THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at 61 Magazine street, matches, dried apples and sundries; at 10 o'clock, at 59 Magazine street, awnings and gas pipes.

By D. G. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine st., sundries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at 86 Camp st., groceries; at 10½ o'clock, at the Upper Sugar Landing, foot of Lafayette street, molasses and cotton; immediately after, at Lower Sugar Landing, choice new molasses; at 11 o'clock, at Post 26, Second District, potatoes.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Ninth streets, salt, hides and a pair of scales.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 64 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of St. James and Levee streets, staves, office furniture, lumber, &c.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—On Thursday night Mrs. Baker's benefit took place at the Varieties, and, notwithstanding the unseasonably warm weather, the theatre was filled with a large and brilliant audience, giving this occasion all the importance it deserved. We said that the selection of the pieces for the night's performance would prove appropriate to the capabilities of the beneficiary, and in this we were not deceived.

In the first piece, "London Assurance," the character of *Lady Gay Spanker* had a truly able representative in Mrs. Baker. The life, the soul, the dashing and the true woman of grand, impulsive nature, was wrought to perfection, and won the fullest admiration of all present. There was not a point in the character, many as there are, that Mrs. Baker did not make tell with great effect upon the audience, and enthusiastic were the plaudits thereat. In fact, her beautiful conception and acting of this character has but added another gem to her artistic diadem in this city, where she, in so short a time, has made many friends and won many admirers.

Of the other characters of the play, that of *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, the principal part in our opinion, was rendered by Mr. Ryer with all the tact and discernment which characterize that gentleman's performances. There was an air of ease and elegance in his manner which gave a life-like expression to the delineation of the character of the old exquisite and *roué*. The appearance of Mr. Ryer in "London Assurance" but confirmed our previously formed opinions of the aptitude of that actor for the portraiture of all characters that are drawn from every-day life.

Grace Harkaway was in the hands of the talented Mrs. Gladstane, the friend and companion of the beneficiary. We need not say she played excellently well—she always does. We shall look to see her benefit announced soon, when "Masks and Faces" will revival her a crowd of remembering admirers.

Mr. Rand's *Charles Courtly* was a characterization which exhibited much judgment and a perfect conception of the part. It will be accounted among the most felicitous efforts of this young actor. Mr Baker's *Dazzle* we thought, from that gentleman's rendition of the character, came nearer to our conception of it than most of its interpretations we have heard. He preserved throughout the dissipating craft of the shameless adventurer and dissolute rake, while he softened the more repugnant features of the character by imparting to it the refined breeding of the man of society of our day, if not of that model and rarely found original so glowingly depicted by Sir Harcourt Courtly. *Mark Meddle* has added another page to the record of Mr. Bowers's successes, and hereafter it will take its place next in rank to his superior characterization of *Major De Boots*.

Mrs. Chippendale, as *Pert*, the waiting-maid, exhibited the same sprightliness with which she had so successfully invested the character in the famous amateur performance at the Opera-House last season. The other characters were well rendered by Mr. Gotsy, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Miller. "Satan in Paris" closed the evening's protracted performance pleasingly and left every one satisfied with the entertainment, and the beneficiary doubtless gratified by the public demonstration of favor of which she was the recipient.

The important sale by R. T. Montgomery of 19 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of molasses, postponed from the 27th instant, on account of the storm, will take place this day (Saturday), the 28th instant, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Lafayette street. This sale is worthy the attendance of buyers of cotton and molasses, and all wishing to invest in articles sure to net large profits. At 12 o'clock, at sales-room, 93 Camp street, there will be an important and peremptory sale of 131 chests tea, 200 barrels flour, 300 dozen brooms, tobacco, lard, bacon and other groceries. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 57 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture and sundry goods. At 4 o'clock, on the premises on the Shell Road, side of the New Basin, between Howard and Liberty streets, two one-story houses, kitchens, cisterns, &c. All the above sales will take place positively at the hours mentioned, without regard to weather.

The attention of dealers in potatoes is called to the sale this day, by R. T. Montgomery, of 329 barrels choice potatoes, now landing from brig Serf, Post 26, Second District, at 11 o'clock. See advertisement under auction head.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of St. James and Levee streets, First District, staves, office furniture, lumber, wheelbarrows, tools of a cooper-shop, and a lot of chairs. The whole belonging to the succession of Gavino Ledda.

At auction, furniture, &c., &c., at 11 o'clock to-day, at their mart, by McCorren & Landry.

Difficulty between England and Brazil.

In a short paragraph in our evening edition we stated that news had been received at New York, by a recent arrival from Rio Janeiro, of a difficulty which had arisen between the British Minister and the Brazilian authorities, relative to outrages said to have been committed on the soil of Brazil against British subjects, definitely rejected the arbitration proposed by the Brazilian Government, took the law in his own hands, and instructed the Admiral commanding the British fleet in Brazilian waters to seize Brazilian vessels, and thus obtain redress. From Brazilian papers received yesterday by the arrival of the schooner Indiana A. Johnson, we learn the following particulars:

Mr. Christie, the British Minister at Rio Janeiro, by order of his Government, demanded payment for cargo and freight of the Prince of Wales, an English bark which had been ship wrecked on the coast of Aburlay, in the Province of Rio Grande del Sul, in June, 1861, charging the inhabitants of the coast with having robbed the vessel. He also demanded satisfaction for the arrest of the chaplain and two officers of the English frigate Forte, in civil dress, in June, 1862, by the police of Rio de Janeiro.

The Government of Brazil did not consider that the British demand were supported by authentic facts, and, therefore, refused to make the payment claimed in the one case, and to give, in the other, the desired satisfaction. In consequence of this refusal the British Legation, on December 5, 1862, dispatched three notes to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which it demanded a definite reply by the 25th of the same month.

At these notes did not bring forward any new argument in support of the British demands, the Brazilian Government, in a note of December 29, after giving a detailed account of what had occurred, of the investigations that had been made, and of the explanations which had been offered to the British Legation, adhered to its former refusal. While it referred the final settlement of the question to the British Government and the Imperial Legation at London, it protested energetically against having any responsibility in the case of the Prince of Wales, and peremptorily declined payment, declaring that if it should be forced to yield in the question of indemnification, it would only pay the sum demanded by the British Legation to the British Government under protest. In the case of the Forte, the Brazilian Government was of opinion that no disrespect had been shown to the English Navy, and that it was therefore unable to give any satisfaction.

In reply to this note, Mr. Christie ordered a declaration to be posted at the doors of the British Consulate, to the effect that the Brazilian Government having refused to give satisfaction to Great Britain, the Admiral, Warrer, would be immediately instructed to retaliate by seizing Brazilian property. This order was promptly executed—several British vessels were detached to the mouth of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and a number of Brazilian vessels seized.

These proceedings, of course, called forth an immense excitement. The entire population, with boundless enthusiasm, applauded the refusal of the Ministry to comply with the demands of the British Minister. The indignation manifested against England was intense and caused the apprehension of a popular debut against British residents. The Emperor himself, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, found it necessary to address the people, to urge them to remain quiet, and to trust to the Government the vindication of the national honor.

New negotiations which took place between the English Minister and the Brazilian Government led at length to an agreement, according to which the Brazilian Government paid under protest the sum demanded, the vessels seized were returned to their owners, and the final settlement of the question was referred in the first case to the Brazilian Minister in London and the English Government, and in the second to the arbitration of the King of Belgium.

The accounts of the Brazilian papers clearly indicate that the conduct of the British Minister has aroused in the entire population feelings of the utmost excitement and indignation against England, which years may not be able to efface. In Brazil, as well as in every other country of South and Central America, the desire for a closer union between the governments of America for the purpose of warding off the encroachments of Europe, is spreading with amazing rapidity.

Important Seizures—Capture of a Prize and Several Prisoners.

[From the Washington Star.]

The gunboat Lincoln Bell, Master Street, arrived this morning from the lower Potomac, bringing a schooner and a number of prisoners, which were taken on Monday last by the Cour de Lion and mortar schooner Racer.

On Monday morning two of the Racer's boats discovered the schooner, whose name is the Emily Murray, Captain James Smith, of Baltimore, near Ragged Point, Va., where she had landed a portion of her cargo, water-logged, and took charge of her, removing the crew, which consisted of John Fick, a boy, and Robinson, a colored man. Two men who had come from Baltimore in the schooner, on their way to Richmond, put off from the schooner just before she was taken, and the boats pursued them, but they succeeded in making their escape by jumping overboard. The hold was taken, however, and quite a number of letters were found, most of them directed to Richmond. The invoices of the goods on the schooner were found, from which it appears that the goods were shipped to Richmond. The schooner appeared to be loaded with lumber, but in her hold she had quite a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., which will sell for considerable handsome. The schooner is in charge of Prize Master A. H. Brown.

On Monday night the boats of the mortar schooner Racer, stationed near Blackiston Island, captured a boat containing eleven white persons and five colored men, who were coming from the Virginia shore. The following are the names of the parties: Simon Fleisher, Peter McMullen, W. H. Adams, who state that they came from Richmond; G. Rosenthal and Sam'l Seelman, who are bound to Hull from Baltimore, and to have been on a mercantile tour in rebeldom (the real name of the latter person is said to be Weisenfield), Jacob Kahnweiler, who states that he had been in Charleston endeavoring to get away for six months past; J. M. Goldsmith, the owner of the boat, who resides near where the capture was made, and is said to have been largely engaged in the contraband trade. W. A. Spanda, a youth from Westmoreland, Va.; E. K. Buchanan, G. Behne, of Texas, and Jacob Friedenwald. Some of these appeared to be flush with money, one man having $1,950 in gold and Treasury notes, and another two nuggets and a lot of gold dust worth over $3000, and the sum total in the crowd, which is nearly all in gold, is $22,417. The prisoners were marched on shore this morning and placed in the guardhouse.

Latest from Mexico.

The steamer Melville, Capt. Ellis, from Vera Cruz, arrived in our port yesterday. The advices brought by this steamer from Vera Cruz are up to the 21st.

During a heavy gale which prevailed in the port of Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., the bark E. Sherwood, which had arrived from New York on the evening previous, loaded with grain for the French army, was thrown upon the shore. The master, the mate, four seamen and one passenger were drowned. The other vessels, the Julia Bayeon and the Bertrand, were lost, and also a Spanish schooner, name unknown, whose entire crew, except two sailors, were drowned.

The French garrison in Vera Cruz is about 500 strong.

At last reports Gen. Forey was marching at the head of 2,000 men upon Puebla, from which he was but a few miles distant.

He had issued a proclamation, in which, after having renewed in the name of the Emperor the assurances that the French Government was actuated by the most friendly feelings for the people of Mexico, he announced that he would proclaim the city of Puebla by the close of February.

Gen. Douay was in the rear of that city, and was expecting Gen. Forey to march upon the City of Mexico. Every one at Vera Cruz, both Mexicans and foreigners, looked upon the fall of Puebla as certain. It was generally supposed, however, that Gen. Forey would not march upon Mexico before he had received the reinforcements expected from France.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is completed as far as Tejeria, and was in complete running condition to a distance of about twenty-five miles. The road beyond Tejeria is graded to an extent of about ten miles, and would be in working order as soon as the rails are received. The railroad is now under the control of the French, and it had been reported that it was projected by Eugenio Garcia, and began under his auspices, and is at present the property of his heirs, who carry on the enterprise for the benefit of the estate.

A French squadron recently left Vera Cruz for Tuxpanco and Tampico. The communications between Vera Cruz and the interior are quite hampered, and every train is attacked by guerrillas.

SAD AFFAIR.—A distressing affair occurred at Vienna, Dorchester county, Maryland, on Saturday. It appears Mr. Richard H. Jackson was hunting a bird, when some one accidentally struck against his arm, causing it to discharge, and the ball took effect in the neck of Mr. Wm. A. Shriver, inflicting a wound which caused his death on Monday. Both gentlemen have been for years respectable citizens of Dorchester county, and the distressing occurrence has cast a gloom over the neighborhood.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reached.—We have to thank the Honorable Judge of the Provost Court for his courteous attention to our suggestion in regard to the reportorial accommodations in his court. He has installed the reporters on a bench only the third removed from the Judge, and we hope that the lawyers will not intrude upon the *sanctum sanctorum* thus provided.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Friday.)—In the case of Turel vs. Bosworth, Mr. Durant moved for a rule on defendant to show cause on Wednesday next why a new trial should not be granted.

In the case of E. Burrere & Co. vs. Berger and others, Mr. Mills asked leave to file a written notice that defendants waived their right to bond the property in question.

Mr. Durant, on taking the action of the Court, had his application for the plaintiff to bond the defendant having waived his right.

On the part of Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows, Mr. Mills filed a paper asking why the intervenor, Mr. Van Bergen, should not be entitled to bond on his claim.

In the case of De Bare vs. DeBare, the Court rendered a decision on the exception of the defendant, in his favor, on the ground that the Provost Court had no jurisdiction to adjudicate the case. The collateral matters must take the ordinary course.

The cases of Cunningham vs. Knapp & Wheeler, and Geddes & Co. vs. A. W. Walker came up, on agreement of counsel to try them together—both being exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Provost Court.

It was argued that by the case of Geddes & Co. vs. Walker, which was a suit for the payment of a promissory note for $663, with costs and interest. The answer was a plea in abatement, denying the jurisdiction of the Court—the note being neither in U. S. currency nor in gold and silver.

Mr. Bradbury, for the exception, argued that General Shepley has full power to establish courts, and has established a court in the Second and Judicial Districts, where the defendant resides. That Provost Court is no existing under the Constitution and laws of the United States its jurisdiction is only upon the ground of necessity—by it being extraordinary necessity. The President had no right to establish it except under military necessity. Once the city was in control of the Federal arms it had been recovered by the United States Government, and what is its status? Every citizen is restored to his rights—every loyal man is entitled to the protection belonging to every loyal State, and every disloyal man is subjected to punishment. It was the bounden duty of the President to establish courts in this recovered territory. If the Government had the power to do so, the people had a right to demand it. If the President had that power, he had no right to establish this court. This is a court of necessity, *ipsissima*, it has no jurisdiction, it is not precedent. Decisions of commissions to judges by the Military Governor have never been invoked, and they are capable of administering justice. There is no necessity for any other. The jurisdiction of this Court is only to assess money in U. S. currency, and the Circuit Courts of the United States. The Code of Practice of the State provides that civil actions over $50 shall be tried in the judicial parish courts. This defendant resided in the parish of St. Bernard, where it was claimed the suit should be tried in a court established by the Military Governor, and where the case should be tried. Whether this was an appellate court was doubtful, and it could only be inferred from the order of the President, saying its decision should be final.

Mr. Thomas replied, but did not consider it was necessary to make a labored argument, and it was only in deference to the respectability of his opponent that he would say a few words in answer. In substance, he argued that this was not a Court distinct to the old District and Circuit Courts. If this be a Court of military necessity, so are *all* the others. The civil law had been done away with, and therefore all these Courts had been established. In any civilized community there must be laws, and there must be a tribunal to adjudicate and properly punish the guilty parties. It has been the great source of our weakness that men were able to come to this city, and by the aid of disloyal residents purchase and smuggle out of the city every article which could in the least add to the strength of the Rebel Government, and its ability to persist in armed opposition to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Some time since certain circumstances led Col. Baker to believe that one E. A. Brooks was engaged in supplying the State of Virginia, and through it the Rebel Government, with articles contraband of war, and he at once set some of his men to work to gather facts enough to demonstrate the criminality of the party. He felt assured were being sent away by this man. His efforts have been rewarded by a complete exposure of the nefarious system, and the capture of the agents engaged therein.

Brooks has been under police surveillance since his presence in the city became known to Colonel Baker; and when he attempted to leave the city, on the Baltimore cars, he was arrested. In the meantime a number of Colonel B's men were sent to the house of Mr. John Crumbaugh, in Georgetown, for the purpose of instituting a thorough search of the premises. The ladies of the house, when the gentlemen announced their business, manifested the most obstinate determination to prevent the accomplishment of the object of their visit. One of them spoke up and broke in a manner which would have done credit to the wildest Irishman in the city of Cork, when in the mind to use his shillelah on the devoted head of some offending comrade. Another was disposed to use a pistol in true Southern style.

The detectives, however, are men who are somewhat used to that kind of thing, and persevered in their business. The result of the search was the discovery of

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A druggist of this city was arrested on suspicion of having sold a portion of these medicines, but we withhold his name because we are not certain that the evidence is conclusive against him.

Colonel Baker has turned Brooke and Crumbaugh over to the Secretary of War, who will doubtless make such disposition of them as their several cases may require.

We understand that the evidence is strong that Brooke has been in the habit of carrying contraband goods to the Confederates and selling them for Virginia bonds. These bonds are then brought to the loyal States and sold for what they will bring in the stock market. As soon as sold the money is converted into another and larger stock of such goods as the State of Virginia may direct to have purchased. There can be little doubt that Brooke is the regular authorized agent of the State of Virginia, and as such should be duly honored.

There is no citizen who will not be heartily rejoiced to learn of this important capture. The loss to the rebels by it is almost incalculable. Yesterday evening certain parties were using their utmost endeavors to procure the release of Mr. Crumbaugh.

GENERAL SCHENCK.—It is understood that General Schenck intends to resign his seat in the next Congress. He only consented to run with the expectation that the war would be over before Congress should meet. That now appearing impossible, General Schenck is unwilling to leave the army to enter civil life while the war is in progress. It is feared that this will secure to Vallandigham the succession, and it is scarcely probable that any other Republican can be elected in that district.—*N. Y. Times.*

Finally, Mr. Leamont filed an information against the property of John Sildell, and a process of seizure directed to the Marshal returnable the 3d Monday in March.

The Other Courts.—They were void of interest yesterday. The only matter was another party-wall case, in the Second District Court, which was this: It was titled Saboy vs. Montgomery. The plaintiff had a wall, against which defendant wanted to build, part of it being on the property of both. The City Surveyor condemned the original wall, and it was torn down, defendant building another and better. Plaintiff sues for half the cost of the old wall, and the defendant reconvenes, giving credit for the old brick, and claiming half the cost of the new wall.

Postscriptum.—In the Third District, Giraud Wesley was arrested on the street called Goodchildren, charged with being drunk and assaulting Mrs. Catherine Borner.

In the Second District, Chas. Woodward was locked up as a deserter from the Second Louisiana Regiment; and Henry Raggis, by virtue of a warrant from the Provost Court, charged with breaking the peace of Catherine Rayburn.

In the First District Mrs. Gauntly was arrested for threatening to terminate the existence of Uncle Sam, and also that of Mary Malloy. So feeble that his life was considered to be nearly terminated, an old negro named Richard was taken to the police station, and thence he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. A shefury, so drunk that her name could not be ascertained, was brought in screaming, fighting, and swearing so immensely, that a crowd of several hundred followed in the wake. She will be a Provost Court this morning. Dan Donovan was also held to answer the charge of passing a counterfeit Confederate on Adam Creighaun.

Mr. Seward's Notice of the Resumption of the Blockade at Galveston.

The following special telegram to the New York *Tribune* states Mr. Seward has issued a dispatch announcing the resumption of the blockade of Galveston

Lord Lyons has sent to all of the British Consuls in North America a copy of a remarkable dispatch which his Lordship has received from Secretary Seward, and has directed each of them to notify him when this dispatch reaches their respective Consulates.

Secretary Seward in this dispatch gives currency to rumors that the blockade of Galveston recently have been interrupted, but goes on to declare "that the blockade was resumed immediately, and will be continued until further notice." This virtual admission that the blockade of Galveston was raised, is regarded with some surprise by those versed in diplomacy, and Lord Lyons doubtless regards Secretary Seward's letter as a notice of the establishment of a blockade *de novo*.

For this purpose British Consuls have been directed to record the exact date of their reception of Secretary Seward's admission that blockades "may have been interrupted," and should vessels have cleared for Galveston between the dates of the reception of Mr. Seward's announcement of the raising of the blockade and the announcement that the blockade "was resumed," their destination cleared by United States vessels will add to the numerous complications already existing.

Report of the Finance Committee of the Confederate Congress.

R. M. T. Hunter, of the Confederate Senate Finance Committee, has submitted to that body a report, of which the following is the conclusion:

In view of the pressing emergency in which we are placed, the committee have reported the accompanying bill, which they recommend for the adoption of the Senate. That bill is designed to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means to carry on the Government, so far as that can be effected by the issue of Treasury notes, but under such limitations and provisions as may reduce the amount of these notes in circulation to the sum of $175,000,000.

To effect these objects, they first authorize the monthly issue of $20,000,000 in each notes, and this is done, not because the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to put forth $20,000,000 in the year, but to cover the maximum amount which may be required in any month.

Next, in order to contract the circulation, they provide for the funding of all Treasury notes bearing no interest, and issue before the 1st of December, 1862, of all certificates representing those notes, and of Treasury notes bearing 6 40 per cent. interest by the first of July, 1863. To do this they issue from the first class the privilege of being fundable or receivable in payment of public dues after that day, and they convert the second and third classes into six per cent. bonds, if not funded before that period. They then required all notes issued or to be issued within ten days after the passage of the act, which are fundable in seven per cent. bonds, to be so funded one month from date, or afterwards to be funded at the rate only of four per cent. bonds. The new issues under the bill are proposed are to be fundable in six per cent. bonds, within six months from the first day of the month of their issue, but afterwards to be convertible only into four per cent. bonds.

The object being to stimulate funding within the six months by diminishing not their currency, but their fundable value after that period. For it is supposed that the notes fundable in four per cent. being the cheaper medium, will be used for currency, while those fundable in six per cent. within six months, will be converted into bonds during that period to a large extent.

In addition to these provisions, designed to stimulate funding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds to pay the money Treasury notes in order to increase the entire value of those bearing no interest to $175,000,000. These bonds may be of either of three classes, at his option. First, he may, if he chooses, sell Confederate bonds to the States for Treasury notes at par, secondly, he may sell Confederate bonds guaranteed by the States for Treasury notes, and, lastly, he may purchase them with bonds whose interest is payable in currency or cotton, at the pleasure of the holder. In addition to all this, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the proceeds of the sales of produce which may be purchased under existing laws, or laws yet to be passed, to buy up Treasury notes at the market rates until the amount in circulation shall be reduced to $175,000,000, within which limit the currency will be safe, both for the Government and the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

R. M. T. HUNTER.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

Large Manufacture of Medicines for the Rebels—Arrest of an Agent of the State of Virginia—Citizen of Georgetown Arrested.

Colonel L. C. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, made one of the most important arrests on Wednesday that has been made in many months. The loyal people has long known that there were immense quantities of medicines and other contraband articles shipped through our lines to the rebels, and the regret has been universal among them that the authorities were unable to detect and properly punish the guilty parties. It has been the great source of our weakness that men were able to come to this city, and by the aid of disloyal residents purchase and smuggle out of the city every article which could in the least add to the strength of the Rebel Government, and its ability to persist in armed opposition to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

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"A Good Joke on Schnipf."—This was a favorite expression of Fred. Gruber, and almost every body in the olden time will remember how good a joke it was which Fred. had to relate with this title. A friend gave us one yesterday, which, being Teutonic, will probably range under the same heading. He was the other evening discussing the times with a companion, over a quiet glass of lager, in a saloon frequented by that beverage, not a thousand miles from Royal and Canal streets, when a thirsty couple entered, took a table and called for "two glass lager."

One of them had on a cap, vest, and pants *of military cut*. The proprietor brought the lager and with a stern lip, but sly twinkle in his eye, refused to fill the cap, saying that it was against the military orders to sell liquor to soldiers. The customer, wishing then to lay aside his accoutrements, explained that he was all right, and that he was himself the keeper of the coffee-house down down. But it was "no go." He was told that he must divest himself of his military costume, before he could drink in that establishment, and his companion, on calling for a glass to himself, was also denied, with the observation that too, might be a soldier, though fashioned in civic guise. After a considerable interchange of arguments between the proprietor and his anxious customers, the former remaining inflexible in his resolution to obey "orders," much to the enjoyment of the silent sippers of lager looking on, the twain departed, wiser but thirstier than when they came in.

Ould, but Toleratably Good.—A son of the Emerald Isle, feeling flush a few days ago, thought he would go into the market and treat his "ould woman" to a bit of fresh meat. In his way through he spied a Yankee turkey, and hastily asked the price of "them broad-mouthed turkeys." The vendor replied they were not turkeys, but owls. "Oh! be jabers," said Patrick, "I don't care how owld they are, but tell me the price, and bad luck to ye."

Fire This Morning.—At 6 o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out in a two-story frame house at the corner of Felicity road and Prytania street, which resulted in the entire destruction of the building. The house belonged to Mr. Howard.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Friday Morning.—Inhocent, slave of Parlange, who has been in prison several months, placed there by her master, was up on her application for freedom, on the ground that her master was not a loyal citizen. The agent of the master opposed the application, declaring that Mr. Parlange was loyal, and had taken the oath of allegiance to Jean Baptiste Rouge since January, but was expected home daily. Her demand to prison was asked. The husband of Inhocent insinuated that the master was absent in the Confederate lines. She was discharged from prison, and ordered to the house of Mr. Girand, charged by her master with being impudent, and in the habit of using language unfit to be heard by the family, was sent to prison for ten days.

A case of stealing sand, made by the owner of a pile on the Levee against a colored man, was sifted in about two and a half minutes and dismissed. The charge "was not founded upon rock."

Sam. Leroy was convicted of whipping a crippled colored boy named Baldwin, kicking him in the stomach, &c. Condemned to pay the boy $25, and to pay into the Court treasury a fine of $50 besides.

Madison Young, a colored soldier, charged with threatening Mr. Labranche with a bayonet, was fined $5.

A copper colored fellow was sent to the Workhouse thirty days for stealing and selling some United States copper.

A black Cæsar was up charged with stealing two large hens and several small chickens, but he could not be gainsaid when he declared that he had bought them in Confederate times with gold and silver.

A disorderly house keeper was fined $20.

John Scully was sent down for ninety days for stealing a lot of crinoline.

Colored Aaron was charged with stealing harness from Mr. Patton. The accused said the prosecutor had stolen the harness from him a short time; but it seemed to be in the shape of a loan, and Aaron was ordered to restore the harness.

A basket pedlar was fined $5 for having no license, by way of example to his brethren who pedestrinate with basket stores.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN, }
FRIDAY EVENING, February 27, 1863. }

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprise 50 bales Middlings, and 25 strictly Middling at 58c, per lb., indicating still further advance in prices. There is little or none left in the market.

SUGAR.—Notwithstanding rainy weather which interrupted outdoor operations, there was a brisk inquiry to-day, but the receipts being light, the sales are confined to about 600 hhds. at firm prices, Prime to Choice new crop, 8½c., and Yellow Clarified 10c; Good Fair to Fully Fair old crop, 9½c. Prime 10c., and Choice 11½c. per lb. By auction, 177 hhds. sold as follows: 14 at 8½c., 3 at 5½c., 19 at 8½c., 46 at 7½c., and 25 at 8½c., and 60 hhds. clotted bottoms at 5½c.

MOLASSES.—The receipts being light, to-day's sales are confined to 400 bbls., in several lots, at 32c. for Prime, slightly fermenting, and 30c. for Fermenting. By auction 157 bbls. sold as follows: 40 at 34c., 117 at 32c., 120 at 30c., and 30 at 19c. at 32c. per gallon.

LARD.—About 300 boxes Star, short weight, sold at 7½c. per lb.

PORK.—We notice sales of about 200 bbls good Mess at $19 per bbl.

BEAN.—350 sacks sold at $1 50 @ 1 60 lb.

CORN.—About 1200 sacks white sold in two lots, at $1 50 per bushel. The demand is for export.

BEEF.—A lot of 50 half bbls choice Northern sold at $8 50 per bbl.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 28, 1863.

Arrived during the week 2,0 Beeves, 50 Sheep, 250 Veals and 72 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold was 2,2 Beeves and 72 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, at quality, $ lb net.....
Beeves, 1st quality, $ lb net.....
Beeves, 2d quality, $ lb net.....
Veal, 1st quality, $ head.....
Veal, 2d quality, $ head.....
Sheep, $ head net.....
Milch Cows, $ head.....
Sheep, according to quality, $ head.....

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lisbon, Corner for New York, J Workman & co
Ship Cora Peabody, Patue, for New York, J Workman & co
Bark Columbia, Atkins for Cardenas & market.
Bark G W Hall, Hawkins, for New York, G A Fosdick
Bark E H Fitler, Peacock, for New York, G A Fosdick
Schr Marion, Godfrey, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Melville, Ellis, from Vera Cruz, 5 days, passengers and mdse to order 1st inst
Ship Mary Dudley, from Aspinwall, in ballast, to master—Pollock
Bark Ida Waterman, Harris, 25 days from Philadelphia, to master—Foster
Bark Nineveh, Blackman, 30 days from New York, to G W Hyman & co—3d inst, 33
Bark Marie Felix, (French) Lesset, from Havre, 1d to Duncan Kennedy & co—PLT
Schr J W Wilder, Cox, from Grand Caillou, to master—PLT
Schr Hattie from Coast, to master—2d inst
Schr Eddie from Coast, to master—2d inst
Schr Mister Kate, from the Coast, to master—2d inst
Schr Rio, from the Coast, to master—2d inst
Schr Millersburg, from Coast, to master—2d inst

SPEAKINGS.

Frank Mumford, Bennett, from Baton Rouge for Louisiana Bayou, Alabaster, from Orleans for

BELOW, BOUND UP.

Ship Derby, (British) from Liverpool, to Duncan Kennedy & co—Dec 21
Ship Gilmore, (Brazilian) Rosmun, from Liverpool, to master—Dec 21
Ship Charter Oak, from Liverpool, December 24, Sailing Mays
Bark White Sea, Evans, 5 days from New York, to G W Hyman & co

MEMORANDA.

We learn from Capt J A Perry, of the bark Julia Perry, arrived in the steamship Melville, from Vera Cruz, that there was a severe battle fought on the 22d February in the market of Vera Cruz, during which the Mexicans, under Gen. Berriel, attacked the forces from New York with a cargo of grain for the French army drifted ashore off the bark Eliza Parson, and blown the latter off shore, almost the bark T Barr, from Boston, which they remained in that position for three quarters of an hour. The Sherwood then, cut away and three of her masts fell overboard and the Barr came out. John Payne, both parties of seamen, and went ashore on the Sea Island, and were lost. The Sherwood then drifted ashore, she struck twenty yards her chains aw, and drifted ashore and filled with water immediately. The captain, mate, four seamen, and one passenger were drowned. The remaining portion of her crew were picked up in an unmanageable state. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The Julia Perry was also a total loss, totally lost. All three vessels are owned in New York.

A Spanish schooner went ashore in the same gale to the eastward of Vera Cruz, and all hands on board, crew were lost but two. A boat from the shore with five men went out to the wreck of the Sherwood, when the boat capsized and three out of the five men were drowned. The remaining two were saved by a Mexican.

The Spanish schooner was a total loss. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The Sherwood was a total loss. Brig Icarus, (British) from Nassau, barks Victorine and Mary, from New York, ship Nautilus, and bark Rosa, from New York, a large number of the French naval fleet. (N. C. S. vessels of war) in the harbor

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Melville, from Vera Cruz—C Duhamel, L Mendoza, P B Vargas, Mr Dillon, Capt J A Perry, Mr Lescolunas, O Ferrera, A Quarles, John Cox, F Rodiges.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Lisbon—15 bales cotton and bbls molasses 12 bales rags 1 bale sheeting 50 do bottins
NEW YORK—Per bark Julia Perry—10 bbls sugar 224 bbls molasses 4 from safes 2 chs mdse
NEW YORK—Per bark E H Fitler—73 hhds sugar 30 bbls do 16 bbls molasses
NEW YORK—Per bark E H Fitler—73 hhds sugar 32 bbls do 561 bbls molasses 10 half do do
CUBA—Per bark Columbia—41,114 staves
NEW YORK—Per schr Marion—352 hhds sugar 250 bbls molasses 105 half do do

IMPORTS.

VERA CRUZ—Per steamship Melville—$7,569 in specie—Order
NEW YORK—Per bark Nineveh—3 bbls alcohol to Coll & Post—200 bbls potatoes A D Grisé & co—31 do Baron B Wilkins—2 do Jno Foulds—1 do Jno Houston—N W Hoyt—30 do H Tricou—1 do Jno Jacob—12 kegs butter 1 do lard 4 bbls flour 1 bbl a hams 10 bbls pork 15 bbls beef and 1 do tongues—Order
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Geo Warren—380 tons coal to order
HAVRE—Per brig Marie Felicite—Assorted wines &c

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Frank Mumford—32 bbls molasses 45 do sisters sugar 2 kegs tobacco 25 bbls molasses 8 do sisters sugar Hart & Rodd—8 bales cotton 272 bales Ayendaun Brs—16 bales cotton Kotchford & Co—1 do Bailey, Nolan & co—1 do Bailey & co—1 do Order—19 do O de Guinouris & co—4 do do 11 bales and sundries to Heath & co
BAYOU GOCHE—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—18 bales cotton to J Workman & co
GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr J W Wilder—31 bales cotton 10 hhds sugar 1 bbl molasses 30 half do do 20 bales moss 4 bbls turpentine 10 hides to order
COAST—Per schr Four Sisters—16 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses 27 half do do to order
COAST—Per schr Milledge—28 hhds sugar 8 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per schr Sister Kate—180 hhds sugar order
COAST—Per schr Elodie—10 hhds sugar 102 bbls molasses to E Rodriguez & co
COAST—Per schr Bee—25 hhds sugar to order

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