THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, butter, starch and candles.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 39 Magazine street, candles.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 94 Chartres street, watchmaker's tools, fixtures and stock.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 78 Camp street, claret, champagne, cigars and tobacco; at 12 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street, fine whisky, starch and new German prunes.

JOURNALISM.

How very few persons have anything like a reasonable conception of the objects, duties, rights, labors, responsibilities and characteristics of journalism! Many who are attached to it as the occupation of their lives, do not realize them. The mass of readers form the most mistaken notions of them. By some it is imagined that the object of journalism is merely the making of money; by others that it is the desire to enforce individual opinions on a community; by yet others that it is solely the support of political party; and by others still, that it is the wish to acquire fame. Some believe it to be a duty of journalism to support or to condemn whatever persons may desire to have so treated. Others think that it is its duty to support or condemn as ignore, without any reference whatever to the opinions of the world or of the community. Some think it the duty of journalism to endeavor to please all; and not a few think that duty sadly neglected if everything is not condemned. Some think the labors of journalism the simplest, lightest, most grateful of all. Others regard them as slavish beyond bearing. Many think the responsibilities of journalism were illusions of the imagination; while a few regard them as in the highest degree serious and solemn. Some believe that any scrap from an old paper, any extract from a book, and any incubration of a young lady or old gentleman, must be acceptable to the conductors of a journal that must have "copy." Others imagine that any body who has ever been connected with a journal can pour out copy by the mile—spin out classic leaders more quickly than the "devil." Can carry them off—grind out first class poetry *ad libidum*—manufacture wit by the ton—report a six hours' speech *verbatim et literatim* in less time than a volatile reporter had delivered different cut items by the bushel—answer off hand any question, whatever, as to the author of a quotation, or in any branch of knowledge, and in any language—know every body and every thing—be half fellow well met with every body at all times, and in all places—be a pattern of all the virtues, and particularly attentive to domestic duties—and be able to eat, drink, and be merry, without limit, or to do altogether without eating, drinking, laughing, talking, sleeping, or any thing else but working. And yet there are many—aye, and among them, not a few of those just alluded to—who complacently turn up their noses, and speak of the journalist as "a newspaper scribbler."

Well! after all, this is not to be wondered at. No two men think alike, and there will always be bookies by the bushel, while wise men will be as scarce as they have ever been. Greece has transmitted us seven, as "the seven tottle of the whole," as the inevitable Joe Hume used to have it, that she produced during the period of her existence in "the good old times." We can scarcely be expected to do more. And as we have yet a long time to run, let us hope, it is not wonderful, perhaps, that we should not have found more than one.

We do not aspire to have ourselves added to the next list; but we think we can say a few words that may serve to correct some of the grosser notions that prevail among our brethren.

In the first place let us assure them that journalism is a business in all essentials very much like others. All sorts of people get connected with it. The learned, the ignorant; the impudent, the modest; the gentlemanly, the vulgar; the generous, the selfish; the capitalist, the adventurer; the timid, the bold; the prudent, the rash; the benevolent, the brutal; the virtuous and the vile; and so forth. Happily, indeed, as in other cases, the Great Ruler of all things, arranges it so that amidst all this, a fair medium is attained,

> "From seeming evil still educing good."

And what are the checks? Why, as numerous as the passions that affect our common nature! The jovial creature who, in his lust for gain, would sacrifice all but the honor of all Good touches us to reserve, is held in check by the fear of exposure, or of the whip of the offended or wronged, or by the consciousness that he lives despised, and will leave behind him a name only to be execrated and a shame to those who may be connected with it. He may grasp, and he may grovel, and he may hoard, but his shekinah never leaves him,—never can. In one shape or another it will be ever present to him.

And yet the making of money is as necessarily and legitimately an object of journalism as of any other kind of business. Who would enter on it, were it not? Certainly not the prudent possessor of a certain amount of capital which he desired worthily to improve. And the only other parties to be found in classes are the needy men alluded to, or those who, regardless of pecuniary considerations, might wish to carry out certain opinions or views. Of the books on the first we have said enough, for the space we give the subject; those on the others are perhaps even more powerful. If their opinions are acceptable, their career of journalism will be prosperous in spite of their disinterestedness, and in all probability exceedingly brief; for why should they trouble themselves, expend their money, or bore a community in urging what is already established? If their views are universally objectionable nobody will care to consider them, even at no cost, and their journalism will fall still-born. But, besides this, for all practical purposes, the idea that journalism, as a profession, is ever entered on by such people as we are now considering, must be dismissed, as merely illusory. As a rule none enter on it but those who seek it as a business, by which to realize a profit.

Roundly put, this proposition covers the notion that journalism is conducted for the support of political party. Did it not pay when so conducted, it would not exist. And conducted to pay, it matters not whether this is done by the extensive support given it by readers, or by the patronage of the few leaders it may support; both pay it must.

"That last indignity of noble mind."—

Journalism in the last place in which it is to be found. For in the first place, journalism cannot exist without capital, sound practical sense, business habits, and as positive a disregard of fame as tape and bobbin-sellers or match-dippers may be supposed to have; and no one fame-seekers do not possess these qualifications.

But our space will not allow of our going through all the points we have touched on; and we must dismiss them as briefly as we may.

The duties of journalism towards a community may very well be judged of by comparing them with those of an individual towards his fellow-men. What is legitimate aim, what duty, what right, in the one, is so in the other: what pain, what pleasure, what indifferent, the same. Journalism has a right to independence, as well as an individual; it has no more right to disregard the independence of others. It is to do duty, as it will be found its interest, to please; but if to do this it sacrifice truth and honor, or pander to vice, it becomes despicable. As to the labors of journalism, they are like all others, pleasure or painful much as the labors and no-labors make them—stand simple or difficult, according as they are familiar or not. And the people engaged in it, let us again say, are very much like other people engaged in other occupations, fit and unfit, learned and ignorant, good, bad, and indifferent.

Meeting of the U. S. Congress.—This

body, in the usual course of events, should have met yesterday, and it doubtless has. The absence of the ordinary telegraphic facilities precludes our laying before our readers, on extensive report of the annual message which is usually submitted to that body. We go back to first principles, and in this day of steam and electric communication, we must await the arrival of some uncertain vessel, which will bring the proceedings of the opening session, perhaps some two weeks old. The reception of mere stump matter of the *Memphis Appeal* or *Jeff-sonia Miscegenation*, may, however, anticipate, by several days, the Northern advices, when of course they will be furnished with the interesting intelligence.

A captain in one of the Maine regiments at Fort Royal has a colored servant named Tully, who had talked very bravely when spoken to about joining the colored brigade. To test his courage, the captain recently told him that he was about to visit the main land, and asked Tully if he would go with him and help fight the rebels. Tully, after scratching his head and rubbing his shins a few moments, replied: "Den I know 'twont dat bom: I'se ober on de main a short spell ago, and true de Lord to get me obey here, an' he don it; but I don dare to stick him again, boss."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A very large house greeted the first appearance of Mr. Baker's troops at the Varieties last night. All the old favorites were well received, and those who made their first appearance before a New Orleans audience met with a decided success. Mrs. Gladstone was as charming as ever in her light comedy *role*, and Mrs. Baker as Gertrude in "The Loan of a Lover" kept the house in the best humor. Mr. Vining Bowers has lost none of his peculiar humor, and is evidently as great a favorite as ever. We will defer more extended criticism, however, until we become better acquainted with the various performers; and we wish them, meanwhile, as prosperous a season as their commencement has been auspicious. To-night we have Selwyn's great play of "The Lady of Lyons," and the farce, "Our Country Cousin."

R. T. Montgomery will have this day, (Tuesday) the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock, at store 73 Camp street, a large and very important sale of liquors and other articles, and should command the attention of dealers, grocers, and all in want of liquors for family use. The above lot consists of choice clarets and champagne, fine old whiskies, cigars, Virginia tobacco, starch, and prime new prunes. Also, at the same hour, at old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a large assortment of new, fresh and fancy goods, very desirable; to be sold without any limit or reserve. Also, at 11 o'clock, the sale of furniture, mattresses, cooking stove, &c. For particulars see small bills.

T. A. James, Importer of White and Liquors.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Theo. A. James has in store and for sale a large stock of wines and liquors, to which we invite the attention of our readers. By an inspection of the catalogue, it will be seen that he keeps superior articles, be it in clarets, wines, brandies or whisky. He offers also a choice lot of ale and porter of various brands. Purchasers are invited to call at Mr. James's establishment, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, and examine his stock.

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 Brocatelle and Hair Cloth, Brussels Carpet, &c., &c. And at 10½ o'clock, Watchmakers' Tools, Fixtures and Stock. The terms are cash in currency.

Breaking of a Fly-wheel in a Rolling Mill.—*Loss of Life.*—The following item of local news occurs in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, of the 12th:

> Yesterday morning, a large fly-wheel in the rolling mill of Wm. Rowland & Co., on the Frankford Creek, a short distance from the borough, broke while in rapid motion, and did considerable damage to the building, machinery, &c., and also caused the death of a young man, named Samuel Hamilton, who was struck by one of the pieces of iron. Steel for saws, springs, &c., is rolled out into sheets, and connected with the machinery for this purpose was a fly-wheel, about twenty feet in diameter, and weighing some eight tons. The wheel at the time of the accident was making about 200 revolutions per minute, and from some cause, as yet not understood, a portion of the wheel gave way, and was thrown with great violence through the roof, tearing away about twenty feet of it, besides damaging other portions of it. A fragment of the wheel killed the young man mentioned above. Several workmen had passed the spot a moment before the accident occurred. The excitement in the mill was intense, and before the engineer could stop the engine, the broken wheel had revolved a number of times, tearing up the earth and breaking the machinery connected with it. The loss by the accident could not be correctly ascertained yesterday, but it will amount to from $2000 to $4000. It is supposed that the accident was caused by one of the arms of the wheel giving away.

Irving on Reading.

> Of all places I was ever in, New York is one where more time is wasted at that precious period of life when the seeds of knowledge are to be sown, and the habits formed that are to determine the character and fortunes of after life. I speak this from sad experience. How many an hour of hard labor and hard study have I had to subject myself to to atone in a slight degree for the hours which I suffered society to cheat me out of! Young people, who come into society in America at an age that they are scooped up in schools in Europe. Do not waste your evenings in parties of pleasure; devote as much as possible to valuable reading. Take care not to lose what you learned at college. Keep up your knowledge of the learned languages, and endeavor to advance in them. Read history regularly and attentively. As your time for reading will be limited, do not waste it upon any reading but such as will go toward informing your mind and improving your taste. Do not read for mere amusement. Do not seek to feed the imagination; that will always extract food enough for itself out of the sternest studies. Do not read for the purpose of mere conversation. Do not read the works of the day; reviews, magazines, &c. Be content to appear ignorant of those topics rather than read through fear of appearing ignorant. The literature of the day is always the most piquant, the most immediately interesting, but is generally transient; it soon passes away, and leaves no general knowledge, no permanent topic in the mind; and then it is no wonder if one yield his attention to contemporary literature, he is overwhelmed with it. Make yourself, on the other hand, well acquainted with the valuable standard authors, which have stood the test of time; they will always be in fashion; and in becoming intimately acquainted with them you become intimately acquainted with the principles of knowledge and good taste. It is like studying the paintings and statues of old masters. You get much works as are connected with the moral and political history of England, for they are full of application to our own national character and institutions, and they tend to awaken calm and deep thinking, and to produce that enlarged and independent mode of considering subjects that becomes a freeman.

The Cause of Gen. Mitchell's Death.—The disease which caused the death of General Mitchell, has excited considerable discussion and no slight diversity of opinion among medical men and others. It is described as exhibiting the peculiarities of yellow and bilious fevers, and has been attended with peculiarities that indicated suspicion of poisoning, for which the contrabands have been unjustly held responsible. It now appears that the real cause of this disease which has spread so much terror amongst our troops at Hilton Head, is owing to deficient sanitary regulations.

It will be remembered that it first appeared near Gen. Mitchell's headquarters. These are located near a swamp, into which all the refuse of the camp has been thrown during the spring and summer. The hot sweltering sun, of course, bred corruption in this putrid mass, and the autumn wind blew the exhalations of death into the camp, which settled on the flesh and rear of the infected locality. Gen. Mitchell had sufficient scientific knowledge to discern the cause of the disease, and removed his headquarters to Beaufort. But it was too late. This incident, we hope, will not be lost on our commanders.

[New York Sun.

A Family Buried Alive.—*Death of a Child—Probably Fatal Injuries Received by Other Persons.*—At half-past eight o'clock last evening, the high wall of a new bakery building, in process of construction by Hooker & Brother, near the corner of Ruiger and Monroe streets, suddenly fell, crushing a two-story frame house in the rear of 114 Monroe street, burying a family which occupied it, and killing one of the members, besides seriously, if not fatally, injuring two others. The name of the family is Seabrook.

It appears that the building of which the walls fell, was so far from being finished, that the roof was not completed. Heavy rains have, however, laid to have been constructed on some of the floors; and it is held that the weight of these owned caused the catastrophe.

The family of Mr. Seabrook, consisting of himself, wife, a child, little girl and infant, had just taken supper. Mrs. Seabrook was putting the children to bed when the wall fell. The boy marvellously escaped unhurt. The babe was killed. The little girl was slightly hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook where much injured, but their recovery is considered doubtful.—*N. Y. Post, Nov. 11th.*

A New Field of Enterprise.—About thirty years ago, some one made the discovery that the ice-fields of Siberia contained an immense number of fossils of elephants and mastodons. Where they came from, or how they got there, is a problem which perhaps may never be solved; their existence, however, was no mystery, and as ivory is one of the most valuable commodities of trade in all nations, some utilitarian Englishman conceived the idea of turning these vestiges of a former epoch to profitable account. Accordingly, about the year 1838, Messrs. Bonnar & Co., a rich London firm, fitted out an expedition to seek for ivory in Siberian ice. Novel and incredible as it seemed, the expedition was crowned with success. The ships returned to England richly laden with the obsolete ivory; and even at the present time, although the world knows little about it, the ivory market is mainly supplied from the ice-fields of Siberia.

Discoveries in Ancient Africa.—*The Afrikaner*, of Constantia, (Algeria) says that the excavations now being made on the site of the ancient Numidian town of Tiddis, on the banks of the Rummel, have brought to light several inscriptions which prove that place to have been still inhabited under the Byzantine Empire. A great number of Silos, or corn-pits, lined with masonry, have also been discovered, showing that this mode of preserving corn was then employed in cities, though it has long been supposed that it was introduced by the Arabs. On the plain of El-Hori, not far from this ancient city, stands the mausoleum of the Senator Julius, the legend of Marcus Aurelius, from which it is inferred that even the highest functionaries of Rome personally superintended the cultivation of their estates in Africa.

[From the Carson (Nevada) Daily Silver Age.]

Another Salt Lake and Another Sea Serpent.

Our fellow townsman, Dow Hunneman, who has been out on the American Desert, between the Carson and Humboldt rivers, looking up cattle, has furnished us with a few items in regard to a new Salt Lake on the aforesaid desert that bids fair to eclipse that one possessed by our Mormon brethren further east. On the American desert, about sixty miles from this city, and some four miles from the Carson river, and about one mile from the old emigrant road crossing that desert, there is a small lake of extremely salt water, said to be almost, if not quite, a third saltier than the water in the famous Salt Lake in Mormondom. Persons who have visited both lakes pronounce it so. This lake is in a basin of the desert, and the surface of it is probably 200 feet lower than the level of the desert.

There appears to have been natural banks to it higher than the desert, and the drifting of the sand has made them still higher. The lake is some three miles in circumference, and has been sounded for a depth of fifteen hundred feet without finding bottom. The persons who sounded it had only fifteen hundred feet of line, and therefore were unable to go further and ascertain what depth it was. There is no vegetation surrounding the lake except a few rushes and willows that grow near several springs adjacent and flowing into it. One of these is a fine spring of sulphur water, and the others are said to be cool and excellent fresh water. At present there is a road running by the lake, and many of the emigrants stop there to avail themselves of the pure fresh water to be obtained from the springs.

If this lake has not some subterranean communication with the Ocean, there is a chance for some scientific gentleman to display his talents, by giving us a satisfactory reason why it has a tide that ebbs and flows. We are positively assured that during the twenty-four hours the water in it rises and falls two feet. If what we have heard is correct, some of the enterprising scientific men of the Pacific coast had better visit that locality and give us some trustworthy information in reference to the lake. Until the most remarkable story is yet to be told. They have a sea-serpent there which is hard to eclipse. A few days ago some men encamped on the banks near one of the springs, had slaughtered a sheep and left it lying on the bank. During the night they were there, the monster serpent made his appearance, attracted doubtless by the dead sheep. He did not emerge entirely from the water, but came out to where it was very shallow, and was then frightened off at the appearance of the men, who are supposed to have been as badly frightened as was the snake. They did not see his full length, but assert that they saw as much as sixty feet of him, and believe that he was, from appearance, at least one hundred and fifty feet in length, and larger around the body than any medium sized man. The Indians in that vicinity co-roborate the story of the large serpent, and assert that it frequently frightened them away from the lake.

The ducks and geese visit the lake and lay their eggs in parts of it where they can make their nests in the reeds. The Indians have been in the habit of building small boats from the tules, and going in and getting the eggs. While thus engaged they say the serpent has several times risen in appearance and driven them off. Efforts will be made to capture the old fellow, and if they prove successful we shall then have an opportunity to give a better account of him. There is a strong probability of extensive coal fields being discovered in the vicinity of the lake. Several small veins have already been found.

Steamer Star Burnt by Guerrillas—Captain and Engineer Prisoners.

We learn from the officers of the St. Maurice, that on Saturday evening last, the steamer Star, Captain McKigg, was captured and burnt by guerrillas, at a point two miles below Plaquemine. The account given by some of the crew of the Star, is about as follows:

On Saturday the Star went up as high as Plaquemine, and soon left, and came down about a mile, when she landed and took in forty-five hogsheads of sugar, after which she crossed over to the left bank, at a wood pile about another mile lower down, and began to load. She had not got more than a cord, when she was surprised by a gang of guerrillas, who took possession of her and moved her to the opposite side of the river, and after coming on board forty hogsheads sugar, set her on fire. She is said to have been entirely consumed.

Captain McKigge and the engineer, William Dewey, were taken prisoners, but the rest of the crew were given their liberty. The white men, including the mate, and four negroes belonging to the crew of the Star, came down the river about ten miles after coming on board the St. Maurice was taking in wood, and remained in her down to the city. The St. Maurice, on learning the guerrillas were so near, put out immediately for a safer locality.—*Evening Delta.*

The Price of Coffee.—Coffee, since the passage of the new tariff act, and the very material falling off of supplies, has greatly advanced in price. One year ago Rio coffee could be bought at from eight to ten cents per pound. At the present time, the price is thirty and thirty-one cents. The following figures will exhibit the price of coffee at the port of Philadelphia on the 7th of November in the following years:

	1849.	1852.	1862.
Coffee, per pound	7½@8c.	8½@9c.	29@30c.
Brazil, "	10½@12	9 @9½	30@31
Java, "	10½@12	11 @11½	31@34½
Maracaibo, "	8½@12	9 @9½	29@30
Marcaibo, "	8½@9	9 @9½	29@30
Porto Rico, "	9 @9½	8½@9	30@31c.
Rio, "	7½@9	8½@9	29@30c.
St. Domingo, "	8½@9	8½@9	29@30c.

Explosion of a Lard Tank.—On Tuesday evening, November 11th, as the packing house of Pulcher & Williams, in Chicago, a large iron lard tank exploded with a terrific force that threw it from the first floor clear through the other four stories of the building and descending to nearly its former location. Another fat tank adjoining, which was thrown from its foundation and its contents spilled. At the time of the explosion there was no one in the building but the engineer, who escaped with his life, but was severely scalded about the face and body. The building was soon afire at the time, and the effects of the concussion upon it were such that a portion of the west wall sprung out several inches beyond its windows in the upper stories, and the whole edifice is in very large one—was terribly shaken. No satisfactory reason for the explosion can be given at present.

The Lavrat (Constantinople) *Herald* says that the Porte has notified Mr. Edward Joy Morris, the American Minister to Turkey, that the firman ordering the execution of Ashmed, one of the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Coffin, has been sent to Adana. With respect to the other assassin, Hadji, who has been also condemned to death, the Ghiaour son of Fayas has pledged himself to deliver him up to the Government within the interval of three months. The trial of the murderers of the Rev. M. Mariam has given rise to a warm interchange of official notes between the Ottoman Ambassador and the American Minister. The tribunal at Adrianople, finding it necessary to examine the two Ottoman subjects, named Said and Dervish, who were employed in the service of M. Chanpoiseau, French Consul in that city, the Marquis de Moustier intimated to the Consul not to offer any opposition to this request. M. Chanpoiseau confined himself to dismissing from his service Dervish, but declined to give up his companion.

The King of Prussia Robbed at Baden.—It is related that during the stay of the King of Prussia at Baden his Majesty's snuff box was stolen one evening in the room which Chancellor Book occupied on the ground floor of the palace. The fact was discovered by a footman, who, on entering the room, saw the door of the room open, and gave the alarm. As it became apparent that the thief could not have left the hotel, a strict search was made throughout the establishment, and the box was at length found in the garden, under a bush. The thief had evidently tried hard to break it open, but had not succeeded for want of proper tools, with which a professional thief is generally provided.

The grape trade of Cleveland, Ohio, is growing in importance. Several firms are now engaged in packing and shipping grapes to all parts of the country. The Cleveland *Herald* says: Those shippers have sent off over *thirty-five tons of clusters*. Catawbas to numerous parts in the South, West and East. Every day now about fifteen tons of the same kind are hauled, put up in all styles, from large shipping cases to small boxes, for family use. The grapes are carefully packed and neatly packed. Cleveland grapes have already attained a high reputation among the purchasers in other States, and it is almost a matter of the title of the Vineyard of Ohio will be applied to the shores of Lake Erie, instead of the banks of the Ohio river.

A Suspicious Flag.—It was rumored recently that a gentleman of secession proclivities in Troy had hoisted the rebel flag. An excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's Balmoral that had been washed and left out to dry! The husband received to stand by that flag, and the crowd being loyal gave three cheers for the burning and departed.

Arrest of the Second Mate of the Sumter.—A Gibraltar letter of the 18th October says that the second mate, Hester by name, of the rebel steamer Sumter, shot and killed Captain Andrews on the 15th. The latter was taken possession of by the British, and will be surrendered on a man-of-war. Hester will probably be hung. The Sumter was formerly Semmes's vessel, but has been blockaded for some time at Gibraltar.

The Member of Congress at Labor from Illinois.—There is considerable inquiry as to what is meant by the term. It is this. Before the number of members of Congress allotted to the State under the new apportionment was known, the Legislature laid out the State into thirteen districts. It put fourteen members there being no district allotted to the fourteenth man, the whole State was therefore called to choose him. The next Legislature will re-district the State for fourteen members.

Heavy.—A registered package was mailed at the New York office a few days ago, the postage on which, prepaid by stamps, amounted to $148 68. It was addressed to London, and the contents were stated by the senders to be of the value of $700,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Present Court—Judge Bell.—The soldier of the Sixth New York Volunteers, who tried to pass himself off as a police officer on special officer Rufus Long, was sent to Fort Jackson for two months. He searched Long's house, arrested him, and was taking him off, when Long treated him, as the very kindly only he would let off Long for this time. Whereupon Long turned round and with unaccountable ingratitude arrested Mr. Zonave, as being himself one of Major Chamoun's special police.

James Bowers and J. Baron, two soldiers charged with stealing a dray, were let off with a fine of $5 each. They had merely taken a ride on the dray by way of a "lark."

The two sailors, elsewhere noticed as having assaulted officer Lining, were fined $10 each.

Louis Heather was fined $10 for breaking down the fence of one of the City Pounds, and letting out impounded animals.

Charles Sly, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was dismissed, and the Judge reprimanded John Langhery, the complainant, for so maliciously bringing such a charge. The two were friends, occupying the same room, Sly took the watch in sport, and Langhery admitted that he did not think he intended to steal it.

John Whitaker, a negro sugar-standing darkey, elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Police Jail for a month.

Sam, a slave, was sentenced to six months' hard labor with ball and chain, at Fort Jackson, for assaulting his mistress.

Benedict Antoine, the negro fugitive from a sentence of twenty-one years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for killing a man, as reported a day or two since, was sent to Fort Jackson.

Daniel Harrington was fined $10, for striking a watchman with a piece of iron.

Daniel Block, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was fined $20.

Wm. Scott, also elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Police Jail for a month.

Matthew Morey, for assaulting a soldier with whom his wife was cohabiting, was fined $10.

James Brown, a soldier, was sent to the hunks in a house, under authority to search for a man only, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

Military Commission.—This tribunal was organized yesterday with the investigation of the alleged robbery near the Half way House, on the Canal street Shell road. The affair, it will be recollected, was brought by James Farrier against several soldiers of the Sixth New York Volunteers. Farker and his companion, Fitzpatrick, proved the case very distinctly, and in all essentials as it has already been reported. The Judge Advocate cross-examined Parker very rigorously for the purpose of proving his character to be questionable. Parker said he received some of the money of the constable of the Court over which Captain Stafford lately presided, and another portion of it he had won at a gambling house on Exchange Alley. Finally, the Judge Advocate said that he be committed for examination; and this, on the adjournment of the Court, was done.

Colored Soldier Stabbed.—Henry Washington, one of the colored soldiers belonging to the Sixth District, stationed at the Touro Almshouse, was badly stabbed in the back, beneath the left shoulder-blade, on Sunday morning. He was taken to the Charity Hospital. He says that as he was going along Poydras street, he met a number of soldiers belonging to the Sixth New York Volunteers, and bowed to them, on which they all set upon him, and one of them, named Daniel McCulloch, inflicted the wound on him with a new dirk knife he had in his hand. McCulloch was arrested, but no knife was found; and he says that Washington assaulted him.

Another Stabbing Case.—Corporal Cooke, of the Second District police, reports that a man was stabbed in the groin in the region of the heart, on Sunday. He does not know who the perpetrators of the deed were. It occurred on Ursulines street, near Bienville street. The wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Hurt by a Fall.—A soldier belonging to the 12th Connecticut Volunteers, was hurt by a fall Sunday, by falling through a hole in the wharf on the Steamboat Landing. He was carried to the St. James Hospital by officers Bagnin and Flynn.

Assaulting the Police.—Wm. Backshot and J. W. O'Connor, two sailors belonging to the Peconcels, were arrested on Gravoid street, Sunday, on the charge of lying in wait to make an assault on the police, and with knocking down, beating and kicking Officer Lining. O'Connor is farther charged with being drunk.

Another Assault with Weapons.—Thomas Daverean was arrested yesterday morning, on Annunciation street, on the charge of assaulting Barry Garry with a knife and with a brick. Garry was bleeding profusely from a wound on the back of the head, when he went to the police office. He believed this was inflicted with a brick.

Pretending to Police Authority.—J. Burns, of Co. F, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, was arrested on Dumaine street, on the charge of pretending to be a police officer, and searching a house in that character.

Assault by a Slave.—Voise, a slave belonging to A. Fendras, was arrested on Bienville street on Sunday, on the charge of assaulting his master's daughter.

The Half way House Robbery.—James Doherty and Daniel Skelly, of the Sixth New York Volunteers, were arrested Sunday last, on the charge of being accessories of the highway robbery committed near the Half way House, reported two or three days since. Skelly had a dirk knife in his possession.

Improper Interment.—Officer Hussey, of the Third District police, reports that the negroes employed on the Touro Almshouse have buried another body at the Potter's Field. The Coroner was arrested in the Poydras Market yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing fish.

Bad Meat.—Daniel Block was arrested in the Poydras Market yesterday morning, on the charge of selling tainted meat. He is further charged with running a wagon without a license, and without having a number on it.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon, while walking lately on the beach at Biarritz, happened to meet an intelligent looking boy, about eight or nine years old, who took off his hat as he passed. The Emperor courteously returned the salute, and said, "Are you English?" "No," answered the boy very quickly, and drawing himself up, "I am American." "Ah! American, are you? Well, tell me, which are you for, North or South?" "Well, father's for the North, I believe; but I am sympathy for the South. For both of the two you're right." The Emperor stroked his moustache, smiled, bent a little, and then said, "I am for both."

"Now tell me, boy, what is your name?" "Joe Bell, they call me." "Well, that's not so easy, and it will please nobody." His majesty let the conversation drop and walked on.

Experiments with a New Gun.—A Washington correspondent says: An interesting experimental practice with the master 15-inch gun took place at the Navy Yard on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 8th, in the presence of Secretary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fox, Commodore Harwood and Captain Dahlgren. The gun was loaded with an immense hollow shot, fired at a target set at right angles about three hundred yards distant. The target is built in the same manner as a ship's side, with nine-inch solid oak timbers, sheathed with 1¼-inch oak plank inside and out, making 18 inches of solid white oak, which is covered with two inches of iron plating, covering fifteen feet square. The shell, striking this formidable target, broke into innumerable fragments, some of them rebounding to the battery from which the ponderous gun was fired.

T. A. JAMES,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Corner Gravier and New Levee Sts.,

Has in store and for sale a large stock of WINES and LIQUORS, to which he begs to call the attention of his old friends and the public generally.

CLARET—1000 cases Ripper & Co's. celebrated brands.

Chateau Larose,	Margaux Medoc,
Chateau Lafitte,	Chateau Haut Brion,
St. Estephe Medoc,	Chateau Du Tertre,
St. Julien Medoc,	Chateau Gisac,
Chateau Calon Segur,	Chateau Cos. Destournel,
Chateau Margaux,	Chateau Cos. St. Estephe,
Chateau Durfort Margaux,	Duhard Milon Pauillac,
Chateau Rausan Margaux.	

For sale by T. A. JAMES,

dec2 4 6 corner Gravier and New Levee streets.

WINES.

Fine old PORT WINE, in casks and quarter casks.
Fine old SHERRY WINE, in casks and quarter casks.
Fine old MADEIRA WINE, in casks and quarter casks.
60 casks MOSELLE MUSCATEL.
50 casks CLAUS JOHANNISBERGER.
50 casks STEIN WEIF.
50 casks OLIVE OIL.
100 cases Botavia ARRACK PUNCH, for sale by

T. A. JAMES,

dec2 4 6 corner Gravier and New Levee streets.

WHISKEY.

20 bbls. OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
10 " MILLER'S J WHISKY.
7 " OLD RYE WHISKY.

For sale by

T. A. JAMES,

dec2 4 6 Corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

ALE AND PORTER,

600 casks ALE and PORTER, various brands.

For sale by

T. A. JAMES,

dec2 4 6 Corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

BRANDY.

7 half and quarter pipes FOULTNEY BRANDY.
40 puncheons (half, quarter and eighth casts) OLD MARETT BRANDY.
30 casses VERY OLD MARETT BRANDY.

For sale by

T. A. JAMES,

dec2 4 6 Corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

WHITE WINE.

200 cases HAUT SAUTERNE, CHATEAU D'YQUEM, and CHATEAU LARROSDE, for sale by

T. A. JAMES,

dec2 4 6 corner Gravier and New Levee streets.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
Monday Evening, Dec. 1, 1862.

COTTON.—A lot of 18 bales Good Ordinary sold today at 44c per lb., and 400 bags in need at 45½c. per lb.

SUGAR.—To-day's sales, by the regular trade, embrace 97 hhds. La. commons to fair at 3½c. per lb. for fair; and 3¾c. for Prime, and 3 3-16c. for new Fair; Fair to Prime, and 4 3-16c. for Yellow and White clarified; in addition 267 hhds. sold in many lots on the basis of 93c. for inferior to Common and Good Common, 97½, and 4¼c. for Fair to Fully Fair, 4¾@4¾c. for Prime to Choice, 4 13-16@5c. for Yellow clarified and 5¼c. for White. The stock is light and the receipts are mostly for account of the confederate Commissioner. The demand is on speculation and for export.

MOLASSES.—About 200 bbls. were sold by the trade in lots at 17½@23½c. for old Prime, and 30c. for new Ordinary.

TOBACCO.—The stock in the market is now confined to a few parcels, not worth mentioning a bhd. or so in town in the city trade at very high prices.

LARD.—The retail demand is supplied at 12c. for Prime in kegs.

BUTTER.—The demand is supplied by dealers at 20 @22 P lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 6¾c. Ribbed and Clear Sides 9@10c. and sugar-cured Hams 12@13c. P lb.

FREIGHTS.—The rates by sailing vessels for North are now $3 P bbl. of Sugar, and $1 87½ P bbl. for Molasses.

By steam vessels were made at auction to-day 100 sacks Oats at 55c.; 5 do Bran at $1 71½@1 80; 150 do Corn at 62½c.; 16 do Extra Barley at 77c.; 15 bags Lard at 12c.; 17 bbls. at 11½c.; 5 do Cornfish at 7¾c.; 50 boxes Starch at 8c.; 40 bbls. damaged Moss Pork at $15 75; 400 sacks coarse Liverpool Salt at $2 25@2 45; 200 sacks coarse Table Salt at $2 50; and 100 bbls at $2 75 P bushel; 72 casks Soda Ash at 3½c. for Spanish, 4½c. for Ribbed Sides and 5½ @7 and 15½c. for Hams, according to quality and condition.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, December 2 1862.

Arrived yesterday 40 Beeves, 15 Hogs, 65 Sheep and 70 Veals. Among lot of stock sold was 61 Beeves, 205 sheep and 62 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 325 Beeves, 31 Hogs, 85 Sheep and 45 Veals. We quote:

Extra Beeves, 1st quality, P lb. not	@6 2c
Fine Beeves, 2d quality, P lb. net	@5 2c
Fair to Beeves, 3d quality, P lb. net	@4 2c
Veal, 1st quality, P head	@20 00
Veal, 2d quality, P head	@15 00
Hogs, 1st quality, P head	15@17c
Milch Cows, P head	@$1@29 [illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, P head	@$15

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Nirvana, Staples, for New York, Master
Bark James Adams, for Sagua, Master
Bark Anna, Webster, for New York, Geo A Fosdick
Brig Wm Creery, Liddle, for Philadelphia, Geo A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Trade Wind, Harriburd, from Port Royal 28th ult, to H W Huntington—1st dist, 16
Ship Esther, Leslie, from Philadelphia, via Bermuda, to master—3d dist
Schr H A Shindler, Ireland, from Philadelphia, via Ship Island, to U S Government—in the river
Sloop Flying Dutchman, from the Coast—3d dist
Sloop Fairplay, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Sloop Provasnce, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Irwin, from Donaldsonville
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Grand Lake
St Maurice, Kimball, from Bayou Goula
Gen Williams, Walker, from the Forts

TOWBOATS.

For Scale, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Fox, from the Passes, passed down and in on the 27th ult, ship Joe Morton, barks Mary S Rich and Duke de Grammont and schooner Josephine S Haddock—brought up ship Esther Leslie, and the M A Shindler.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Fancy, Jarvell, from Boston
Bark Matilda, Robbins, from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Nive 9th—567 hhds sugar 30 hhds sugar 385 bbls molasses 44 half do 200 bales cotton 1000 do cotton and 1 package mdse

BOSTON—Per bark Imaum—53 bales cotton 100 hhds sugar 100 do molasses 141 pigs zinc 15,000 staves and sundries

NEW YORK—Per bark Anna—192 hhds sugar 1 bbl do 565 bags cotton 100 half do 100 bales do 100 do staves 20 do sugar 65 do cotton and sundries

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Wm Creery—17 bales cotton 2 do rags 30 hhds mol