Baltimore, to master—4th district
Bark Harriet Spalding, Wallace, from Philadelphia, to master—1st district
Bark C [illegible] (Ital bar) Viola, from Palermo Dec 29th, to master—4d district
Bark Laura Russ Ross, from Texas to master—4d dist
Bark Alamo, Bennett, 21 days from New York, to master—4d district, 41
Brig Leonard Myers, Munday, 30 days from Philadelphia to master—Point
Brig John Robbins, Nickerson, 31 days from Philadelphia, to master—Point
Brig Olga, Gibbs, 24 days from New York, to master—3d district, 47
Brig Samuel Welsh Strawbridge, 25 days from Philadelphia, to master—Point
Schr Tortuga (Brit) Dunbar, 11 days from Matamoras, to master—2d district
[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

R b Roy, Cox, from Plaquemine
Meteor, Seabury, from Natchez
Belle Creole, Long, from Thibodaux
Continental, Carson, from St Louis
Metropolitan, Powell, from Vicksburg
N F Banks, Blakeman, from Baton Rouge
Ida May, Sherman, from Natchez

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Columbia, Merwin, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 1st instant, bark John Wesley, brig Olga and H P Russell—brought up ship C A Farwell and C Nesmith, and brig S Welsh.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Brought up ship John Clark, barks Laura Russ and Alamo and brig Compeneso.

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark J Tucker, from Philadelphia
Bark Ria, from Boston
Schr Fly, from Key West
Schr M Douglas, from Tampico

EXPORTS.

CARDENAS—Per bark Anna: 250 empty bbls
CARDENAS—Per schr Wm Hunter—200 empty bbls
ST LOUIS—Per steamer T L McGill—15 hhds sugar [illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Dudley Buck—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per ship C Nesmith—[illegible]

BOSTON—Per ship C A Farwell—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per bark Alamo—[illegible]

BALTIMORE—Per ship John Clark—1354 tons coal to U S Quartermaster

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig John Robbins—[illegible] tons coal to U S Quartermaster

NEW YORK—Per brig Olga—[illegible] tons coal 245 bales hay [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Leonard Myers—[illegible]

MATAMORAS—Per schr Tortuga—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Ursuline—9 bales [illegible]

BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Phenomenon—18 cords wood to order

COAST—Per barge Gay—4 hhds sugar G Sabatier

HORN ISLAND—Per schr Decade—300 bbls sand to order

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—160 sks corn to A Boudousquie

DONALDSONVILLE—Per sloop Mary—3 hhds and 6 half bbls molasses 2 bbls sugar to W A Johnson

COAST—Per sloop Tiger—5 hhds sugar to Warnocken & co

COAST—Per schr Antelope—34 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses to P H Foley

BONFOUCA—Per schr Rover—10,000 bricks 19 cords wood to order

BONFOUCA—Per schr Perseverance—40 cords wood to order

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—[illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Ida May—228 bales cotton [illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Meteor—4 hhds sugar to A Tujeaut—1 do P Maspero—110 bbls molasses E Brugier—24 do Hall & Rodd—6 hhds 2 bales cotton E W Burbank—1400 sks seed cotton Obet, Atwater & co—1080 do J Stewart—sundries to order

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—39 hhds sugar S B Bevans—24 do 8 half and 16 bbls molasses S Friedlander—67 half do do 80 bbls do H Tete—19 do A Thibaut—sundries to order

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Rob Roy—75 hhds sugar 10 bbls molasses A S Mansfield—15 half do 66 hhds sugar W Edwards & co—1 do W Ager

AUCTION SALES.

Cotton..............Cotton.
By PHINNEY & AMORY,
United States Purchasing Auctioneers.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer
Office corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1864, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Commercial Press, corner [illegible] and Camp streets—
2 BALES COTTON, more or less damaged.
Terms cash in U S Treasury notes. mh8

Cargo Sale—Per Brig Compeneso.
By J P BOISSEAU, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at Post 20 Second Dist lot, on the 9th inst, at 10 o'clock A M—
1281 boxes Lemons,
129 boxes Oranges,
69 half boxes Oranges,
11 sacks Almonds,
15 barrels Wine,
1 [illegible]
mh8

Almonds and Chestnuts.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, March 8th, at 10½ o'clock A M, at No. 62 Poydras street, for account of whom it may concern—
20 bbls Italian CHESTNUTS,
3 bales Languedoc ALMONDS.
Terms cash. mh8

Furniture, Oil Paintings, Piano, &c.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 9th March inst, at 10 o'clock A M, in dwelling No. 366 Dryades st, [illegible] street—
A large and select assortment of Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, one Piano Forte, Bedding, Glass and Crockery Ware, one Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Terms cash. mh8

Furniture....Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Terms cash. mh8

J. Stafford & Co., vs Jacob Freid.—No. 1,890.
SEVENTH JUSTICES COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable John T. Barrett, Seventh Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction on MONDAY the 21st day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M, on the premises, corner of [illegible] and Rousseau streets, Fourth District, the fixtures of the BAKERY, consisting of three ovens, counter, &c., a list of which can be seen at my office. Also One splendid Baker's CART, No. [illegible] HORSE and HARNESS. All seized in the above entitled and numbered suit. Terms cash on the spot.
T. J. McGUIRE, Constable.
mh8

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.......................Lessee.
T. W. DAVEY.....................Manager.
N. L. GRIFFIN...................Acting Manager.

Crowded Houses! with our [illegible] talented and Versatile Artiste,
MISS EMMA MADDERN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1864,
Will be presented the Great Play Dramatized from Mrs. Southworth's Novel, published in the New York Ledger, entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
CAPITOLA (with songs)........Emma Maddern
A GRAND PLANTATION SCENE.
To conclude with the Potent Farce called
A DAY TOO LATE.
Miss Maddern in Five Characters, Songs and Dances.

In Rehearsal, the new drama entitled PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Eminent Tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH is engaged and will shortly appear.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, Tickets, Second Circle, [illegible] Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes $[illegible]. mar7

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS.............PROPRIETORS.
FRANK RIVERS...........Acting and Stage Manager.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 8th, 1864.

NEW PROGRAMME.

LEA'S VARIETY COMPANY—All of the principal Stars in Todtom[illegible] a Mammoth Entertainment, embracing every feature ever put upon the Stage, making this the Popular resort of the city.

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, (all armchairs) 50c; Gallery, 25c; Quadroon Boxes, 50c; Private Boxes $[illegible].

☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 1½ M, to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P M. mar9

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.

LEWIS BAKER......................STAGE MANAGER.

TUESDAY EVENING..................March 8, 1864.
Revival, for one night only, of the beautiful Play of ROSEDALE, or THE RIFLE BALL.

☞ In preparation—The Fairy Extravaganza, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

☞ In active preparation—The great Drama, called THE DEAD HEART originally produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, where it achieved an unprecedented success, which has since been endorsed by the principal critics of this country. The action of the drama takes place among the exciting scenes of the French Revolution, and will be produced with every needful accessory.

☞ Friday Evening, March 11, 1864—Benefit of JOE BARRETT. The book open on Tuesday.

☞ In preparation—The great play of NARCISSA, THE VAGRANT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $5 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c; Family Circle 50c; Loges 50c; White Gallery, 25c; Quadroon Gallery, 50c; Colored Gallery 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second Tier, [illegible] per seat or [illegible] per box.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.

☞ Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.

☞ Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, will run, after the performance each night, with extra cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. mar8

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

Will be given by a Society of Young Men on St. Joseph's Day, SATURDAY, 19th March, 1864, at Polar Star Hall, corner of Love and History streets, Third District.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

L. Nunes, B. Vinot,
A. Gautier, H. Wagner,
A. Mendola, A. Jacquet,
J. Beaudet, F. L. Serry,
W. Sorbet.

MANAGERS.

G Mendola, H Fauton, P. V. Rollimpio, A. A. Marchand.

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Gentlemen who desire tickets and invitations for Ladies, are requested to leave the names and the residences with Mr. A. Mendola, 215 Chartres street, between Dumaine and Madison, or with one of the Managers. Ladies are requested to bring their tickets of invitation at the door.

The Committee will meet every Tuesday and Friday. No invitation for Ladies will be given after the last meeting of the Committee, which will take place Friday evening, 18th March, 1864.

The Bar and Restaurant are to let. For terms, address by letter Mr. A. MENDOLA, Chartres street, between Dumaine and Madison, Second District. mar8

Notice.

ALL powers of attorney heretofore granted by us are revoked. T. & J. B. MILLS. New Orleans 31st December, 1863. mh8 3t

Leghorn and Canton Goods.

JUST received per steamships Morning Star, George Washington and Havana—
Choice consignments of STRAW, LEGHORN and CANTON GOODS, suitable for this market, and of the latest New York style.
Assortment of LACE BONNETS and FRENCH FRAMES, Panama HATS, Canton HATS, STRAW HATS, Children and Misses' Straw Hats, all styles. Ladies and Misses Leghorn HATS, all styles.
The above being a consignment of 500 cases, from Vapro & Bons and R F Wilde, New York.
Also, an invoice of 10,000 Palm Leaf FANS, 100,000 of "Lockwoods" PAPER COLLARS, all styles and sizes, 100 dozen "Lockwoods" Neck TIES.
Also, FELT HATS of all kinds, and BOOTS and SHOES.
DEALERS and SUTLERS would do well to look at this stock, as it can be disposed of at very reasonable rates.
F. J. QUINLAN & CO.,
mh8 1m 38 Camp street, up stairs

Gallier & Esterbrook,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—No. 11 Carondelet street. mh8 if

CYPRESS LUMBER.—The undersigned has now on hand, for sale, and will be constantly receiving from the "St. James Estate," Cypress Lumber of all kinds, suitable for Builder's use, &c., such as Clear, Dry one and a half square edge Flooring, dressed and rough Joists, Scantling, Ceiling Boards, Planks, &c., &c., at the lowest market price. Bills cut at the shortest notice and all orders promptly filled. Builders are invited to examine the stock on hand at No. 11 Carondelet street. [mh8 1f] JAS. GALLIER, JR.

LANDING, ex steamships Havana, George Washington, schooner Kate Brigham, and in store—
Choice Rio Coffee;
Black Pepper;
Selected Goshen Butter;
Borden's Condensed Milk;
English Dairy Cheese;
Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps;
Hostetter's Bitters;
Adamantine Candles;
Sperm Candles;
Lard—Lard Oil;
Preserved Fruits, Soap, &c., &c.;
Champagne—Heidsieck & Co. and Kreig.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
mh8 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

Lumber and Hay.

NOW landing ex brig Olga, from New York—
40 M feet LUMBER PINE BOARDS.
275 bales prime North River HAY.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
mh8 7t WM J REID, 33 Magazine st

Chestnuts, Chestnuts.

30 BARRELS ITALIAN CHESTNUTS, just received and for sale by R. S. KEEP,
mh7 3t 62 Poydras st

Anthracite Steam Coal.

IN YARD OR AFLOAT, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. J. REID,
mh8 7t 33 Magazine street

Star Candles.

500 BOXES in store and for sale by AVET BROS.,
mar1 1w corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.

Potatoes and Apples.

200 BARRELS choice Peach Blows.
200 barrels White Mercers.
120 barrels pure yellow Pink Eyes.
100 barrels Apples.
Now landing and for sale by EGAN & KING,
mh7 3t 84 and 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

Wanted,

A MAN, well recommended, and of a reasonable age, who would take charge of the coarse work of a Drug store and attend to the out-door errands.
Apply immediately at the drug store, corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets. mh7

Sundries! Sundries!

75 SACKS prime Rio COFFEE;
300 drums Smyrna FIGS;
20 boxes Current and Sultana RAISINS;
2500 pounds crushed ALMONDS;
20 cases PRUNES. 20 boxes FILBERTS;
60 boxes Limburg and Gruyere CHEESE;
300 boxes plain Oysters and LOBSTERS.
Landing and for sale by ANT. LANATA,
mh7 4t 9 and 11 Jefferson st., between Chartres and Levee streets.

Wines! Preserves! Corks!

2000 BOXES Wines, various vintages;
250 cases Claret and White Wine;
15 bales pointed Corks;
25 bbls. old Madeira Wine;
200 boxes Kann's sardines in Oil;
200 do. Extra Olive Oil;
100 boxes fine Petits Green Peas.
In store and in bond, and for sale by ANT. LANATA,
mh7 4t 9 and 11 Jefferson st., between Chartres and Levee streets.

Tobacco, Goodwyn's Smoking, Chewing and Leaf Cigars.

FLOUR—500 barrels;
RIO and JAVA COFFEE—180 sacks;
Duryeas' celebrated STARCH—250 boxes;
WHISKY—300 barrels;
FRESH FRUITS and Vegetables in cans;
PICKLES and JELLIES;
MALT—1600 bushels.
TEA—fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Oolong, Pouchong. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
feb18 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

For New York.

THE A1 fast sailing brig OLGA, F. Gibbs, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight, apply to WM. J. REID.
mh8 33 Magazine st.

Fruits......Fruits......Fruits.

JUST received per bark Elizabeth, direct from Palermo—
1000 boxes ORANGES.
1000 do LEMONS.
Also, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, and DRIED CHERRIES.
For sale by R. TRAMONTANA & CO.
No. 4 Front Levee, between Common and Gravier sts.
feb25 1m

For Sale,

1207 CASES CLARET, C. C. and C. Landing ex schooner Rebecca, from Havana. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
mar3 Nos. 16 & 18 St. Louis st.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis

RECEIVED in New York by late European arrivals, and landing from bark Alamo:—
Vichy's Alcaline digestive Lozenges.
Vichy's do. do. Powder, for making the Water, in earthen jars.
Vichy's natural Mineral Alcaline Water, in bottles;
Genuine German Seltzers Water, in pint and quart jugs;
Genuine "BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS," from Holland, from Underberg, Albrecht, distiller at Rheinberg.
Dr. Patterson's American Bismuth and Magnesia Lozenges.
Pure "Pepsine" (Nutritive Powder) from Dr. Scedault, in Paris.
Stoughton's Wine Bitters;
Brockedon, of London, Pills of pure compressed Bicarbonate of Soda;
Hogg's Pepsine and Iron, by hydrogen pills;
Pure Sub nitrate of Bismuth;
Robiquet's Wine of Iron and Peruvian Bark;
Labarraque's Tonic Wine of Quinium;
Wines of Peruvian Bark, simple and compound;
Bitters of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. E. MOUGIN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
mar1 Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

TREATED BY INHALATION.

DR. A. FOLLIN

Desires to inform those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or heart, that he may be consulted at his office, NO. 158 CANAL STREET, corner of BARONNE, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Invalids in the country, unable to attend personally can consult him by letter.

Consultations in English, French and Spanish.
mar7 1t