THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the upper landing, sugar and molasses: also, at Fassman's auction room, at 12 o'clock, sugar and molasses.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Julia and Circus streets, staple hardware, cutlery, &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, on Camp street, near Common, the contents of a private club room.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, in the Louisiana room, cotton.

The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain J. D. Phillips, sailed yesterday afternoon for New York direct, with a full freight the United States mails, and the following passengers:

W. H. Knight, C. Swindle, C. A. Shorthickey, A. Meeker; Robert Marshall and servant, Miss Miller, Mrs. Welsh, Mr. Lawton, S. R. Dyer, E. G. Pierce, E. Leversedall and wife, H. Lyman, C. H. Dowling, S. Holcombe, J. Waldell, D. C. Baker, D. Seeber and child, S. Miller, Fred. Law, M. McGrath, Lieut. F. F. Phelps, A. Gerson, H. Bange, T. Brigson, Mrs. Kelly, Amelia L. Levy, L. Gortis, O. E. Tilton, M. Eagan, R. Canan, J. F. Spofford, and 16 in steerage.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The comedy of "Giraldo, or the Wife of Four Husbands," was given last night at the Varieties, preceded by the "Nine Points of the Law." Mrs. Gladstane, in the character of *Widow Emsley*, acquitted herself, as usual, to the great satisfaction of the audience. "Giralda," in which Mrs. Baker bore the principal female character, and Messrs. Ryer, Baker, Bowers and Rand the principal male characters, in plot is a complicated mixture of amusing mistakes, and gave rise to many laughable *contretemps*. Mr. Ryer was somewhat *Falstaffian* in his part of *Don Sophet Della Trumba*, and gave evidences of high comic abilities. Mrs. Baker was also exceedingly well in *Giralda*; and the same may be said of Messrs. Bowers and Rand in their respective characters.

And now, a word in the ear of the management. Witticisms of a questionable nature which excite the enthusiasm of the groundlings, are not usually palatable to ears polite; and phrases which the genius of a Shakspeare may consecrate, are out of place in the plays of minor play-wrights. "Giralda" and "Nine Points of the Law" are to be given again tonight; and we hope that the management will bear in mind what we, in a spirit of kindness, have called to their attention.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Opening Night.*—Dupree & Green's troupe of Metropolitan Minstrels make their bow before a New Orleans audience, at the Academy of Music, this evening. They offer this evening an attractive bill, which will doubtless draw a large audience. Among the names of the performers we notice some familiar ones, not the least of whom is Gustave Bideaux, formerly of the Buckley troupe. We welcome the Minstrels and wish them success.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-TRANSPORT CAHAWBA.—Captain Baker, and Purser Cooper, of the steamship Cahawba, will accept our thanks for late Northern papers.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 10 o'clock, at the upper landing, 800 hogsheads sugar and 150 barrels molasses. The terms are cash in currency.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this day at 12 o'clock, at Fassman's cotton press, corner of Locust and Calliope street, 10 hogsheads sugar and 30 barrels molasses. The terms are cash in currency.

Cotton buyers must not forget that D. E Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Louisiana cotton press, 100 bales cotton, guaranteed sound.

THE SALT WORKS ABANDONED.—The Plaquemine *Gazette* of the 22d learns from a gentleman just from Atakapas, that the Federal gunboats have got up in the vicinity of the salt works, (in their rear,) in Vermillion Bay, and that those works had been abandoned—all the wagons, slaves, &c., there, engaged in working them and came there for salt, had left.

Later from the North.

By the arrival of the Cahawba in our port last evening, from New York on the 25th ult., we are put in possession of late news from the North. A portion of her dates has been anticipated. We give below the latest advices by this arrival:

News from Washington.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* communicates, under date of the 22d, the following important order:

Washington, November 22.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

War Department,
Washington, November 22.

No. 422.

Ordered first, that all persons now in military custody who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or for otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy in States where the draft has been made, or the quota of volunteers and militia has been furnished, shall be discharged from further military restraint.

Second, that persons who, by the authority of the military commander or governors in rebel States, have been arrested, and sent from such States for disloyalty or hostility to the Government of the United States, and are now in military custody, may also be discharged upon giving their parole to do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies; but such persons shall remain subject to military surveillance and liable to arrest on breach of their parole; and if any such persons shall prefer to leave the loyal States on condition of their not returning again during the war, or until special leave for that purpose be obtained from the President, then such persons shall, at his option, be released, and depart from the United States, and beyond the military lines of the United States forces.

The order shall not operate to discharge any person who has been in arms against the Government, or by force and arms has resisted or attempted to resist the draft, nor relieve any person from liability to trial and punishment by civil tribunals, or by court martials, or military commission, who may be amenable to such tribunals for offenses committed.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The New York *Herald* correspondent writes from Washington, under date of the 24th, that the following order has been issued:

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Executive Mansion, November 12, 1862—Ordered by the President of the United States that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of said act of Congress.

And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful touching all such seizures, prosecutions and condemnation, and moreover to authorize all such attorneys and marshals whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call, and to render the necessary service, as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

In accordance with this order the Attorney-General will shortly issue specific instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* of the 25th says:

IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Washington, Monday, November 24—Important interview was held to-day, in which the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Halleck and Judge Holt were all present.

The War in Tennessee.

The New York *World* of the 24th publishes the following dispatch:

CAPTURE OF REBELS BY GENERAL DAVIS—MOVEMENTS OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Nashville, Tenn., November 22.—Gen. Davis captured forty three rebels to-day, fifteen of whom were captured while making on scows a river. Heavy cannonading was heard this morning in the direction of Lebanon, but the cause is not known.

The rebels report General Bragg moving upon Murfreesboro', instead of evacuating that place. Letters received here say that Jeff. Davis required Bragg to fight every inch of Tennessee soil.

General Breckinridge's division has occupied Shelbyville. The rest of the rebel army is south of Duck river, fortifying Elk Ridge. General Kirby Smith's corps of Bragg's army was crossing the Tennessee river on Tuesday. The bridge across the Tennessee river at Bridgeport is nearly finished.

Seventy-five of Morgan's and Forrest's guerrillas were brought in to-day. On Tuesday we captured a guerrilla provision train near Clarksville and ninety prisoners.

Gen. Bragg is at Tullahoma.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,552.

The War in the Southwest.

In a batch of dispatches from Cairo, dated November 22d, to the New York *World*, the following occurs:

Reconnoissances from Lagrange to Ripley, Miss., returned last night, having occupied that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in twenty-four hours. Our forces took sixty or seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules. Our loss was nothing.

The following dispatches are addressed to the same paper:

Leavenworth, Kansas, November 20.—A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 17th inst., says that the burning of Lamar, Mo., by the rebels, has been confirmed.

The train looked for has safely arrived, though not without great caution and perseverance having been exercised on the part of its commanding officer.

A train of one hundred wagons started on Sunday for General Blunt's command, mostly loaded with clothing. They had proceeded but a few miles when Major Henning received news that authorized him in ordering it back to await a larger escort.

Livingston's guerrilla band has twice been in Kansas, on Drywood creek, murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

Four men arrived here yesterday from below, and report a train of two hundred wagons on the way up. They think it probable that it will have to fight its way through, there being a greatly superior number of rebels at Carthage. They report that the rebels are rapidly concentrating at that place, and that the brush is swarming with bushwhackers from Spring river to Shanghae.

The New York *World*, in its third edition of the 24th, publishes the following:

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

St. Louis, Mo., November 24.—The *Democrat*, of this city, has information that the rebels are now busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, a hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans.

The same engineer who laid out the rebel works at Vicksburg has just completed the plan of the fortifications at Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and will prove a serious bar to the ascent of Rear-Admiral Farragut's fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to La Fourche, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

The rebels are also running boats on Red river, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red river, which are situated about fifty miles above its mouth.

It is stated that these works produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily, all of which is rapidly sent to the east via Vicksburg.

One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the Federal forces from marching on those salt works.

General Schofield and staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

From the Army of the Potomac.

JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d says:

The *Star* of last evening says: An impression prevailed quite extensively in front yesterday and this forenoon, that Gen. Early's and Gen. Mackall's divisions, of Stonewall Jackson's corps, were advancing upon Washington, and had arrived in the vicinity of Middleburg and Leesburg. We, however, state what we know in saying that if Stonewall comes in this direction with less than one hundred thousand men, that Gen. Heintzelman will hardly let him get back to the mountains again, so that there need be little fear that we shall hear the report of his artillery in this city. We are no believers that the rebel troops who now hover around our immediate front are in any considerable force whatever.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Philadelphia, November 22.—The Baltimore *American's* Harper's Ferry letter of yesterday says it is rumored that Jackson is still near Winchester, with 40,000 men. The general impression is that he is retiring toward Gordonsville. All is quiet along the lines.

Gen. Geary is sending daily reconnoissances to observe the movements of the enemy.

The entire track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is torn up for twenty-two miles, the rails rendered useless by heating, and the ties all burned. On an average there are only seventy rails per mile fit for relaying. The sidings at Martinsburg are all burned.

The river has only risen two inches, but a further rise is expected from the rains in the mountains.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, November 23.—Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here from City Point to-day.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburg by the Confederates.

The same papers say that General Lee refused to treat with the Federals, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city, as he intended to hold it with his forces.

Nassau dates to the 15th inst., received in Charleston, announce the sinking of the steamer Kelsia, from a collision, when fifty miles from the coast.

The Kelsia was one of the steamer built expressly on the river Clyde to run the blockade.

Late News from Southern Sources.

The *National Advocate* published yesterday the following news, which we copy:

We have received several Southern papers, some of back and others of recent dates. They contain but little of interest.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d contains the following:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, November 20.—The *Enquirer* of this morning says the enemy on yesterday took possession of the hill commanding Fredericksburg, on the north side of the Rappahannock, and covered the town with their batteries. The women and children have been leaving the town for days, and are now the place is almost fully prepared to invite the doom its heroic citizens would prefer to a surrender. Our forces still hold possession, and the enemy for the present does not show an attempt the passage of the river. Thus far the contending forces only threaten each other.

Prisoners captured at Fredericksburg say that Sumner's corps occupy the hills opposite the city. Their camp fires extend twelve miles.

Private letters from Gordonsville say that the whole Yankee army is believed to have gone to Fredericksburg.

The Yankee cavalry made a raid into Greenbriar county on Friday last, and captured about a dozen wagons and fired the barn of Col. McClung, and destroyed his wheat crop.

None of the enemy's vessels were seen as late as 1 o'clock Monday.

Ex-Governor Smith, Colonel of the Forty-ninth Virginia cavalry, Colonel M. D. Corse, Seventeenth Virginia, and Colonel Eppes Hampton were promoted Brigadiers.

Richmond, November 21.—Nothing has been received from Fredericksburg to-night. The latest advices represent the enemy still engaged in fortifying the hills opposite the town, and the Confederates are not idle.

The opinion gains ground that an important battle may be fought near Fredericksburg very soon.

When the railway train from Richmond was within a mile of Fredericksburg, this morning, the enemy opened fire upon it from the opposite side of the river, but without effect. They fired about a dozen shots from long range guns, but were not replied to.

The general situation is unchanged. The enemy has not yet attempted to cross the river.

No news from our army.

MR. RANDOLPH'S RESIGNATION.

The Richmond *Whig* says it has reason to conclude that the true cause of Secretary Randolph's resignation was, that he felt himself so fettered and hampered in his office as to be forced to the conclusion that he could be more useful in some other service.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Part of Crittenden's corps, Wood's division, entered Lebanon, Tennessee, on the 8th, driving Morgan's cavalry out and capturing a large amount of boots, shoes, mules, &c., and some prisoners. The next morning Morgan made a dash into Wood's camp, and captured thirty men.

Parker's brigade entered Gallatin on the 9th, and encountered eight hundred of Morgan's men. They captured thirty men and one piece of artillery.

A Union meeting was to be held at Nashville on the 10th.

Union refugees resolved to follow the Union army, and establish an organization preparatory to holding a Congressional election in Tennessee.

The guerrillas continue their depredations, but make importance attaches to their raids.

OFFICIAL LOOSENESS EXPOSED.

Richmond, November 20.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says that an absence of vouchers for the sum of upwards of a million and a half dollars, has been discovered in the medical purveyors department. An official investigation now progressing, will, it is believed, not reveal any criminality, but informality and looseness in the administration of the effects of the purveyors department.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mobile, November 23.—The Baltimore *American* of the 15th says that Foster's army is returned to Plymouth. His reconnoissance was stopped within five miles of Tarboro, he finding a heavy force of rebels massed to give battle.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In view of the threatened invasion of Mississippi by the Federal army, we have been requested to state that a public meeting of the citizens of Yallabusha and adjoining counties will be held in Grenada, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the best means of defense. The invasion must be resisted, and it is imperative that prompt measures be adopted. A full and general attendance of the citizens of the county is requested and urged.

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have already moved in the premises, and it is high time that Mississippi should act. Let us then have a full meeting of both this and the adjoining counties, as the danger is not only imminent, but the enemy is already at our doors.

The Richmond *Whig* says it must not be imagined that a matter of such vast importance as the defense of Eastern North Carolina has been neglected by the Government. While it is impossible to forstall what may be the final result of events not yet developed, it is safe enough to say that the Abolitionists will find their progress toward the interior obstinately disputed inch by inch. The Raleigh papers announce that General Evans's brigade has been added to the force at Weldon, and General Whiting has been assigned to the command at Weldon. The extent of our military preparations will be made known whenever the opposing forces meet in the field of strife.

The town of Plaquemines, Louisiana, was visited by a company of Federal cavalry on the 10th instant. The *Sentinel* says the company galloped through the town, singly and in squads, for an hour or so, and then departed, doing nothing that we know of more than taking away a few horses, more or less, than they came with, or an exchange, as report says. None of our citizens were interfered with or molested that we are aware of.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

In Arkansas, we hear the Abolitionists are retreating towards the Missouri line, though Fayetteville may yet be in their possession. A few hundred of their cavalry came down from Pittman's ferry to Pocahontas.

It is reported on the streets here, that Col. Parsons has again taken a number of prisoners, among them Bayley or Bennett, both of whom were dressed in Linco'n uniform, and armed with guns and side arms. They are expected here soon. Col. Parsons and his command have done an immense amount of good. Not a week passes without his killing or capturing a lot of Abolitionists, cutting off trains and keeping them in hot water. There is not a man in his command who has not killed or taken prisoner two or three of the enemy.—*Little Rock Democrat*, 12th.

The *Mississippian* of the 22d has the following paragraphs:

THE DEFENSES AT VICKSBURG.

We are rejoiced to know that under the efficient management of the able and accomplished officer to whose control this military department has been recently confided, the defenses of Vicksburg are being rapidly strengthened and put in a condition to defy the wrath of the infuriated foe who has been once baffled in his purpose to secure a position at this important point. When it became probale that positions above Memphis could not with the material at hand, be made an effectual barrier to the advance of the enemy, the Government set itself vigorously to work at Vicksburg, fortifying the place and resolved to hold it at all hazards. This we know; and this was the order which emanated from headquarters to the officers in command. He who has been tanght to believe that President Davis ever dreamed of permitting our Queen City of the Hills to become the abiding place of the Yankee, except his burial place, has been sadly deluded.

Every body remembers the modest and graceful, but expressive response of General Smith to the demand of the Yankee commander for the surrender of the city. "I have been ordered to hold the place and will do so, as long as it is possible." And the bold and defiant language of Lieut.-Col. Autry: "Mississippians don't know how to surrender, and do not intend to be taught."

PRISONERS.

One hundred and twenty-seven Yankee prisoners, captured near Winchester on Thursday last, arrived in Staunton on Tuesday. They will be sent to Richmond.

THE CARTEL.

It will be seen from a notice published in our advertising columns that Mr. Ould, the general commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has nearly performed the large and important work entrusted to him. He has dispatched his business so far with great readiness, and in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

The extraordinary facts developed by the execution of the recent cartel with respect to the number of prisoners taken in this war, are exceedingly curious, and have a singular interest for the historian.

We learn that we have already exchanged at Vicksburg about 18,000 prisoners, and at Vicksburg about 18,000 prisoners, and at Vicksburg about 18,000 prisoners, and