New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

The Subscription values for the week, at the rate of Fifty Dollars Gold for the six months, payable to the Carrier:

Daily Bee, one year (in advance).....$12
Daily Bee, six months (in advance).....6
Weekly Bee, subscription same as now, for a month not an advance, subscription must be given for the month.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and charged to pay, unless they notice to give or else it is taken.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. H. Jacobs, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Old Basin, the schooner Black Bird.

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

By B. Tuch, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Magazine street, hams, shoulders, whisky, rice, coffee, cheese, beef, oats, bacon and shoes, &c.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Magazine street, sundries.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, on the brig Poinsett, at Post No. 3, 100 tons hard coal, 500 sacks charcoal and 15,000 hoop poles; terms cash in currency.

By E. M. Montgomery, at 3 o'clock, at the Picayune Pier, Second District, bananas, plantains and cocoanuts.

Release of Hon. Pierre Soulé.—We learn

that the Hon. Pierre Soulé has been released from confinement by the United States Secretary of War. The news of his release had reached New York at the time the Cahawba left.

The Varieties Theatre.—There was not as large an audience at the Varieties last night as the play performed and the merits of the actors, deserved. "The Hunchback" was again presented; and the opinion as to the acting, heretofore expressed by us, was fully justified by this second performance. Mr. Eyre must be accorded the highest meed of praise for his consummate acting as the *Master Walter* of the play. Whilst he possesses undoubted abilities as a light comedian—as evinced in his *Joseph Ironside*—we think that he displays his talent as a thorough actor more completely in those characters in which the man rises beyond the level of the more common-place. *Master Walter*, in "Hunchback," offers him this field for a display of his peculiar excellences, and whilst he evinced a just appreciation of the character, he did not once pass the boundaries of the natural. His acting throughout was at once dignified and powerful, and left nothing to be wished for.

Mr. Baker, as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, on the first presentation of the play, was laboring under the disadvantage of a severe cold, and his performance was therefore somewhat marred; but last night, the disadvantage being removed he gave renewed evidence of those sterling qualities as an actor which we have heretofore had occasion to notice.

Mrs. Gladstone as *Julia* was, as usual, the thorough *artiste*, and delineated with truth and vigor those passages which, whilst they require a certain degree of passion to render them effective, also call for a thorough appreciation of that natural to relieve them from the charge of affectation. She presented passion and sorrow in their true lights, and was not wanting in the lighter essence of the play.

As *Helen*, Mrs. Baker was graceful and arch, and her love scene with her cousin *Modus* could not well be surpassed. Mr. Rand as *Modus*, and Mr. Gobay as *Lord Tinsel*, gave as much interest to their respective characters as they would permit.

The "Serious Family" and the "Wandering Minstrel" are to be given to-night.

Academy of Music.—There was a fine house at the Academy of Music last night, and the programme, which was quite a varied one, contributed to the unceasing merriment of the mirth-loving audience. The comic act with the unpronounceable name, in which Harry Slate and Campbell take the principal parts, kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter. What with the telegraphic pedal antics of the ebony discourse, the jokes, and the studied, artistic stupidities of Harry Slate, to which must be added the pleasing imitations of the mocking bird song by Greco, the performances of the Minstrels afford the audiences which crowd the Academy nightly, sterling amusement, and the hit which is offered to-night will in nothing prove inferior to those which have already been given.

The steamer Bio Bio will leave our port on Thursday, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for New York, via Key West and Havana. This fine steamer, which is of great speed, is in charge of able and courteous officers, and affords great traveling conveniences.

D. W. C. Farrington, auctioneer, sells to day, on brig Poinsett, at Post No. 3, 100 tons hard coal, 500 sacks charcoal and 15,000 hoop poles; terms cash in currency.

Hooper.—D. W. C. Farrington sells fifty horses at auction, at the Government stables, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

We call particular attention to the sale at auction this day, at No. 54 Magazine street, by R. Scott, auctioneer, of a large stock of groceries, liquors, &c., &c.; comprising Cincinnati whisky, Daffell's hams, oats, lard, coffee, rice, lentils, sardines, &c., &c. See advertisement under auction sales.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, at Picayune Pier, the cargo of clipper schooner Cora, six days from Ruatan, consisting of bananas, plantains and cocoanuts, sweet and choice. All fruit dealers should attend. See advertisement.

C. Rouyer, Gilder.—Mr. C. Rouyer, of 135 Chartres street, galvanizer, &c., purchases old gold and silver. He repairs watches and jewelry, and does all sorts of silversmith work. His workmanship is noted for its elegance and finish. Mr. Rouyer always keeps on hand a large assortment of affordable table sets, spectacles, eye glasses and cylindrical lenses, &c. See advertisement.

Wm. J. Reid.—Wm. J. Reid, of 33 Magazine street, has just received an assorted lot of groceries and provisions, to which we would call the attention of our readers. Mr. Reid's prices are moderate.

Warneken & Co.—Messrs. Warneken & Co., of 61 Union street, have received, per Bienville, a lot of Rio and Java coffee, star candles, bar-l, and first quality breakfast tea, and 20 000 lbs six bank note paper. Purchasers would do well to call and examine Messrs. Warneken & Co.'s stock.

The Draft in Wisconsin—The Governor's Proclamation.

Apprehensive that the attempt to enforce the draft in Milwaukee county would meet with forcible resistance, Gov. Salomon issued a proclamation, in which he said:—

Resistance to the draft is a violation of law that will bring swift, severe, and condign punishment to those who should attempt it. As Chief Executive of this State, it is my duty to execute this draft. A sufficient military force has been employed to protect the officers who have been trusted with the execution of the law in my county, to enforce obedience to it, and promptly to suppress any tumultuous or riotous proceedings.

I trust that it will not become necessary to employ force in order to enforce the law and maintain peace in your community, but should it become necessary I shall not shrink from the responsibilities which the laws impose upon me. Your county and its several towns and wards have been justly and fairly treated in the apportionment of the number of men required, and loathsome was even shown you by the readiness of those in order that volunteers or substitutes might be provided. If bloodshed should occur, the responsibility must fall upon the heads of those who resist the laws. My duty is to see them enforced. The disgraceful scenes which recently occurred in a neighboring county shall not be re-enacted in your community.

I have thus lengthily addressed you in order that those who may have rashly contemplated resistance to the majesty of the law, may, upon reflection, abandon it, and also to assure you that such conduct will be in vain. Misfortune, misery, and punishment, alone can follow or meet resistance. A Government that has a million of armed men in the field to enforce the laws in the revolted States can and will speedily and promptly enforce them here.

The United States.—The New York *Sun* has the following paragraph:

At the beginning of the year there were, under arms, 649,837 volunteers and 199,337 regulars, making a total of 749,274. The first call of the President for 300,000 volunteers, and more than filled up the regiments that had been destined by the casualties of the camp and the field. The 300,000 more called for by draft or otherwise, are not yet, with the exception of a few thousand men, at the disposal of the War Department. Deducting desertion, those killed in battle, the part wounded disabled, those who died of their wounds and disease, and those now in hospitals, and our army to-day does not stand numerically any stronger than it did at the beginning of the year, but physically it is far weaker than when it was. The men have seen service and have become inured to the privations and hardships of camp life. Those who could not withstand these hardships are the ones which now fill our hospitals.

The Drafted Men Dissatisfied.—The *Herald* of the 30th says:

The drafted men in the camp at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, it is said, desert by hundreds. The Lancaster *Express* says, of the eleven hundred men who left that county for the camp only eleven hundred remain. At Camp Curtin, Pittsburg, the same condition is made. Nearly all the companies have skedaddled.

Heavy Specie Shipments for Europe.—The steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, and New York, for Southampton and Havre, which sailed from New York on the 29th, took out $1,560,000 in specie.

[From the Nassau Guardian, November 5.]

Operations of the Bermuda Blockade Runners.

On Tuesday, 7th, the steamer Gladiator, for Liverpool, got under way in St. George's Harbor, and at the same time H. M. S. Desperate left her moorings at Five Fathom Hole and went down the channel to accompany the Gladiator clear of the coast. When out to sea one of the Union gunboats hovering round the inland ran down to the Gladiator and sent an officer on board. H. M. S. Desperate immediately ranged alongside. The Yankee being satisfied (?) with the Gladiator's papers, permitted her to pass on the voyage. It is generally believed that had the Desperate not been there, the Gladiator would now have been making headway for New York. The Gladiator has on board a cargo of cotton, brought here by the Minho. Great excitement prevailed in St. George's, and the hills were covered with people in anticipation of a fight between the war vessels.

The Desperate returned to her moorings, and the Yankee to his cruising ground.

When the Gladiator left the harbor, two other steamers sat under way—one steered north and the other south, but both returned again to port. On the following day the steamer Giraffe, said to have a valuable cargo for Dixie, steamed down the north side to watch the movements of her Federal friends, who were attracted to the eastward by the appearance in the offing of H. M. steamer Plover, on her way from Halifax to these Islands. Observing that they were busied with the Plover, the Onachita darted back again and out at the west end, and when seen at sunset down was far in the west steaming rapidly off for Dixie.

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Oct. 14.]

Since last Tuesday we have but little to record of the blockading squadron. The Tioga and Sonoma have been off and on the islands maintaining a most vigilant guard on all ships entering and leaving these ports. On Thursday a large boat pulled into St. George's from the Sonoma in the most cool manner, and, having performed her mission, whatever that may be, pulled out again. A stop, we understand, has been put to this.

The Alice was boarded on Friday, the James hailed on Sunday, and the Gladiator brought to last Tuesday. On Sunday the Tioga was off the Club Cut, and the Sonoma off the East End. Our people are beginning to feel annoyed at the strictness of the blockade, and it is only natural, as all Britishers have a horror of the underhand. Cannot a reference be made to the highest powers that be, that at any rate the legality of these extreme measures on the part the Yankees may be at once looked into.

We are also informed that some rockets have been landed from one of the Yankee gunboats, to be fired off at night when any of the steamers in port should attempt to go to sea.

Her Majesty's gun-vessel Plover, Commander Hon. A. L. Corry, arrived on Wednesday last from Halifax. The Plover went with dispatches from this Governor to the American gunboats off the island on Friday last, and returned to port next day.

By what right the American cruisers so unceremoniously bring to and board British vessels without this boundary, unless within the prescribed distance from their coast, I am at a loss to determine. The performance in this way, almost under our very guns, for the last fortnight, seem more like a menace or a studied insult, when we consider the man who was sent in command on this service. Is it not rather queer that the Gladiator, an English ship from an English colony, bound to England, should have been stopped, and that, too, in the presence of a British man-of-war? (Shades of Nelson!)

The mail steamer Merlin was also brought to by a gun, when nearly up to the land. It would be vain for the Yankee commander to attempt the plea that he did not know there, when one lay in St. George's while the ships were there, and in the very frequent intercourse with the Yankee Consul since leaving that port he must have been informed of the probable time of arrival of the other. If such acts be not meant as insult they must be in mere bravado, and will in due time, no doubt, have to be accounted for.

The "rare" Admiral timed his visit very well to avoid finding men-of-war here, and judging from his antecedents, he will not return until he thinks our coast again clear; but to be forewarned is to be forearmed. All man may stop an unarmed packet or burn an empty tobacco warehouse who will not be conformeious in the presence of well-appointed opponents.

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Oct. 14.]

Cotton Trade with the Confederate Ports.

The British steamer Peterhoff, from Nassau, N. P., bound to Liverpool, England, with 1250 bales cotton, arrived at Halifax on the 29th ult. for coal, and left on the following day.

The steamer Gladiator, with cotton, &c., left Bermuda on Tuesday last for England; the Wachita on Wednesday, and the Minho on Saturday.

Signals thrown out to decoy the blockaders on the departure of the Minho had the desired effect.

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Oct. 21.]

The steamer Herald, Captain Coxetter, four days from Charleston, South Carolina, laden with cotton, arrived here on Thursday last. The Herald has made several successful trips to Charleston; but on one occasion had a very narrow escape of being captured by the late United States ship Adirondack, when nearly into the harbor of Nassau, N. P., that vessel having fired a broadside at her when close under gunshot, but without doing any material damage. The Herald did not meet with either Admiral Wilkes, or his fleet, on her passage here from Charleston.

Admiral Wilkes's ship has not been seen in this neighborhood, that we can learn, for some days, and the gunboats Tioga and Sonoma have not been seen since the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th inst., and it is generally believed that they went in pursuit of the steamer Minho, which vessel left here, through the North-Rock passage, on the previous evening, supposed for Charleston.

The New York *World* of the 29th publishes the following:

Proclamation of the Mayor of Louisville.

Mayor Delph, of Louisville, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the city, in which he speaks of the unfaltering loyalty of Louisville and Kentucky to the Union, and complains of the flagrant violations of the laws of the State and nation perpetrated by the Federal forces. As Mayor of the city a great many letters have been addressed him by military officers, abusing him for enforcing the laws of the commonwealth and of the city.

He says that "Louisville is denounced by the rebels as a den of Abolitionists and Lincolnites, and by some characters who profess to be Union men the city is gravely charged with being a nest of negro thieves and kidnappers, with kindred variations of these epithets. But a day or two since an Illinois regiment reached here from the upper part of the State, and they brought with them a lot of negroes belonging to Kentuckians, so, unfortunately, live on the line of the march of this Illinois regiment. The owners, under the full and undisputed guarantees of the national faith, and of the laws of this commonwealth, followed the runaways regiment to this city, under the hope of recovering their property. They saw the negroes and identified them as their property, but the attempt to recover the property in the lawful manner was met by armed resistance of the soldiers.

A repetition of this attempt by the same regiment, the Seventy seventh Illinois, on the morning of the 10th, did not end quite as successfully to the regiment. Some of the police visited the regiment, and arrested one of the stolen negroes. He hurried him into a wagon, and started for the city. An armed force of the depredators, with an officer at their head, procured a wagon, and started in pursuit. When they reached the jail the negro was in the front yard of the jail, in the custody of the officers, and the officer, at the head of his forces, threateningly advanced upon the police to make an attack upon them and recover the negro. The privates of the squad were armed with weapons placed in their hands by the national authorities, and the people of Louisville and of Kentucky have a right to inquire whether these national arms were placed in the hands of those men for such objects as those. It is due to the officer to say that he did not thus degrade the national weapons. He was simply armed with a huge cane, which he occasionally used some mattock. With this club the officer threatened the life of the policeman who had taken the negro, and his squad stood ready to back him, but they were balked in their nefarious work, and went back to their regiment without the negro. Scenes similar to this are going on daily in all parts of the State, and they must be checked, and we are constantly witnessing them here in the city. The city is overrun with the influx of these evils. Large numbers of runaways, and negroes who have been brought here by depredators, have been arrested and confined here for their owners. But the conduct of the soldiers is acting disastrously upon the negroes of the city. They are becoming turbulent and rebellious, and this, if nothing else, would be a sufficient cause to determine that the source of this evil shall cease among us.

Washington as it Was and Washington as it Is.—

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Washington, gives the following insight to society in that city:

Washington is brushing up for the season, and putting on a clean face. The multifarious line of omnibus railways, the three new theatres, and the other attractions, with their cosmopolitan features, make Washington now a stranger to the Washington of a few years ago. All of the evanescent hotels are in new trim. The old National is going through a complete renovation, and is being handsomely refurnished throughout.

The diplomats have turned up their noses at the present level of Washington society, and are leaving here to reside in New York. This will be a severe loss to upper-tendom circles, which are small now and "growing beautifully less." The magnificent receptions, the fine levees, and parties and balls, that were wont to make Washington so attractive to fashion's fastnesses, have all gone, glimmering in the past, and shoddy is elbowing and eating it coming on. But when the war ends, ain't shoddy, ain't fashion.

Heavy Specie Shipments for Europe.—The steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, and New York, for Southampton and Havre, which sailed from New York on the 29th, took out $1,560,000 in specie.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 21.]

Important Modification of the Military Programme.

The military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the army of the Potomac. The vessels of this army, with its present contracted lines and strong position, renders it available for operations in various directions, according to the designs of the Commander-in-Chief. The fact that one of our most distinguished Generals has expressed the opinion that to take Richmond now, or at most temporarily divert the enemy's attention from his present fortified base of operations, is, we think, enough to warrant us in that no immediate advance upon Richmond will be made from Fredericksburg. The approaches by water to the rebel capital are many, and so good that we scarcely know which might prove the most advantageous. In case an expedition like that which failed on the Peninsula should once more be sent against Richmond. The question then occurs from what point should the force be applied, and who shall make the diversion? For such a demonstration we have a choice of three points eminently eligible: 1. By way of the York river, landing at West Point, twenty miles below Richmond. 2. By way of the James river, landing at the head of navigation, south of the Appomattox, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, moving upon Fort Walthall, and threatening the rebel capital from the rear, and cutting it off from railway communication with the Southern States. 3. By way of Suffolk, through Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex and Prince George counties, along excellent roads, through a level, well watered plain, seizing Blandford Heights, overlooking Petersburg. This is a march of fifty-eight miles. In the latter movement we would have the cover of gunboats in the James river, if needed, and the privilege of landing reinforcements as high up as City Point, twelve miles below Petersburg and Coggin's Point, fourteen miles below that city. Such a course of procedure as the latter was designed for the army of the Potomac last spring, but was declined to be impracticable from the fact that the Merrimac was in existence, and the James river was not in our possession. A movement of this kind now would possess all the grandeur of that mapped out for General McClellan last spring, without the great difficulties which imposed our progress and finally rendered our efforts futile upon the Peninsula.

Excitement in Minnesota.

The latest information received from Minnesota represents the greatest excitement as existing among the people of that State in regard to the President's revocation of the sentence of court martial condemning to death three hundred Indians, for complicity in the recent massacres in that State. The newspapers there, without a single exception, take strong grounds against the action of the President in the matter, and urge upon the people the necessity of taking vengeance in their own hands, and, in defiance of the Government, executing summary punishment upon all the Indians found in the State. The following from a Minnesota journal will serve to convey an idea of the intensity of feeling among the people of Minnesota in regard to the matter:

"A permanent peace with the Sioux,' is it? Not by the Lord of Heaven, is the vow of 300,000 American citizens on the soil of Minnesota, and not on any soil adjoining it, accept through the death of the guilty, and the removal of every surviving red and remnant of the hated race. That is no longer the petition of the people of Minnesota, it is their demand—a demand which they will exact to the last retributive drop of Indian blood; and they will not stop when they take (if they are left to take) the work of vengeance in their own hands—they will not stop to measure justice by the rule and square, and make a nice adjustment of the account of blood. They have not in a dilapidated delicate balancing of evidence, or a judicial discrimination of the degrees of guilt. If the Government wants wholesale hanging by the acre; if it wants the Indian villas turned into a wild Golgotha of dead Indians; if it wants them hunted down like wild beasts from the face of the Continent, it had better refuse to perform the act of justice which the people of this State demand, and turn the unabhrred criminals over to their victims.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

State Assessment.—The following is a tableau of the State Assessment for 1862, upon which will be levied for the State tax of that year:

Total State Assessment	$136,372,977
State Licenses	18,145
Poll Tax	9,947
Real Estate	$87,981,120
12 77 Slaves	7,138,200
Horses, &c.	1,998,975
Carriages, &c.	217,775
Money at Interest	4,750
Capital in Banks	1,368,125
Money at Interest	9,749,522
Capital in Trade	13,341,171
Cash on hand	2,192,822
Pianos, Gold Watches, &c.	964,9.4
Total	$136,373,377

The rate of taxation is as follows:

State Tax—1-6 of one per cent	$717 24
Mill Tax—1-16 of one per cent	136,373 37
Impr. vement Tax—1-4 of 1 mill on the dollar	32,663 54
Total State Taxes	$169,255 67

Second District Court.—Judge Whitaker.—On the 22d October last, Madeleine Charlotte Kopp filed a petition, praying for a divorce from her husband, Charles Pflieg. She stated that she was the widow of George Schmidt, when, on the 6th of July, 1848, she became the wife of defendant; that as such wife she has had no issue; that the illtreatment, assaults, beatings and strikings she has received from her said husband, have rendered it impossible for her to live with him, and specifies one occasion about three months previously, and another about a week before that; that she had on two occasions been compelled to have him bound over to keep the peace, and by Recorder Gastinel, and once lately by Judge Bell; that he now does not support her, but prevents her from renting a separate property, belonging in part to herself and in part to her minor child, by her former husband, and wishes to collect it all to his, and is wasting the revenues thereof. She prays to be allowed to stay in the house, 220 Bienville street, between Marais and Treme streets, and to be allowed alimony at the rate of $25 per month in advance; and in consideration of her affidavit and bond, that a writ of sequestration issue for the seizure of the property, and a divorce from bed and board be pronounced.

The writ, alimony, and permission to stay in the house were granted, pending the suit, and on Saturday judgment of divorce was, as prayed for, granted.

Charge of Perjury.—Officer James Finn and Michael Evans were arrested under a warrant in the Second District yesterday, on a charge of perjury, preferred against them by Andrew Gaspero The affair is said to have come about three months ago; and the charge is looked upon as not being well founded. The accused were released by Judge Bell, to appear this morning.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—The four men belonging to McGee's cavalry, elsewhere noticed, were fined $10 each.

The slave Eliza, whose arrest is reported elsewhere, was discharged. Joe was sent to the police jail for three months.

Dan Guilliard and Frank Edwards, two slave boys, were sent to the Police Jail, for grossly insulting a white woman.

Celeste, formerly belonging to Gen. Beauregard, was sent to the Police Jail for a month, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

Inquests—Yet Another Death at 296!—Coroner Beach yesterday held an inquest at 296 Front Levee street, on the body of Louisa, a slave belonging to Mr. Doulsche of the parish of St. John the Baptist. She was 26 years of age, and a native of South Carolina. Death was attributed to "disease of the heart."

Another inquest was held at the Touro Almshouse, on the body of Nelly, slave of Mrs. Knight, of Grand River. She was 25 years of age, and a native of South Carolina. Verdict, "Pneumonia."

Another was held at the same place, on the body of Mary Jane, a slave belonging to J. B. Jervis, aged 2 years, a native of this State. Verdict, "Pneumonia."

Shawl Lost—The party who took a shawl from the Varieties Theatre, as it was closing on Saturday night, by mistake, will find it at the box-office, at earliest convenience.

Fire.—Officer Killen reports that a fire took place about half past 1 o'clock on Sunday night, at a stable at the corner of La Harpe street and Gentilly Road. It was totally consumed, together with a horse and wagon, and an adjoining chicken-house. The fire is believed to have been wilfully caused.

Malicious Mischief.—Wm. Riordan and C. Asmus are in custody in the First District, charged with malicious mischief.

Robberies and Larcenies.—Louis, of Mme. Sechen, was arrested on Levee street, on the charge of stealing four pairs of pants, belonging to G. Laville.

Lieut. White, of the Third District police, reports the seizure of a lot of cigars in a house on Greatmore street, between Mandeville and Marigny street.

Michael Fennin is in custody, charged by Mrs. Geth, of Fulton street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, with larceny.

Thos. Long, 60 years old, Third street, between Tchoupitoulas and Water streets, on a charge of larceny.

James Maxwell was arrested at the corner of Water and Magazine streets, charged with stealing a box of cigars.

Jos. of Mrs. Sackett, was arrested in the First District, yesterday morning, charged with larceny.

Frank Edwards was arrested on Dryades street, on Sunday, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on the charge of abusing Mr. Staughenberg, and threatening to draw weapons on him.

Delinquent Officers.—In the First District office Wm. Dalzell is reported for having been found drunk on his beat.

In the Second District office H. O. Shaver, 272, and J. Richardson, 265, are reported for absence from their beats.

In the Third District officers Costin and James are reported for unofficer-like conduct, and receiving $5 for public services. Supernumerary Thebaut is reported for neglect of duty, sleeping on the banquet.

Assaults.—Six men belonging to the gunboat Itasca, are under arrest for assaulting Captain Walker of the steamboat General Williams.

Four men belonging to McGee's cavalry, are in custody charged with disturbing the peace and drawing their revolvers with intent to kill the officers whoever arrested them.

Pas. Prior is in durance vile for vilely assaulting a woman named Sarah Doyle.

Bill Jones, colored, and Geo. Green, have been arrested at the Barracks, under a, warrant charging them with attempting to shoot the watchman of an adjacent plantation, whence they were stealing chickens.

No License.—Frank Madden has been arrested in the Third District, on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

Shop Open.—Officer Geo. Andrews reports the shop 71 Toulouse street open, late at night, and the owner lying drunk inside.

Contraband Found.—Special officer Galliger reports having found a lot of gun-carriages, axles, and ammunition secreted in the warehouse of Philip Brun, 144 Religious street.

Dead Body.—Officer McKenna, of the Third District police, reports that the dead body of a negro child was lying at the Touro Almshouse. The Coroner was notified, and had it buried. It had died from natural causes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, Dec. 8, 1862.

SUGAR.—The only transaction by the regular trade to-day was a small lot of strictly prime old at 9½c ₱ lb. At auction, about 600 hhds. old crop there sold on the basis of 7½c for Common, 7¾@8¼c for Fair to Fully Fair, 8¾ then for Prime to Choice, 9¼c for White Clarified, and 9¾c for Seconds, and 10¼c for extra white store-dried Clarified, viz: 38 hhds. at 7½c, 1, 2 and 36 at 7¾c, 19, 19 and 17 at 8c, 4, 7, 14 and 40 at 8¼c, 17 and 36 at 8½c, 17, 17, 51 and 37 at 8¾c, 9 at 8¾c, 6 at 9c, 5, 13 and 24 at 9¼c, 10 and 12 at 9½c, 24 at 9¾c, 25 at 9¾c, and 56 at 10¼c ₱ lb cash, 4 months' time. There is very little in first hands, and the receipts, which are limited, are mostly for account of the confiscation committee. The stock is light, and the demand is moderate for speculation and export.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales are confined to about 200 hhds. good and prime new, in three or four lots, at 30½@32c ₱ gallon. There were no sales at auction. The supply is light.

CORN.—There was a better demand to-day, and prices were enabled to realize an advance on previous prices, the sales embracing about 1000 sacks yellow and mixed, in several lots, at 80c. It is retailing at 90c ₱ bushel.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied, at $26 ₱ ton for Hay, @1 25 ₱ 100 lbs. for Bran, and 90c. ₱ bushel for Oats.

LARD.—The retail demand is supplied at 17c. for Prime in tcs.

BUTTER.—The demand is supplied by dealers at 25 @27 ₱ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 11½ 12½c., Ribbed at Clear Sides 12½@13c. and sugar-cured Hams 14@16c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—We hear of small sales of Rio at 47½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS.—We now quote as the asking rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports, 6¼ 50 @ 6¾ ₱ bbl. of flour, and 6¼ ₱ bbl. of Molasses.

The following rates were at auction to-day:—560 sacks Oats at 80c.; 3 bbls. extra Flour at @7 75; 100 boxes tobacco Dairy Cuttings at 9½c.; 20 bbls. Mackerel at 6¼ @7c; 50 sacks Louisiana Rice at 8c; 10 sacks Lard at 17c.; 50 boxes Starch at 7½c.; 18 cases Starch at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 50 boxes Star Candles at 20½@21c.; 24 boxes Tallow Candles at 16½@17c.; 23 bbls. Lentils at 8c.; 5 bags Rio Coffee at 30c.; and 20 bbls. Rum Whisky at @1 50 @1 55 ₱ gallon.

The weather is clear and cold, with no immediate prospect of rain.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Growler, Morrell, for New York, G & Foulkh
Brig Rae Lee, O'Neil, for Boston, Master
Schr Jicalipeco, Conery, for Matamoros, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Arthur Fleherring Hill, 20 days from Boston, to C H Newell—1st dist. 19
Bark Fanny Lodge, Lodge, 15 days from New York, to master—1st dist. 29
Brig J W Spencer, Spencer, 6 days from Havana, to master—3d dist. 29
Brig J H Jones, 10 days from New York, to master—1st dist. 29
Brig Ferris A Shaver, 12 days from Philadelphia, to master—2d dist.
Brig Laurestta, Smith, 18 days from Matanzas, to master—2d dist.
Schr Bluefish, Fisk, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master—2d dist.
Schr Corsair, Wilhite, from Rantan Island, 8th November, to Jos Hernandez & Co
Schr Rocky Hill, Morton, from New York, via Key West and Pensacola, to Capt Morton
Schr Mary Ames, from the Coast, to master—1st dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Morning Light ——, from the Coast
Frank Mumford, ——, from the Coast
Gen Williams, Walker, from the Forts

TOWBOATS.

Benton, Thibaldo, ——, from the Pass
New Orleans, ——, from McCall's Flats
Fox, Banks, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Benton, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 4th instant, bark Ransom—brought up bark Arthur Fleherring and schr Corsh
The New Orleans, from McCall's Flats—Brought up brig A Bradshaw
The Fox, from the Passes—Brought up brig Fanny Lodge and brig J W Spencer

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark C A Adams, Hennessey, from New York
Bark Mortimer, ——, from Havana
Bark Reindeer, ——, from Havana
Brig Sarah, Wilkes, from Boston, to Levy & Baxter
Schr Ned, Higgins, from New York—Nov 7th
Schr Mobile, Howes, from New York, Nov 6th, to G W Byrnes & co

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Ocean, from Rantan Island—Mr. A King Cutter, W C Cutter, J M Grey and 18 in the steerage

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Arthur Fleherring—496 bales Boat 233 bales hay 226 bags lard 224 bbls oats 276 bags cotton 2 bbls tobacco

NEW YORK—Per bark Fanny Elder—436 bbls flour 468 bbls beef 200 bbls rice 300 bbls pork 50 bbls beans 200 sacks corn meal 50 bbls corn 4752 bbls bread and contributed to U S Government

NEW YORK—Per brig J H Jones—81 bags butter 60 Grits, Straws & cotton bales 30 bbls beef 1 bbl leaf—and once lately by Judge Bell; that he now does not support her, but prevents her from renting a separate property, belonging in part to herself and in part to her minor child, by her former husband, and wishes to collect it all to his, and is wasting the revenues thereof. She prays to be allowed to stay in the house, 220 Bienville street, between Marais and Treme streets, and to be allowed alimony at the rate of $25 per month in advance; and in consideration of her affidavit and bond, that a writ of sequestration issue for the seizure of the property, and a divorce from bed and board be pronounced.

The writ, alimony, and permission to stay in the house were granted, pending the suit, and on Saturday judgment of divorce was, as prayed for, granted.

Charge of Perjury.—Officer James Finn and Michael Evans were arrested under a warrant in the Second District yesterday, on a charge of perjury, preferred against them by Andrew Gaspero The affair is said to have come about three months ago; and the charge is looked upon as not being well founded. The accused were released by Judge Bell, to appear this morning.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—The four men belonging to McGee's cavalry, elsewhere noticed, were fined $10 each.

The slave Eliza, whose arrest is reported elsewhere, was discharged. Joe was sent to the police jail for three months.

Dan Guilliard and Frank Edwards, two slave boys, were sent to the Police Jail, for grossly insulting a white woman.

Celeste, formerly belonging to Gen. Beauregard, was sent to the Police Jail for a month, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

Inquests—Yet Another Death at 296!—Coroner Beach yesterday held an inquest at 296 Front Levee street, on the body of Louisa, a slave belonging to Mr. Doulsche of the parish of St. John the Baptist. She was 26 years of age, and a native of South Carolina. Death was attributed to "disease of the heart."

Another inquest was held at the Touro Almshouse, on the body of Nelly, slave of Mrs. Knight, of Grand River. She was 25 years of age, and a native of South Carolina. Verdict, "Pneumonia."

Another was held at the same place, on the body of Mary Jane, a slave belonging to J. B. Jervis, aged 2 years, a native of this State. Verdict, "Pneumonia."

Shawl Lost—The party who took a shawl from the Varieties Theatre, as it was closing on Saturday night, by mistake, will find it at the box-office, at earliest convenience.

Fire.—Officer Killen reports that a fire took place about half past 1 o'clock on Sunday night, at a stable at the corner of La Harpe street and Gentilly Road. It was totally consumed, together with a horse and wagon, and an adjoining chicken-house. The fire is believed to have been wilfully caused.

Malicious Mischief.—Wm. Riordan and C. Asmus are in custody in the First District, charged with malicious mischief.

Robberies and Larcenies.—Louis, of Mme. Sechen, was arrested on Levee street, on the charge of stealing four pairs of pants, belonging to G. Laville.

Lieut. White, of the Third District police, reports the seizure of a lot of cigars in a house on Greatmore street, between Mandeville and Marigny street.

Michael Fennin is in custody, charged by Mrs. Geth, of Fulton street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, with larceny.

Thos. Long, 60 years old, Third street, between Tchoupitoulas and Water streets, on a charge of larceny.

James Maxwell was arrested at the corner of Water and Magazine streets, charged with stealing a box of cigars.

Jos. of Mrs. Sackett, was arrested in the First District, yesterday morning, charged with larceny.

Frank Edwards was arrested on Dryades street, on Sunday, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on the charge of abusing Mr. Staughenberg, and threatening to draw weapons on him.

Delinquent Officers.—In the First District office Wm. Dalzell is reported for having been found drunk on his beat.

In the Second District office H. O. Shaver, 272, and J. Richardson, 265, are reported for absence from their beats.

In the Third District officers Costin and James are reported for unofficer-like conduct, and receiving $5 for public services. Supernumerary Thebaut is reported for neglect of duty, sleeping on the banquet.

Assaults.—Six men belonging to the gunboat Itasca, are under arrest for assaulting Captain Walker of the steamboat General Williams.

Gold and Silver Bought.

No. 125 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

C. ROUYER,
GALVANIZER AND JEWELLER.

An extensive assortment of Allcide Forks, Spoons, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. A selection of Spectacles; Cylindrical Glasses of every description, &c. dec9 1m

Notice.

RAN AWAY from my house, the Negro Girl ROSETTE, aged twenty-two years, dark complexion, colored complexion, stoop shouldered appearance, common size, and having a chronic pimple on the upper right eye-lid; with a little girl about named MATILDA, aged seven months, yellow girl; also, a boy named JOHN, aged six years, good looking, saucy negro, taken by aforesaid girl sometime since.

Anybody having noticed or harboring, feeding or employing said Negroes, will be dealt with as the law directs. I will not be responsible for any of them, and for their time lost, and will be dealt with according to law.

Rosette and John speak French, and more or less English.

HENRY T. S. ROBIN,
Loyal Citizen of the United States,
corner of Maigromons and Forest sts.
dec8 3t

Just Received per brig John M. Jones,

EXTRA QUALITY BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, in 12 lb. parcel cash;
20 boxes Opal Candles;
20 tierces Hewson's Hams;
200 green Clarke's Matches;
2 barrels Potatoes;
15 boxes Evaive Soap;
20 boxes Java Coffee, roasted and ground, in 1 lb papers
40 boxes W. I. do. do. do.
20 boxes Rio do. do. do.
25 barrels extra Champagne Cider.
For sale by BROTT, DAVIS & BHONS,
dec8 3t 58, 60 and 62 New Levee sts.

In Store and for Sale in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

200 BBLS. Mess PORK;
100 do. Prime do.;
40 do. Choice Extra FLOUR;
50 Tierces Beef LARD;
200 kegs do. do.;
25 Tierces Converted HAMS;
20 half bbls. Fulton Market BEEF;
20 do. do. Extra Quality HAMS;
20 bbls. LAGER BEER;
100 kegs NAILS, assorted sizes.
Apply to WM. J. REID,
dec8 1f 33