THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By B. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, sundries; also, at 10 o'clock, at the Home Warehouse, furn.

By B. R. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Magazine street, groceries, provisions and liquors.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Magazine street, hams, lard, beans, meal pork, butter, &c.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Camp street, choice Baldwin apples.

By McCraven & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sales, room, furniture.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Chartres street, furniture.

The United States mail steamship Roanoke, Capt. Thompson, leaves her wharf this evening, for New York and Havana, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

For New York.—Miss Buchanan and niece, Mrs Thomasset, Mrs A J Read, Mr F Bellocq, Miss L M James, Mr C Eshl, and 8 in the steerage.

For Havana.—Dr Vinenot, lady, and two children, Mrs Schaefer, Miss Pond and niece, Prof Gessner, lady and two children, Mrs Byrne, three children and servant, D Fingler, J F Theard, D Mora, mother and daughter, Albert Erath, Eugene Sagui, Adrien Casenave, and 9 in the steerage.

STATE TAX FOR 1861.—By reference to another column it will be seen that Mr. Campbell, State Tax Collector for the Second District, gives notice to all delinquent tax-payers in the District that his office, at the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., for the purpose of receiving all unpaid taxes due the State, for the year 1861, on real estate, capital, &c. The tax-payers of this District would do well to refer to the advertisement, as it contains highly important information for them. It will be seen that further time is given to those parties who have already paid their taxes for 1861, to bring their receipts with them, for the purpose of registration.

B. & J. ABRAMS.—The large medical entrepot of B. & J. Abrams, at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, offers a choice assortment of drugs, to which we would call the attention of retail druggists. Messrs. Abrams have received a large invoice of quinine, chloroform, calomel, blue-mass, nitrate of silver, alcohol, &c., all of which are fresh and pure articles, and purchasers should call and visit the stock.

GEORGE W. GRIFFIN.—This firm, No. 67 Tchoupitoulas street, offer for sale a lot of sundries, leading brands New York Revolution, consisting of sperm, turnips, boots, pickles, cranberries, mess beef, &c. Mr. Griffin has also in store a choice assortment of groceries, such as mess pork, extra fine flour, Dutch cheese, &c., to all of which we would call the attention of our readers.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—This steamship, the detention of which is noticed elsewhere, will leave her wharf this evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for New York, via Havana.

Bedsteads, sofas, centre tables, carpets, mirrors, glass and crockery ware, &c., will be sold to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at the ir auction mart.

R. Scott, auctioneer, sells, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Magazine street, flour, hams, pork, butter, &c. See advertisement.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff, of the contents of the dry goods store No. 137 Canal street, will be continued to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Flour dealers will please notice D. E. Morphy's auction sale of flour, which will take place in the Home Warehouse this day, at 10 o'clock.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROANOKE POSTPONED.—The following note was handed us for publication by the agents of the steamer Roanoke, and we insert it in our columns, as it explains the cause of the vessel's detention:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
December 17th, 1862.

Captain Thomson, Commanding U. S. Mail Steamship Roanoke:

The General Commanding directs that your steamer be detained until to-morrow, and until she mail is delivered to you by the Postmaster.

I am, respectfully, your obd't servant,
JOHN S. CLARK, A. D. C.

From the India Territory.

A BLOODY FIGHT AT FORT COBB BETWEEN THE WICHITAS AND THE REBEL TRIBES—THE LOT AT INDIANS THE VICTORS.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 20.]

Colonel Wm G. Coffin, Indian Superintendent and Superintendent of the Southern Superintendency, has arrived here yesterday from Leroy, bringing important intelligence from the south western portion of the Indian Territory.

On the 23d inst., chief and braves of Wichitas and Keechies, to the number of eighty, arrived at Leroy, to ask for the protection of the United States Government. They left the rest of their village, numbering seven hundred in all, on Walnut creek, in this State, eighty miles south of Leroy.

These Indians bring with them a large number of scalps, and the intelligence of a bloody fight at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, on the 21st of October. The loyal force comprised 340 Wichitas, 153 Towakonas, 137 Kaskes, 66 Keechies, a few Keddoe, and about 50 Shawnees. The rebels were led by Colonel Leper, at the head of 600 of the Tonghkuwas. Leper is a white man, and the Confederate agent of the Affiliated Tribes. The loyal Indians were entirely successful, having defeated their opponents, and slaughtered large numbers of them on the field, among them Colonel Leper. Getting more than Chesely Mackintosh was approaching with a large force of Texans and Shawnees, the Wichitas fled to this State. They accomplished the journey of about 300 miles in a month and a day.

They bring with them the papers of the head Tonghkuwa chief, all of whom were captured. These papers cover a period of thirty years, and some of them bear the signatures of General Sam Houston, Governor Lamar, Albert Rost, and other well known Southern men.

It will be remembered that Fort Cobb was evacuated by the United States troops in March, 1861, and was soon after taken possession of by the Texans.

The Wichitas have always been represented as friendly Indians, and the last report issued by the Indian Bureau shows that they were among the last to accept the overtures made to them by the Confederate agents.

This last fight shows that the rebels have a more serious foe to contend with in the Indians of the Southwest than that encountered by us in Minnesota.

The Distress in England.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 6th publishes the following:

The distress in England, caused by a suspension of labor in the manufacturing districts, is now exciting the attention and sympathy of all classes there. Large meetings are held frequently and liberal sums subscribed, but the amount of relief is wholly inadequate to the demand. It is noticeable that foremost in these philanthropic efforts are members of Parliament and others ranking high in social position. At a meeting held in Marylebone just before the sailing of the last steamer from England, many deeply interesting facts were stated. The chairman, Mr. Eyre, rector of the parish, said the distress was deep and universal, calling for the assistance of all. Mr. H. Lewis, M. P., spoke of the daily increasing distress among the working classes in Leamshire and the cotton districts, and also of the "noble patience and fortitude" by which their privations had been borne. Mr. Baxley, M. P., did not think that the magnitude of the evil had been sufficiently appreciated. He believed that if it was to culminate, as he believed it would if the war in America continued, there would be three millions of persons dependent on the bounty of the public and on the poor rate, and to maintain them for a single year no less a sum than £15,000,000 would be required. Dr. Watts, of Manchester, made the alarming statement that 400,000 persons were without the means of "getting bread", that in some districts, as Ashton, 22 per cent. of the population were paupers; that pauperism had increased 250 per cent over last year, and that £140,000 per week was represented the wages which ceased to be paid. Dr. Watts then proceeded to defend the master millowners from the charge of selfishness which was brought against them, and maintained that it was impossible for them, with their mills lying idle, and with the rates they had to pay, to cope with the calamity.

These facts appeal to the sympathy of the American people, who have always shown themselves ready to help those who are in distress, and the present time is peculiarly opportune, as plentifully manifested. The country is full of bread, and can contribute without any appreciable diminution of the supply. Moreover, the working classes of England invested in this cause trial confidence our admiration on account of their patient endurance, as shown by the following extract from the address of Hon. W. Hunt, M. D., Vice-President of the London Board of Trade, recently delivered:—

"I had occasion a few days ago to traverse the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, the seats of those terrible calamities which the war in America has brought upon the manufacturers of this country, and I had there planted before my eyes the most remarkable and touching evidence of the blessed results of popular education and enlightenment. There may now doubt what would have been the condition of the population of Lancashire if this admirable and liberal if hitherto popular schools and mechanics' institutes had been established among them? In every man Hving had the history of the country, and who believes that if vast and ignorant populations, blind like the dashed giant of antiquity, had but energy, would have passed through the head of peril and of misery with such a respect for the laws, with such a patient and pacific constancy under suffering, as now challenges our sympathy and admiration in the people of Lancashire?"

The relief movement in this city commenced some two weeks.

Insurrecting Diplomatic Correspondence—Mr. Seward on Emancipation and the New York Elections.

The New York *World* of the 6th publishes a series of interesting diplomatic letters, being the proof sheets of a correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London. From these documents we select the two following, which may offer our readers some interest:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SECOND OPINION OF AN EMANCIPATION CRUSADE.

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 26, 1862.

As you are well aware, it has never been expected by the President that the insurgents should protract this war until it should exhaust not only themselves but the loyal States, and bring foreign armies or navies into the conflict, and still be allowed to retain in bondage, with the consent of this Government, the slaves who constitute the laboring and producing masses of the insurrectionary States. At the same time, the emancipation of the slaves could be effected only by executive authority, and on the ground of military necessity. As a preliminary to the exercise of that great power, the President must have not only the exigency, but the general consent of the loyal people of the Union in the border slave States where the war was raging, as well as in the free States which have escaped the scourge, which could only be obtained through a full conviction on their part that the military exigency had actually occurred. It is the sense that what has been discussed so earnestly at home and abroad as a question of morals or of humanity has all the while been practically only a military question, depending on time and circumstances. The order for emancipation, to take effect on the 1st of January, in the States then still remaining in rebellion against the Union, was issued upon this conclusion and conscientious consideration of the actual condition of the war, and the state of opinion in the whole country.

No one who knows how slavery was engrafted upon the nation when it was springing up into existence; how it has grown and gained strength as the nation itself has advanced in wealth and power; how fearful the perils have hitherto been of any change which might disturb the parasite, will contend that the order comes too late. It is hoped and believed that after the painful experience we have had of the danger to which the Federal connection with slavery is exposing the republic there will be few indeed who will insist that the decree which invites North to an end either could or ought to have been further deferred.

The interests of humanity have now become identified with the cause of our country, and this has resulted not from any infraction of constitutional restraints by the Government, but from persistent unconstitutional and factious proceedings of the insurgents, who have opposed themselves to both.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PHILOSOPHY ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 10, 1862.

Sir—It is probable that the ground which the enemies of the Union in Europe will next assume, in prosecuting their war against it, will be an alleged defection of popular support of the Government at the elections recently held in the loyal States. The reports of the results of these elections in the forms adopted by the press are calculated, though not designed, to give plausibility to this position. I observe that these reports classify the members of Congress chosen as Union and Democratic, or Union and Opposition. Such classifications, though unfortunate, do less harm here, where all the circumstances of the case are known, than abroad, where unfamiliar persons understand no more than they express. Last year, when the war began, the Republicans, who were a plurality of the electors, gave up their party name, and, joining with loyal Democrats, put in nomination candidates of either party, under the designation of a Union party. The Democratic party made but a spiritless resistance in the canvass. From whatever causes it has happened, political debates during the present year have re-named, in a considerable degree, their normal character, and while loyal Republicans have adhered to the new banner of the Union party, the Democratic party has rallied and made a vigorous canvass with a view to the recovery of its former political ascendency. Loyal Democrats in considerable number retaining the name of Democracy from habit, and not because they oppose the Union, are classified by the other party as "Opposition." It is not necessary for the information of our representatives abroad that I should descend into any detailed statement of the relative principles or policies of the two parties. It will suffice to say that while there may be men of doubtful political wisdom and virtue in each party, and while there may be differences of opinion between the two parties as to the measures best calculated to preserve the Union and restore its authority, yet it is not to be inferred that either party, or any considerable portion of the people of the loyal States, is disposed to accept disunion under any circumstances, or upon any terms. It is rather to be understood that the people have become so confident of the stability of the Union that patriotic considerations are resuming their sway here, as they do in such cases in all free countries. In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but with security to its stability, to regard the Administration at any time existing as distinct and separable from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other. We might possibly have had quicker success in suppressing the insurrection if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but, on the other hand, we are under an obligation to save not only the integrity or unity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious Constitution. No one can safely say that the resumption of the previous popular habit does not tend to this last and most important consummation, if at the same time, as we confidently expect, the Union itself shall be saved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

The Work of the Present Congress—Appropriations for the Two Years to be Made—The President's Emancipation Plan—Radical Republicans do not Favor it—Possible Postponement of the September Proclamation—The Rumored Removal of General Burnside, &c.

From various and responsible quarters we have no assurance that the Thirty-seventh Congress, at its present and last session, will assiduously pate the duties and do the work of their success sors, the Thirty-eighth Congress. In conformity with this policy the appropriations at the present session must be ample for the possible emergencies of the years following the next 3d of March. The policy suggested is not founded upon Executive recommendation, for the estimates sent in apply only, as usual, to the expenditures of the next fiscal year, and not two years. By this lapping of legislation over a full legislative term the way of the Administration is cleared to the most reliable of the New York Republican presses, "to be made smooth" during the Presidential term. Thus, if the next Congress should, as is expected, be conservative in its character, it will not be necessary to convene it before the regular time, and when it shall meet it will have nothing to do. A considerable amount of work appears to have been carved out for the present session, and there is no lack of disposition to do it.

The "compensated emancipation" plan of the message is considered and spoken of by Abolition leaders as a wet blanket for their friends. The President seems to be in earnest in his recommendation of this plan, for he says that "it could not fail." It is inferred, therefore, by some, that the President will afford a little time for the consideration of a plan so important. Should it be adopted, it is to supersede proceedings under the proclamation of the 22d of September. The first step towards it, which is to be taken by Congress, can hardly be taken before the 1st of March, instead of the 1st of January. Members must have a little time to learn the opinions of their constituents upon the political panacea. Therefore it is thought probable that the President, contrary to preconceived opinion as to his intentions, will postpone the proceedings under the proclamation till the close of the session—the 3d of March.

It is said by Gen. Burnside's friends that the rumor of an intention to remove him from his present command is without foundation. It is true, however, that Gen. Hooker was his counsellor on the memorable and most unhappy battle-field that it would soon fall upon him. But that belief has gathered no strength of late.

Ion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Negro Destitution.—A negro boy, some 17 years of age, was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday afternoon, in such a state of exhaustion from exposure and consequent sickness, that he was speechless. He is a slave, but neither his own name, nor that of his owner could be ascertained. A companion who followed the funeral cart in which he was conveyed, says that the poor creature had been lately employed as a cook in Mine's battery. He was found lying at the house of Jane Harris, corner of Calliope and Mystic streets.

Places Left Open.—Corporal Barchard reports finding the door of the coffee house, corner of Camp and Calliope streets, open late on Wednesday night.

Officer McDonald reports finding the store of Hall & Reed, No. 5 Front Levee, open late on Wednesday night.

Officer George Andrews reports finding the confectionary store corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, open late on Wednesday night.

Indecent.—Simon Russell was arrested on Conti street, on Wednesday night, on the charge of committing a nuisance on the banquette, and abusing the officer who arrested him.

Seditious Feminine.—Caroline McCaffrey was arrested on Girod street, on Wednesday night, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and barraking for Jeff. Davis.

Fruitful.—Joseph McIntyre was arrested on St. Charles street, on Wednesday night, on the charge of stealing oranges—an act like to prove fruitful of trouble to him.

Stealing Coal.—Mrs. O'Keefe was arrested in the First District, yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing coal on the levee.

Charge of Larceny.—Louise, slave of Felix Villeré, and Mary, of Edmond Fauchenux, were arrested last evening in the Second District, charged by François Tujeaques with stealing $6 50 from the drawer of his stand in the Beef Market. Judge Bell sent them to the Police Jail for one month.

Fire.—A fire broke out about a quarter to 5 o'clock last evening, in the house 128 Burgundy street, near Toulouse street, occupied by —— Bonfanchi, a painter. The house was gutted inside by fire and water; but the amount of damage was not great.

Absurd.—Richard Maddock and the Madame had a domestic fare-up on Wednesday night, and gave it point by mutually calling "watch." As they did not need or require the services of the guardians of the peace to settle their little differences, the disappointed officers who went to afford them succor, took them into custody for disturbing the peace and giving a false alarm.

The Knife Again.—John King was arrested on Julia street, on Wednesday night, on the charge of having cut and dangerously wounding John Bourke with a knife. The affair took place at Zimmerman's wood-yard, corner of Julia and St. Peter streets.

Insane.—Jules Olico was taken charge of, on Barracks street, on Tuesday night, at the request of J. L. Ribes, who alleges that he is insane.

In the Third District, a man whose name is entered as Keonard was in the like manner taken charge of as being insane, according to the allegation of Amelia Schnell.

Chickens Found.—An officer of the Second District police, whose name has escaped us, reports having found a bag of chickens at the corner of Dumaine and Derbigny streets. It is supposed to have been dropped by thieves in order to facilitate their escape.

Delinquent Officers.—Sergeant Ferguson, of the Third District police, reports Supernumerary Farmarier for neglect of duty.

Corporal Beaudoin, of the Barracks station, reports officer Gual for neglect of duty, and an officer-like conduct.

Inquest.—Coroner Beach, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Philip Miller, aged 33 years, a native of Sedoe, found lying in a vacant lot on Greatmore street, between St. Jane and Pauline streets. The evidence showed that his death had been caused by being run over. The horses which he was driving ran away, he was thrown out of the wagon on to the railroad track, and the wheel passed over his head and body, cutting his scalp, almost cutting off one of his ears, causing considerable hemorrhage from it, and dislocating the cervical vertebræ.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—The business done in this Court yesterday, presented nothing of public interest.

Joseph McIntyre, elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Workhouse for a month.

Mary O'Brien, reported yesterday, was sent down for two months.

Kate, for intemperance of tongue and palate, was sent down for a month.

Military Commission.—The case of Viguery, charged with the murder of Alexandre Dardar, was argued before this tribunal yesterday. Our readers will recollect the circumstances of the case. Wm. Hoat, Esq., for the accused, contended that the killing was justifiable, as Dardau had no right to stop the way, in violation of the parochial rights of Viguery, as the accused had been warned by a member of the police jury. Gen. Shepley, on the other hand, contended that even admitting the facts stated by the counsel for the defence, the killing would not be justifiable, while, as they had not been established, the case was one of the gravest character.

The case was then submitted.

POPE ON SIGEL.—In Major-General Halleck's report to the Secretary of War we see a brief dispatch from Gen. Pope is incorporated, in the course of which he says:

"Sigel, as you know, is perfectly unreliable, and I suggested that some officer of superior rank be sent to command his army corps. Sigel's corps, although composed of some of the best fighting material we have, will never do much service under such an officer."

A letter from Washington says:

The reflections upon the conduct and capacity of Gen. Sigel, contained in the letter of Gen. Pope to Gen. Halleck, are so direct that Gen. Sigel will undoubtedly demand official investigation into the charges made. Pope will be called on to sustain or retract his imputations. The friends of Gen. Sigel are confident that they can be traced to personal dislike or professional jealousy on the part of Gen. Pope.

DEATH OF A PATRIOTIC HUNGARIAN WOMAN.—An English paper says: "A mournful procession, composed of some of the leading persons of the liberal European party at Paris, followed, a few days ago, to the cemetery of Mount Parnasse, the remains of a lady distinguished for her patriotism, her sufferings and her benevolence. The Countess Bianca Teleki, a descendant of one of the noblest families of Hungary, spent her time and her wealth in the promotion of the comfort and welfare of her humble dependants. She established at Pesth an institution for the education of young women. The system that she had laid down, as usual, satisfy the Austrian Government. Some letters addressed to her sister, complaining of the arbitrary measures to which her schools were subjected, fell into the hands of the authorities, who considered them hostile, and Bianca Teleki was arrested and sent to a prison. For eight years of her life she was incarcerated in the fortress of Kufstein, amidst the mountains of the Tyrol. Upon her release she sought a mild climate, in the vain hope of recovering the health that had been undermined by long confinement.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1862.

SUGAR.—The supply is light, and there is very little in first hands. The refineries are closed, and there are more stringent in their protestations, and with a British fleet in our estuaries, and a British army in rear ing in favor of sellers. To-day's sales embrace fully 750 hhds. in numerous lots, at 4½c. for barely Common, to 5 7/16c. for Fair, and 5½c. for Prime. Also, 300 bbls. at 4¾c. for centrifugal. 7½ 225 hhds. for Fair, 5½ @ 5¾c. for Yellow Clarified, and 74 @ 5¾c. for light yellow and white Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The demand on speculation and for export, yesterday, noticed below, was moderate today, but prices show no material change. The sales embrace about 600 bbls. new at 38½ for good and 40c @ gallon for Prime.

CORN.—There were sales from first hands, to-day, of 291 sacks Yellow at 80c. It is retailing at 80c. @ bushel.

OATS.—About 600 sacks were disposed of in round lots by the regular trade at 80c. It is retailing at 85c. @ bushel.

COFFEE.—There have been some receipts during the past week, but the stock is yet very light. Round lots of Rio may be quoted at 35¾ @ 36c. It is retailing at 40 @ 41c @ lb.

HAY.—We hear of sales by the regular trade at $1 05 @ $1 07½ ton. It is retailing at 90c @ $1.

FLOUR.—We hear of sales of round lots, the particulars of which are suppressed. Superfine may be quoted at wholesale, $5 50 @ $5 75 @ bbl. Extra. The retail demand is supplied at $5 87½ @ $6 50 and $11 @ $12 @ bbl. for extras.

PROVISIONS.—That mixed with Louisiana Rum is retailing at $1 75 @ $2 25, and that made from Grain at $2 @ $2 50 @ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The retail demand is supplied at 13 @ 14c. for Lard, and 9½ @ 10c. for Butter in bbls. and 7 @ 8c. for Screw. Shoulders, 4½c. for ribbed and clear Sides, and 12 @ 13c. for Sugar-cured Hams; $11 @ $12 bbl. Fulton Market Beef, and $14 50 @ bbl. of Mess Pork.

FREIGHTS.—Sliding vessels on the berth for North-ern ports are taking Tobacco at 3/4, and Sugar at 3/8 @ 1/2 @ hhd., and Molasses at 3/8 @ 3/4 bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 150 sacks Bran at 61 @ 63½ @ 100 lbs.; 300 sacks Yellow Corn at 80½c. @ bushel; 174 sacks Rio Coffee at 35¾ @ 36c. @ lb.; 236 sacks Corn Meal at 2 @ 2 15, 10 half bbls. Mo. 1 Mackerel at $1 75, and 10 bbls. Mo. 2 at $5 @ bbl.; 50 boxes Candles at 26c.; 20 boxes ground Coffee at 35c.; 200 cans Lard at 13½ @ 13¾c.; 5 barrels at 13¾c.; 10 boxes ditto ditto Shoulders at 7½ 9½c.; 3 sacks Pilot Bread at 11¾c.; 15 boxes Adamantine Candles at 21½c.; 45 bbls. Boudoirs at 5½ @ 5¾c., and 25 bbls. Confectionery Mixed Pork at $16 50 @ 17 50 and $12 50 @ bbl.

Arrived since the 12th instant, inclusive, 5 barks, 3 brigs, 12 schooners, 8 steamships, 14 steamboats and 1 ship.

Cleared, 6 schooners, 1 bark and 1 brig.

The weather is clear and pleasantly cool. The wind is from the north, and there is no immediate prospect of rain.

Cattle Market.

THURSDAY EVEN., December 18, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 36 Beeves. Amount of stock sold was 44 Beeves and 14 Hogs. Stock remaining on sale is 30 Beeves, 38 Hogs and 55 Sheep. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb not.....6@6 7c
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb not.....5@5½c
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb not.....4@4½c
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....$20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....$15@20
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross.....4@4½c
Hogs, ⅌ lb dressed.....15@17c
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....$100@125
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1862.

☞ No clearances at the Custombouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Gen Shepley, (new) Stetson, from Bath, (Me) to master—1st d'd, 22.
Bark Mary Ames, from the Coast, to master—3d dfd.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Iron, from Donaldsonville.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Fox, Beale, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 19th inst, barks Cevalle and Elias Pike, brigs J G Chase and Belcher—brought up ship Gen Shepley and bark West Wind.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Marianne, Hart, from Philadelphia.
Bark Noble, Hewes, from New York 6th Nov, to G W Nyman & co

IMPORTS.

BATH—Per ship Gen Shepley—1283 bales hay to U S Quartermaster—10 tubs butter to order.

NEW YORK—Per bark Jane E Stetson—Stores to U S Quartermaster.

NEW YORK—Per bark West Wind—570 tons coal 60 sacks meal, 100 bbls apples 164 do dried do 195 do do, 100 bbls flour 600 bxs soap 10 bbls lard 19 bxs do 200 bbls do 27 bbls bran 9 do bush wheat 2 do charcoal 200 bbls beef 100 dozen brooms; 277 bxs coffee 30 bbls alcoholized 25 bbls whisky 30 do brandy 10 pipes do 5 do wine, and 25 bbls do cider, to order; 18 bxs candles to Scott, Davis & Simons; 4 do ditto to Van Benthuysen—50 dozen brooms Wallace & Pendell.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Laurel Hill—No cargo.

COAST—Per schr Mary Ames—30 bbls sugar 30 bbls molasses to order

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Jackson and G. Northern 116 bbls sugar 7 bales moss to order

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THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Everybody's Friend" and "Uncle John" are to be repeated this evening at the Varieties, and we will reserve criticism until to-morrow. We hope that some of the actors who failed in their parts last night will study them a little better, and not mar an otherwise excellent performance by a lapse of memory.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Minstrels offer an excellent and varied bill for to-night, and they should have a full house.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MESSAGE.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the President designs sending to Congress a supplementary message, when it shall be ready to proceed to business.

MARRIED,

On the 29th of November, by the Rev. Judge De Armas, MAXIMILIEN FERNANDEZ to Mrs. MARIA A. SOBSON, Widow Hingle, of the Parish of Plaquemines.

PROCLAMATION.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
NEW ORLEANS, December 16th, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the President, I have assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas.

The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the Government of the United States. It is not my desire to waste the powder of every slave all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just Government to confer.

In the execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the cooperation and assistance of all well disposed people, and upon the support and the interest of those dependent upon the re-state of peace, for aid upon the support of naval and land forces.

My headquarters will be established at those points where our services, but I shall gladly respect as friends those who are found willing to give loyal support. No claims for compensation for such services will be considered from this date, until such reports have been received at those headquarters for investigation.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS,
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Lieut-colonel and A. A. General. dec17

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, December 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 190.

All public stores and property on account of the United States are suspended until further orders.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. General. dec17

Persons Going Without the Lines on Thursday, Attention!

TRAINS for Lake Pontchartrain, near Hickok's Wharf, will leave

TIVOLI CIRCLE RAILROAD DEPOT,
on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 18th, at 6.30 and 9 o'clock, stopping at all way stations.
Fare, 50 cents. dec17 2t

Notice.

STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA FROM NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—Consignees by the above steamer are notified that she is now discharging foot of St. Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their freight without delay.

All goods are at the risk and expense of the consignees as soon as landed—no neglect shall now or ever be responsible for goods on the levee.

dec17 2t WM. J. REID,
38 Magazine street.

Just Received,

TWO HUNDRED boxes STAR CANDLES;
40 boxes Pearl CANDLES;
50 " Lemon's Excess SOAP;
100 " CHEESE;
100 dozen Gordon BUTTER;
100 " CHEESE;
25 half bbls. P. M. BEEF;
5 dozen SAUSAGES;
10 bbls. EGGS;
200 " CIDER;
And for sale by BROTT, DAVIS & SIMONS,
dec17 3t 24, 26 and 28 New Levee street, corner of Gravier.

Special Notice.

The steamship ROANOKE, having been detained yesterday by order of the General Commanding, will leave TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for New York, via Havana.

WARNEKEN & CO., Agents.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, December 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No 189

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:—Relieved from further duties in this Department by direction of the President, under date of November 9, 1862, I take leave of you by the Mail to-day, it being impossible to visit the various and separate commands which are now on the frontier of a larger territory than that of the kingdoms of Europe.

Brave men, my brave comrades, and my farewell!

This word, endeared as you are by a community of glorious hardships, dangers, victories, reverses, military and civil, is the only word that can be said.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you have endured toil, privation, and the hardships of a campaign in a semi-tropical climate. Without a murmur you have submitted to it with every form of disease, which it was possible to inflict upon you, and which has been dreadfully inflicted upon your brothers and comrades.

You had no little transportation; that has been a difficult advance to correct under the orders of the Chief of the Rebellion, whilst others waded breast deep in the swamps of Louisiana, and Mr. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort of immense importance, defended by the most skilled engineers of your country and her navy.

At your reorganization, officer, how quiet and peace ought to this city, filled with the brave of all nations, many for a season of more than the proverbial peace human life was scarcely safe at midnight.

Your discipline you have preserved. The fruits of the American soldier, and established the admiration of those that came to scoff.

Soldiers, the Treasury chest containing but seventy-five dollars, from the boards of a rebel Government you have delivered over to your country seventy half millions of dollars, and so supplied the military and naval needs of your service that ever expedition beyond your own department has been fitted out entirely.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, on occasioning excellent indignation to those who have endeavored to excite you against your Government, by telling you that the poor were famishingly told that there was "no use to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hiding you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or, using your arms, fighting them by your enemies, to fight with you in the ranks.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stood the pestilence, and have left behind you in the hands of God, you have demonstrated the fallacy of the idle creatures who would obey His laws, and reject His blessings in this most unhealthy climate. Of the 30,000 served your ranks full—less those of any other force—the same number lost by disease.

You have not doubted your destiny, and confidence in the cause you had to fight; but I need not further enlarge upon this theme. Your own hearts tell you what I commend you to your commander. You are worthy of his love.

Farewell, my comrades' again farewell!
BRIG. GEN. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Portuguese Benevolent Society,

New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1862.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE officers and members of this Society will please attend at the Hall of the Society, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider matters of much importance will be brought forward. The President expects to see a full meeting.

By order of the President,
dec18 2t P. M. CANTON, Secretary.

State Tax Collector's Office,
Second District of New Orleans,
Office, corner St. Peter and Chartres sts.

NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax Payers of the Second District, that my office will be open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of receiving the taxes imposed upon the State for the year 1861, on Real Estate, Capital, &c., which will be received at the rate of fifty (50) per cent. Also, that my office will be open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of receiving the taxes imposed upon the State for the year 1861, on Real Estate, Capital, &c., which will be received at the rate of fifty (50) per cent; and all taxes not received and paid for on said date, shall be routed by the undersigned according to custom.

dec18 1m ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Office of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 13th, 1862.

THE annual election for DIRECTORS of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office, No. 15½ Bienville street.

C. B. ELDER, Secretary.

dec14 1m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAME LA BLANCH.

The Greatest Clairvoyant and Seeress in the World

RESIDENCE, 102 Bienville street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets. Residing in more than a past life—even g ve the most minute particulars. Is there one of the many who have consulted her that was not perfectly satisfied? Is there a single case that she has brought back most vividly to the mind scenes of youth and manhood—friends dead or absent. All circumstances deeply hidden away in the past deemed impossible to be brought to light? And yet, more than all her remarkable talent, brought them forth from the hidden depths of his mind and laid them bare before him. Let the afflicted of every name and nation hasten and consult this truly wonderful lady at once for the cures that her powers have effected in twelve days, and she is established for her unapproachable reputation in her profession.

Ladies and gentlemen moderate to suit the times.

Consultation will be given daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. dec6

Exchange

AT SIGHT ON NEW YORK in sums to suit, for
dec27 1m 21 Common st. G. T. BIDDECKE.

HOFFMAN & HAWKS,

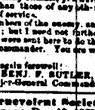
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Assr'r.)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HAVING OPENED their new premises, are now ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.
oct 27

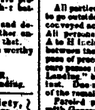
For Sale,

500 BUSHELS MIXED CORN,
100 " Burgess Seed,
100 " Red Clover do.,
25 " Alsike do.,
50 " Alsike and Lucerne do.,
50 " Timothy do.,
50 " Orchard Grass do.,
50 " Red Top do.,
50 barrels new Cider,
25 " Old Cider,
25 " Vinegar,
100 kegs Nails,
10 half bbls Sardines,
Black and Green Teas,
Pepper, Spice and Nutmegs,
Mustard,
Yeast Powders,
Pickles in kegs and casks,
Cigars,
Anchovies, Goodwin and Scientsville's Tobacco, Wrapping Paper,
100 Cane Bottom Chairs,
Rice Coals,
Military Buttons,
Fancy Soaps,
Rubber Cloth and Fancy Pipes,
Cheese, Lard, Hams and Bacon,
Women's Kid and Polished Grain Boots,
For sale by WITTERS & PENFIELD,
dec17 3t Old Levee st.

Gold and Silver Bought.

No. 12½ CHARTRES STREET NEAR THE ORLEANS HOTEL.





C. HOUVER,
GALVANIZER AND JEWELLER.

An extensive assortment of Allemide Forks, Spoons, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. A selection of Spectacles; Cylindrical Glasses of every description, &c., &c. dec14 1m

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CAPTAI