THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,043

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite post 26, Second District, fish; also, at No. 74 Poydras street, Yeast Powders.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Press, 25 bales cotton.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—*To Mothers.*—Children are frequently exposed to such accidents as cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, &c.—this Ointment will immediately relieve the pain and remove all the bad consequences of the casualty. Sold everywhere.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the damaged goods advertised to be sold by him this day, at post No. 26, Second District, and at No. 74 Poydras street.

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. F. Randon having purchased the establishment of Mr. Bontemps, at No. 55 Bourbon street, advertises that he will continue the dyeing business at the same place, and solicits patronage, which he will endeavor to deserve.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Benefit of Joseph Barrett.*—The Dead Heart, a drama of historical interest and abounding in striking scenes and thrilling incidents, is to be given the second time to-night at the benefit of Mr. Joseph Barrett. This gentleman, though unpretending in his efforts, has been one of the most useful and meritorious of the Varieties company the present season, and the public will doubtless endorse this conclusion by a liberal attendance at his benefit.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Emma Maddern will appear to-night in the Daughter of the Regiment, and also in a new play entitled Prisoners of War.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lea's combination troupe, with their popular miscellany of performances, including pantomime, grand ballet, fancy dances, songs, statuary, negro minstrelsy and comicality, gymnastic feats, etc., continue to draw full houses nightly.

Mons. Verrecke is announced to perform his three trapeze act, or cloud leap, on Monday night.

On Saturday noon a special entertainment will be given for ladies and children.

The steamship Havana, Captain Greene, leaves this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York via Havana, with a full cargo, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Mrs Haywood and daughter, Mrs J M Young, Mrs L Satchelpi, Mrs S A Hathaway, Miss L Hathaway, Mother Ann Simeon and nine sisters, Messrs P D Davis, J W Isbameer, M L Rice, M M Hill, U S A., Chas Swift, G F Buckett, C Watson, A Kountz, A Schew, H C Lawrence, sister and six children, F Boucher, H Trinon.

FOR HAVANA—Mrs Mary Colgum and son, Mrs Y Valdeu, Mrs Shemwell, Mrs Randolls, Mrs Raymond, Mrs Carole, Messrs J N Newburgh, Salvador Prats, M Richou, S de la Lastra, J Peter and popil.

Later, via the River, Regarding Operations in Mississippi.

CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY WITH A FEDERAL REGIMENT, SUTLER'S STORES, &C.—DESTRUCTION OF REBEL FORT ON OUACHITA RIVER.

[From last evening's True Delta.]

We learn from Captain L. W. Garvey, commander of the steamer Venango, which arrived this morning direct from Vicksburg, that on Monday last a detachment of rebel cavalry, supposed to be either Forrest or Ross's, captured Yazoo City, gobbling up the Eleventh Illinois regiment.

From our previous knowledge of the whereabouts of these rebel chieftains, we do not believe that it was Forrest's, but may probably be Lee's men, who have made the bold movement. Of course they took a quantity of sutler's stores and other plunder.

Captain Garvey was informed by an officer bearing dispatches that on Saturday last our gunboats, under Admiral Porter, captured a rebel fort on the Ouachita river, at Harrisonburg, about 97 miles from Baton Rouge.

The bombarding was severe and was distinctly heard at Natchez. One of our boats was struck thirty three times. After the capture we dismantled the fort, placing the guns on the steamer General Price.

Additional Regarding the Affair at Yazoo City.—Several Regiments and Several Cannon Captured.

The *Era* has an account of the affair at Yazoo City, Miss., in which it says:

Our readers will remember that we published an account of the recent capture of this place by the Union troops, consisting of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, a Mississippi colored regiment. It is said that all these troops were made prisoners by the rebels after a short struggle, the enemy having overwhelming numbers.

Several pieces of artillery and a quantity of sutlers' and commissary stores are among the spoils that fell into rebel possession. We are in hopes that the next advices will put a better aspect on the news, which we do not regard as worthy implicit confidence.

Later from the South via Mobile.

The *Picayune* issued an *extra* last evening, with extracts from Mobile papers as late as the 2d instant. Much of the matter thus taken is substantially a repetition of what has already been published regarding the victory of Forrest and the repulse of the Federal advance near Dalton. The *Picayune* precedes its extracts with the remark that the Mobile papers, editorially, are much in doubt as to whether Gen. Sherman's late movement was a success or not. It should be stated, however, that the Mobile press generally takes the ground General Sherman's movement accomplished all that he could have accomplished without the "co-operation" which (without a knowledge of the situation elsewhere) they think he confidently expected. And as the papers are full of complaints, commencement and editorial, that General Polk did nearly next to nothing, and that Sherman's advance was almost wholly unopposed, while his retreat, as the *Register* says, was "as successful as his advance," leads us to believe—and our belief is induced by a very careful reading of all the Mobile papers from February 22d to March 2d—that the press and people of Mobile are better satisfied with what Gen. Sherman did not, than with what he did.

THE FIGHT NEAR DALTON.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of February 26th, gives an account of the commencement of the late engagement near Dalton:

On Monday, the 22d, the enemy made their appearance on the East Tennessee Railroad a Tunnel's station, about eight miles north of Dalton, and at the same time on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, some three or four miles beyond Tunnel Hill, their latter place being about seven miles north west of Dalton. Monday night General Johnston advanced his forces—some on the former road from one to two miles from Dalton and others on the latter, so as to occupy all the gaps in the mountain this side of Tunnel Hill. Thus the two armies were situated Tuesday morning.

The only fighting that occurred on our right, took place Tuesday and Thursday, on which occasion the enemy's cavalry suddenly dashed in on our pickets, and capturing a few of them as suddenly made their escape.

On the left there was a little skirmishing on Tuesday: the day following the skirmishing was heavier. Thursday there was still heavier skirmishing, which resulted in rather a serious engagement between the enemy and General Cumming's brigade, of General Stevenson's division. The enemy were driven back with some loss—though not very heavy. Other brigades were more or less engaged in the skirmishing, though not so generally as the above brigade.

Later yesterday evening (25th) the enemy marched from Sugar Valley, making his appearance near a gap a few miles southwest of Dalton. At a point farther south in the same mountain the "blue coats" again appeared; and it was reported early this morning that they had occupied this gap (called Sugar Valley Gap) in force. Later accounts, however, represent it is now in our possession. Quiet has prevailed all along our lines up to the present writing—(12 M.)

The impression is now prevalent in "respectable" non-official circles that there will be no more fighting here for the present.

LATEST FROM DALTON.
[Correspondence Atlanta Intelligencer.]

Dalton, February 28, 6 P. M.—Everything quiet in front. "The troops are marching home again, with gay and gallant tread, to reoccupy their old encampments. The enemy went back with a flea in his ear," and Hindman followed him up for the purpose, as I myself heard that Harry Hotspur of the Tennessee Army remark, "to give the boys a look at Tunnel Hill." Wheeler, at last accounts, was operating around Ringgold. Some of our scouts have penetrated the Federal lines to within a few miles of Chattanooga.

Hindman's corps done most of the skirmishing a the late advance of the enemy, and to the shrewd foresight of that commander is due the fortunate anticipation and prevention of the enemy's attempted flank movement on our right. Granger's command was thrown into Crow's Valley with a view to turn our right. Unconscious of this fact, but in a measure anticipating such a movement on the part of the enemy, Gen. Hindman had fortunately, as a precaution, sent a brigade of infantry to the support of his cavalry at the head of the valley.

Accordingly the enemy were driven back, and our army relieved of what might have been a most embarrassing circumstance and awkward position. Our positions along this valley and ridge, on its north, will, I am informed, be materially strengthened.

We now hold our positions. The place has assumed its wonted quiet, and the bands are cheerily playing this morning in every direction. JOHN HAPP.

Dalton, February 29.—The enemy in this fight double-quicked it to Chattanooga.

General Wheeler returned to Tunnel Hill yesterday, after greatly annoying the enemy.

Several Yankee scouts and Union home guards came within ten miles of Spring Place yesterday. After a slight skirmish two of them were captured, one proving to be a deserter from us.—[*Montgomery Advertiser.*

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR DALTON.
[Army Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News March 2.]

Crowe's Valley near Dalton, Ga., February 28, 1864.—Last Tuesday, 23d instant, the Federals advanced upon us about 25,000 strong. General Johnston offered them battle at the gap in Rock Face Mountain, through which the railroad passes, four miles west of Dalton. About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a force of cavalry and mounted infantry came down Crowe's Valley on our right flank, and drove in our advance to 1000 yards of the position of our army. They had just reached the cabins of Clayton's brigade, when that brigade, which had been sent to meet them, came in encounter with them. It was a bold, very bold dash of theirs, and was well executed. Clayton's brigade fought in its own quarters. Just as we arrived, one or two companies of Federals who advanced, deployed as skirmishers, had reached within fifty yards of our cabins.

A lively skirmish followed, in which the Federals got the advantage, though we outnumbered them by ten to one. They had splendid rifles, and we had poor muskets. They retired in good order and with leisure and dignity. After a little hesitation Clayton's brigade advanced about 1000 yards, driving back the enemy advance upon their reserve. The enemy left upon the field two killed, some say three, and two prisoners, one of them wounded. The Thirty-eighth Alabama had two men killed, Sergeant Holt, Company C, and ——, Co B, and about a dozen wounded, of whom Sergeant Dubose, of Captain Posey's bayonets, was shot in the head, but slightly wounded. The loss in the Thirty-sixth, Fifty-eighth and Thirty-second Alabama was about fifteen.

Captain Fry, of Mobile, of the Thirty-second Alabama, was severely wounded. The Eighteenth Alabama was at another point, and not in this affair.

On Tuesday night Captain Averett, of the Sixty-eighth Alabama, and Captain Posey, of the Thirty-eighth, were sent up to guard some gaps on Rock Face Mountain, to prevent an apprehended passage of the enemy over the mountain. On Wednesday morning the Federals threatened to force our right flank with about 15,000 men. We had a strong position, concealed on wooded hills, and they were afraid to attack us. The day passed off in demonstrations and slight feelers, in skirmishing and distant cannonading. Clayton's brigade skirmished on Wednesday, and had about a dozen wounded. Gen. Cummings' brigade of Georgians were more hotly engaged, and suffered somewhat.

The Appointment of General Bragg.

From the following General Order, it will be seen that the announcement in our last of the appointment of General Bragg as Commander in-Chief of the Confederate forces, is correct, and explains why that officer was ordered to report to Richmond for duty:

War Department,
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, Feb. 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 23.

General Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the seat of Government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By command of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

The new position to which General Bragg has been assigned is an unenviable one, and is by no means "a bed of roses." We trust that results will justify the wisdom of the selection.

The act of Congress of March 25, 1862, provides that a general assigned to duty at the seat of Government shall be entitled to the following staff: A military secretary, with the rank of colonel; four aids-de-camps, with the rank of major; and such clerks as the President shall from time to time authorize, not to exceed four in number.—*Richmond Whig.*

Latest News from Charleston.

Charleston, March 1.—One hundred and four shots were fired at the city to-day. There has been considerable activity among the enemy's tugs, and the tents on Folly Island have decreased.

Captain Posey held the furthest gap on Rock Face Mountain, with about twelve men, the present strength of his company. At 3 o'clock the Federals sent a regiment up on the mountain, opposite Captain Posey's position. One company was deployed in 250 yards of Capt Posey. He declared that if he could get fifty men he would attack them. Captain Crenshaw, of General Clanton's staff, detailed twenty-five men of Captain Averett's company, and twenty-five men of the Forty-second Georgia. Captain Posey took six of his "Bayonets" and crept around and flanked them, startling them by an unexpected fire upon their flank. He then ordered a charge, and a terrific fight ensued at seventy-five yards distance. The enemy were driven back 250 yards upon their main force, leaving two men dead and an orderly sergeant dying on the field. They shot the orderly three times before he would surrender. Capt. Posey shot one man through the heart with his Sharpe's rifle. Captain Posey had two men slightly wounded, and was himself shot through the pants and drawers with a rifle ball, grazing the skin.

All now is over, and quiet reigns in Warsaw.
ONE OF "POSEY'S BRIGADE."

A Federal schooner has been alongside the sunken vessel trying to rise her guns.

A French corvette appeared off the harbor, communicated with the Federal fleet and left.

We regret to learn that Lieutenant Dixon, who blew up the Housatonic, on the night of the 18th ult., was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. A dispatch was received in the city yesterday morning, stating that he was last seen heading in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket boats. It was expected that his fate would be ascertained by the next flag of truce.—*Register, March* 2.

MOBILE.
[From the Mobile Papers, March 2.]

There was no firing by the enemy on Fort Powell yesterday. This was owing to the high winds prevailing all day. Since the siege began there have been 1935 shot and shell fired by the enemy.—*News, March* 2.

A fire broke out this morning in the Battle House, under the roof, and was put out with comparatively small damage.—*Ibid, March* 2.

THE FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

We learn from a dispatch to the Savannah *Republican* that the Federals have abandoned their position on the St Mary's river, and taken to the protection of their fleet. Our loss in the late battle was thirty five killed and from 700 to 800 wounded. The enemy's loss is between 2500 and 3000.

The enemy's force in the late battle is reported to have been 10,000 men of all arms. Our force was about 3500 to 4000. The enemy placed two of their negro regiments in the front, and urged them on at the point of the bayonet. They withstood our fire at a distance, but as our troops advanced they retreated. More than one-half of the two negro regiments are said to have been left on the field of battle.—*Mobile Register, March* 2.

The Responsibility of the Florida Expedition and the Lake City Disaster.

The special, from Washington of the 28th ult., to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

The official dispatches concerning the recent disaster near Lake City will not be published for the present. The statements which have been published are by no means exaggerated.

Further inquiry has elicited the fact, which can be asserted upon the very highest authority, that the President never issued any order or made any suggestion to General Gilmore relative to military operations in Florida; that the contrary statement, which rests exclusively, so far as can be ascertained, upon the assertions of General Gilmore himself, is untrue, and that the expedition was made by General Gilmore upon his own responsibility. It is presumed that General Gilmore will seek his justification in the President's order, brought by Major John Hay, and already published, relative to the political relations of Florida.

There is talk of introducing a resolution into Congress, to-morrow, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts of the expedition, and report with the least practicable delay.

Wanted for a private museum—the tick of an eyelashed.

Fillmore a Copperhead.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (Buffalo) a zealous and able supporter of Millard Fillmore throughout his entire public life, is staggered by an address delivered by him at the recent opening of the Sanitary Fair in that city; whereof it pungently says:

The only thing that marred the harmony of the proceedings at the inauguration ceremonies of the great Central Fair yesterday was the speech of its venerable President, ex-President Fillmore. We give his remarks, as toned down by the *Courier*, in another column. Although that gentleman has thus far preserved his accustomed reticence, as to his sentiments and opinions during the struggle in which our country is engaged, it has been no secret to many who possessed his confidence, that his sympathies were not, to say the least, on the side of the Government. It has been known to some that he has thought the Union not worth preserving unless slavery could be preserved with it. We have not been disposed to quarrel with the venerable gentleman's position in this respect, heretofore believing that he was entitled to his own opinions, however erroneous they might be, so long as he did not parade them before the people. Among the select few who still regard him as an oracle, they could do but little harm. Nor should we now refer to his position on the war, or on the probable terms of peace, if he had not taken the most inauspicious of all occasions to ventilate his peculiar doctrines. Whatever may be the general opinion as to the value or correctness of his remarks, there can be but one opinion as to the fact that the tenor of them, and the tone of them, were in shocking bad taste, to use the mildest phrase.

We venture to say that but few public men would have taken advantage of their position as presiding officer of a charitable Fair, which had for its object the raising of funds to help the sick and wounded of our army and navy, to deliver such a speech; and we know that the fact that he did so disgusted not a few of those of whose good opinion the ex President has heretofore had reason to be proud.

The Montreal *Gazette* says: The Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Three Rivers has forwarded a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to warn their flock against the insidious arts of the Federal recruiting agents. The Bishop of Quebec and St Hyacinthe have written letters in the same sense.

GENERAL SEYMOUR.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st instant, commenting on the disaster suffered by the Florida expedition under this officer's command, says:

General Seymour, who, report says, has been placed under arrest for his failure, in consequence of disobedience of orders, is a full blooded Yankee, being a native of Vermont. His name is Truman Seymour. He is a West Pointer and regular army officer. He graduated in 1846 and entered the service as a brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, to the full rank of which grade he was promoted in March, 1847. He was in the Mexican war, where he received two brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct, first at the battle of Cerro Gordo and next at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He rose to full First Lieutenant in August, 1847, and to Captain in the Fifth Artillery in November, 1860. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers on the 28th of April, 1862.

Miscellaneous Items.

One of the most ingenious pieces of satire we have lately seen, we find in the following soliloquy of the German poet, Klopstock at the tomb of Charlotte Corday:

"Whose tomb is this? It is the tomb of Charlotte Corday. Let us gather flowers and scatter them over her ashes, for she is dead for her country. No, no, gather nothing; let us seek a weeping willow, and plant it over her tomb, for she is dead for her country. No, no, plant nothing; but weep, and let your tears be blood, for she is dead in vain for her country."

WOMAN'S OPINION OF WOMAN.—Lady Mary Wortly Montague, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex: "It goes far," said my lady, to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marrying one!" What if a man said that! "I never behold a beautiful woman, said Lola Montez, in one of her lectures, but I fall in love with her myself, and wish I were a man that I might marry her."

THE COST OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Boston *Herald* says: "The type founders have issued a circular to all printers that they have raised the price of printing material twenty five per cent. Paper makers have raised the price of paper one hundred per cent. The reader will see that publishers are not likely to become millionaires in a hurry under this state of affairs."

USEFUL HISTORICAL INFORMATION.—The Illinois *Register* says: "A gentleman who is not given to historial research invites us to inform him whether the battle of Waterloo was fought before or after the surrender of Cornwallis? We answer, *it was.*

A gentleman who was in arrears for several weeks' board and lodging, complained one morning that his coffee was not settled. "You had better settle for the coffee, and then complain," said the landlady.

"What church do you attend, Mrs. Partington?" "Oh any paradox church where the Gospel is dispensed with."

The old lady won't be troubled to find a place of worship on that "platform."

A Western paper thus happily closes a poetical description of a cold day, when Cold Sol struggled fruitlessly to thaw the ground: "But the sun's rays were as futile as the dull reflex of a yellow ball dog."

Doctors disagree, but they ought not to. Their legitimate business is to find out what disagrees with their patients.

By the River.

The sunshine quivered on the quivering poplars,
That grew beside the stream;
And o'er the distant stile there seemed a glory,
A gold and purple gleam;
And I know
That even in the March wind there was music,
And in the river's flow.

I loved to hear the sighing of the water
To mark its green depths shine;
But more I loved two brown eyes, calm and tender,
A dear hand clasped in mine;
For I know
I thought that love would last forever, changeless,
Though river ceased to flow.

Gone is the sunshine from quivering poplars,
The glory from the land;
Gone, the brown eyes that made the sunshine brighter,
And gone the clasping hand;
For I know
My tears are like the river—ah, the river!
That cannot cease to flow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—The colored soldier McDonald was arraigned before this Court because he stabbed one Bob Brown, who refused to give him liquor. For this he has to work at Tortugas for one year.

Another military man, who rejoices in the cognomen of Wm. McGray, drew a sword on a citizen, and had a revolver belonging to a negro. He was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Two soldiers lost $365 in a house kept by Michel Quinn, or rather his wife. Mrs. Miller and one Bradley were there at the time, and the latter is suspected of having the money.—The first named were locked up until Bradley and the money be found.

An Audacious Rogue.—A dark griff, about 25 or 30 years of age, yesterday went into the store of J. Prudent, jeweler and watchmaker, No. 178 Royal street, near St Ann. After pricing a silver watch he struck Mr. Prudent on the side of the head with a slung shot or a blunt instrument, and snatching a gold watch, valued at $150 00, and a gold chain succeeded in making good his escape. The watch bears the number 612.

The Bridges.—A long list of delinquent bridges, who got out of repairs or ran away with the freshet on Wednesday, is reported, and will keep the Street Commissioner moving to see them repaired.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas' Lamment Presiding.—The Recorder ordered the release of the negro man Scipio yesterday, who had been held on the charge of having killed his comrade Claiborne, in a shanty on the Metairie Ridge, on Christmas night. There was no evidence to sustain the verdict of the Coroner's jury in that case.

S. Watson, of the United States ship of war Catahadin, for unruly conduct and an attack on a police officer, was fined $15 with the choice of the Workhouse. Robt. Blane, a colored individual for embezzling $10 in the name of his employer, was sent to the Workhouse for 60 days and Ch. Butler, on suspicion of being a confirmed thief and vagrant, was sent down for 90 days. Other cases of disturbances were disposed off with fines from $5 to $10.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—H. James, a boy 12 or 13 years of age was convicted yesterday before this Court of having stolen six large pieces of calico from Victor Hebert. He is remanded for sentence.

An information is filed against John McCullough for shooting Chas. Hood with intent to kill on the evening of the fourth of March. This is a family feud and a regular vendetta.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Morning Press.

The *True Delta* reviews the address of the Confederate Congress, published by it at length the previous day, and successively combats the leading propositions advanced in that manifesto.

The same paper seizes the occasion of a reference to the address of the St. Louis Lincoln Club, a long document which it gives in full in its columns, to reiterate its adhesion to the Presidential claims of Mr. Lincoln—saying: "It seems impossible to resist the conclusion which the address seeks to establish—Abraham Lincoln will, and of right ought to be, the next President."

The *Era* says it seems now universally conceded that either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Chase will be the candidates of the Union party for the next Presidency. It then observes that the *Era* was the first paper in the Southwest, and one of the first in the United States to nominate Mr. Lincoln for a second term, and it sees no cause to change, but much to confirm its views in this regard.

The *Era* also repeats its assertion of a combination between the Fellows, Flanders, and Durant parties against the Free State party represented by Governor Hahn.

We read in the same paper:

We notice that copies of the document recently read to the itinerant Legislature of this State, at Shreveport, by that most truthful and polished man of letter, Henry W. Allen, the "so-called" Governor of the wild portion of Louisiana have been printed and circulated in this city. We saw a knot of Secessionists and *neutrals* with a copy in their possession yesterday, and they were purring around it and rubbing against it like so many tabby cats over a newly discovered stalk of catnip.

The *Times* rebukes the spirit of fault-finding with military leaders and high civil functionaries, and intimates the belief that to make them heroic, capable, great, virtuous, it is only necessary to think them so. This confusion of the subjective and the objective may do in metaphysics, but its success in politics has yet to be proved. In the eyes of Titania Bottom, in the guise of an ass, was as beautiful as Apollo, but for all that, the admired beast preferred straw to ambrosia.

We learn from the officers of the steamer Venango, arrived this morning from Vicksburg, that the gunboats Conestoga and General Price came in collision on Tuesday morning last, during a dense fog, when near Palmyra, the Conestoga sinking in five minutes. No lives were lost, as far as we can understand.

Presidential.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cincinnati, February 27.—An open breach has been made between the Lincoln and Chase men in the Ohio Legislature. At a Republican caucus, out of 115, only some 75 attended, and a majority of these pronounced for Lincoln. This apparently equal division of the Legislature is no criterion of Presidential strength, as many of the Lincoln men are contractors and office holders. You may rely on it that there is an overwhelming majority of Republicans for Chase in Ohio, and they will control the delegation. The opinion, however, is becoming general that a bitter fight between Lincoln and Chase will result in both being set aside for a new man, for instance, General Banks.

Ben Wade, who for years has been Mr. Chase's bitter enemy, has adjusted the differences of opinion with him, and is now his friend, and is opposed to Lincoln. So are Fessenden, Wilson, Sumner and other leading Republican Senators in Washington.

A Washington correspondence of the 27th, in a Western paper says:

At a meeting of the Republican Association here last night, to make arrangements for sending delegates from the District to the Baltimore Convention, a resolution renominating Lincoln was brought forward, but was lost by considerable majority. The second resolution, indorsing the general policy of the Administration and advocating radical measures, was then passed. The meeting held at the Union League rooms is understood to have been called by the Lincoln men. The report of it is suppressed in the papers here.

General Butler and the Jews.

The New York *Jewish Messenger* of the 27th ult., contains a correspondence between the editor of that paper, Mr M. S. Isaacs, and General Benjamin F. Butler, elicited by the mention in the latter's report of the Graham expedition that "five Jews were captured while trying to run the blockade." General Butler, in reply to a letter of complaint from the editor, denies that he used this language from a desire to make an invidious religious distinction, but adds that, though inadvertently used at the time, he sees no reason for changing the phrase, and then proceeds to justify its use as follows:

It was meant, when used, to designate nationality, not religion, as one would say, five Irishmen, five Germans, or five Italians. I have always considered the Jews a nationality, although possessing no country. The closeness with which they cling together, the aid which they afford each other, on all proper, and sometimes improper occasions, the fact that nearly all of them pursue substantially the same employment, so far as I have known them—that of traders, merchants and bankers—the very general obedience to the prohibition against marriage with Gentiles, their faith, which looks forward to the time when they are to be gathered together in the former land of their nation—all serve to show a closer tie of kindred and nation among the Hebrews, and a greater homogeneity than belongs to any other nation, although its people live in closer proximity. So that, while I disclaim all intention of any reflection upon their national religion, which was the foundation and typical of that of the Christian world, and, holding to the doctrines of Christianity with reverence for the Savior, no one can stigmatize all Jews—yet one may be reasonably permitted in speaking of that nation, to suppose there may be in all the Jews of the South, two of whom certainly are in the Confederate Cabinet, at least *five* who might attempt to carry on a contraband trade. Because, it may be reverently remembered that when the Savior, aided by Omniscience, undertook to choose twelve confidential friends from among that nation, he got one that "was a thief and had a devil."

The rest of the correspondence discussing the question of Jewish nationality, irrespective of nativity and political allegiance, and also the popular idea of the absorbing commercial proclivities of the Jews, we give below. It will be seen that General Butler retracts from his positions, and confesses to stand corrected by the editor of the *Messenger*:

150 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

Major-General Butler, U. S. V.:

General—Your letter, dated the 4th instant, reached me to-day.

I am obliged to you for the full and frank exposition of your views. Would you object to the publication of your letter?

I regret to find so grievous a misconception, or rather conflict of ideas, as to the meaning of the term "Jew." I do not propose trespassing upon your patience by argument or illustration, farther than this: I am a native American and proud of it—I attend Synagogue and believe in the principles of Judaism, and am therefore a Jew in the sense that you are a Christian; yet I am an American in nationality.

I regret, further, that your experience of professors of our faith has been so unfavorable that you believe "that nearly all of them pursue substantially the same employment—that of traders, merchants and bankers." While these diverse occupations are perfectly honorable in themselves, and no Jew or other person assumes a badge of disgrace *per se*, by entering upon either department of business, it is nevertheless a serious mistake to charge that the liberal professions are avoided by Israelites.

Not to weary you by a lengthy statement, I would simply mention a few facts that have come under my observation in this little city. At the University, Columbia College, and the Free Academy there are Professors who are Hebrews in faith—at the latter institution, there are two instructors and nearly eight Jewish students. In the legal profession, there are a large number of our creed; one of them now occupies the honorable position of Judge of the Common Pleas, this gentleman being a native of New York and an earnest American. In medicine, there are many eminent practitioners, some of the highest recognized skill and distinction. Among the clergy, Jewish divines are, of course, adequately represented—all ministers draw their inspiration from the Scriptures, the accepted basis of Judaism, and, as you say, the "foundation" of Christianity. As to the press, there are two Jewish weeklies; and upon the editorial staffs of the *Commercial, Express, Times* and other journals, there are able gentlemen of the Jewish faith, of whom also there is a large representation in the reportorial corps. In literary and scientific circles, you find the Israelites as well as the Christians. The army, navy and marine corps have a fair representation of Israelites, some of them distinguished, all earnest and patriotic. One of our regiments which served first as militia, then as a three years' regiment, and is now home on furlough, to return to the field a veteran organization, is composed mainly of Israelites. If, at any time, you should desire to be informed of the extent of your error, with regard to the occupations of the Jews, I should be most happy to furnish you with details.

You will not forget, when reminding me that there are two Jews in the rebel Cabinet (who is the other, besides Benjamin?) that a pattern of distinction in the church militant is a Major General in Davis's army, and that Davis himself professes to be a devout member of the church. There are traitors among professors of Judaism, unfortunately, as well as among Christians. A good Jew can no more be a traitor to our flag, than an earnest believer in Christianity can be enumerated among "those who speculate on the miseries of their country." Mr. Benjamin does not adhere to Judaism—he married a Christian.

I did not intend to be so verbose. However, General, I have but another suggestion to make. If, hereafter, any of your subordinates capture a man with a foreign patronymic, please designate his nationality by calling him German, Russian, or French, as the case may be, and not Jew. In nine cases out of ten, your prisoner is neither Jew nor Christian.

Most respectfully, yours,
M. S. ISAACS.

Headquarters 18th Army Corps,
Fortress Monroe, February 13, 1864.

Sir—I am in receipt of your note of February 9th, and am very glad to have my opinion corrected by one who apparently understands so well the condition of the Hebrews as a nation and of their faith as a religion.

I admit that my experience with men of the Jewish faith or nation has been an unfortunate one.

Living in an inland town in Massachusetts prior to the war, I had met but few, and since the war, those whom I have seen, have been principally engaged in the occupations which caused the capture which has occasioned this correspondence, and you yourself will admit that that mode of making their acquaintance has not been a favorable case.

I refer to Mr. Memminger as the other member of the Confederate Cabinet. I have been informed that Mr. Mallory is also of the Jewish faith or nationality.

I acknowledge the fairness of the hit in regard to Major General Polk and Davis. They are both members of the Christian church upon whose services I attend.

I should be much obliged to you for the detail of facts which you have offered to furnish, for, finding my impress one incorrect upon any subject, I always desire to be enlightened.

Although the letter to you was not written for publication, yet I have no objection to its being published. Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Com.

To M. S. Isaacs, Esq., New York.

* General Butler is in error. Neither Memminger nor Mallory is of the Jewish faith. The latter is probably confounded with ex Senator Yulee, who is now engaged in restoring Florida into the Union.—*Ed. Jewish Messenger.*

The Presidential Game.

The St. Louis *Democrat* (Radical Chase paper) has the following in its Washington correspondence of the 29th ult:

To the utter astonishment of both the Senators from Ohio, and to the astonishment of all the members of Congress from that State, the name of Mayer was yesterday sent into the Senate as Postmaster at Cincinnati, in place of Mr. Hamm, the present postmaster there, against whom no charges have been preferred. I understand on good authority that this man Mayer is a man comparatively unknown in the business community of Cincinnati, and that the only claim he has to the post to which he has been appointed, is a pledge to bring the German influence of Cincinnati over to the repudiation of Mr. Chase as a candidate for Presidency. Montgomery Blair, who is now the chief fugleman in laying the wires for the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, has commenced the work which has long been threatened, and we may now see the guillotine doing heavy business between this time and the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. This is not so very surprising or remarkable—the Radical element have been expecting it, and are prepared for it. But what is especially noticeable, as peculiarly characteristic of a Blair, is the effort thus made to bribe the German of Cincinnati to yield their fealty to radicalism. The Senate will probably reject the nomination of Mr. Mayer, and thus express its opinion of the manner of employing the patronage of the administration to corrupt the radical sentiment of the people.

It is admitted on all hands that a more favorable argument against the re nomination of Mr. Lincoln has not yet been presented than that embodied in the Pomeroy Circular. It makes no difference as to its merits, whether Mr. Chase sanctioned the issuing of that circular or not, (though there is the very best reason for believing that he knew nothing of the existence of such a paper until it met his eye in his morning's daily at the breakfast table) or whether it was advantageous or prejudicial to the interests of Mr. Chase to have it issued, that the circular tells plain truths cannot be successfully denied. The friends of Mr. Chase need not be alarmed at the appearance of the circular, nor Senator Pomeroy of the authorship. The circulation which it will receive through the daily press of the country will be far greater than it could have received in any other way, and its only effect will be to bring Mr. Chase prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and to secure a thorough canvass of his merits. Let us have a fair and free discussion. Let not the public mind be forestalled—let not the cards be stocked beforehand, this is what dispassionate and impartial people everywhere will say.

Fred. Douglas on the Conditions of Peace.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 27th ult. has a report of a lecture the previous day by Fred. Douglas. The following extract comprises the most significant passages of the discourse:

There can be no permanent peace for this country, unless all the rights of the negro are given him. It is the negro's boast that he belongs to a class which is truly loyal to the Government; and although it is said they are very imitative they don't copy treason. The negro loves this country for what it is, not for what it has been. His behavior in the war is creditable to him; he has been tried and not found wanting. The negro should now obtain from the Government that justice which has been so long denied him; he don't want any colonization to Texas or elsewhere; he will stay here whether for better or worse depends upon the people.

The visit paid by the speaker to the President was humorously described, and that portion of it relative to the crowds of patriots, waiting to serve the country without interfering with their personal interests, brought down the house in long-continued applause. He paid a graceful compliment to Abraham Lincoln for his kind reception, and characterized him as one of the men of the age, and somewhat ahead of the people. The prejudice entertained by the majority of the people against the negro, was well described. The lower down in society, the more bitter the hostility against the negro. But a change is coming over us. We are going to make a new start this time under a blaze of moral right developed through the long suffering of an oppressed race. On all grounds of justice the negro ought to be admitted to all the privileges of citizenship and the ballot box. There is no clearer principle than that the man who fights for his country ought to have a voice in the making of its laws. The doctrine of equality has long been admitted in theory, but denied in practice. In the days of Washington and Adams negroes were allowed to vote; they were in the army and navy; but John C. Calhoun saw that they were a growing power, and then hatched a bill taking away all their rights, and at the time making a starting point for the destruction of the Union. The abolition of slavery, and the granting the negro the privileges which justice demands, will place the nation on so firm a footing that there never can be a rebellion, but if, on the other hand, there is any wrong existing against the negro, the country will be sure to suffer in the long run.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Victim.—Henry, a son of Mr. Rand, who keeps a furniture store on Rampart street, near the corner of Melpomene, attended the display in Lafayette Square on the 4th instant, and apparently enjoyed the scene until the roaring of the artillery. When he came home he complained to his mother that the bombshells had hit his head, and declined to eat. During the night he was attacked with fits, complaining at intervals about the bombshells which struck his head. Drs. Greenleaf and Bean were called in, and attended the sufferer, but could only succeed in palliating the pains of the boy, who gradually breathed his last in the arms of his afflicted parents.

Acquitted.—A jealous quarrel existed between two negroes, whereon threats to kill at sight had been used. A collision occurred between them in May last, on Canal street, wherein revolvers were drawn, and the aggressor shot through the heart. His name was Mundeburg. The slayer, named Charles Bickwell, was tried yesterday before the Provisional Court on the charge of manslaughter, before Judge Peabody. He was acquitted by the jury, as having acted in self-defence.

An Owner Wanted.—A vagrant woman, who appeared to be insane, was arrested with a set of surgical instruments in her hands. She was sent to the Insane Asylum for examination. The instruments await a claimant in the Recorder's Court.

A fact not generally known.—The proverbial unhealthiness of low lands is the reason why sick people are called valetudinarians.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1864.

The Commercial week closes to-day with a quiet market in nearly every department of trade, operations in our principal staples being restricted by light supplies, and there being only a moderate movement in monetary affairs. The supplies of cotton offering are much less than might be expected from the extent of the receipts and the stock on hand, leading to the inference that a considerable portion of the arrivals is for shipment to the North, or is withheld from sale. The transactions in this staple being thus restricted and partly paid for from the proceeds of gold or other funds received from New York, the supply of Northern Exchange continues limited and has caused a further slight improvement to rates, the moderate business done to day having been mostly at 1¾ and 1¾ ⅌ cent. discount for one day's sight on New York. This however, was for first-class signatures. A draft at one day's sight, with Bill Lading, was passed at 2 discount. Nothing transpired in time bills. The ruling rate for Bank Checks was ¾ discount, but one of them supplied the demand at 1¾. Dealers asked ⅛ @ ½, mostly the former, but drew reluctantly, and getting better rates to-morrow. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of sterling at 175 and 174 for good or unexceptionable private bills, which may be quoted at 173½ @ 174. The Banks continue to sell 176, but report no sales at these figures. Francs are held at 315 for Bankers' and 317½ @ 325 for private bills.

We have again to notice only a limited movement in Specie. The sales of Gold within our observation embraced some few lots at 63½ @ 64 ⅌ cent premium, including some amount at 63 at the latter rate, but during the early part of the day it was pretty freely offered at 63½, and we subsequently heard of some found it is having been offered at 63¾ and. Dealers paid 63 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 64 and 65½. There is no little Silver on sale that it affords no scope to buyers. Dealers pay 5 @ 55 premium at their counters, and sell at 56, 57. Mexican dollars continue scarce and in request, at the full premium of gold. A round lot ready for shipment sold at 61½.

In Bank notes we noticed sales of mixed lots of Union Mechanics' and Traders, New Orleans and Louisiana State at ¾ and ¾ ⅌ cent. premium, and a round lot of Bank of Louisiana at 6 1/2 ⅌ dollar. Dealers pay ¾ ⅌ cent. premium for Mechanics' and Traders and sell at ¾ @ 1, ¾ @ 1 for Louisiana State and sell at 1¾ and 1¾ for both Canal and Citizens' and sell at 1 @ 1¾, 75¢ ⅌ dollar for Crescent City and sell at 80, 7 3/4 for Bank of Louisiana and sell at 8¼, and 55 for Merchants and sell at 61. A round sum of Canal and Citizens' was sold to-day at 6¾ premium.

In Stocks we heard of a sale of 17 shares City Railroad, but the rate was not reported. Both the sales of Louisiana State Bank noticed yesterday (25 and 10 Shares) were at 50. On Tuesday, not before reported, 60 Shares sold at 44. The market generally was quiet and no further transactions of any moment.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1864.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the extent of the week's receipts there was only a moderate supply on sale to-day, and the business so far as reported was confined to 180 bales, (111 bales at private sale and by auction) the former embracing 6 bales low mid., at 61c, 20 bales stained low middling, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The movement is restricted by light supplies and to-day's sales are confined [illegible]

FLOUR.—The stock on sale is light, but the demand is limited and the market is dull. Purchasers are mainly [illegible]

PORK.—Mess is very scarce and in demand at $25 ⅌ barrel. A lot of 75 barrels Rump sold at [illegible]

LARD.—77 tierces prime Western Leaf sold in two lots at 14½ ⅌ lb.

HAY.—100 bales prime Northern sold at $60 ⅌ ton.

OATS.—Yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, 1,50 sacks sold at $1 17 ⅌ bushel.

CORN.—There were sales to-day of 5 0 sacks Louisiana Yellow at $1 62 ⅌ bushel.

COFFEE.—There have been small sales of Rio at 37½ ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS.—The regular mail steamships for New York are taking Cotton at 1¾c ⅌ lb. The rates by sailing vessels are at 1 ¼ ⅌ bale for Cotton, the same ⅌ [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day, 10 barrels Beans at $7.75, 5 pipes Brandy at $1 75 ⅌ gal., 7 barrels Whisky at 90 @ $1 25, 40 bbls sugar at [illegible], 7 barrels Alcohol at $2.27, 50 barrels Mackerel at $3, [illegible] sacks Rio Coffee at 35¾c and 56 bags Sausages at 6c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 11, 1864.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold: 87 Beeves, 35 Hogs and 5 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 34 Beeves, 42 Hogs, 37 Veals and 14 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb nett	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb nett	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb nett	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal Cattle, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sucking Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 11, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Havana, Greene, for New York, via Havana. Avendano Bros.
Bark Angela Brewer, Cotterell, for Boston. Master.
Schr Rebecca, (British) Jenkins, for Havana. S Fernandez.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship McClellan, Gray, from New York, via Key West, to U S Quartermaster—4th district, at
Schr Eclair, from Coast, to A Scoola—3d district
Schr Ellen, from Bayou Bienvenue, to master—Basin
Schr Sarah Jane, from Bonfouca, to master—Basin
Sloop Mary, from Lafourche, to master—3d district
Barge G Cullum, from Bayou Vincent, to master—B sin

STEAMBOATS.

Nebraska, Choate, from Lower Coast
Mittie Stephens, Goddin, from Bayou Sara
Rob Roy, Coles, from Plaquemine
Venango, Garvey, from Vicksburg
Colter, Myeal, from Louisville

MEMORANDA.

The bark Pleiades went to sea on the 7th instant

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark J Tucker, from Philadelphia
Bark Bios, from Boston
Schr Gov Hinton, Peacock, from Philadelphia, to master
Schr Fly, from Key West
Schr M Douglas, from Tampico

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—461 bales cotton 181 hhds sugar 1 box specie 2 pkge mdse

BOSTON—Per bark Angela Brewer—51 bales cotton 413 bbls molasses 2 hhds sugar 5 csks old iron 1 do claret 3 pkgs lead

HAVANA—Per schr Rebecca—75 bbls flour 15 bbls hams 27 tcs and 50 kegs lard 76 tcs tallow 3 bbls cotton seed 1 pkg mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—14 bbls and 30 hhds sugar M Goodale—sundries A Scoola

BAYOU BIENVENUE—Per schr Ellen—30 cords wood to order

BONFOUCA—Per schr Sarah Jane—30 cords wood to order

LAFOURCHE—Per sloop Mary—10 bbls potatoes to master

BAYOU VINCENT—Per barge G Cullum—35 cords wood to master

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—36 bales cotton A Bruhn—28 Graham, Hodges & co—45 do 2 bags do C V Woodruff & co—36 do W Edwards & co—5 bales do C Bullin—34 do Bower, Garner & Harrison—16 do 20 bags do E L Unger—7 hhds sugar 7 bbls molasses P Maspero—13 do B Barque—5 do E W Burbank—sundries to order

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Rob Roy—33 hhds sugar 60 bbls molasses A B Mansfield—16 hhds sugar G Schutler—2 bbls molasses J F—sundries to order

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Maro—194 bales cotton to S Posch—130 do Friedlander & Gerson—31 do M Pilcher—11 do Gasache & Ouden—Total 376 bales cotton—sundries to order

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Nebraska—162 bbls molasses G W Wood

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Collier—120,000 bushels coal to U S Government

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—88 bbls molasses to order

Champagne, Ruiz & Co., of Reims
100 BASKETS QUARTS, PINTS.
Landing, ex ship Comtesse de Brienne, from Bordeaux, for sale by
HUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Yeast Powders.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Friday, the 11th March, 1864, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 74 Poydras street, for account of whom it may concern—
6 bbls Preston & Merill's YEAST POWDERS.
10 cases do. do.
Damaged per brig H. B. Emery, on her voyage to this port.
Terms cash. mh11

Fish.......Fish.......Fish.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, THIS DAY (Friday) the 11th March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A M., opposite Post No. 26, Second District—
25 half drums Dry Fish,
10 boxes do.
100 boxes do.
300 quarter boxes do.
Damaged per brig H. B. Emery, on her voyage from Boston to this port.
Terms cash. mh11

Lard.......Lard.......Lard.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1864, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, Second District, between Ursulines and Hospital streets—
100 tierces LEAF LARD.
10 firk ns do.
Terms cash. mh11

Bonds and Scrips

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, situated on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, Second District—
5 BONDS of the City of New Orleans issued to Railroad $1000 each.

SCRIP.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, 1861, [illegible]

Terms cash. mh11

Furniture.......Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY March 12th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall,
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Terms cash. mh11

Sale to Close a Copartnership.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 14th of March, 1864, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., on the premises, on Levee street, No. [illegible], between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
The stock in trade of a GROCERY STORE, con[sisting of] [illegible]

GROCERIES.

[illegible]
Terms cash. mh11

Succession of Antoine Quintal, No. 19,270.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1864, at [illegible] o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible] February, 1864, the following described property belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, designated by No. [illegible], Square No. [illegible], bounded by Conti, Bienville, Rampart and Burgundy streets, measuring American measure [illegible] feet front on Conti street, and extending in depth between parallel lines [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—cash. Act of sale before A. Mazureau, Notary Public. feb24 [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

E. F. Masson vs. his Creditors and the Creditors of Lucas & Masson.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible].—By virtue of an order in obedience to two orders of the court rendered respectively March 5th and 9th, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] March, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The CONTENTS and FIXTURES of a Dry Good and Fancy Store situate at the corner of Conti and Royal streets in the Second District of this city, as per inventory on file.

Surrendered by said insolvents to their creditors.

Terms—cash on the spot.

The purchaser of the stock will be allowed to assume the lease of the store, and all the obligations therein stipulated.

JAS. E. DUNHAM,
mh11 14 17 21 24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The Liverpool & London Fire & Life Insurance Company vs Edward William Sewell.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 11,62.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16th 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, the following described property, viz:

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Julia, Magazine and St. Joseph streets, designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on a plan drawn by Frederick Wilkinson, Deputy Surveyor General, on the 16th July, 1834, deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, late a Notary Public in this city. Said five Lots of Ground being contiguous to each other, and measuring each 25 feet 6 inches 7 2/3 lines front on Camp street, by 110 feet in depth, English measure. The Lot No. 1 being at and forming the corner of Camp and Julia streets.

Together with all the buildings and improvements on said Lots of Ground consisting of seven two-story brick tenements, slate-roofed and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Being the same property which the defendant acquired by purchase from the Union Bank of Louisiana, by act passed before A. Mazureau, Notary aforesaid dated December 18th 1848.

N. B. Each tenement will be sold separately.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of
feb27 mh1 14 25 30 the Parish of Orleans.

Eugene Rochereau & Co vs. Goodrich & Co., John Charles Goodrich, Henry Land Goodrich and Byron Milton Pond.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 11,85.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 31st, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Common, Magazine and Gravier streets, and forming the corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, having, in English measure, sixty-two feet one and one-half inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches in depth and front on Common street, one hundred and forty-two feet five and a half inches in width at the rear, as will more fully appear by act of mortgage passed by T. Guyol, late notary public in this city, on the 13th of December, 1861.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff
feb29 mh8 16 24 31 of the Parish of Orleans.

J. Stafford & Co, vs. Jacob Freid.—No 1,880

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 Fourth and Rousseau streets, Fourth District, the contents of the BAKERY, consisting of show-cases, Counter, &c., a list of which can be seen at my office. Also—One splendid Baker's CART, No. 5, HORSE and HARNESS. All seized in the above entitled and numbered suit. Terms cash on the spot.

mh5 15 21 T. J. McGUIRE, Constable.

Treatment

OF THE MOST INVETERATE BLOOD DISEASES. Typhoid Fever cured in twelve days. Pneumonia in eight, and Diarrhea in four. A remedy warranted to cure. Consultations every day by DR. PAULIN, of Paris, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. in his office, adjoining the Drug Store, on Camp street, No. 275.

This newly established Drug Store, under the direction of Dr. Paulin, offers the public a stock of choice Drugs and Medicines at very moderate prices. Prescriptions put up with the greatest care.

Also on hand DR. PAULIN'S VEGETABLE SYRUP, a genuine Blood Renovator and successfully used in cases of rachitis, chlorosis, sterility and female nervous diseases. The use of this syrup invigorates the weakest child, who soon finds in the delicious Balm the health he had never enjoyed before. A prospectus, showing how to use it, accompanies each bottle.

mh11 1m3taw

Notice.

MR. BONTEMPS, Dyer, informs the public that he has sold his Establishment, No. 55 Bourbon street, to Mr. F. RANDON, for whom he solicits a continuance of the kind patronage extended to him.

Mr. F. RANDON, having purchased the above Establishment, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which he will endeavor to deserve. mh11 1m

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

FLOUR—500 barrels;
RIO and JAVA COFFEE—100 sacks;
Duryeas' celebrated STARCH—250 boxes;
WHISKY—200 barrels;
FRESH FRUITS and Vegetables in cans;
PICKLES and JELLIES;
SALT—1000 bushels;
TEA—fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Oolong, Pouchong. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.
feb18 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

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 Krug.
mh8 For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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

FAREWELL BENEFIT
And last appearance but two of the accomplished artiste
MISS EMMA MADDERN

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1864.

Will be presented the Military Drama entitled
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
Josephine (with songs and dram accompaniment) .... Emma Maddern
Performance will commence with an entirely new drama entitled
PRISONERS OF WAR.
Polly .... Emma Maddern

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 $1; Family Circle 50 cents; Quadroons Boxes 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents; Colored Gallery 25 cents; Private Boxes $4 to $6. mar11

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LEWIS BAKER .... Stage Manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 11th, 1864

First Benefit in New Orleans of
MR. JOSEPH BARRETT

On which occasion will be presented, for the second time, the Great Revolutionary Drama of
THE DEAD HEART.

depicting the terrible horrors of the Bastile—the horrible Bread Riots—Paris—the Revolution and its attendant spirit—[illegible]—Right Hand—THE GUILLOTINE—produced with great effect—the [illegible] tableaux

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

☞ In preparation—The great play of NARCISSA, the VAGRANT

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

☞ Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier street will [illegible] after the performance each night with steam cars to Carrollton and intermediate stations. mar11

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

FRIDAY EVENING .... March 11, 1864.

LEA'S GREAT VARIETY TROUPE .... Attraction Undiminished .... CROWDED HOUSES strengthen the Entertainment as the best in the city .... Mlle. Spanish FANTOMIME, by ZANFRETTI, the great Ravel Pantomimist.

MONDAY, MARCH 14
Will be produced VERRECKE'S wonderful sensation act, entitled THE FLYING TRAPEZE, or CLOUD LEAPS.

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

☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

☞ Box Office open at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. mar11

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

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

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

L. Nutree, B. Vinot,
A. Gautier, E. Wagner,
A. Mendis, A. Jacques,
J. Beaudet, F. L. Berry.
H. Borbet.

MANAGERS.

O. Mendola, H. Favre, F. C. Reluspia, A. A. Marchand.

TICKET ONE DOLLAR

Gentlemen who desire tickets and invitations for Ladies are requested to leave the names and the real names with Mr. A. Mendola, 175 Chartres street, between Dumaine and Madison, or with one of the Managers. Ladies are requested to [illegible]

The committee will meet every Tuesday and Friday [illegible] 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. mh10

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of B. H. Green.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 20,26.—Notice is hereby given, to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. MOREL,
mh11 [illegible] Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF LOUISIANA.—The State of Louisiana: Whereas Jacques [illegible] has applied to the Clerk of said Court for a Monition, in the manner prescribed by [illegible] Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act relative to Monitions and the manner of proceedings," approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested therein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or interest in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or of any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time and manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the 4th day of January A. D. 1864, by virtue of a decree of this Court rendered on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1863, in a suit entitled Jacques Desormes vs. James Davis, No. 10,676 of the docket of this Court, at which sale the said Jacques Desormes became the purchaser of the property aforesaid.

Description of Property as given in the Judicial Conveyance:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof, &c., situate in the Faubourg Livaudais, Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Chestnut, Second, Camp and Third streets designated as lots Numbers One and Two, on a plan drawn by Henry Moellhausen, Architect and Surveyor, dated the 20th December 1844, deposited in the office of D. I. Ricardo, late a notary public in this city. Said lots adjoin each other and measure each thirty-one feet three inches front on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, by one hundred and fourteen feet nine inches deep. Lot Number One forming the corner of Chestnut and Second streets. Said square being designated by the Number Seventy-five, on a plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, Surveyor, on the 5th March, 1833, deposited in the office of G. R. Stringer, late a notary public in this city.

The buildings and improvements of said lots comprise a two-story frame house and kitchen attached, slate-roofed, having three rooms, with fire places, on the ground floor and four rooms up stairs, three with fire places, all plastered throughout and papered over. Gallery all around up stairs. Parlor and hall up stairs. Out buildings, privies, two cisterns, one well, yard partly paved with bricks, garden, &c. The house bears No. 156, on Chestnut street.

Being the same property which the defendant acquired by purchase from Sarah Evans Rush, wife of Joseph C. Wills as per act passed before L. R. Kenny, late a notary public, on the 9th of April, 1852.

[L. S.] Clerk's office this 12th day of February, 1864, and the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

feb15 4t30d E. H. LEHMANN, Deputy Clerk.

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 800 cases, from Vyse & Sons and R. F. Wilde, New York.

Also, an invoice of [illegible] 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 36 Camp street, up stairs.

Gallier & Esterbrook,

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

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 tf] JS. GALLIER, JR.

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is specially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to
GAUDUZ, Druggist,
feb15 3m Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Havana Segars.

A LARGE assortment of 148,000 Havana SEGARS, received by last arrivals, composed of those to suit this market, such as Londres, Medias, Regalias, Grevas, Cilindrados, Magnificos, &c., &c., and of the brands Indiadad, Meridiana, Nab-jas, Ritica, Palacio, Henry Clay, &c., &c.

Also, 20,000 packages Havana SEGARRETTES.
For sale at moderate prices, at No. 37 Common st.,
mar3 1m By JAYME MAGI.

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

JUST received per bark Elizabeth, direct from Palermo—
1000 boxes ORANGES.
1000 " LEMONS.
Also, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, and DRIED CHERRIES.
For sale by R. TRAMONTANA & CO.,
feb26 1m No. 4 Front Levee, between Common and Gravier sts.

For Sale,

1207 CASES CLARET, C. C and C. Landing ex schooner Rebecca, from Havana. Apply to HUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
mar8 Nos. 16 & 18 St. Louis st.