THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. S. Sykes, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, apples.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Old Basin, in Triend street, schooner Black Bird.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, on Galvez street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, household furniture.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, household furniture, silver-plated ware, &c.

We are indebted to Mr. Littlejohn, the obliging purser of the steamer Bio Bio for a file of New York papers to the 25th ult.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIO BIO.—The steamer Bio Bio, which left New York on the 25th ult., arrived at our port last evening. The news she brings is of the same date as that received by the Cahawba.

At 4 A. M. on the 4th instant, G. W. Spratt, a native of England, aged 37 years; and one of the passengers, died of pulmonary hemorrhage. The body was brought to this city.

The Bio Bio had head winds the first part of the passage. She arrived off the Southwest Pass at 6¼ P. M. on the 4th instant.

The brig T. W. Rowland, Capt. McCarty, arrived yesterday morning from New York, bringing Dupree & Green's Opera Troupe, 14 in number, which appeared last evening at the Academy of Music.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, a large variety of superior furniture and household goods, such as parlor sets in brocatels and hair cloth, Brussels carpet, tapestries, rich gilt pier and mantle glasses, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, a lot of silver plated ware. The terms are cash in currency.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, respectfully calls the attention of buyers and dealers and the public in general, to his large sale of coal, which takes place this day, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Washington and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The New York *World* publishes the following dispatch:

From Nashville.

Nashville, November 23—I have Bragg's letter acknowledging the receipt of women and children from Nashville by flag of truce, which leaves his presence with his army. I also have a letter from General Preston to his wife, dated in Camp November 12, between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, stating he was going to Murfreesboro with Bragg, Hardee and Buckner that evening. The letter is pathetic and gloomy, though expressing a gleam of hope that the rebel horizon is becoming clearer and that peace is approaching.

Preston says I am waiting with anxiety with my brigade under Buckner for the development of the winter campaign—my heart sunk in leaving Kentucky. If the proscription becomes intolerable, seek shelter in Canada. You cannot cross the lines. Look for peace in some happier land until this cruel war is ended. While the enemy gives you imperfect protection, it is your duty to abstain from every act or speech that could insult them. My own prayer to God is that Kentucky may not be torn further in this conflict.

This letter is somewhat desultory, and I select the following items: The writer commands Mississippi and Alabama regiments moving from Knoxville to his camp. He lost 120 men by a railway accident. Robert Woolley is with him, and in a bad humor. James B Clay bitterly denounces General Bragg for disappointing the expectations which he inspired. Clay has returned, disappointed and angry as to Kentucky. She has been an open shame, I fear, to our enemies, a scorn and derision even to Yankees, to whom she was betrayed. It is reported that the enemy have determined to stand on their side of the Tennessee. The military authorities have no confidence in the promise. The Nashville women evince deep anxiety for immediate permits to see their friends at Murfreesboro before they go South. This is an indication. It is said that the rebel force at Murfreesboro has increased to twenty thousand, and that they have several large bodies of cavalry abroad to obstruct the Cumberland river and interrupt railway communication. Our latest scouts say Bragg's staff is at Tullahoma, but he is not there nor at Murfreesboro. Lieutenant Colonel Hepburn, of the Second Ohio Cavalry, Judge Advocate on General Mounssa's staff, is relieved on his own request, and designated as inspector of cavalry. Major Ralston Skinner is assigned to duty as Judge Advocate. Our scouting parties captured about two hundred prisoners last week, and large foraging parties were successful. Morgan and Forest have captured about one hundred and fifty of our men, including fifteen from the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, since the 9th instant, mostly stragglers.

The Mississippi Expedition.

[From the Louisville Journal, November 19.]

The fleet of boats which carried the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth and Indiana regiments to Columbus, Ky., returned on Monday. From officers of these boats, the New Albany *Ledger* gathers the following information with reference to General McClernand's Mississippi river expedition: The expedition is being organized on a gigantic scale—Columbus being the point of rendezvous. Major Gen. McClernand is now here, giving his personal superintendence to the armament and equipment of the forces, and taking all the necessary steps to insure the success of the expedition. His *corps d'armée* will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve regiments from Illinois, four regiments from Iowa, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnesota, and some ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery from the army now in Kentucky, probably a portion of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Granger. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any emergency. In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet, under Commodore Porter, will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of the following vessels: Benton (flagship), Capt. Gwinn, 16 guns; Lexington, Capt. Phelps, 13 guns; Carondelet, Capt. Wilkes, 13 guns; Cincinnati, Capt. Stemble, 13 guns; Cairo, Capt. Bryant, 13 guns; Mound City, Capt. Wilson, 13 guns; Louisville, Capt. Maude, 13 guns; Baron De Kalb (formerly St. Louis), Capt. Winslow, 13 guns; Essex, Capt. Porter, 7 guns; Lexington, Capt. Shirk, 7 guns; making a total of ten gunboats, and one hundred and twenty-one guns. The first great obstacle of the expedition to overcome will be the formidable fortifications at Vicksburg. But when it is remembered that Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar boats, is below these works, and can easily co-operate with the fleet from above, it will be seen what an overpowering force will be brought to bear for the reduction of the rebel stronghold of Vicksburg.

The attack upon Vicksburg last summer failed for want of a co-operating land force on our part. McClernand's expedition will obviate this want in the future, and when Vicksburg is again attacked it will be taken by storm by McClernand's brave troops. Vicksburg captured, and the way is comparatively clear to New Orleans.

The expedition of General McClernand will be ready to move by the 10th of December at farthest, perhaps earlier. It will be followed by the gunboats of General Elliet, who will have a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery to keep the river clear of guerrillas and rebel batteries. General Elliet's command will be quartered upon armed transports, so that it can be moved rapidly to any point where its presence may be required; and will have, in conjunction with the gunboats, complete surveillance of the Lower Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, so that when the river is once opened it will remain open, and its navigation become entirely safe to steamers.

NEW YORK ELECTION—*Official Vote on the State Ticket.*—The New York papers publish the full official returns of the State election, held on the 4th ultimo:

For Governor—Seymour	307,063
" Wadsworth	296,492
Seymour's majority	10,571
Lieut.-Governor—Jones, (Dem.)	307,026
" Tremain, (Rep.)	297,104
Jone's majority	9,922

The majorities of the other Democratic candidates, for Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector, and Clerk of Appeals, respectively, stand as follows:

Skinner	11,354
Clarke	9,382
Tallmadge	9,117
Average Democratic Majority	10,045

Lincoln's majority in 1860 was 50,136. The total vote in 1860 was 675,156; the total vote this year is 604,130 on Lieutenant Governor, for which 476 is the greatest number we can cast; falling off in the vote, 71,026; the Union vote falls off 65,542; the Democratic vote falls off 5484.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.—*Arrest of Baltimoreans.*—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes under date of the 20th, as follows:

The gunboat Jacob Bell arrived at the navy-yard last evening from the Lower Potomac, bringing a large lot of contraband goods, consisting of boots and shoes, hats, dry goods, and about 1000 wool sacks, and the following prisoners: R. W. Bowman, of Richmond, (formerly of this city); Wm. Wilke, Capt. L. Jones, H. H. Hodges, Joseph Dugan, Louis A. Mc-Lane, J. W. Ware, Page and A. D. Jones, of Baltimore, Maryland. Hugh Spooner, of Maryland; R. V. Bowrat, W. F. Littlepage, Hugh Rice, R. H. Rhodorick, H. Headley, V. Crabb, Geo. Williams, John Hacket, John Laurel and J. R. Watkins, of Dahlgreen. These were all captured by the schooner T. A. Ward, gunboats Cimer de Lion and Jacob Bell, in attempting to run the blockade. They had with them about $25,000 in money, $9,000 of which was in gold. It is expected that they will be sent to the old capital this afternoon. The prize sloop from which the prisoners and goods were taken lies down the river.

New Orleans Bee.

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The New York Press on Proposed European Mediation.

We present below extracts from our New York exchanges, touching proposed European mediation.

The New York *Tribune* of the 25th says the following:

The news from Europe, brought by the Arabia, at Cape Race, and which will be found in another column, settles the question of mediation and of intervention by the European Powers in our affairs for the present, at least, if not altogether. Russia holds back, England refuses, and France alone is willing to interfere in what is none of her business. That both Russia and England are wise they, happily, are persuaded, and we are confident that France will be led into the path of wisdom, though it may be against her will. Should the Emperor propose to adopt a policy in which he would find no backers in the other Great Powers, it might possibly lead to new complications from which it might not be easy to extricate himself with honor and credit. So shrewd a ruler will not fail to foresee such a possibility, and conclude that the safer and wiser way is to let us alone.

The apprehension of any interference on the part of European Powers in the war in this country has not of late been much felt, but so long as it remained a doubt it was a painful one. There will be a sense of relief, now, at its positive removal, and the Nation will feel all the stronger in the sense that it confronts all the possible difficulties of the case in the suppression, pure and simple, of the Southern Rebellion.

The *Herald* of the same date contains the subjoined article:

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—PROPOSED MEDIATION.

The Arabia, off Cape Race, with a week's later news, brings some important intelligence—not important because it is absolutely new, but because it now bears an official stamp and seal. Napoleon has actually taken John Bull by the horns and proposed mediation in American affairs. He seeks the co-operation of Russia and England, in a tripartite alliance, to heal the difficulties in this country by gently patting both parties on the back with soft words. According to the official papers now laid before the world, England has emphatically refused to join the alliance, and correctly doubts if Russia will have a hand in the matter. She prefers her neutrality, with the hope that the North and South will finally succeed in destroying themselves when she can step and gather up the pieces for her own aggrandizement and power.

Thus the matter stood on the 16th of November. It is clearly manifest from these developments that intervention never had any strength in Europe, and the recent accessions of the rebel journals in regard to European recognition appear to have been based upon correct information. This news, of course, banishes in the South all hopes of foreign aid and comfort. It will be of service to the rebels. It will show them the folly of persisting in their rebellion. It must convince them that, unaided, they cannot withstand the overwhelming power of the loyal States. Let this lesson from the three great powers, bitter as it may be to the Southern leaders, have its influence with the people of the seceded States. They may now abandon all thoughts of outside assistance.

Whatever view we may take of the conduct and policy of Napoleon on this great question, we are indebted to him for being the means of getting us out, officially and decidedly, the idea that had taken possession of many minds that the leading powers of Europe would interfere in our domestic affairs, and thus destroy us as a nation. Although we are indebted to the Emperor for demolishing this silly notion, yet we really owe our safety to our enormous resources and their wonderful development in our improvised iron-clad navy and our gallant army in the field.

The *Times* of the same date holds the following language on this subject

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The most important piece of news that has reached us from Europe the present year, is that brought by the Arabia, and telegraphed off by the Cape last night, in relation to the proposed mediation of France and England in the American quarrel. It is at last verified that the French Emperor has seriously meditated intervention, and has actually proposed to the English Government a joint offer of mediation to stop the American war. The fact that it is Minister Drouyn de L'Huys, so recently taking his place in the Emperor's Cabinet, that initiates this movement, is significant, almost sinister, as indicating the willingness of the French Government to interpose its influence to stop the war at a moment when all the advantages, in a military sense, are in favor of the Union—when its armies are largest and most efficient and prepared to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. This fact—were it to be accredited with concurrent testimony from France during the war and up to the present time. We had been led very generally to believe that no Government in Europe was more firmly fixed in the view of the utter impolicy of meddling with the American rebellion than that of the French.

The divulgement at last of the consultations that have taken place between the Governments of England, France and Russia, in regard to American affairs, will be beneficial to all parties concerned—and we suppose we on this side of the water are most deeply concerned of any. It will give a definiteness to American policy that will leave the Governments of Europe no room to doubt what will be the result when they shape and indicate their own course. Whatever is done or said hereafter, will be done and said with a distinct understanding of the very grave issues involved.

The proposition of the French Emperor, it seems, was to unite with England in an offer of friendly mediation in the American quarrel. We were to be asked, perhaps, to submit to their judgment the question whether the seceded States should be recognized as an independent Government or not. In view of the fact that the President were clearly and unequivocally engaged in prosecuting the war as the people wish it prosecuted. If the news went out to England that the great votes of seceding interest in the recent elections was the voice of the Government, adopted by the President as the representative of the people, and it thus became known to the nations of Europe that the war in America was the war of the people, prosecuted according to the views of the people, Earl Russell might and would say that it was vain to hope for any thing more than the powers of Europe would be invited or permitted to intervene, as mediators between the Government and its revolting subjects. It eminently, therefore, becomes the President to strengthen himself, to strengthen the cause of the Union, to strengthen the Government of the United States, by showing to the world that the people and the Administration are not disagreed on any important line of policy in the war.

The Confederate Privateers—Another Iron-Clad at Sea.

The English papers by the Etna, at New York, devote much space to remarks concerning Confederate privateers. The London *Post*, after speaking of the depredations of the Alabama, remarks:

It is known that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the service of the Confederates. If they were to serve simply and strictly as vessels of war—if they were to be employed in an attempt to break the blockade, to recover New Orleans, to fight the Federals in the Southern rivers, or other legitimate acts of warfare—they would, nevertheless, be subject to arrest and detention. They would come clearly within the prohibition of acts tending to aid and assist either belligerent.

A letter from New York, dated November 19th, says:

The mercantile letters from London, Liverpool and Havre, received by the Etna, are devoted largely to the case of the Confederate steamer Alabama. Her escape varies to their correspondents here that it is next to impossible to procure freight for American bottoms, and that until the Alabama is swept from the seas, our vessels might as well stay on this side—nobody there being disposed to charter them, except at a ruinous premium. This is bad enough, but there is something worse to come. News had been received in Liverpool, on the 3d, that *another pirate had made her appearance*. The Danish ship Jupiter, Captain Riekners, from New York for Antwerp, at Plymouth, reported 14th October, latitude 41 N., longitude 58 30 west of Greenwich, found herself in company of a steamer under sail; shortly afterwards she fired a shot and raised the rebel flag. Thereupon the Jupiter hove to, and the stranger passed round her stern. The Jupiter raised the Danish colors, on perceiving which a voice called out from the steamer, "you can go!" The steamer then went across the bow of the Jupiter and hove to, waiting for another vessel astern. The rebel is described as an iron screw steamship, carrying six guns, English built, and about 700 or 800 tons burthen.

This bit of intelligence has created a great breeze on 'change, and the talk is that the Navy Department ought to send more men-of-war to scour the Atlantic than have already been sent. The underwriters on corsairs are doing their best to put the worst face on the matter, hoping thereby to pocket several additional per cent on the war risk, while the English and other foreign merchants interested in shipping, as you may be certain, are not inclined to say or do anything calculated to allay the alarm.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Gen. Cameron, American Minister to Russia, says that the dispatch from Washington to a Philadelphia paper, making light of his statement in regard to the iron-clads now in course of construction at Liverpool and Glasgow, was a mistake; and while he denies having ever said that "twenty" iron-clads were being built in Scotland and England, he repeats what he stated in New York on his arrival, that "three" of the largest class iron steamers are now being constructed—one at Glasgow and two at Liverpool—contrary to the laws of neutrality, and also that Mr. Dudley, American Consul at Liverpool, has laid this information before the Government.

The London *Globe* takes the alarm at the wholesale destruction of British property by the Alabama, and says:

The work of the Confederate corsair (see "No. 290," Capt. Semmes, has now fixed the attention of every merchant in Europe, and all are coming or have come to the conclusion that "something must be done." The vessels destroyed and threatened are those sailing under the Federal flag. But vessels so sailing have hitherto carried more property of British owners than of any others. And as Capt. Semmes turns vessel and cargo into British prizes, and the cargo is commonly much more valuable than the vessel, we, as a neutral nation, have hitherto been, probably, the chief sufferers. * * * Another course must now be taken to bear upon our own Government by the losers of British property destroyed by Capt Semmes, it is not improbable that the views of Ministers touching this new complication of affairs will soon find authoritative expression.

The Supplies Carried from Kentucky by Bragg.

Regarding the amount of supplies taken from Kentucky by Bragg's army, the Lexington *Observer* says:

We were here in Lexington and saw something of the removal of Government stores, and witnessed the plunderings of the rebel armies of our dry goods stores, groceries, etc. Upon the resumption of the publication of our paper, we stated that an immense amount of Government stores, amounting, perhaps to $1,000,000, besides arms sufficient to arm eighteen or twenty thousand men, were taken off, and we stated precisely the truth, and there are hundreds here who will bear us out in that statement. There is no justification nor anything to be made by dodging or disguising the facts in the case, and we shall not do so. We are not inclined to think the Richmond *Examiner* is far wrong when it published that the "wagon train of supplies brought out of Kentucky by Gen. Kirby Smith was forty miles long, and brought a million yards of jeans with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 wagon loads of bacon; 6000 barrels pork, 1500 mules and horses, 8000 beeves, and a large lot of swine." From the city of Frankfort it is stated that 74,000 yards of jeans were taken from the establishment of Mr. Watson.

From one concern in this city they took $106,000 worth of jeans and linsys, from another $10,000 worth, another $9000, another $10,000, another $5000. These different amounts in woolen goods we know to have been removed from this city, as we have had the names of us from whom they were taken. Aside from this, in boots, shoes, &c., we know of $30,000 worth that they carried off, and also have the names to show from whom the goods were taken. From one house, seven boxes of new Springfield rifles, and nine boxes of muskets, with all the tents belonging to Metcalfe's cavalry, forty large horse shoes, and 120 boxes belonging to four regiments, containing clothing and subsistence. The articles taken from this house were valued by the rebels themselves at more than $10,000, and they so declared at the time. The Adams Express office was robbed of everything it contained. All the goods that had been sent and deposited in the establishment from all parts of the country were seized and appropriated.

The Federal Confiscation Act Decided to be Unconstitutional.

[From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, Nov. 6.]

At the present session of the Mason Circuit Court, the Hon. L. W. Andrews, Circuit Judge, presiding, an action for the recovery of a note of $5000, instituted by Rebecca Doniphan, Jonathan Doniphan, and James Doniphan, against Wm. Powers, was tried. The defendant, in his answer to the action, averred that his principles, James Doniphan and Rebecca Doniphan, at the commencement of the present rebellion, were citizens of Missouri, but, sympathizing with the rebel cause, had removed out of the State of Arkansas, where the plaintiff, James Doniphan, had entered the service as an officer in the rebel army, and had so continued. That this plaintiff, Rebecca Doniphan, was also a subject of the seceded States, and was there giving aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the lawful government of the United States, and that the plaintiffs, by reason of their adhesion to the government their property, money, chases in action, &c., under the provisions of the Confiscation act, the President having issued his proclamation as provided for by said act, warning all those in rebellion to return to their allegiance, more than sixty days before the commencement of the action, and that plaintiffs, notwithstanding the proclamation, continued their rebellious practices.

This defense brought directly before the court the constitutionality of that section of the Confiscation act which declares that of all who shall for sixty days after the President's proclamation continue in rebellion, their property shall be forfeited to the Government, and authorizes the President to seize it and appropriate it to the use of the Government. The act further declares that it shall be a bar to all action to plead and prove that the plaintiff is in rebellion against the Government.

The defendant relied on the articles of the Constitution of the United States esys: "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The radical press are in error; we are apprehend, in congratulating themselves upon the alleged success of abolitionism in the recent Missouri Congressional election, as but a single Abolitionist has been elected to the next House from that State (instead of five, as they represented), who will be likely to aid abolition schemes of legislation. Four of the rest of Missouri's members have avowed enemies of the adoption of the President's original views upon the subject of getting rid of slavery in the border States. We sincerely wish we could include all the rest of the delegation in the same category. But to favor the proposition to invite the General States by notion of their own people, with their compensation to the owner, with wise and effective measures to make the deported negroes conditions of industry, is no part of Christian and with due care not to permit the change of their condition and location to work inculcable mischief throughout the North, is by no means to favor the current revolutionary views of radicalism. Thus all but a single Representative in the next Congress from Missouri will probably be found voting consistently for measures looking to the restoration of the old Union in fact, as well as in name; for the continued supremacy of the old Constitution, and against every thing tending to the eventual establishment over the land of the abolition despotism pure and simple, which rebellion would erect upon the ruins of the Government of the United States.—*Washington Star.*

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.—The Louisville *Journal* supposes that "the fortunes of war" will bear so much about on the footsore made by the army contractors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

River Thieves Caught.—Officer Keary, of the River police, made a couple of interesting captures during Thursday night, or rather along the early hours of yesterday morning.

About half-past 2 o'clock, while on duty at the Pleasure Tier, he discovered two men engaged in the enterprising occupation of appropriating skiffs; but afraid that in view of the inclemency of the weather they might suffer some if allowed to continue their laborious undertaking at such an unseasonable hour, he considerately stopped them, and took them to safe quarters. They will be grateful to him some day if they know how to appreciate real kindness of heart by his lesson, and not commit themselves again in such a manner.

About half-past five o'clock in the morning, the same officer, at the same place, discovered three boys in a skiff with 400 pounds or 500 pounds of cotton; and considering it altogether too early for such a state of affairs, he made after them to prevent its continuance. They were of variety of the adventurous youths then thought they would take a bath, and jumped overboard. Keary, with a zeal of which they perhaps were unworthy, jumped after them, and succeeded in withdrawing one Wm. Denis from his wet, muddy and cold immersion, and with him to the lock-up, where he might get dry. The two others he had to let pursue their own head-strong course, at least for a while. He expects to come across them again, however. Parties who may wish to repossess the cotton will find out all about it on applying to Provost Marshal General French. Capt. Nichols, of the river police, has already made inquiries on the subject, but in vain.

Strange Neglect.—Officer McKenna, of the Third District police, on Thursday reported that the dead body of a negro had been lying at the Touro Almshouse since Monday, and was then in an advanced stage of decomposition. Later in the day the case was attended to. Coroner Beach was notified, and he had the body interred.

Dangerous.—Officer Rayne, of the Third District police, reports that the bridge at the corner of Esplanade and Broad streets is in a very bad condition, and that one mule was killed in consequence.

Drunken Female.—Madame Cecilia was arrested on Thursday night at the corner of Liberty and St. Ferdinand streets, at the request of Antony Freytag, who charges her with being drunk.

Arrested for Shouting.—B. C. Speller thought that as this is a free country he had a right to shout "Murder!" and "Watch!" at his pleasure in the Bayou Bridge Market on Thursday night. Officer Zeigler, however, was of the opinion that the authority to use such exclamations was confined to such as toss them *bona fide*, arrested him, for his fabulous alarm.

Decidedly Pugnacious.—Wm. Powers, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, was arrested in the First District on Thursday, on the charge of assaulting Sergeant Porce, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and with Chaplain of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Beach, at No. 12 St. Philip street, on the body of George Matrowich, a native of Austria, 67 years of age. Among his effects a discharge was found showing that he had performed services for the Austrian Government, deemed worthy of reward. He had no relations in this country, as far as could be ascertained. Consumption was found to have been the cause of death, and a verdict was returned to that effect.

Seditious.—P. McKeever, Laurence Duffy and John Thompson, were arrested on Dryades street, on Thursday, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and making use of seditious language. They were discharged.

Disorderly House.—Mary Compton, Mr. Duff, Mrs. Duff, and two children, were arrested on New Levee street, on Thursday night, on charge of fighting, disturbing the peace, and keeping a disorderly house.

Threatening.—A. Mumbish, John Ryan and A. Barr, of the North side New York volunteers, were arrested on Camp street, on Thursday, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and threatening the lives of citizens.

Assaulting a Woman.—Hyppolite Destaing was arrested on Barracks street on Thursday night, on the charge of assaulting Caroline Daniels.

Turned Out.—Dick, a slave, belonging to Mrs. Brion, went to the Second District police station on Thursday night, saying that he had been ordered out of doors by his mistress.

Destructively Drunk.—A woman so drunk that her name could not be learned, was taken to the First District police station on Thursday, charged with disturbing the peace and breaking Mrs. Huber's shop window.

Pants for Notoriety.—Charles McGee may be supposed to be so, if Vincent Garenchi's charge against him be well founded. He is accused Charles of having stolen a pair of unmentionables from him in the St. Mary's Market.

Supposed to be Stolen.—George Landry, a slave, belonging to Mrs. Bushee, who arrested the charge of having in his possession a quantity of soldier's clothing, and three pairs of new shoes, supposed to have been stolen.

Assaulting a Wife.—Robert Orr was arrested on Magazine street on Thursday night, on the charge of assaulting his wife, Elizabeth, who was locked up at the same time as a witness.

Note Book Lost.—During the past week a note-book, containing memoranda in short hand, has been lost. The name of the owner is pasted in the inside. Any one who may have found it, will confer a favor by leaving it at the office.

Pants Again.—Wm. Smith was arrested on Dumaine street yesterday, charged by Mr. Godchaux with stealing a pair of pants.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—That drunken woman, elsewhere noticed as having been ensconced in the skiff stealing case, elsewhere noticed, was discharged, there being no proof against him.

Mrs. Forcey was fined $10 for beating a child of Mary Hand, who bore a black eye and other marks of ill-treatment.

George Lindsay, the negro elsewhere noticed as having been arrested with clothing in his possession supposed to have been stolen, was discharged, there being no proof against him.

Wm. Powers, whose pugnacious doings are elsewhere noticed, was fined $10.

John Sharpell was up on a charge of refusing to restore a watch to officer Richardson, who had pledged it to him for $150 in Confederate money, on the 26th of May last. The further investigation of the case was postponed.

Mr. D'Aquin was fined $50 for selling bread of light weight. Five out of 150 loaves were found light. They had been made to order.

Gilbert Cramer was sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for having stolen hams and concealed arms in his possession.

John Kelly, H. Smith, John Lynch, Wm. Chase, Jas. Hoyt, P. C. Herndon, J. Brant, and E. Judice were sentenced, the first two to one year's imprisonment, the rest to six months, for attempting to cross the lines with morphine, quinine and monetary property. They had started in a boat on the 30th of November, driven back by stress of weather. Finding their plans about to fall into the hands of the authorities, they threw overboard some of their freight, but it was recovered.

James Mann, formerly turnkey in the Parish Prison, was dismissed on a charge of failing to return money received by him from prisoners entering the institution; but as it appeared that, on one occasion, he had received a pocket-book containing $65 and had lost it, and that when it was found and restored to the owner, the $65 was gone out of it, he was ordered to make the amount good within three days.

Brig.-General Frank Patterson, son of Major-General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, recently commanding a New Jersey brigade, was found dead in his tent in an early hour on Saturday morning, November 22, near Fairfax Courthouse. His death was caused by accidental shooting. A revolver which he held in his hand suddenly exploded, the ball penetrating his heart, killing him instantly. The remains were forwarded to Philadelphia in charge of a military escort by the evening train of the same day. He was a popular and esteemed officer.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Dec. 5, 1862.

COTTON.—A lot of sheet iron bales offered at 60c less ton-bag, not sold. The limit was beyond the views of purchasers.

TOBACCO.—About a fortnight since there were sales of 60 kegs, from a dealer, and 1000 from a factor, all taken by one party, on terms which have been kept secret. Yesterday sales were made of 500 kegs Black Jack, @ 3c. in gold, but that a less rate was accepted. Two days since sales were made of 50 kegs Clarksville and 50 do. in gold. The retail trade was reported at about 300 kegs, and the total stock on hand estimated at about 2000 kegs.

SUGAR.—To-day's sales embrace about 200 hhds. in all, by the regular trade, at 8½c. for Fully Fair, 9c. for Prime, 9¾@9¾c. for Choice, and 10c. for White, now on it. At auction, 748 hhds. old crop sold on the basis of 7c. for Inferior, 7½@8c. for Good Common, 8¼@8¾c. for Fair to Fully Fair, and 9¼c. for Prime to Choice, viz: 13 hhds 51 7c.; at 7¼, 7¾, 7¾, 7¾