THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable lots of ground situate in the rear of this city, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

The U. S. mail steamship Morning Star Horatio Nelson commanding, left her wharf last evening, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

O B Blackburn, John [illegible], A. Marx, W Tomlinson, W E Tomlinson, S Tomlinson, Mrs. A M Tomlinson, [illegible], Jos W. Harper, G W Sanders, Adolph Roetz, H Dervez, N W Hayes, [illegible] J M Anthony, [illegible], Dr E M Ward, Mrs Andrews and child, [illegible], J W Emberg, [illegible], Fred Gabbard?, F H Howl?, [illegible] Thomas, Bridget McCullen, Alice Conron, Miss J A Tyson, [illegible], Jos Nourise, Leonard Rothchild?, [illegible] Julius Morstel, [illegible], Bridget Keenan, Mrs Susan Berry, [illegible], J A Falls, Wm Wise, Thos Rowland, A J Flynn.

BY TELEGRAPH

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH.

THE LUMINARY AND COMMONWEALTH AT HAVANA.

Inaugural Address of Pres't Lincoln.

CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION.

Schofield Reported Checked by Bragg near Wilmington—Kingston and Goldsboro' Fortified.

WADE HAMPTON SAID TO BE IN POSSESSION OF COLUMBIA.

A NEW NEGRO ARMING BILL AT RICHMOND.

Gold in New York on the 4th 198 to 200.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

M[illegible], March 9th, 2 P. M.

The steamers Luminary and Commonwealth passed down this morning with New York dates of the 4th. The stock board was closed on the 4th, but some transactions in gold were made at 198 and 200.

President Lincoln's Inaugural.

Fellow Countrymen—At this second appearance to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper—now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, there is little that now would be presented. The progress of our arms upon which all chiefly depends, is as well-known to the public as to myself, and, it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured on the occasion. Corresponding to these, four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war; all dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiations—both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern parts of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and wonderful interest; all knew this interest was somehow the cause of war. To strengthen and perpetuate and extend its interests, was the object for which insurgents would end the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the Territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for war the magnitude nor the duration which it has already attained; neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and result less fundamental and astounding; both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God and invoked his aid against each other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom offenses come. If he shall suppose that American slavery is the case, the providence of God must needs come—but which having continued through his appointed time he now wills to move that he gives to both North and South. This terrible war is the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there is any departure from this divine attribute, which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him. Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. If God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman, two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago. So still, it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous, together with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right. As God gives us the power to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are on, to bind up all of the nation's wounds and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widows and his orphans, and to all, which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Washington, March 4.—The procession is now forming, though a heavy rain is falling, and the streets almost impassable from mud—Pennsylvania avenue is filled with the dense mass of the people. The ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber. The procession reached the capitol at about 11:45 A. M., escorting the President elect. At a subsequent period the President and Vice President, together with the Justice of the Supreme Court, Members and ex-Members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. The Vice-President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office, when the President delivered his inaugural address. There was a very large attendance, and the scene was one of marked interest.

Wade Hampton and his cavalry are said to be in possession of Columbia, S. C., and the burned section of that city extended in one direction three-fourths of a mile. No public property was destroyed.

Rebel deserters who arrived at Newbern report Kingston and Goldsboro as being fortified by order of Lee, who says the latter place must be held at all hazards.

New York, March 4—The rebel House of Representatives passed another bill to place 200,000 negroes in the army, in order to satisfy the objection of Senators. The bill does not guarantee freedom to enlisted slaves, but leaves the question of emancipation open.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday states that Bragg has succeeded in bringing Schofield to a halt at the Northeast river, 10 or 15 miles from Wilmington.

The *Sentinel* of the 1st admits that Sherman has crossed South Carolina, which shows that he has entered the old North State.

Additional Dispatches.

[Special Dispatch to the New Orleans Times.]

The Richmond papers assume to be ignorant of Sherman's whereabouts, but at the same time say that he is stuck in the mud in one of the Southern States.

The estimated force under his direction, including Gillmore's and Schofield's, is sixty thousand.

The excitement at Charlotte has subsided, showing that Sherman has moved in another direction. Nothing is said of the contemplated junction of Schofield in the vicinity of Goldsboro'.

The *Herald's* correspondent says that rebel deserters from Lee's army state that when he [illegible] his last visit South he took two Divisions of Anderson's Corps with him to reinforce the army confronting Sherman, and that the heavy [illegible] are being sent from Petersburg to Richmond are preparing to leave.

The *Whig*, of the 1st, says that all of North Georgia is filled with desperado bands of tories and deserters.

The panic in Richmond has extended to the surrounding country, and farmers refuse to bring in supplies.

The rebel pirate Chickamauga was destroyed last Saturday to prevent her falling into Yankee hands in Cape Fear River.

Oswego, March 4.—Major Gen. Dix has received a dispatch from Gov. Fenton, stating that the War Department at Washington have received information from Halifax that the rebels in the provinces are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester.

Dramatic.

The novel of East Lynne is a woman's story of domestic love and infidelity, which would be much truer to human life if men did not constitute a considerable element of mankind. In fact, with almost no positive exception, the best woman's man in literature may be summed up in this, that, matched with nature's product, the creature is "as moonlight unto sunlight, or as water unto wine." Where there should be fierce torrid heat there is only a watery glimmer, and the babbling, tempestuous reason is about the nearest approach which is made to the sublime wrath and awful music of a storm.

The hero is an insipid monstrosity of [illegible] perfection; the villain is a sheer impossibility of inexplicable wickedness. In the [illegible] goodness and badness are equally embodied in the most unlikely forms which a crude mixture of fancy and sentiment, unassisted by knowledge from within or without, is capable of conjuring up.

These remarks are conspicuously sustained by the characters of Carlyle, the magnanimous husband, and Levison, the heartless seducer, as they are presented in Taylor's dramatic adaptation of Mrs. Wood's novel in question. As played at the St. Charles Theatre, Mr. Chaplin, with all his talent, has scarcely been able to make any thing whatever of Levison, while Withers, struggling with might and main, makes worse than nothing of Carlyle.

Turning to the female department of the story, the case is strikingly different. There at least two characters are above the average in clearness, vigor, and verisimilitude of description—Lady Isabel, we mean, and Miss Corney.

The one in the hands of Miss Avonia Jones, concentrates the whole tragic interest of the performance; the other, racily represented by Mrs. Thorpe, makes all the amusement of the by-play.

We have seen both Miss Heron and Mrs. Gladstane in Lady Isabel, and neither, as we observed, followed more naturally the gradual development of the passion, the agony, and the catastrophe of the plot. Miss Jones has obviously studied the part with earnestness and fidelity. She has learned to economize power by careful modulation of action and speech. There being no wastage on the way, she reaches the crisis with a large reserve force which is expended in the right time and at the right place, as when summer clouds, long gathering but rainless, at last burst and pour their torrents on thirsty fields panting for moisture. This is according to nature, and therefore according to art, though it may be incredible news to that sensational class of tragic artists who fly instantly at the central passion of the play as a Spanish bull flies at the red rag fluttering in the ring.

It is while disguised as Mad. Vine that the Lady Isabel of Miss Jones is most striking. Two situations near the conclusion of the performance especially impressive, are the scene on meeting her sick child, and that in which she reveals herself at its death-bed.

The fault we would be most disposed to urge against Miss Jones's style is one that leans to the side of liberation. We refer to excessive pains apparently taken to tone down the general acting, and which tends now and then to make it seem rather too tame and slow to satisfy the allowable degree of exaggeration demanded by the stage.

This evening Miss Jones will appear in the original play of Leah, the Forsaken, and the tragic power she has already shown promises an effective personation of Leah.

BENEFIT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT TO NIGHT.—It is our deliberate judgment that the tragi-comic character of Elliott Grey, in the play of Rosedale, is the most genial, brilliant, and altogether felicitous personation which Lawrence Barrett, wide and versatile as his powers unquestionably are, has ever exhibited on a New Orleans stage. This is high praise, there could not well be higher; but it is said in no spirit of flattery, much less of "puffery," but in sheer sincerity as a simple truth suggested by the fact that Mr. Barrett will appear in Rosedale at the Varieties for his benefit. It is needless to predict an overflowing and enthusiastic house; it would take a strong military police to keep the crowd away.

Indirect Repudiation.

Many of the leading journals and politicians in the commercial centres of the North and the West have been expressing of late the utmost abhorrence for repudiation, in any degree or form, of the national debt. Yet some of them object, for political reasons, to either its immediate payment or its gradual and ultimate liquidation, apparently believing that a deliberate refusal to pay, whether from financial or political motives, would have about it none of the essence of repudiation. The Chicago *Tribune* distrusts the policy of a full extinguishment of the debt, its principal arguments against which are indicated thus:

We doubt whether a national debt due to our own people has not many advantages which are sufficient in the aggregate to overcome all its disadvantages and to make it a national blessing.

* * * The people which has no pecuniary interest in the Government will invest their pecuniary interests elsewhere, as the South did in its slaves. When the interest of that in which they have invested their capital, whatever it be, is supposed to come in conflict with the Government in which they have not, they are already ripe for rebellion. Great Britain is held together by her national debt. The policy of our statesmen who desired secession has always been to pay off our national debt, break down our national banks, build up State banks on a basis of State debt, and so render the State superior to the Federal power. Let us never again imitate the statesmanship which has once aided to destroy us.

It might have been added by the *Tribune*, in its character of anti-repudiationist, that the perpetuation of the debt with the allowance thereon of a small interest, would be, in the actual circumstances, if not a guarantee against repudiation, if not itself to some extent substantial repudiation, at least the most decent and eligible form in which repudiation could be practiced, and the most effectual method, consistent with national faith and credit, of relieving the capital and industry of the country from onerous and exhausting taxes. For it is undeniable, on the supposition that the national creditors in this case—those who hold the bonds and the circulating notes of the Government—are also the tax-payers, that all taxation beyond the amount of current expenses, and specially employed for extinguishing the public debt, would to that extent involve repudiation of the debt.

The bondholder would receive only his own money back on his bonds; the bondholder, if paying in currency, would have to content himself with the privilege of simply relinquishing his interest in the national funds, without being accused even with the slower fiction of an equivalent. Since it is well known that the above supposition of the identity of national creditors and tax-payers corresponds, for all the practical purposes, with the real financial situation, it would seem clearly to follow that the question of paying the national debt or postponing its payment indefinitely, resolves itself into a choice between various modes and degrees of repudiation. And it can be hardly doubtful that the choice most acceptable to the population at large of the United States would be the plan of indefinite postponement, based upon consolidation of all outstanding claims upon the national Treasury and a reduced and uniform interest.

Proposed Payment of the United States Debt by Voluntary Contributions.

[From the Chicago Tribune, March 5.]

In influential financial circles of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a project is being discussed which, if carried out, will rank as the grandest financial achievement in the history of Republican governments. This is nothing less than to pay off our entire national debt, by one sweeping act of voluntary contribution, which will relieve us of both principal and interest forever. When we reflect that the interest which we shall have to pay on the national debt will amount [illegible] about seventeen [illegible] of the whole [illegible]. Our entire debt will be [illegible] to about [illegible] hundred millions of dollars. To pay this would require [illegible] each for two hundred [illegible] throughout the loyal States. It is believed that there are fully [illegible] computing how much they could afford to pay [illegible].

If, however, but [illegible] could be raised by [illegible] the remainder [illegible]. For convenience and [illegible] distribution, a popular national convention might be held to organize the whole affair, so that the quota of all districts could be fairly assigned by sub-committees and the amount of each person's contribution brought to bear [illegible]. This would perhaps lessen the spontaneousness of the movement, but would prevent the enormous [illegible] from [illegible] by the generosity of the more liberal.

In whatever manner the details of the movement might be conducted there can be no doubt of its feasibility. Already the most liberal offers have been drawn forth. One gentleman in Boston, a warm advocate of the measure, has offered to give $200,000 himself.

It is argued that the payment of this debt would leave the country wholly free from taxation except the one hundred million or thereabouts per annum which would be furnished by the customs and which would be ample for the entire support of the Federal Government.

About the Reported Discomfiture of Sherman's Army.

A Western contemporary observes:

A North Carolina paper that has a vague rumor that Hoke's corps, or Cheatham's, late of Hood's army, had fallen upon Sherman's rear, routing it, and capturing 5000 men [illegible] horses, prisoners and many wagons. There is no such town as Alton designated on any of the maps of South Carolina, in our possession. But there is a small town named Alston, on the Spartanburg and Columbia Railroad, about twenty-five miles north west of Columbia, and on the east side of the Congaree River, at which, it is barely possible, a battle may have taken place, though we do not set much importance to the rumor.

In moving upon Charlotte it is quite probable a portion of the left wing of Sherman's army may have moved up the Congaree in that direction, the main body advancing directly north to Winnsboro. The distance from Alston to the latter place is not more than twenty miles, if so much. If any such fight took place as is mentioned in the vague report, it is probable that it occurred in the vicinity of Alston. The possibility of such a capture of the forces is increased by the fact that a force moving from Augusta to head off Sherman, or to effect a junction with Beauregard, would find the route most direct by way of Edgefield and Alston.

Mysterious Abduction in St. Louis.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 1, 1865.—A very interesting abduction case came to light to-day. Several months ago, Mrs. Hargrave, a Union refugee, who was blind, arrived here from Arkansas with four girls and one boy. They were placed in charge of the Western Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Hargrave consented to give up her children to Dr. Eliot, a Unitarian clergyman. They were placed at Eighth street mission School, but shortly after, kidnapped and carried off in broad daylight, to an unknown place. A trace of the children was found in a Catholic institution, and under a writ of habeas corpus they were brought into court, and restored to Dr. Eliot by order of the Judge. After the decision had been made, and while waiting for the papers, the children were secretly abducted from the court room, and remained missing several weeks, when the boy returned to the school, saying his sisters were prisoners in the Sacred Heart Catholic College. The priest could be found and restored them to Dr. Eliot. Three weeks after, they were decoyed into the kitchen of the Mission building, at 9 o'clock at night, and suddenly hurried into an alley, placed in a carriage, and conveyed, as a detective has discovered, to a Catholic institution, since which no trace of the girls has been heard. Hon. Dodge has personally investigated the matter and received the confession of a Catholic Priest that he paid the carriage hire for the last abduction. A servant girl involved in the affair swears a Catholic Priest employed her. The matter will be made public to-morrow, and has already, where known, created an intense excitement in the Protestant circle.

PATTI'S PRICE.—The managers of the Philharmonic Circle of Bordeaux having proposed to Mdlle Patti to sing at one of their concerts, received from the brother-in-law of that artiste a reply, saying that she must first obtain the consent of her director, M. Bagier, and that if his consent was obtained, she would offer her services in consideration of being paid 10,000f. Several journals remark on the enormity of this demand, but the *Journal de Rouen* observes in reply that if Mdlle. Patti had agreed to take a modest sum of 1,000f. for a concert—so as to enable the several large towns in France to engage her services, she would soon lose her prestige.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge N[illegible].—Mrs. Gilligan and other women were sent before the Court by Recorder Vennard on the charge of having robbed R. Kunz, a U S official, of $185, and on the charge of harboring a deserter from the 1st Louisiana Infantry. The matter was given into the hands of [illegible], who recovered $44 of the money stolen from Mr. Kunz, as identified by Mrs. Gallagher. The money was found in the yard of the building occupied by accused in the triangular buildings, hid under a brick and well soaked from the rain.

The accused party was taken to prison to await further examination and the money was deposited with Mr. Coward, the Clerk of the Provost Court.

First District Court.—Judge Howland.—A motion was made a few days ago to quash an indictment against an accused charged with rape. The Attorney General made the motion on the supposition that it was only within the province of the Attorney General of the State to sign indictments and attend to the Grand Jury in capital cases or charges of high crime misdemeanors. Judge Holstead, in an elaborate decision ruled, that it was the duty of the District Attorney to attend to all criminal cases.

The motion to quash was therefore overruled.

C. H. Reilly was tried on the charge of having stolen a watch, the property of J. Dowty, from his stateroom on board the steamer Joe Pierce. He was seen coming from the state room, dropping a military pass which was in the same vest pockets which contained the watch and chain. The latter property, however, was never recovered.

Accused was strenuously defended by Mr. Malloy, who urged that it was impossible for his client that he should have committed the larceny, as the property alleged to be stolen was not discovered. The Jury took the case under consideration.

Homicide.—The coroner was called last night to hold an inquest on the body of James Brown, found shot in the foundry on Girod street. Deceased was drafted and late in the evening when in charge of a military guard tried to escape seeking for a place of refuge in the Shakespeare foundry. He was shot and killed by a colored guard. The inquest was in accordance with the above.

Police Court.—Jos. Fraser, charged with having been an accessory to the burglary committed when the premises of Dr. Knapp were robbed of goldheads, etc., to the value of $2000, was sent before the First District Court by Recorder Vennard.

Jenny Millan and Miss Brown are required by Recorder Woolley to show how they came into the possession of two looking glasses found in their possession.

Mich. McKinney was fined $25 for an assault and battery on Frank Victory, on Lafayette street.

Cases of less importance were disposed of with small fines or imprisonment, as usual.

A son of the English poetess, Mrs. Felicia Hemans, has been lately appointed British Consul at Buffalo, N. Y.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

BENEFIT OF SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It may be questioned if there could be found anywhere gymnasts capable of more marvelous and startling feats than those of Messrs. Shappee and Whitney, certainly none more hazardous and fearless have ever been exhibited in this country.

The only possible objection on the part of spectators is the apprehension and breathless sense of terrible peril attending the sight of some of their more daring exhibitions of the consummate agility, skill and courage which triumphs over the peril, may be urged as an offset to this objection.

These remarkable gymnasts are to have a benefit at the Academy on Friday evening, and a brilliant bill, containing several new and wonderful acts, never before attempted in this country, is prepared for the occasion.

We have [illegible].

The young [illegible].

CONFISCATIONS IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—An abstract of the report of U. S. District Attorney Waples for the quarter ending the 28th ult. shows judgments in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, under the confiscation laws against property of the following persons: M. J. Smith, Samuel Boyd, J. G. Pathaw, Jr., J. Seymour, H. T. Hays, M. Gerard, G. Andrews, J. Sanker, C. M. Conrad, G. T. Beauregard, J. O. Nixon, E. W. Moise, D. F. Kenner, F. H. Hatch, J. P. Benjamin, C. M. Bradford, H. M. Hyams.

The officers of the steamer W. R. Carter, have our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Western packages.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. R. CARTER.—By the arrival of the steamer W. R. Carter, from St. Louis and Cairo, we have Cairo dates of the 3d, which contain nothing noteworthy additional to our Memphis dispatches except the following:

ALARM IN RICHMOND—GEN. JOHNSTON'S FIRST ORDER AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Philadelphia, March 2.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin*, says that the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th ult., editorially, says: The air is filled with alarming rumors. Every fear has found a voice, and every ear is opened to the tale. It tells its readers that measures of precaution are construed to presage disaster.

A dispatch dated Charlotte, N. C., 25th ult., gives General Johnston's order upon assuming command, which is dated February 25.

GREAT FENIAN MEETING IN BOSTON.

Boston, March 2.—A great meeting of the friends of the Irish nationality was held last night, in Faneuil Hall, under the auspices of the Fenian brotherhood, at which speeches were made by Colonel Mahoney, head centre of the brotherhood of the United States; Captain R. H. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, and A. F. Sonnett, of Boston. The meeting adopted resolutions of the late Fenian Congress held in Cincinnati. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE GOLD MARKET AND THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

New York, March 4.—Gold is weaker. Intimations are given in the Richmond papers of the probable evacuation of that city foreshadow an event which will have more effect in putting down the premium on gold than any other, except the complete overpowering of the rebellion. Prices therefore have been very sensitive to-day, which opened at 199½, sold at 198¼, and recovered to 197½.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 2.—SENATE.—Mr. Powell presented the credentials of Hon James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Senator elect for six years from the 4th of March next, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Davis presented the certificate of election of Michael Hahn, as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. Davis objected to its reception.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions asking for the equality of all men before the law.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of petitions for the recognition of God in the constitution of New York.

HIGH WATER.

The river at Cairo on the 3d was more than twenty feet above low water mark, and rising. The land between Cairo and Mound City was under water, and also part of the latter city. Cairo was likewise threatened with the flood.

The Postal Interests of New Orleans and Postmaster Parker.

The Chamber of Commerce having addressed to Postmaster Parker resolutions approving his official conduct and deprecating his contemplated resignation, that officer returned the following reply:

Post-office, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 9, 1865.

Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of to-day, inclosing a copy of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, at their regular monthly meeting last evening, in which my management of this office is most flatteringly endorsed.

I cannot say how deeply I am gratified to find my acts approved by a body of gentlemen so fully representing the commercial interests of our city, neither can I design a greater reward for my services.

While it has been my duty as a public officer to see that the rights of the department to which I am responsible are protected, it has been my aim, at the same time, to secure to the people of New Orleans every facility pertaining to postal matters to the extent of my authority. In doing this, I have simply discharged my duty, and I trust that hereafter, during my continuance in office my efforts may meet with approval.

Be pleased to accept for yourself, and for the honorable body you represent, my warmest acknowledgments for the kind expressions of confidence and regard.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
JOHN M. G. PARKER.

Arthur C. Waugh, Esq., Secretary Chamber Commerce, New Orleans, La.

PEACE AND RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—The New York *Tribune* of the 25th February says:

Let no speculator in the necessaries of life plead want of notice if he should find himself "ruined" by Peace and Resumption, for the notice has been seasonable and ample. Understand, once for all, gentlemen! that there is to be a determined effort to return to specie payment directly after the close of the war. It may fail, though we hope it will not; it may achieve a less speedy success than we anticipate; but we firmly believe that it will be backed by a very great preponderance of the labor and capital of the country, and that all your undoubted power and address will be taxed to defeat it. If you would seasonably set your houses in order for the great change in currency values impending, you can hardly begin too soon!

THE LAST MISSION TO RICHMOND.—A special Washington dispatch to *The Daily News* says:

"It is ascertained from a very reliable source that the visit of Judge Hughes and Gen Singleton to Richmond is of a strictly private nature, and that it bears no political significance whatever. The statement that they go to urge submission to the Government of the United States is purely gratuitous and imaginary. They are not clothed with any authority, nor have they any intention of meddling with the present difficulties. The object of their mission, being strictly private, is not known."

A tall fellow, standing in the parquette of a theatre, was repeatedly desired to sit down, but would not; when a voice from the second circle called out, "Let him alone; he's a tailor, and he's resting himself!"

Legislation Invoked Against [illegible] Advertising.

[From the New York World, February 27.]

The [illegible] get into the Legislature of New York. So many [illegible] of Nature's most impressive scenes [illegible] are to be treated as "gilded subjects." [illegible]

A Letter from John Yates Beall.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 25.]

The following letter received by flag of truce, will show that part of the above gallant young Confederate, who has been under sentence of death in a Northern prison, of which notices has been lately published. The sentiments he expresses in this farewell to his mother are such as will inspire universal respect and sympathy. In all unbending manliness as to his own fate, he exhibits a [illegible] tenderness for [illegible].

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 14, 1865.

Dear Mother: Ere this reaches you, you will in all probability have heard of my death through the newspapers. That I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy, and hung, I assert, unjustly. It is hard for me and wrong to repine over the past. Hanging is [illegible], but crime only can make it shame. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay. Therefore, do not now show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless.

Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime against society. I die for my country.

No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course, for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises, which I deemed destructive, but illegitimate; and but a few months ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with the blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriches my purse. Should you be spared through this strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother, the girls, etc. May God bless you all, now and evermore, is my prayer and wish for you.
JOHN Y. BEALL.

Amusements in San Francisco.

There are in San Francisco four American theatres, a French dramatic society, and a Chinese dramatic company composed of sixty and sometimes more performers, whose chief patrons are almost exclusively Chinese. Mr. Gazlay says, in his *Pacific Monthly*, that a very singular part of their performance consists in playing all day and all night, the audience entering and departing at all hours, as best suits their convenience and taste for enjoyment. It takes a week or ten days to finish playing one of their pieces. Their plays are made up of historical incidents, referring to the different dynasties of their emperors, and the habits and manners of their countrymen in the Flowery Land.

They have a sort of Chinese lottery, illustrating the prominent localities and plot of the play called for in the Celestial Empire. The Chinese subscribe generously by paying a certain fixed price to the manager, which entitles the holder of a ticket to witness all the performances for the whole season without extra charge. The Spanish and Mexican portion of the population of San Francisco, also, have their dramatic representations occasionally; but they seem to derive more real, hearty enjoyment witnessing a bull-fight, at the village of Oakland, across the bay, or in promoting and patronizing horse-races, than at the theatre.

Prejudice of Poor American Girls against Domestic Service.

A Northern contemporary observes:

The poor "Sewing Girls" story has been all told in a thousand forms, and is purely shrouded in an inscrutable mystery. Why so much merit, worth, virtue, and suffering should so often be intertwined in our large cities, why their appeal should sometimes seem to strike a heaven of brass and human hearts of stone, we cannot say, nor is it for us judiciously to inquire. But this we know, that pride and poverty are wretched companions. As long as a majority of the destitute females can sew, or paint, or teach, or attend counters, &c., so long as such can gratify vanity by buying a little tawdry finery, they are comparatively happy, even if their cheeks pale and their eyes dim because of unhealthy apartments and scanty fare and food.

Bring the very thought of entering into the service of the thousands of good families who need their aid, where comfortable food and kind attention in illness, and refined and Christian example, are theirs, in most cases, to attend the industrious and most worthy; instead of emigrating to the great West, to the opening territories, to the Pacific, (where they could easily find means of transportation in such capacity), and thus gradually softening their fate, and even advancing their prospects to a rank of dignity—so humble is the word *servant*, that nine out of ten of these poor women choose almost any alternative (sometimes that of shame) to such a sacrifice of silly pride.

And thus, while nine out of ten of our best families would prefer the household aid of good American girls to that of any other class, the latter starve or do worse, rather than accept the security and advantages of such homes. It is thus that poor American girls were getting some sense on this subject. If they only knew it, the better order of foreign servants (specially among the German, Swiss, and French) are far more thoroughly educated and accomplished than are many pretentious Misses of good opportunities. But these do not dishonor labor by considering honorable service a reproach.

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?—The late weekly return of the British Registrar General gives the following interesting information in respect to rainfall: Rain fell in London to the amount of 0.48 inches, which is equivalent to forty-three tons of rain per acre. The rainfall during last week varied from thirty tons per acre in Edinburgh, to two hundred and fifteen tons per acre in Glasgow. An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon, makes 22,622.5 gallons; and, as a gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds the rainfall on an acre is 226,225 pounds avoirdupois; but 2,240 pounds are a ton, and consequently an inch deep of rain weighs 100,993 tons, or nearly one hundred and one tons per acre. For every one hundredth of an inch a ton of water falls per acre. If any agriculturist were to try the experiment of distributing artificially that which nature so bountifully supplies, he would soon feel inclined to "rest and be thankful."

A debating society has under consideration the question, "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" The result is expected to be "No; but it is impossible."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, March 9, 1865.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, March 9, 1865.

COTTON.—Although there was only a limited supply on sale to-day, yet, with a fair demand, the buyers completed upwards of 500 bales, at prices up to last Thursday's figures, Low Ordinary being quoted at 56@55c, Ordinary at 57@58c, Good Ordinary at 67@69, Low Middling at 71@72, Middling at 73@75c, and Strict Middling at 76c. The sales included 72, 133, 28 and 43 bales, particulars not reported, 2 bales Paper Stock at 20c., and 31 bales at auction, as follows: 1 bale Pickings at 18c, 1 do at 21, 4 bales do at 21, 2 do at 24½, 6 do at 35½, 13 Repacked at 44, and 2 original at 45. The sales yesterday embraced 50 bales more than was reported, part of it purchased at a late hour. The week's sales reach 1600 bales, against receipts during the same period of about 1900. There is a very moderate supply offering.

TOBACCO.—There were sales to dealers yesterday and to-day of 1 hhd. low refused at 13c, 2 good refused at 14c, 1 common leaf at 16c, 2 fair leaf at 21c, and 2 at 26c ₽ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 15 hhds Sugar were received this morning—no Molasses—There is very little in the market, either in first or second hands, and the sales to-day are consequently confined to 64 hhds Sugar at 23c for strictly prime, 26c ₽ lb for white clarified, and 30 barrels prime reboiled at $1 37 ₽ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—We note the arrival of another [illegible] from the West with a cargo of produce. The weather was inclement and unfavorable for outdoor business to-day, and the sales were confined to 50 bbls low superfine Flour at $9 25, 300 boxes superfine at $10, 100 low extra at $10 50, and 100 choice do at $11 [illegible] ₽ bbl; 520 sacks Oats, in lots, at $1 25 ₽ bushel; 475 sacks Bran, also in lots, at $2 25 ₽ 100 lbs; and 40 bales Prime Western Hay at $40 ₽ ton. There were resales of 200 sacks choice yellow Corn at $1 53 ₽ bushel.

There is a large stock of produce on hand, especially Flour, to be forwarded to the North, awaiting freight-room by sailing vessels.

FREIGHTS.—Mail steamers for New York obtain 2½c ₽ lb. for Cotton, and sailing vessels obtain $1 25@1 50 ₽ bbl. readily for Flour for New York and Boston. There is a very great scarcity of tonnage for sailing vessels.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 1637 bales Cotton, 162 hhds Sugar, 353 bbls Molasses, 45,931 bbls Flour, 4797 bbls Pork, of which 1600 bbls for the Government, 143 bbls and 850 kegs Lard, 1500 casks Bacon, of which 900 for the Government, 880 bbls Whisky, 33,775 sacks Corn, of which 20,490 sacks for the Government, and 12,550 sacks Oats, of which 9620 for the Government.

The exports comprise 1975 bales Cotton, 101 hhds Sugar, 228 bbls Molasses, 1700 bbls Flour and 2152 Hides.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 10, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold: 102 Beeves, 17 Hogs and 7 Milch Cows. Stock remaining unsold: 141 Beeves, 339 Hogs, 34 Sheep, 21 Milch Cows and 112 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₽ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₽ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[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, 1st quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ₽ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 10, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, for New York, J M Courtney
Schr Island Belle, Staples, for Cardenas, Master
Schr General Patterson, [illegible], for Ruatan Island, Master
Steamer Arizona, Kendall, for Mouth of Red River, Master
Steamer Marie Denning, Dwyer, for St Louis, Master
Steamer Luna, [illegible], for St Louis, Master
Steamer Henry Ames, Crawford, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Lily Taveras, (British) Fowler, from Matamoros, in ballast, to [illegible]—21 days
Brig Ariel, (British) [illegible], from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—[illegible] days

—STEAMBOATS—

W A Castle, Logan, from St Louis
Belle Darden, Smith, from Bayou Sara
Virginia, [illegible], from Baton Rouge
Ben Franklin, [illegible], from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP

Ship [illegible], Massey, — days from Boston, to G A Fosdick
Ship Atlantic, Pollard, from New York
Bark Commerce, [illegible], from Boston
Schr Betty Taylor, [illegible], from Matamoros, in ballast, to master

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Morning Star—1152 bales cotton, 4 bags wool [illegible]
CARDENAS—Per schr Island Belle—$419 in gold [illegible]
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr General Patterson—[illegible]
MOUTH RED RIVER—150 coils rope, 100 bales bagging [illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Marie Denning—15 bbls soda

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Virginia—3 bales cotton [illegible]
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—3 bales cotton A F Dunbar [illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer W A Castle—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Belle Darden—[illegible]

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A WET NURSE, without children and coming well recommended. Apply to Mr. J. [illegible], [illegible] Royal street.

DIED.

On [illegible] FRANGIPANI [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Friday Evening, March 10th, 1865

Benefit of

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

[illegible] ROSEDALE [illegible]

A CARD.

Messrs ROBERT MEYER and [illegible] CURTO [illegible]

ROBERT MEYER
[illegible] CURTO

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 18th April, at the Opera House.

Strayed or Stolen.

ON [illegible] from the [illegible] Road, Third District, a SORREL HORSE, [illegible]. A reward [illegible].

Strayed.

ON the [illegible] inst. a [illegible] Dog [illegible]. Will be liberally rewarded [illegible].

Bank of Louisiana in Liquidation,
New Orleans, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a [illegible] of the [illegible] of this Bank, a meeting of the stockholders thereof will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, 10th April [illegible] at 12 M. for the purpose of [illegible] the affairs of the Bank.
J. V. [illegible], Cashier.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans

Office, No. 106 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16th, 1864.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it has been resolved that from and after this date a return of TWENTY PER CENT. be made on premiums to parties insuring at this office.

The above return of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash [illegible].
A. [illegible], Secretary.

ENGINEER.

A GOOD ENGINEER who is competent to take care and keep in good order any steam engine and who can do any work himself useful as a carpenter, desires a situation in the city or in the country. Best references given.

Apply at No. 168 Roman street, near Dumaine.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have entered into a partnership under the style of GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER, for the manufacture and sale of Snuff and Smoking Tobacco, as per act before Ad. Magner, notary, on the 12th of January, 1865.

AUGUSTE GRAUGNARD.
ALEXANDRE SCHNEIDER.

We have, as per act before the same notary, dated April 12th, 1864, given full power of attorney to Mr. Adolphe Graugnard to represent us in our business in this city.
GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER,
No. 11 Old Levee street.

154......CANAL STREET......154

Mad'e OLYMPE.

BEGS to inform the Ladies of New Orleans that she has just received per steamer Morning Star a rich assortment of:

MOIRE antique and Spring Silks,
GRENADINE plain and figured,
CHAMBREY and muslin gaze,
FOULARDS and [illegible],

And every sort of goods for Spring and Summer Wear, also a fine selection of Muslin dresses, Casaques and Coats trimmed with applications laces.

BAREGE Dresses,
MORNING Toilets,
Ready made, at very low prices.

Mad'e OLYMPE is expecting from Paris, by the next steamer, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers and Veils according to the latest shapes and fashions for the spring, to be ready for sale on the 1st of March.

Dresses, Cloaks, Ball Toilets made and trimmed to order and at the lowest rates.

Havana Segars.

48,000 HAVANA SEGARS, of different sizes of the brands [illegible], Regalia, Principe Alfonso and [illegible] Espanola. [illegible] from Havana.

For sale by
[illegible] & BROTHER,
51 Chartres street.

WOOL, WOOL.

HIGHEST prices paid for wool, by
A. F. DUNBAR,
40 Common street.

Cotton Seed.

JUST received 287 sacks Petit Gulf choice COTTON SEED and for sale by
A. F. DUNBAR,
40 Common street.

LUMBER......LUMBER.

50,000 FEET 1 inch CYPRESS BOARDS
[illegible] PLANKS, SCANTLINGS
[illegible] WHITE PINE Boards.
FLOORING and CEILING.

For sale by L. H. [illegible],
124 Chartres street, between Frenchmen and Esplanade streets.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visitor that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Her clientele and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living trance, scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGER in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and Mediums of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to teach. Ladies and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. [illegible] all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. [illegible] residence and office, No. 161 [illegible] street, between Bourbon and [illegible] streets.

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

By MADAME ADAM, Pupil of Mlle Lenormand.
No. 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

A very large and well assorted stock of HARDWARE, for sale on account of liquidation by
L. E. [illegible],
95 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

Improved Property, Third District.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 35 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 11th, 1865, [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange [illegible].

Succession of Leon Michel, f. m. c.

Second District Court, Parish of Jefferson [illegible].

BY J. B. [illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of A. H. Gourville—No. 21,155.—Second District Court of New Orleans.

Valuable Real Estate [illegible] on St. Peter [illegible] Story Brick House.

BY RENE [illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Valuable Improved Property in the Third District.

Succession of A. [illegible]
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible]

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 35 Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge [illegible], will be sold on SATURDAY, March [illegible], 1865 [illegible].

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND [illegible].

A LOT OF FURNITURE, [illegible].

Succession of Philip Piele.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets [illegible].

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible].

Property on [illegible] street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] March 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange [illegible].

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible].

Estate of Widow Antoine Benjamin.
No. 21,211.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Hon. the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 7th February, 1865, the following landed property, belonging to the above said succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Marigny, Third District of this city, in square [illegible] [illegible].

Succession of Mrs. Jean Riviere.
No. 20,339.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 25th of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 7th of February, 1865, the following landed property belonging to the succession, to wit:

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the town of Kenner, in the Parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana [illegible].

Terms cash.

ALFRED BOULIGNY,
Auctioneer,
No. 20 Carondelet Street.

Will attend to sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, etc.