THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 61 Magazine street, groceries, provisions and liquors; at 11½ o'clock, at Fisk's Warehouse, chandlery, wooden ware, crockery, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, shoulders, sides, dried apples and cranberry sauce; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Fulton street, sundries; at 11 o'clock, at No. 40 Old Levee street, imported wines, liquors and prunes; at 11½ o'clock, in the St. Louis Warehouse, new bacon shoulders; at 12 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, railroad iron; at 11½ o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, damaged shoulders; at one o'clock, P. M., at Post 30, Third District, hay.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, flour, bacon, hams, lard, Tennessee ale, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse, prints, cloths, linens, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, a coffee-stand in Poydras Market.

By O. P. Phinney, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, sugar and molasses.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, furniture.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, household furniture; at 12 Royal and Orleans streets, household furniture; at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground with improvements, at the corner of Port and Urquhart streets; at 4½ o'clock, at the corner of Religious and Richard streets, a mule, drays, wagon, harness, &c.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The performance commences to-night with "Uncle John," to conclude with the "Naiad Queen."

LECTURE AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. D. McCoy will deliver a lecture on Sunday night next, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette Square, on the subject of the Charities which he is engaged in promoting. All persons without respect to religious or political opinions, are invited to attend service, to commence at half past 7.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Your special attention is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the sale of 1200 tons railroad iron, which will be made by him this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 47 Magazine street. No better opportunity can be offered for investment.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Saturday) the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, 200 barrels flour, and a large assortment of choice ribbed sides, Fulton Market beef, fine Virginia tobacco, choice lard, lard oil, teas, soap, ground coffee, brandies, whisky, rum, gin, cigars, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, oil cloths and other household goods.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise: 1. At half past 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District, household furniture, &c. 2. At noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District, a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated at the corner of Port and Urquhart streets, Third District. 4. At half past 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 75 Religious street, corner of Richard, First District, mule, drays, harness, wagon, &c.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, a fine assortment of furniture, carpets, mattresses, glass and crockery ware, &c. See their advertisement.

Late and Important News.

The *Picayune* published last evening the following late and important news:

Destruction of the Nashville—Another Surprise and Capture by Pitzhugh Lee—The Advance through Aquia Pass—Engagement Near Pensacola—Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer—Redemption in Force on Rappahannock—Movements against Savannah—Interesting Letter from Charleston—Miscellaneous.

We have Mobile papers to the 1st inst. inclusive, from which we take the following intelligence:

DESTRUCTION OF THE NASHVILLE.

Savannah, February 25.—The Nashville, in coming up the Ogeechee river last night, grounded on a sand bar above Fort McAllister, and was discovered this morning by the enemy's fleet, when their iron-clads opened fire across the marsh at the Nashville at half-past seven, and continued until 9 o'clock, when an incendiary shell struck the Nashville, setting her on fire. She is now a total wreck.

Fort McAllister fired on the iron clad, hitting her twice.

Another gunboat joined in the fleet shelled the fort, but doing no damage.

FURTHER OF THE INDIANOLA.

Vicksburg, February 25.—An official dispatch from Gen. Barron's Aid says:

"The Federal iron-clad gunboat Indianola surrendered last night after an action of half an hour. She is partially sunk, but can be raised in twenty-four hours. Her officers and crew are prisoners in our hands."

Approved by W. K. MEMMINGER, A. A. G.

Jackson, February 26—The Indianola carries four 11 inch Dahlgren guns. The fight which resulted in her capture was principally a butting affair.

Her coal barge was rammed and sunk. She herself was rammed four times by the Queen of the West, and five times by the Webb. She ran in to the Mississippi side and sunk on a sand bar. The Queen has been sent to Vicksburg for mechanics.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Richmond, February 21.—A proclamation from the President will be published to-morrow, appointing the 27th of March as a day of fast, humiliation and prayer, and inviting the people of the Confederate States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship and join in prayer to Almighty God, that He will continue His merciful protection over our cause, scatter our enemies and confound their evil designs, and that He will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

Richmond, February 27.—Passengers from Fredericksburg report that the cavalry under command of Fitzhugh Lee surprised and captured one hundred and fifty Federals on Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

There have been heavy rains in this section, and all the streams have deluged their banks.

Transportation on the Southern Railroad is dangerous. The *Crisis* calls on Gen. Pemberton to take charge of the road.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, February 27.—The Senate has passed a bill to provide for impressing negroes to serve during the war; after which went into secret session.

Richmond, February 28.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House passed resolutions of thanks to General J. H. Morgan and his command, for services preceding the Battle of Murfreesboro.

A resolution to adjourn on the 16th of March was tabled.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was tabled.

The House then went into secret session. Gold advanced 10c. to-day.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Richmond, February 28.—Accounts from the Rappahannock represent that the Federal force there continues formidable, and that Hooker still contemplates advancing.

FROM YAZOO PASS.

Richmond, February 28.—Gen. Gorman is energetically working to render the Yazoo Pass navigable to the Coldwater. The water is deep enough, but obstructed by trees and snags. On the 11th, the clearing had advanced to within two miles of the junction with the Coldwater.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR PENSACOLA.

The Register of February 28, says:

As the down train passed Pollard on Thursday, passengers learned that intelligence had just been received there of a collision between the Confederate scouts and the Yankee troops near Pensacola. The place of the alleged skirmish or fight was Gonzales, which, we learn, is about sixteen miles from Pensacola. Gen. Cantey, the new commander of that post, was at Pollard, and had made the necessary dispositions on the account of the news. There were no particulars as to the nature or extent of the brush.

The Register, of the 1st, adds:

We could learn nothing further last night concerning this affair, except that a reinforcement had been dispatched from Pollard to provide for any emergency that might arise.

MOVEMENTS ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

The Savannah *Republican* of Monday says:

There were reports in town last evening which, if true, indicate that we shall soon have another attack on our battery at Genesis Point. It is said that a mortar boat has come up to within shelling distance of the fort, and taken position as if for battle. It is also said that the enemy are landing troops on Ossabaw Island, for what purpose, it is difficult to conjecture.

The *News* says:

It was rumored on Friday and Saturday that the fleet at Hilton Head had moved North. Yesterday, it was rumored in the city that the number of vessels in that vicinity had been increased by the arrival of some six or eight additional vessels.

We also heard it rumored on the street that nine vessels, one of them the Montauk, made their appearance in the Sound, below Genesis Point, on Saturday evening.

The movements of the enemy are very candle and mysterious, but they are evidently watched, and when they have settled their quarrels among themselves, and determined on an advance, they will find our Generals ready to receive them.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, under date of February 23d, writes:

Last Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, a gun from Fort Sumter, followed by three others in succession, stirred up the citizens of Charleston. Crowds flocked to the Battery and South Common, where from the nature of the case, it was expected Wheat would attempt the exploit. Our gunboat Fingal, of the Federal blockading squadron, drew off the fire, near Sullivan's Island, with a flag of truce flying at her foremast.

Captains Nance and King, of Gen. Ripley's staff, put off in a boat from Fort Sumter, and were met by a boat from the Flambeau, in command of Lieut. Upshur, who desired to deliver a communication from Lord Lyons to Com'r Watson, of the British steamer Petrel, lying in our harbor, ordering her immediately to Washington.

Upshur also had letters for Capt. Conover, of the gunboat Isaac Smith, lately captured by us in Stono river, and for the two officers of the Flambeau, captured on Bull's Island, inquiring as to what funds they stood in need of for their convenience.

Lieut. Upshur complained that the Flambeau, with a flag of truce, had been fired on by our batteries. Capt. Nance explained that the first gun was to notify her to bring to, which as she did not do, the others were to inform her that she must keep off at a proper distance.

She was evidently taking advantage of the white flag to run in as near as possible in order to see all she could, but our boys at the Fort were up to snuff, and, consequently, brought the truce ship all up standing. The two boats then parted company, and the Flambeau put back to join the fleet.

The French war steamer Renaudin also appeared off the bar yesterday, with dispatches for the French Consul. There is a good deal of speculation in relation to the cause of the British steamer Petrel being ordered to Washington.

The French steamer Renaudin, in coming up the channel this morning from the bar, ran badly aground near Sullivan's Island. The British steamer Petrel, going out at the time, went to her assistance and was endeavoring to pull her off.

The French steamer Milan, lying in our harbor, also went to the relief of her countryman, but up to 4 P. M., the time of closing this article, the Renaudin was still hard and fast; it is supposed she may be gotten off at the next tide.

There was quite a flurry among the blockaders this morning, who seemed to have approached somewhat nearer than usual, and the smoke was plainly to be seen from the battery, showing that they had opened fire all along the fleet; what at, and for what purpose, has not been ascertained. It is supposed, however, that some of our vessels may have been attempting to run the blockade.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday passed off quietly yesterday, without any attempt on the part of the enemy to join in our salutes by attacking us. A national salute of thirteen guns was fired from old Sumter and the other forts and batteries in Charleston harbor, the booming of heavy guns vibrating loud and deep, and giving the enemy an idea of what we have in reserve for them.

The shipping of the port were also gaily decorated with the bunting of the place and navy, and other signal fires, making quite a display. A number of private dinners were given, and patriotic toasts and sentiments were drunk in good old wine.

It is now certain no attack will be made on Charleston until the enemy is fully prepared with his heavier ironclads and rams to meet ours. They are beginning to get an idea of our strength.

Fort Taylor, or Golden's Bluff, where the Queen of the West was captured, is about seventy five miles below Alexandria.

A DIFFERENT STATEMENT.

Our Charleston correspondent represents the firing of the fort upon the Yankee flag of truce steamer Flambeau as having been caused by her not bowing to when the first gun was fired. The Charleston *Courier* says Capt. Nance stated that they were fired by mistake.

The Charleston *Courier* begins, that a prize schooner, captured by the privateer Retribution, has been run in and is now lying in the Ashley, under guns of Fort Pinckney.

THE MONITORS DAMAGED.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

A letter has been received in this city from an officer on board the French war steamer Milan, recently from Hilton Head, which says there is no doubt that the Montauk was seriously injured in the late encounter with our battery at Genesis Point, but had to be conceded by the Yankees at Hilton Head. Furthermore, we learn that a reconnoitering party of two hundred and fifty men, in twenty-four surfboats, got within a hundred and fifty yards of the Montauk, developed the fact that she was undergoing repairs, and engaged on her turret.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayor's Docket Indeed.—The examination of witnesses in the case of Nicholas Applonne, the Captain of the schooner, testified in substance: That the wench found when the two Confederate officers fell into the lake. M. Fingerl came on her last voyage across the lake, and he arrived at his house in the 17th district safely. After he had unloaded him and his family, he was told they would turn his schooner. After anchoring my schooner at the lighthouse I went to Madisonville to hear the news. Mr. Renaud advised me to go to the Bayou, and that somebody would trouble me. I was detained, but my sailor was allowed to go, and told him to take the schooner to Black Bayou. Afterwards I went through the swamps and got on board. There I found Manuosse, who said he wanted to go to New Orleans. Then we saw a skiff coming, and we moved out into the Lake. Afterwards the skiff came to us with two men and a negro. The smallest had an overcoat with long leave, and a white handkerchief over his head. The other had on a uniform. Any parts found on us when they came on board the tall one drew his revolver and told Manuosse he was his prisoner, telling me to return to Madisonville. I answered, "Very well, I'll go." I had to run nearly south towards Pointe Aux Pins to clear the shallow water. The small officer thinking I was running away, ordered me with his carbine to "keep her away." In changing the helm, the boom piled and struck them both in the breast, knocking them both overboard, with their arms in their hands. I sprang out to my sailors to catch them, as they could not swim with their heavy clothes. Manuosse then said: "No, don't catch them, don't you see a boat coming after us?" I luffed the schooner around to try and save them. Manuosse said: "Don't, the morning will catch you, and the men on board will never believe they fell overboard in that manner." Afraid of this, I put all sail and the oars to the schooner, and arrived at the pickets this side on the next day, at 7 P. M. It was on the 21st January, about 2 P. M., that the officers fell overboard. I told the pickets that the guerrillas had chased us, but did not relate the accident to the officers, thinking they had been saved by the coming boat. Manuosse took the oath of allegiance at Dan Hickok's with the Captain of the pickets. I saw Manuosse next morning in the city, and told him to report the case. He answered: "No, that he had plenty time to do so, that he wanted first to get his money for the cargo of cotton I had brought to town upon a previous trip; the men are saved."

Cross examined—I let go the tiller when the officers fell overboard, to take the skiff and go to their assistance. I had already loosened one knot, when Manuosse told me No;" &c. to "the breeze may die away, and we may want it ourselves." The reason I told Manuosse to report was, I feared the men might be lost. I thought it my duty, but was afraid to do so. When the men fell overboard I saw them for two or three minutes move their hands, but do not know if they were swimming. When they were a little far, I saw one of them go down—it was the small one.

At a distance of about two squares I saw no more of them. I felt sure the smaller one was drowned when I saw him go down. Then the boat was about a mile distant, and my sailor was about half a mile. Citizens (first witness) told me he saw the smaller officer go down. Not a word was said then, but we all spoke of it afterwards, and said he must have drowned. When they fell overboard, the water must have been four or five feet deep. I did not hear any conversation between Manuosse and the officer of the pickets. They went to the hotel together. The tall Confederate officer had on boots, the other had on a coat. There were table knives on board—no one had weapons. To my knowledge Manuosse had no arms. The officers were aboard about fifteen minutes.

Yeams, recalled—The tiller was not lost. I covered my face with my hands when they fell overboard, the last I saw of them they were struggling, no evidence of their being drowned. Very quick. During the voyage Manuosse and the Captain agreed to report that they were pursued by guerrillas, and not to report the falling overboard. Did not see them together in town. He kept away from their company because of the latter. He thought there was a change of the boat leaving the officers, but more that they would drown. There were no knives on board, no table knives, only an old oyster knife. He went to help the Captain unloose the skiff, but Manuosse said: "Let it go."

Cross, recalled—I did not say to the Captain that one was going down; he misunderstood me. I thought the boat would save them. Saw them swimming three or four minutes till he took the oars, and did not see them again.

To day, at ten o'clock, the testimony of Capt. Manouosse will be taken, and also that of Lieut. Payne, if the latter can be found.

The body of Major Prados was fully identified by his wedding ring, a prayer written in French found in his pocket and given him by his sister long ago, and other papers and letters written to him by Gen. Pemberton, with two medals identified by his mother; also, by some marks of injuries he had received at a fire in Tehoupitoulas last street.

Lieut Baudin's body was also identified. He had in his pocket his passport, and on his feet a pair of new shoes which were taken from them by his wife.

Inquest.—On John, a contraband from Baton Rouge, found dead in a house No. 21 Claiborne street. Verdict—"Diarrhea."

A Heavy Haul of Silverware.—In addition to the horses and mules captured as stolen by Charley Neff, reported yesterday, Lieut Miller and special Moberly, in following up their investigations, found yesterday morning, at Neff's family residence, on Girod street, between St. Bernard and Annette, a valuable set of silverware, which are also presumed to have been ill-gotten. The set consists of a tea urn, two candelabras, sugar bowl, two cream pitchers, cake basket—all of heavy silver—and a china card basket. A spring wagon and harness were also found; the harness is already claimed, and it appears there was a horse stolen with it.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Friday.—The case of Flynn vs. Flynn, on motion of Mr. Abell, comes up again next Tuesday—it is like the case mentioned in "Bleak House."

Autry vs. Thos. and Sam'l Burbank. This is a suit for judgment against two promissory notes, amounting to $10,000, due on a purchased plantation, and secured by a vendor's mortgage.—Wm. Kent representing plaintiff. Judge Morgan took an exception to the suit, on the ground that by the order of Gen. Banks the defendants, as loyal citizens, were exempt from proceedings against their sugar plantations, by foreclosure of mortgage. The notes and the "order" were offered as evidence, and testimony was produced to sustain the allegation that the defendants were loyal citizens. Sam'l Burbank was arrested by Confederate authority, and released on parole by Governor Moore; Thos. Burbank was not arrested because he fled to the city after General Butler had possession, and was now here with his family, who were not domiciled, but he would be happy to be enabled to return to his plantation, in the parish of St. John the Baptist. This suit had been instituted to recover from them payment of the notes which they had given in part payment of a plantation—($140,000 was the price, and there was still due $20,000.) Both the defendants were loyal, and they are sued for a debt which is amply secured by mortgage. Thos. Burbank was here with his family and being driven from his plantation, had taken steps to do some business for the support of his family. The petition must certainly have been drawn in anticipation of the order; or some executory process would have been taken, which could have been done in some inferior court. The purpose, no doubt, was to get a judgment against the personal property of one of the defendants here, the other having nothing except in the plantation owned by both.

Mr. Hunt replied that he was only praying for an ordinary judgment, not for execution. It is true the notes carry with them a mortgage on the property purchased; but he claimed only judgment *ved ordinaria*, not seizure. The remedy he asked for does not conflict with the order, which does not say to anybody to go and buy a plantation and be protected from process against any other property. Thomas Burbank has other property here, and is doing a large business, and is accumulating commercially. He is not working his plantation, but he is "freighting argosies" for other parts, as he saw by the papers of to-day. The object of the order was not to shelter such business.

Judge Morgan rejoined, that the defendan named, and who was present, had been forced by the Confederates from his plantation, and was now, in the words of the order, "trying to return to his former prosperity," by attempting to do some business in the city. Reading from the petition, he contended that it did claim the privilege of the vendor's mortgage. Its object is to obtain a personal judgment against the effects of the defendant, who is now making the efforts referred to by the order of the Commanding General.

Mr. Hunt disclaimed any thing except judgment, and the Court did not hesitate in deciding that the plaintiff was allowed to prosecute to judgment, whether execution upon it should be allowed, would be determined by circumstances.

Mr. Thomas asked for a rule on the Judge of the Second District Court, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue requiring him to appeal a case to the court which had been appealed to the Supreme Court. The Crescent City Insurance Company had filed a petition, and the ground for the mandamus was, that no Supreme Court existed. The court took the motion under advisement.

De Bore vs. De Bare. Counsel consenting, the Clerk of the court was directed to receive and take charge of all letters and documents in this case now in the Provost Court.

The case of Leitch vs Roussel was further argued by Mr. Durant and Mr. Rozelius till the adjournment.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—Succession of H. Bodeschaux. This is a suit by the heirs of the deceased to reduce a legacy made by him to Celestine Pelot, on the ground that she was his concubine. The legacy amounted to $4,000. The heirs ask that the executor be required to pay heriously one tenth of the estate, according to Art. 1483, C. C. She, by her counsel, considering that, by the final judgment, judgment is confessed so far as one tenth is concerned, moves the Court for an order on the executor to pay her that one tenth. The Court decided in her favor—one tenth of the value of the estate being one tenth of that which the estate was worth after the legacy were paid—with full reservation of her rights under the final judgment.

George Rosebury vs. Superior of St. Elizabeth's Asylum and Superior of St Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum. Writs of habeas corpus were issued in these cases and tried yesterday, in consolidated form. The relator was a day laborer, with a wife and three children. When the father of the children died, a stranger named Burns took charge and placed them in these asylums, where they have been since cared for in every respect. The relator was appointed four months ago, and until these proceedings does not appear to have given any attention to them. It appears there was some property, which, if rented, would yield $50 a year. The tutor was the maternal uncle of the minors, who were aged five and twelve years. Everything went to show the relator was a better father than they were. The Court did not decide these suits, but desired the Superiors of the Asylum to continue their charge until further orders.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Naiad Queen" was put upon the stage of the Varieties last evening, with a magnificence rarely excelled in this city. In all its appointments, this piece was got up with perfection and success. As our readers already know, the chief characteristics of this play are its scenic effects and the *coups de theatre* to which it gives rise, although the text possesses unusual correctness of style and beauty of thoughts, the entire interest centers in its spectacular effects, which, for a first representation, we are free to admit, passed off quite satisfactorily, being some hitches here and there in the working of the machinery. The scenes were painted with magnificence and taste, and we could not better express our appreciation than by using *Schnapps's* expression of admiration—they are "truly beautiful." The management has exhibited much taste and discernment in the selection of the *corps de ballet*, and Miss Sefton, the central charm of the fairy circle, could not have been graced by a fairer sisterhood of elves. The "Naiad Queen" revealed its fair impersonator in an unknown sphere, where every charm seems to have rivalled in bestowing upon her womanly perfection. *Idex* was a little more than an airy elf, and again, to borrow from *Schnapps*, she presented a substantial beauty which we can never too much admire. To friend *Schnapps* we suggest, as a subject for meditation, to ponder upon the hemistich of the old bard, *in caudavenenum*, and the sooner he profits by its wise teachings, the greater will have been his success in redeeming the stage from the dross of vulgarity, which, however much it may excite the empty laugh of the groundlings, will always prove distasteful to the more refined and genteel portion of the audience. The manager deserves much credit for his successful presentation of this piece, and, whilst we call his attention to the minor deficiencies which have passed under our notice, we cannot, as an impartial critic, but award him the recognition he deserves.

The Explosion on board the Keokuk.

The following are the particulars of the accident on the Keokuk, as published by the New York *Tribune* of the 16th ult.:

Forty Men Scalded to Death.—At about half past one o'clock on Saturday morning, while a number of men were at work in the engine room of the new iron clad steamboat Keokuk, the branch steam pipe cracked, and the steam immediately escaped under a pressure of 27 pounds, filling the room and scalding four of the workmen—Henry C. Bolle, engineer, 257 Hudson street; Edward Irwin, fireman, Broome street; Daniel Jordan, machinist, No. 183 East Eleventh street, and George Smith, machinist, No. 511 Fifth street. The bodies were removed to the Eleventh Precint Station House, where the coroner held inquest on the bodies of Jeremiah S. Underhill, steam-engine and boiler maker; John M. Hook, engineer on the New World; Wm. E. Brinkerhoff, engineer and copperamith; Maugh Mmthrope, a sea going engineer, and Wm. Crowey, who was on board the Keokuk at the time of the accident.

The jury, after deliberating upon the testimony, rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to their death from the injuries received from the accidental bursting of a steam pipe on board the steamer Keokuk; and we further exonerate all persons connected with the building or construction of the vessel."

The accident was caused by a supposed flaw in the pipe, which it was impossible to detect, and the damage can be repaired in a short time, and will not cost more than $50. The means of escape, in case of any ordinary accident, from the engine-room, on the Keokuk, are as good as on any vessel in the service of her tonnage, and much better than on any other iron clad. In this case the accident was of such a nature as to instantly overwhelm the persons in the room.

Abraham Boughton, the fireman, who made his escape—not, however, without being severely scalded—made the following statement to the Coroner at the New York Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition:

Abraham Boughton, being duly sworn, testified—I am a fireman on board the Keokuk at about the time of the explosion the engine moved about eight inches, and we had about 27 pounds of steam; I was standing on the condenser at the time of the explosion; there was no weight on the pipe at the time that it burst; at the time it exploded there was an awful crack, and then the steam flew out, and I rushed into the shaft alley way; I tried four times to get out at the door, but the four men (deceased) lay in the passage way, and I had to remove them before I could get out; I know of no cause of the pipe bursting, as; there was only 27 pounds of steam; pressure on each engine at the time; I had examined them just before the explosion.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NAVY YARD AT ST. LOUIS.—In the Federal House of Representatives, Mr. Moorhead (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a navy yard in the western waters at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A squadron of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry were surprised at Amsandale, Va., on Saturday night, by a superior Confederate force. In the skirmish the Federals were forced to give way, with a loss of fifteen killed and missing and a few wounded.

Views of Mr. Chase on the Currency Question.

The following correspondence, communicated to the New York *Tribune* by its Washington correspondent, possesses no little interest at present, when taken in connection with the reported passage of the Bank bill by the House of Representatives, as announced by the latest advices from Southern sources:

Much speculation is based on the supposed views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and these are differently represented, according to various degrees of information or bias, but the following statement, the result of inquiry, is designed to remove all doubt whatever upon the subject. The Secretary regards the passage of the uniform currency and Bank bill as absolutely essential to the successful working of the finances. It is not true that he does not expect immediate aid from the Banking bill, though it is true, as stated in his report, that he does not expect immediate and great direct aid from it.

He does, however, expect great and immediate, though indirect aid, from the rise in value of United States bonds, consequent on their being made the permanent basis for the currency, which will enable him to negotiate bonds without additional inflation of the currency, and that, through these negotiations, the means may be provided for all public demands promptly; while, at the same time, a check will be placed on the fictitious advance in prices of necessaries, and of gold. He, therefore, regards the Banking bill as virtually necessary to the support of the Government, and, as a consequence, to the most successful prosecution of the war; while he believes that its merits as a measure for the introduction of a safe, stable currency, uniform in plan and value throughout the country, would require its adoption for the protection of labor, the security of commerce, and the perpetuation of the Union, in the absence of the exigencies created by the war.

The Banking bill which has passed the Senate, and the Loan bill, as amended and passed by that body, do not precisely represent the views of the Secretary, but he has always been ready to yield his judgment to that of the Finance Committee of the two Houses on questions not regarded by him as vital, and when unable to yield on such points he submits, if overruled. The two bills, as they have come to the House, are regarded by him as indispensable schemes of finance which can be practically and successfully applied; but each measure is necessary to the success of the other, and they, therefore, as really constituted, are only one. Should the Banking bill fail, he does not think the Loan bill can be worked out to success; but, if that the only, practical course will then be to increase indefinitely the issue of legal tender notes, or to make loans by receiving the issues of suspended banks, denominated into indefinitely. Either of these courses, he is of opinion, would result disastrously to public and private interests.

THE SCULPTOR STORY.—The many English admirers of the most thoughtful and perhaps the most original of modern sculptors, will be glad to hear that Mr. Story's chisel has not been idle lately. His chief finished work has been a statute of Judith. Its conception—a remarkable deviation from the common look of flushed exultation and vindictive triumph which Italian artists give—is that of an appeal to Heaven to vindicate the justice of the great deed done. There is no faltering of purpose in the gaze strained upward, no lonesome in the grief of the wound, but the calm resolve of a noble sacrifice, the sense of a gulf between the present and the past, the dilatation of a mind that is pleading with the invisible world, are instantably graven on brow and attitude. A smaller statue of Hero looking for Leander, which is also finished, is almost the representation of anxious doubt on earth. The single beautiful girl, overmastered for the moment by one sentiment, will probably reappear in a hundred miniatures, and become a household form. Mr. Story is at present engaged on a statue of Saul, the clay model of which has just been completed. Here there was no artistic difficulty—like the Moses of Michael Angelo—to suggest or warn. The Jewish King is seated, but such as he might start up in a moment, he knows are his foes; he has his lance in play with a sword, his face is working with the disquietude of the evil spirit within, or with the thought of royalty at stake; the definitive type of kingship at hand with prophecy. He is "troubled in himself," and then Grandfather put poor Saul to sleep.

The Chicago *Post* says a letter from the army before Vicksburg states that the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, was found in the river, on the 31 ult., a skiff by one of our gunboats, and was compelled to leave Jo. He is now in care of Rear Admiral Porter, and then Grant had put poor over to see him.

The cold weather in New England was very severe, and the inhabitants of the island were suffering very much in consequence.

General News.

We copy the following items from some of our recent Northern exchanges:

Captain Cummings, of the schooner De Hoist, from Jarmel, 25th ult., report that he was chased and fired upon by the Rebel pirate Retribution. His vessel was not damaged, and a sudden breeze favored his escape.

The Mobile Court of Inquiry adjourned *sine die* on the 18th ult., having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding will not be made public until it has been submitted to the President.

Gov. Stanly's resignation as Military Governor of North Carolina, which was sent to the President several weeks ago, has just been accepted.

Capt. Allen, of the brig Hannah, at Arnuwall, reports, January 27, when twenty miles south of St. Domingo, saw the smoke and spars of a steamer, and half an hour afterward saw a vessel burning about a mile from the steamer. Saw the burning vessel all night, but there being no wind, could not get to her.

The *Bermudian* of the 28th ult contains later news respecting some of the islands of the West Indies. The island of Barbados, by Governor's Notice, has been declared in a state of siege. Antigua was to elect a new Assembly on February 12. A steam plow has been introduced into the island and worked with considerable success.

The jury in the case of Dennis P. Sullivan, tried for the homicide of Mr. Thomas Byrnes, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

From Jamaica we learn of the breaking out of another extensive fire on the night of December 22d. A considerable amount of property was destroyed. The origin of the conflagration had not been ascertained.

H. M. S. Spitfire arrived on Friday, the 9th, via Madeira and Lisbon. The ship comes to take the place of the Kite, steam flotilla, attached to the Royal Naval Yard. The Kite is to be sent to England.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire Last Night.—A building on English street, Third District, owned by Mr. Lavery, was destroyed last night at 1½ o'clock. It was occupied by two colored women, who are suspected on charge of arson. Some furniture from an adjoining house was taken to the Third District station because it belonged to Mrs. McCulloch, who is at the Workhouse.

Taken to the Hospital—Lawrence Flood, an old sick man, was taken to the hospital in an almost dying condition, found in a cotton pickery on Hercules street.

Parent Court—Judge Peabody—Friday.—A German lager-beer seller charged a good looking Irish girl with abuse; she recharged, in her defense, that he was on more loving terms with her than his reputed wife; and, after all, she was discharged.

Pierre Reiterman was arraigned on the charge of larceny, which consisted in his eight-year-old son getting fifteen cents' worth of cheese and $2 87 for a ten dollar New York bill. Accused knew nothing of it, as the child had been sent to the store by an outsider, a stranger. While under a charge was discharged, the arresting policeman made another against Pierre, that five Deringer, one double-barreled pistol, a rifle, and a small gun were found on his premises. It turned out that they had been left with Pierre for repair, by an Colonel of the Italian Legion. He was again discharged, but the captured arms were confiscated.

Samuel Henderson was tried on a charge of smuggling, on which he has been in durance for some time. The only witness was a Sergeant, who arrested the accused while the lines; that Fort Macomb, who said at first that his name was David Orr, and that he had a pass, which was in his pocket book; also, that he was then looking for it, as he had dropped it near by. Soon after, in searching about, the Sergeant found a small book with two thanks of leather and some other articles, and on the edge of the most picked up the pocket book described by the accused. He was, therefore, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the sail boat, and was taken to Fort Jackson. The officers have the name of Henderson, and was finally sent to the city a prisoner. The Sergeant's testimony was not strong enough to produce conviction, and the accused was discharged—the courtier, ordering the return of the pocket book with the $101 in it, but the other property taken was of course not claimed.

An honest-looking girl was arraigned on a charge of larceny. No prosecutor appeared, but a gentleman endorsed her integrity so strongly that the Court smilingly remarked on the great preponderance of evidence against the charge, and so it was dismissed. Subsequently Col. Field arrived, and said he had been engaged to prosecute, but was unavoidably too late, and at his request it was ordered that the accused should be remanded.

The successor of poor Rollins, the barber, was up for mauling his thick-lipped apprentice till his nose bled. This "intelligent young contraband" halted in the middle of his story, and when the Judge told him to "go on," he turned away and *went*; but was at last induced to come back and finish his budget. The deed did'nt amount quite to a negrocide, but the accused was fined $5, and $3 for not coming to Court when called.

The owner of two carts, who had loaned them to two poor men, who were driving them without licenses, was fined $5.

Hemoith and Stewart, who had each other arrested yesterday, had to pay $5 each.

Ann and Kate, the wives of Red and Coalsoiffers, got high a-fight about his war, which disturbed the peace, and got them into the Workhouse for thirty days.

There were several cases of the most frivolous petty character, and we hope the Judge will lose all patience some day, and punish the prosecutors of this stripe.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1863.

COTTON.—A lot of 18 bales Middling sold to-day at 76c., indicating a decline of 4c. this week.

SUGAR.—Rainy weather interrupted operations on the levee to-day, and the sales are confined to a few small lots at yesterday's prices: Inferior 6¾c., Common 7¾c., and Fully Fair, new crop, 9¾c.; Fair, old crop, 10¼c., Fully Fair 10½c., and Prime 10¾c.

MOLASSES.—Owing to rainy weather to-day's sales are confined to 200 bbls. in several lots, at 37@38c. for sugar house, 38@39c. for dark Fermenting, and 42½c. for Prime Fermenting new crop.

TOBACCO.—A day or two since 6 hhds. low Lugs sold at 17½c., 4 and 2 good light Lugs at 23c., 8 low Admitted at 24c., and 10 fine Leaf at 28c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR.—About 800 bbls. sold, in several lots, to-day at $11 for good new Superfine, and $11 75 for Extra.

HAY.—We have heard of sales of about 800 bales, in lots, at $45 ℔ ton. The supply is light.

OATS.—A lot of 1000 sacks sold on private terms. The stock is light, and held at an advance.

CORN.—About 600 sacks yellow and mixed sold at $1 50 ℔ bushel. The stock is nearly exhausted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction: 15 casks Shoulders to-day; 2 casks smoked Hams at 8½c.; 5 do. sugar-cured at 12c.; 50 boxes Buckwheat at 80c.; 7 bbls. do. at $7; 11 bbls. damaged Pilot Bread at 2c.; and 400 gallons Coal Oil at 75c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 7, 1863.

Arrived during the week 305 Beeves, 56 Hogs, 309 Sheep, 218 Veals and 15 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold was 276 Beeves, 18 Hogs, 149 Veals and 22 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 11 Beeves, 8 Hogs, 303 Sheep, 70 Veals and 15 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	$00 [illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	00 [illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	00 [illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20@25
Veal, 3d quality, ℔ head	12@16
Milch Cows, ℔ head	nominal.
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	$1@$[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 7, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY:

Ship Harriet Mooney, for Bordeaux, Master
Bark Abraham Barker, Sika Demorth, for New York, Master
Bark Pawnee, Payne, for Baltimore, J Wooster & Co
Schr Red Fox, (British) Ricker, for Belize, (Honduras) Master
Schr C H Rogers, Langley, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr United States, Caleb, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

St Maurice, Brown, from Baton Rouge
Southerner, May, from Coast

EXPORTS.

BORDEAUX—Per ship Harriet—117,100 staves case-ends.

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