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Important from North Carolina.

Fight Near the Mouth of New River Between the Gunboat Mills and a Confederate Battery.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Bogue Inlet, November 25, gives the following graphic description of a fight near the mouth of New river, and the destruction of the Federal gunboat Ellis:

On the 15th the Ellis had been ordered by Rear-Admiral Lee on a particular expedition, and on the 23d she reached the town of Onslow, which was taken possession of. After stationing pickets around the town, the expedition proceeded down the river, and the following is a description of what occurred on her course:

At a quarter past twelve on Sunday afternoon we left that town and started down the river. On our way down we copied on the left bank a rebel cavalry camp, which we shelled with good effect.

Towards dusk, as we were going down the river, the enemy opened on us with musketry. Their shots took effect in all parts of the wood work of the vessel, but, strange to tell, did not really injure any one. This firing we soon silenced with shell.

Two miles below this we anchored for the night, making preparations to repel boarders. At this time the enemy's troops were swarming around us on both sides of the river.

At a point three miles from its mouth the river is quite crooked. The channel lies directly through a sand bar, and approaches at one place to within one hundred yards of a high bluff. This channel was once dredged out to facilitate mercantile vessels in their progress towards town; but it is evident it never was intended for the benefit of Yankee warfare. Once a vessel enters this channel it cannot turn around. It has either to back out or to proceed onward until it comes to the point within one hundred yards of the bluff.

When we got to within fifty yards of the mouth of this dug-out artificial channel, which we did yesterday morning, the enemy opened on us from the bluff with two pieces of artillery. Their firing was immediately answered from our gunboat. An action between the two forces ensued. In less than an hour we drove the enemy from his pieces and from the bluff. We kept up an occasional firing on the bluff, after we had driven the enemy away, until high water. We had thus to wait about two hours. At high water we attempted to pass the bar. When we got to a point within three hundred yards of the bluff we grounded, the pilot mistaking the channel.

In order to deceive the enemy as to our situation and keep him from boarding us, a party was sent on shore to destroy certain boats. This party took possession of the field on which the enemy had planted his artillery in the morning.

When our party landed they found no opposition. They destroyed ten whale boats, these having been captured by the enemy to enable him to board us at night. There were also destroyed at this time some salt works.

At ten o'clock last night every effort was made, both by steam and anchor, to get the Ellis off, but without avail. One of the schooner prizes was hauled alongside in order to lighten the Ellis. Everything was taken out of the vessel except the arms, munitions and men; but all without success.

As a last resort, and when everything that could be was placed on board the schooner, Captain Cushing gave the order for all hands to be called to muster, and addressed them as follows:

Officers and Men—I see no chance of getting this vessel off. We will probably be attacked in the morning, and that, too, by an overwhelming force. I will try and get her off at the next high tide if I am not attacked in the interim. In the meantime it becomes necessary and my duty to provide for the safety of you all. If we are attacked by the enemy in the morning and be overpowered, either by boarding or otherwise, the only alternative left is to give up with the vessel or submit to an unconditional surrender. To do the latter is neither my desire nor intention. I will not do the former except as an absolute and last resort. I wish all the men, except five or six—and these must be volunteers—to go on board the schooner. I wish the schooner to be dropped down the river to a point without the range of the enemy's shot from the bluff. It is my intention, with the five or six who may volunteer to remain with me, in the event of an attack, to work the pivot gun in the morning, and fight her to the last. I will not surrender the Ellis to the enemy while a magazine or a match remains on board.

Everybody volunteered; so Capt. C. had to select five men from the crew.

This volunteering to remain with Captain C. was no ordinary thing. At the time it was almost murdering one's self to certain death; and for the reason—the magazine of the Ellis was entirely unprotected. A shot from the enemy's guns was as likely to take effect in the magazine as anywhere else.

Among those selected to remain on board the Ellis were Master's Mates Valentine and Barton; and, in accordance with the Captain's instructions, the prize schooner dropped down the channel.

Thus it was we were left alone.

At daybreak this morning, the enemy opened on us with four batteries of artillery, stationed on an eminence and in such a manner as to give us a cross fire. We replied as well as we could. The enemy's shells in a little while almost riddled the Ellis to pieces. It was soon found that there was no chance to save the vessel, not even the slightest degree of a hope to do so. Then it was that, with true pride and courage, Captain Cushing resolved, as long as ever it was possible, to maintain the honor of the flag by fighting to the last extremity, even without a show or hope of success, and as long as there was anything of the vessel left to stand on. He did fight, and fought well, and was heard to remark that it was the toughest fight he ever saw, although he had been in sight others. It was not a desire for a display of bravery that made him act so, but it was an actual regret to leave his vessel—a vessel that we had captured from the enemy.

Those who remained with Capt. Cushing behaved with great coolness and executed his orders, although dangerous, with deliberation and success.

It is your correspondent's belief that if the Ellis had not been aground she would actually have sunk or went to pieces, so effective was the enemy's fire.

Finding that to remain fighting longer on the Ellis was but exposing himself and men to every chance of capture, Captain Cushing, with his own hands, fired the Ellis in five places; and while doing this he remarked, "I cannot surrender her, and to a rebel!" At this time the enemy was approaching the doomed vessel in small boats in strong force. When the vessel had been thoroughly fired, Lieutenant U., with all on board, left in the gig for the schooner, and the men had to pull their oars through an apparent hail-storm of shell, the shells bursting in the air and scattering in every conceivable direction. Before leaving the vessel the pivot gun was loaded and trained on the enemy, so that the heat would enable the vessel to fight itself; and it did so; for the gun went off. Shortly after abandoning the Ellis the flames communicated to the magazine, causing a thundering explosion. Portions of the vessel rose in the air to a great height, and then spread in all directions. Some shells which were left forward also burst in the air. The whole scene was one of terrific grandeur. The reverberating echoes, the heavy booms, the scattering timbers, the roar of the enemy's cannon, the escape in the gig, the evidence of being wrested from the shore, and the hard and fast row for the schooner, rendered the whole scene too exciting and peculiar for explanation in a newspaper paragraph.

As soon as we reached the schooner we got under way and stood for the sea. On reaching the bar the pilot stated that it was low water and that we could not get aero s it, and the sea was running very high at the time. At all hazards Captain C. concluded to force the vessel over it. The schooner was then put into the breakers and struck four times. Finally a good heavy swell came along and carried us safely across the bar.

The enemy's cavalry, to the extent of four companies, followed us along the bank of the river, and when we got to the breakers they were within six hundred yards of us. As they saw us go over the bar they fired a volley, but without the least effect or injury to our party.

Then it was that the party on board of the schooner gave cheer on cheer for the Captain and flag of our nation. This the rebels heard and could be seen by the aid of a glass, looking quietly if not demurely on; for they saw us escaping in one of their own boats, and it is prize, while they gained nothing but a few fragments as an impediment to their new river channel.

On board the schooner we saved every thing of value, including a twelve-pounder rifled howitzer.

In this affair Captain C. penetrated forty miles up a "New" river, where no United States vessel had ever been before since the commencement of the rebellion, took a town and waved over it the United States flag, captured three schooners, forty-five stand of arms, and destroyed the salt works and ten whaleboats, besides enabling a three days' fight and avoiding the capture of either himself or his vessel.

LATER.—*Newbern*, November 25, 1862.—The schooner has safely reached Beaufort, and Capt Cushing and your correspondent arrived here late to-night. All is quiet here.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE AND THE ABOLITICS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

A Congressman stated to day in the House to a few friends that a resolution proposing an armistice of six months had been drawn by a newly elected member of the New Jersey Legislature, and would be presented at the beginning of the session opening on the 7th of January next. This resolution, he said, which is preface d by a long string of considerations, will reproduce Louis Napoleon's idea of armistice, but will refuse to adhere to the mediation scheme, on the ground that several State Legislatures are ready to discuss similar resolutions, and that this influence will be sufficient to obtain a suspension of hostilities without the interposition of foreign powers. That Congressman asserted also that these resolutions will be adopted by the New Jersey Legislature before any other measures are voted upon.

ANOTHER IRON CLAD.—The *Herald* of the 5th contains the following item:

Another Iron Clad.—The iron battery Keokuk will be launched from the yard of Thomas F. Rowland, Continental Works, Greenpoint, to-morrow (Saturday) at half-past nine o'clock, A. M. This vessel is similar in all respects to the Passaic and *Montauk*, previously launched at this yard.

An Act of Vandalism—The Will of General Washington Stolen.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. G. H. Moore, the librarian, stated that he had been informed from a reliable source that the original will of General Washington, which had been deposited at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., had been taken away, and had been sold to the British Museum, thus depriving the nation of one of the most valable relics of its great founder. He urged that the Government should take measures to guard and preserve such memorials in future.

This will was originally deposited in Fairfax Courthouse, where it by law archives up to a few months since. The election and writing was Washington's exclusively; it was the last production of his pen, and gave evidence of those traits of character which won for him immortality during and after the revolution; he placed his signature at the end of every page, and distinctly stated that the will was devised by himself.

When Fairfax Courthouse was captured by the Federal troops, it was despoiled of some of its most valuable contents. Even the will of Washington was not spared. Seized suddenly by a soldier from its resepticle, it was deemed the lawful prize of the plunderer. The great and meritorious theft was forgotten in the pillage of the advance; and what should have been the property of the nation was abstracted by a robber, lost to all the sense, decorum and manliness of patriotism, who thus disgraced his country and the honorable uniform he wore.

Such an outrage should not have been permitted. The fact that the will was stolen was fully announced shortly after the robbery, but no measures were taken to recover it. It may be that we shall yet hear that even the vacarable dust of him who penned the document has been purchased by the buyers of his will. This circumstance abundantly indicates that when our war shall have closed, we may seek in vain for the momentous, memorable and relics of the revolution, which should awaken the respect and veneration of all who loved to trace the struggles, trials and triumphs of the republic which they so suggestively represent. The rudest nations of modern times, not blessed with our boasted civilization, have, when the hosts advanced through hostile countries, carefully guarded such relics. It has been sure to violate the rule which even barbarians respect. *N. Y. Express.*

Napoleon's Proposition to the European Powers—Rejection of English Diplomacy to the American Question.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

London, November 14.—The tone in which the Emperor's proposals for an armistice in America have been treated by our press will be so likely to blind you on the other side of the Atlantic to the real origin and object of those proposals, that I think it right to inform you of certain facts which must eventually come to light in connexion with the diplomatic history of this crisis in the United States. While neither the French nor the English Government has for some time past been in favor of intervention as probable in any event, and while both Governments regard such a reunion as utterly impossible if the war is prosecuted in the interest of abolitionism, there is this important difference to be noted between the attitude of the two powers: France desires to see America united under one government; England prefers the establishment of two confederacies. The reasons for this divergence of views are obvious, and in my judgment perfectly compatible with real good will to the people of both sections on the part of each of the powers which have formed such contrary opinions as to the means of the solution of the existing difficulty. Be this as it may, each power has recently been acting upon its own theory. The date of the dispatch of M. Drouyn de l'Huys is October 30. You will remember that Lord Lyons sailed for America on the 25th, having originally intended to leave on the 11th of that month. His departure was delayed to enable him to receive instructions based on the result of propositions made by this government to the governments of France, Spain, Italy, Russia and Prussia, earlier in the autumn. The tenor of these propositions was similar to that of the subsequent propositions of Napoleon, with this vital difference, that the English propositions contemplated what M. de l'Huys, in his subsequent dispatch, describes as a "pressure," in case of their non-acceptance. The powers, as I am well informed, replied substantially as follows:

Spain as a maritime and colonial state, nearly interested, declined committing herself to any action which might at once expose her possessions to immediate annoyance, and bring upon her the imputations of a rival, who, unmindful of the distresses of the United States, could secure indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Italy regarded that her relations with the United States were such as to indispose her to become a party to any untimely pressure upon that country while passing through a crisis analogous in many respects, though in an inverse sense, with that from which the Italian kingdom itself is just emerging.

Russia regarded the moment as inopportune for a demonstration of the kind intended, and did not consider herself sufficiently interested to warrant any action so emphatic, at this time.

France was unwilling to adopt measures which might indeed bring on a peace, but at the expense of the Union, the hope of seeing which re-established she was not yet fully prepared to forego.

Such, I have reason to believe, was the tenor of the replies which finally induced the English Cabinet to hold their action in the American question in suspense. The French propositions were intended to take the place of those just rejected, and based they were upon by Great Britain they would probably have commanded the adhesion of the other powers. Failing in this, they have been published as a part of the history of the times, and to put the French Government right in regard to its intentions in this momentous matter.

This, I think, you will find to be the true story of these interesting negotiations. Comment upon it I leave to you, for you will doubtless perceive at once that it has a grave importance for the future as well as for the past.

MR. SLIDELL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.—The Paris *Patrie* of November 17th states the following:

We had announced that Mr. Slidell was honored with an interview with the Emperor at Compiègne. The fact concerning the interview is correct, but Mr. Slidell was received at St. Cloud on the 30th of October, and not at Compiègne.

THE HARBOR DEFENSES OF THE NORTH.—The New York *Herald* of the 14th instant publishes the following paragraph:

Secretary Welles, in his report, appears to think that the fortifications of our principal seaports are sufficient for their purpose. The report of the Ordnance Bureau of his own department expresses a different opinion. Which are we to credit?

The *National Intelligencer* of the 5th publishes the following paragraph:

Commander Worden, whose services on the Monitor have been so highly appreciated by his country, is again ready for active duty, and is expected to sail next week from New York in command of the new iron-clad steamer Montauk, now nearly ready for sea, and represented to be a first rate vessel of her class.

GEN. BLAIR.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 4th inst. publishes the following regarding the movements of Gen. Blair:

General Blair and staff, we are informed, will leave this city to-day for Memphis, at which place, or as Helena, he will be put in command of a brigade to operate under General McClernand against Vicksburg. The report that General Blair is to be appointed Major-General has, we learn, no foundation in fact.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Under the heading the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 4th inst. makes the following statement:

By the Springfield *Union Herald* we learn that Governor Yates, who reached home last Thursday night, represents that the authorities in Washington take a deep interest in the opening of the Mississippi river, and that the President and Secretary of War regard Major-Gen. John A. McClernand as just the man to head the important expedition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Knife—Police Officer Stabbed by a Soldier—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fracas took place in a house in Bienville street, which led to the dangerous stabbing of night officer Thomas Walsh, of the Second District police. His attention was called to the house, which is situated between Canal and Gasquet streets, by hearing loud cries of "Watch, watch!" issuing from it, on which he rushed to it to give any necessary assistance. On getting there, he saw a soldier making his way through an alley and thence up a flight of stairs. He followed the soldier intending to arrest him; but on arriving at the top of the stairs, the soldier made several plunges at him with a long bowie knife, one of which reached him and inflicted a severe wound in the upper part of the right breast. Other officers, of the First District police, who had already been endeavoring to secure the soldier by this time came up, and his arrest was effected; after which Walsh was taken to the Charity Hospital by officer Cooke of the Second District police. The soldier, who proved to be Stephen Ferde, of Company E of the Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, was then taken to the First District station and locked up. Two women, named Catherine Smith and Sarah Doyle, residing at 12 Bienville street, the place in which the affair occurred, it is presumed, subsequently went to the station and had their names recorded as witnesses. The house is understood to be one of a certain character; but we have no reliable account yet of the manner in which the affair originated. It is reported that another officer was stabbed by Ferde; but we have not been able to verify the report. Walsh is a young man, not more than 25 years old.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Joseph Aug, whose case was reported yesterday, was fined $10 for his contempt, and was further required to comply with the order of court, directing him to reinstate a soldier's wife, whom he had evicted.

L. Thomas, elsewhere noticed, was dismissed. Hiram, of Judson, elsewhere noticed, was sent to the police jail for a month.

Charge of Swindling and Forgery.—Louis Cocolin, alias Louis Bacon, was arrested in the Second District yesterday afternoon, on a charge of swindling and forgery, under a warrant taken out against him by Mr. Lavelle. The case is said to have arisen out of the collecting of money and failing to account for it.

The Stabbing of Officer Walsh.—From what we have been able to gather, it would seem that the fracas which resulted in the stabbing of officer Walsh, elsewhere reported, originated at Mme. Rose's house, on Rampart street, corner of Conti street. Some soldiers were in there, it is stated, and broke a mirror and some mantle ornaments. She followed them quitting them to pay her for the damage done. They then assaulted her, and she called "Watch." The man elsewhere noticed as arrested for assaulting her was discharged by Judge Bell, as no one appeared against him.

Impostor.—Jerome Beach held several inquests yesterday. There were only two of them presenting anything of public interest.

The first of these was on Anne Arjon, f. w. c., who had reached the far-off bourne of 97 years of age. A native of St. Domingo, whose body was found lying in a house on Bienville street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets. Verdict, "Debility, and old age."

The other inquest on the body of Triste Christaby, a native of France, found lying in a skiff on the Mississippi river, opposite First street. He had been on the other side of the river employed in cutting cane, and was there attacked with fever. He was on his way over the river to come to this city for treatment, when he died in the skiff. Verdict, "Swamp fever."

Turned Out by a Landlady.—Mrs. Johnson, with her four children, had to go to the Tricoupolis station for shelter on Monday night, as she had been turned out of her house, No. 252 Customhouse street, by her landlady, Mrs. Hutler, under an order procured from the Seventh Justice's Court.

Attempt at Suicide.—Sergeant Malone, of the Second District police, reported that, on Monday, an old man, named Louis Lafargue, made an attempt to commit suicide by jumping into the Canal Carondelet, at the foot of Villere street, but was got out safe and sound by an Italian, named Angelo Farsetti.

Accessory to Assault.—Louis Batch was arrested on Basin street, Monday night, on a charge of insulting and abusing Mme. Rose, and being accessory to a violent assault upon her.

Musket Found.—A United States musket was taken to the Third District police station on Monday by a Mr. Smith, who stated that it had been found in the street by his employer.

Fiercely Seditious.—L. Thomas was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street on Monday, charged by Captain Solomon, of the First Louisiana Volunteers, with being drunk, disturbing the peace of his recruiting office, and making seditious language. The officer who arrested him repeats the charge, with the addition of being drunk.

Carpet Knight.—Adèle, of Alfred Vicaro, was sent to the police jail, by order of Colonel French, for stealing a piece of carpet.

Accidentally Drowned.—The body of a man, apparently a sailor, was found floating in the river on the 7th inst., opposite the English Turn. A jury, who held an inquest on it, returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

Stealing a Horse.—Private Glasgow, of the Sixth Michigan Volunteers, was arrested under a warrant on Monday, on the charge of stealing a horse.

Hose.—Hiram, slave of Judson, was arrested on Baronne street on Monday night, on the charge of stealing half a dozen pairs of socks from a dry goods shop.

Left Ox.—Corporal O'Conner reports the stores Nos. 100 and 101 Front streets, open late on Monday night.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1862.

SUGAR.—The stock is light and there is very little in first hands. Transactions are still limited and are mostly for account of the Confederation Committee. Prices are nominally much less extended to-day, and the sales confined to about 150 sds., in several lots, by the regular trade, at 9½c for strictly prime to choice old, and 8¾c for good to prime, as to quality, and 9½c for white clarified now. The c were no sales to the Confederation Committee to-day, but 800 hds. are advertised to be sold to-morrow.

MOLASSES.—There was a good demand on speculation and for export today, and the sales embraced fully 800 hds., in numerous lots, by the regular trade, at 35c. for that made from clarified Sugars, 34½ @35c. for good, 32@34c. for prime, and 30@32c. for prime to choice. There were no sales at auction by the Confederation Commission to day, but 600 hds. are advertised to be sold to-morrow.

COFFEE.—There have been some small sales of Rio at 40@41c. It is waiting at 47@48c. There has been a small increase to the stock load, which is yet very light.

CORN.—There were sales of round lots, from first hands, at 38c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—We hear of sales by the regular trade at 90@95c. ⅌ cwt. It is retailing at 95c.

OATS.—We hear of sales of round lots at 75 cts. It is retailing at 80c. ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR.—We hear of sales of round lots, the particulars of which we represent good. Superfine is quoted, at wholesale, at $7@$7 25, and extra at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl for extra.

WHISKY.—That mixed with Louisiana Rum is retailing at $1 75@$1 85, and that made from Grain at $2 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The retail demand is supplied at 15 ⅌ c. for Lard, and 20@22c. for Butter in tubs, and 7@8c. for Bacon Shoulders, 12@13c. for ribbed Sides, and 12@13c. for smoked Hams: 011 ⅌ half bbl. Pickled Pork, Beef, and 216 ⅌ half of Mess Pork.

FREIGHTS.—Freights are dull. Sailing vessels on the North for Northern ports, 1 c. for Cotton, 1½ c. for hhd., and Molasses at 31 25 ⅌ bbl. There is very little also offering.

The following sales were made at auction to-day:—
60 sacks Rio Coffee at 40c.; 32 bbls Flour at 25@30 and 6 ⅌ ⅌ bonus; 43 half barrels Pickled Pork at 12½; 2 kegs Lard at 15c.; 10 boxes Adamantine Candles at 20½ and 6 ⅌ ⅌ box; 6 gals Rum Whisky at 81 142 81 30 and 6 ⅌ ⅌; and 4 qrtcks Port Wine at $1 175 and 6 ⅌ ⅌ bottle; 17 bbls. Cheese at 7½c.; 40 bbl. Codfish at 25c.; 8 bbls Herring at $1 50; 32 pieces Prepared Hawes at 20@19c., according to quality; 10 pieces Prepared Hawes at 20c.; 2 pieces at 8c.; 30 sheets Tea at 56c.; 15 half do. at 81 25 ⅌ lb. We hear that the Confederate Wahkiah and Cotton is used were not disposed of.

Received during the past three days, say from the 12th to the 16th inclusive, 178 bales Cotton, 1096 bbls Flour, 127 bbls. and 96½ kegs Lard, 790 bbls Beef, 1000 bbls Pork, 187 bbls. and 47 tierces Rice, 24 bbls Alcohol, 125 bbls Whisky, 1238 bbls Flour, 1 bbl. Butter, 227 boxes Cheese, 1379 bbls Potatoes, 37 bbls Onions, 1 bbl. and 100 bbls. Rum, 4278 bbls Molasses, 289 sacks Oats, 250 bales Hay, 1026 bbls. Corn Meal, 50 bbls Corn, 1 bbl. Cattle Oil, 1025 boxes Candles, 551 Hides, 1375 bbls. Apples, 1000 bbls Potatoes, 2 bbls Cider, 228 bbls Vinegar, 245 bbls and kegs Pickles, 275 boxes Soap, 1544 sacks Cotton in seed, and 275 sacks Rice.

Imported, 666 bags Coffee and 1285 bags Salt.

Exported, 45,475 bbls Flour, 12 sacks Meal, 3 kegs Lard, 15 sacks Corn, 502 bales Cotton, 1 sack Cotton in seed; 216 hhds. Tobacco, 910 hhds. and 3 bbls. Sugar, and 90 bbls. Molasses.

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

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 17, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 15 Beeves, 12 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 20 Beeves, 4 Hogs, 4 Veals, and 2 Mules. Corn. Stock remaining on sale 70 Beeves, 27 Hogs, and 45 Sheep.

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net.....6@6 75
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net.....5@5 25
Texas Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net.....5@5 25
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....$20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....$15@20
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....$40@$50
Cheap, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....$15

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 17, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ed Kadder, Harbon, for New York, Master
Schr May, Wooster, for New York, O & Fenton

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Sack Lovey, Coleman, 22 days from Boston, to master
Schr Potter, Hopper, from Pensacola, to master
Brig Sarah, Marshall, 26 days from Boston, to Levy & Dutter—34 dist, 27
Schr H S Leafar, Powers, 18 days from Baltimore, to master—Coal
Schr Dodd, from Coast, to master—34 dist
Schr Commerce, Cook, from Coast, to master—34 dist
Sloop Plaster, from the Coast, to master—34 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, McGuold, from Donaldsonville
Empire Parish, Beauchire, from Bayou Gorin.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Geo G F Shepley
Bark Helen, Hoyt, from Philadelphia
Schr Mobile, Howes, from New York 8th Nov, to C W Hyson & co

PASSENGERS.

For steamship George Washington, from New York—R B Lathrop, A J Kennedy, W B Hughes, H Levy, L Collins, G C Barry, A Ray, J Schwab, A S Lathrop.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—For schr May—30 bales cotton, 195 bbls molasses, 645 half barrels pickled pork, 61 pkgs sundries.

NEW YORK—For schr Ed Kadder—250 bbls sugar, 170 bbls molasses, 2200 staves

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—75 firkins butter, 250 box candles, 60 box cheese, Grant, Byrne & co; 100 box candles, 50 box soap, Hewes & co; 1 box do, Hewes & co; 1 box do, Hewes & co; 1 box do