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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1862.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,547.

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PER SQUARE for every TEN lines, or less, and for first insertion, and FIFTEEN CENTS for each subsequent insertion.
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The proprietors of Annual Advertisements, by settlements quarterly within the year, and is extent to more square every year.
No subscription taken for less than a year. Subscription or advertising will be stopped at the expiration of the time paid for, unless the contrary is expressed on the order, or the bill rendered.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 11 o'clock, at No. 66 Gravier street, household furniture.

By Hendon & McLean, at 10½ o'clock, at Post No. 10, First District, boy.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Dryades streets, drug store.

By J. S. Cossar, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, shawls and scrips.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Front Levee street, and at No. 16 Fulton street, corn, hams, pork, shoulders, &c.

By D. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries; also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, undershirts.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, groceries.

R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, (Saturday) the 29th inst., will be made at the following hours and places, at which a large variety of merchandise will be disposed of: At 11 o'clock, at No. 16 Fulton street and No. 5 Front Levee street, corn, corn meal, butter, starch, hams, shoulders, and mess pork, all of which is of a choice quality. At 10½ o'clock, at Armory Hall, up stairs 87 Camp street, fifteen elegant new rosewood pianos, to close various consignments, and for which the bills of all the banks and city, including the bills of the Crescent City and Merchants' Banks, will be received. At 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a large lot of cooking and office stoves, baggies and harness, whisky, flour, furniture, and other goods. For particulars see advertisements.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 66 Gravier street, a large and superior lot of household furniture, consisting of chairs in brocatelle, marble top centre tables, bedsteads, chairs, &c. Also, one piano. The terms of sale are cash in currency.

The Latest News.

The *Advocate* published last evening a full extract of news taken from Southern sources, from which we copy the following, leaving out such portions as are repetitions of the same intelligence:

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 22d contains the following dispatches:

Latest from Fredericksburg—Demonstrations of the Federals—Letter from President Davis—Retaliation on the Federals—The Latest Northern News—The Grand Army on the March—Another new Base of Operations.

Richmond, November 21.—The impression is that the enemy made a demand for the surrender of Fredericksburg, but nothing is positively known.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* says that on Wednesday the Potomac was crowded with transports, and many believed that they were to carry troops to some other point, leaving enough, however, behind to keep up appearances.

The *Herald* says that by Saturday night they will be on their way to a new destination, and if they be so you will demand the immediate surrender of General McNeill to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours,

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The *Examiner* of this morning says that at a late hour last night a telegram is said to have been received here, stating that the object of General Patrick's mission was to demand the surrender of Fredericksburg and to inform Gen. Lee that unless it is surrendered or evacuated by 9 o'clock this morning it would be shelled and burnt.

The *Enquirer* says the demand was peremptorily refused by General Lee, who is in command of our troops.

The alternative offered in the Yankee order was that the place would be shelled at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Charleston, November 22.—There has been an increase of the blockading squadron off the harbor. Much action is manifested in the movements of the vessels and exhibition of lights and signals. We are ready.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 24th contains the annexed dispatches:

Charleston, November 21.—Captain Adkins, who was taken on board the steamer Columbia at the time of her capture, and since released, arrived here to-day from Key West. He reports that the yellow fever had made terrible havoc.

The flag ship St. Lawrence alone lost thirty-six officers and men by yellow fever.

Richmond, November 21.—Professor Coons, lecturing in Dublin, says the success of the North is the extinction of slavery—the success of the South is its establishment on a firmer basis. Earl Carlisle this morning moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and endorsed the neutrality of the British Government.

Mr. Bentinck, a Minister of Parliament, denounced the American Democracy and the Northern States as exponents of the *Times*, in its article on the increase of the American navy; and says the North wants a fleet, not to encounter an enemy, but to keep uncontested possession of the sea. He warns the North that England can do in twelve months not quite what the North has done, but five times as much.

The only charge against the staff officers of McClellan, recently arrested, is an assault upon the *Tribune's* correspondent at Warrenton. The *Herald* asks, what is the use of confining the members of his staff, when McClellan himself can be secured?

A Yankee correspondent, describing the effect of the removal of the Young Napoleon, says that the color-bearer of a regiment rushed to the car about conveying the General to Washington, and showing him the tattered banner, with tears in his eyes, said: "General, I carried this flag under you throughout the war; and now want to shake hands with you." McClellan, taking him by the hand, said: "Never let it go, will you?"

A special letter in the Washington *Chronicle* says: "Under our excise and international tax law, according to the calculation of Commissioner Boutewell, the revenue coming through the Department will average $300,000 per month, or $350,000,000 per year." This correspondent says that new schemes are hazardous, but essential to the exigencies and credit of the Government.

Yesterday the enemy fired several shots at the train from Richmond, within three-quarters of a mile of Fredericksburg and the Stafford Hill, and shot directly over the town. The train backed off a safe distance. Since Monday the enemy have made no demonstrations, except firing on the train yesterday, and throwing a few shell at the railroad depot. The enemy still hold the northern bank of the river. For several miles the pickets are within hailing distance of each other.

Gen. Polk left yesterday for the West.

Information has been received here that the steamer Kate, after successfully running the blockade off Wilmington, ran upon an obstruction in Cape Fear river. The collision knocked a hole in her hull. She was then steered for shore in a sinking condition, and sank in low water. The captain and crew saved. The Kate had a large and valuable cargo, part of which, consisting of iron, will be saved.

Richmond, November 21.—Fernando Wood's recent speech on the method of carrying on the war, said force alone would not do, for we must go with sword in one hand and the Constitution and olive branch in the other.

The *Tribune* states that the British steamers Gladiator, Minhos and Ornabia, all laden with cotton, ran out of the port of Bermuda recently for England.

Notwithstanding the sufferings of the country, the Yankee capital is drunk with mirth and gaiety. A correspondent says the theatres, circus, and places of amusement, are nightly jammed. Pleasure parties are all the go; gally dressed gentlemen being on the sidewalks. The war seems the people as little as if waged between Dutchmen and Sauerkrauts.

Richmond, November 22.—Petersburg, 21st. The flag of truce boat to City Point brought over of the paroled Confederate prisoners.

New York, Baltimore and Washington dates of Wednesday, 17th, received. All agree that the grand army has taken up a line of march for Fredericksburg. Hooker's, Sumner's and Franklin's corps all moved from Warrenton on Sunday and Monday for Aquia Creek.

The *Tribune* says that Burnside originated the movement. His whole heart is in it. It means business—rapid marching and change of base to a more direct defensible line. It names Richmond.

Another division and corps commanders the belief obtained general that under Burnside, there will be no more fruitless drawn battles. When the clash of arms comes again, it will bring a crushing victory or overwhelming defeat. It will be a day big with the fate of the republic.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the Fredericksburg news is considered the best one for opposition upon the heart of Virginia.

Nashville, November 18.—Gen. Rosecrans and command are within twelve miles of this city.

Mr. Slidell has gone to Philadelphia, where he has some remains in a sunshine blm.

Sterling is sold in New York. Foreign exchange on Tuesday 146½.

Richmond, November 21.—Passengers by the evening train from Fredericksburg report no fighting this evening. Gen. Patrick crossed the *River* at 12 o'clock to-day, as the train was leaving, with a flag of truce from the enemy, the object of which has not transpired.

Gen. Lee advised a committee of citizens from Fredericksburg, to-day, to have all the women and children removed, as he would defend the pass of the Rappahannock to the last extremity.

The Yankees appeared at King George, a few miles north of Fredericksburg, between the Rappahannock and Potomac, yesterday, 2000 strong, with cavalry and artillery.

Archbishop Hughes, in a late letter to Seward, urges a vigorous prosecution of the war—considering that the most humane battle will be that which ends the sooner.

Philadelphia journals are informed by the officers of the Pawnee, from Port Royal, that preparations for a combined attack upon Charleston and Savannah were being gradually matured. The crews of the Powhatan and other vessels are being employed in taking soundings along the coast. Among other incidents of recent occurrence, it is stated that a boat's crew of one of the vessels blockading Charleston, came very near being captured by the rebels on the 16th.

A party of Confederate cavalry, under Col. Cretcher, made a dash into Stafford and captured nine New York cavalry.

The *Examiner* thinks the Yankee demonstration on Fredericksburg a feint to cover the transportation of their troops to Suffolk.

The flag of truce boat yesterday brought one hundred paroled Confederate prisoners.

Richmond, November 22.—The Baltimore *American* of Wednesday thinks that the junction of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad will probably be the scene of battle in the new campaign.

Latest accounts from Nashville represent General Rosencrans waiting for the completion of repairs to the railroad between that city and Louisville, so that regular receipts of supplies may be assured.

The second draft in Connecticut has been indefinitely postponed.

Hon. Wm. Rigler has written a letter, declining to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and proposing a plan for the adjustment of the national troubles.

Warrenton has been evacuated by the Federals. Government trains still run out to Manassas Junction, but it is probable the road will soon be again abandoned, and the bridges destroyed.

Vera Cruz advices of the 1st, state that no further engagement has taken place. Several vessels, including a French man-of-war, had been wrecked in the late gale.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, from Washington, 18th, says: "It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long deferred. The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance.

Chattanooga, November 22.—All quiet in front. We are without late papers from Nashville or Louisville. Gen. Wheeler is in command of our cavalry advance, and has stopped all communication through the lines.

Richmond, November 22.—We are without positive information from Fredericksburg. It is believed that no fighting took place to-day. The Abolitionists, it is said, have concluded to await the removal of the women and children before initiating active hostilities. Some families arrived to-day from Fredericksburg. The indications are that the fight may begin to-morrow.

Augusta, November 22.—The Protestant Episcopal Council adjourned to-day to meet in Mobile in three years.

Richmond, November 22.—Advices from Virginia represent that the Yankees have evacuated Warrenton and Manassas. Some have gone toward Washington, but the larger portion, it is believed, had proceeded in the direction of Fredericksburg. An official dispatch read this morning states that Manassas Junction and Stone Bridge have been abandoned by the enemy. Stores in large quantities were destroyed. A large fire was seen at Bull Run. The railroad bridge and stables were burnt. Schurz's and Sigel's divisions, under Sigel, passed through Centreville to Washington.

Late News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published yesterday a summary of news taken from Southern papers, which we copy below:

We have the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 18th and 19th instant, in which we find some interesting intelligence.

The *Advertiser* of the 19th has the following dispatches:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, November 17.—A dispatch to the Washington *Star* intimates that Burnside's forces will move in twenty four hours.

Richmond, November 18.—The *Enquirer* of this morning contains additional particulars of the reappearance of the Federals at Fredericksburg. The movement appears to have been more serious than was at first supposed. On Sunday morning it was ascertained by the commander at Fredericksburg that a large force of the enemy from Warrenton was approaching by a road crossing a ford some four or five miles above. Col. Cribber immediately posted his little command at that point, and about 8 o'clock that morning a regiment of Federal cavalry made their appearance, when a brisk engagement ensued, and the enemy was finally driven back, with a loss of several killed and twelve prisoners.

On Sunday night Colonel Cribber withdrew his forces to the town, where he could work more advantageously in conjunction with Col. Ball, the Military Commander. Yesterday morning, the enemy, evidently in increased force, appeared with several batteries of heavy artillery above the town, when an artillery engagement ensued. During its progress, orders were given to destroy all the cotton and tobacco in the town. The order was promptly executed, and several pyramids of cotton bales were seen sending up smoky incense to the god of war. About one thousand boxes of tobacco, belonging principally to speculators, were ruthlessly tumbled into the Rappahannock.

In the course of an hour or two, the enemy were replied from their new locality of assault, and followed up by our cavalry, and lost some 10 or 15 prisoners.

During the progress of the engagement, which occurred just outside of the corporation, the people became resolute in their determination to stand by the town, and even the women in many instances appeared in the streets, on foot and on horseback, armed and inspired with the enthusiasm of war.

Cheap tobacco was obtained by fishing for the weed which had been consigned to the waters, but the demonstration coming to the knowledge of Col. Ball, the officers made a descent upon the speculative pleasure and lodged about forty of them in the guardhouse.

In the afternoon the enemy again made their appearance, but this time on the northern side of the river, in greater force, with guns superior to our own in range. The engagement continued during the evening. Our loss up to six o'clock was one killed and two or three wounded.

A portion of the enemy was reported already in Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river, and their whole force is supposed to be advancing—said to be 12,000 strong. This is no doubt an exaggeration. From one to three regiments of the enemy had as last advices been actively engaged.

This news inclines the *Enquirer* to the conclusion that either the enemy are coming upon Richmond from Fredericksburg, or are about to be transported to the Suffolk line of advance. It indicates that one week will show, however, on which side or the other.

The small pox is raging among the contrabands in Alexandria.

Reports from the Valley represents the enemy as having yielded possession of the country to our troops.

In the engagement at Sequina, on Friday, the enemy lost fifteen killed and wounded.

Richmond, November 18.—Up to half-past 12 o'clock to-day the enemy had not occupied Fredericksburg, but are on the heights opposite. The skirmishing yesterday was an artillery duel, and not resumed this morning.

Richmond, November 18.—Later advices from Fredericksburg state that the fighting still continued, but our troops gallantly held the enemy in check, and will dispute the passage of the Rappahannock. An artillery duel took place yesterday evening between our battery on Fitzgerald Hill and the enemy on Stakhis's Hill. Two of the Confederates were killed, and one of the citizens named Lemberell Sas reported that the enemy lost nineteen killed. The duel continued this evening. The Confederates are still in possession of the town. Colonel Ball, the commandant, behaved most gallantly, contending against overwhelming odds.

Petersburg, November 18.—The enemy, supposed to number considerably more than a brigade, appeared at Franklin this morning, in Black Water, and attempted to cross under cover of shells. The Confederates resisted, and successfully, for two hours, when the Federals retired. We captured twelve or fourteen. Our loss none, so far as heard from.

Parties direct from Lower Brandon assert positively that there is no fleet in that vicinity, nor has there been any, and no fleet in sight up or down the river.

THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Richmond, November 18.—Cameron has resigned the mission to Russia.

POSITION OF GOVERNOR SETHOUR.

Governor Seymour in a speech since the election says he will sustain Lincoln in every constitutional demand for the prosecution of the war.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE STATES SENATOR.

Senator William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, died on the 16th instant.

We find the following in the *Advertiser* of the 19th:

FROM TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Tampa Bay, October 28, 1862.—We have had one of the most scandalously attacks from the Federals, upon this place, you have heard of being made by any civilized people. A vessel came up yesterday morning in disguise—showed no colors even after I had raised mine—tried to make believe it was a vessel running the blockade. The citizens came down to meet their friends, as they supposed. The vessel seemed to be making her way up against head winds; but as soon as she got in position, about 8 o'clock, A. M., opened fire upon the town with shot and shell, among the women and children. Fortunately killed, but several hair-breadth escapes, doing damage to the town, &c. They riddled my kitchen, and tried my batteries—kept up their fire until about 10 o'clock, as they could see nothing at this. We replied to them. The Federal game seems to be now, if you don't run, we will. So we stood our ground and they run. We are yet in possession of Tampa, and expect to be, until ordered away.

Yours, J. W. PEARSON,
Captain Commanding Post.

ESCAPE OF A CONFEDERATE PRISONER.

Holly Springs, November 8.—I am pleased to chronicle the arrival, at his request, of Mr. Absalom C. Grimes, who recently escaped from prison at St. Louis. In August Mr. Grimes left Tupelo for St. Louis, with letters from our army for their friends in Missouri. Having delivered his letters, he was returning with replies, when he was seized and thrown into prison, and afterwards tried and sentenced to be shot as a spy. During his confinement he slipped three different pairs of handcuffs and expected to make his escape, assuring his guards that he would do so. A ball and chain and handcuffs made especially for him were then placed upon him, and he was ordered into close confinement. A week before the time set for his execution, he made his miraculous escape, having, by the use of a pocket-knife, cut the floor at the bottom of his cell, and then, by the use of a handspike or crowbar, worked through two brick walls three feet thick, and freed himself from his manacles. At the same time he released several other captives, and brought them to the army with him. This makes the fifth time Grimes has been confined in and escaped from Federal prisons, and he has aided upwards of fifty of our men in various prisons to escape. At the time of his present decampment, he offered liberty to several ladies who were political prisoners with him, but they determined to endure their martyrdom for a while longer. Grimes remained in St. Louis for a week after he had freed himself, and then came down the river to Memphis. His escape caused the greatest agitation in police and military circles, but his well known tact kept him from detection and insured his successful escape. Mr. Grimes is welcomed by his many friends, who felt thankful that he had once more escaped the minions of Federal despotism.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARY'S.

The Savannah *Republican* gives the following account of the destruction of the town of St. Mary's:

We are informed that, one day last week, a company of negroes in the service of the Federals, headed by four white officers, entered the town of St. Mary's, and robbed houses of every thing valuable. They took all they wanted and destroyed the remainder. The inhabitants had nearly all left the place, and only a few old ladies remained to take charge of their property. In this, however, they were disappointed, for the vandals stole all they could lay their hands on. They robbed one old lady of all her negroes, forcing them from her at the point of the bayonet. The negroes refused to leave their owners, but were driven off and placed on the Federal gunboats. The steamer Darlington and a gunboat returned on Sunday night and shelled the town, burning down the greater portion of it.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the present conscription act is not unconstitutional because of the fact that the persons enrolled under it have not the power to select their own officers; nor is it unconstitutional because of the fact that it does not allow volunteer enlistment, but is compulsory; also, that it is not unconstitutional, inasmuch as it does not have a tendency to destroy the State Governments; but that any act having a tendency to destroy the State Governments would be unconstitutional.

This decision, of course, settles the question so far as Georgia is concerned for the present, and until a Confederate Supreme Court is organized, when it may come up for adjudication again.

The War in North Carolina.

Philadelphia, November 8.—A Fortress Monroe letter to the *Inquirer*, states that the gunboat Delaware, from Newbern, arrived on the 5th. General Foster's expedition had surrounded 3000 rebels at Plymouth, North Carolina, one-half of whom were cavalry. All surrendered unconditionally.

THE EXPEDITION FROM NEWBERN.

The expedition under command of General Foster, which left Newbern, North Carolina, on the 29th of last month, partly by land and partly by water, and which it was conjectured was destined for Goldsboro', had arrived at Pitt mouth, where, after surrounding a rebel force, some 3000 strong, he compelled them to yield an unconditional surrender.

Plymouth, the capital of Washington county, North Carolina, is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke river, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with the Sound by a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifteen miles, in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse river. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

With regard to this engagement, a correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from Tarboro, North Carolina, under date of November 33, furnishes the following:

Our community has been in a high state of excitement for twenty-four hours, in consequence of a thousand and one rumors which regret the ear at each corner of the village, respecting a battle fought yesterday between our troops and a column of the enemy below Williamston, Martin county. From the most reliable reports to be obtained, and they came from an officer in charge of eight of our wounded who reached here at sunset, we learn that a force supposed to have consisted of at least five thousand Abolitionists marched from Washington to a point on the Roanoke river below Williamston, to cut off the Seventeenth and Fifty-seventh regiments stationed near by, and some miles below Plymouth.

Four companies of the Twenty-sixth regiment, commanded by Col. Burgwyn, stationed near Williamston, encountered the whole Yankee force, and kept them at bay during the whole day, giving time for the 17th and 57th to come up; and last night the entire Confederate force, including cavalry and artillery, had reached the scene and offered battle to the enemy, who fell back in order to prevent a fight. The skirmishing and shelling was kept up by the four companies and gunboats until ten o'clock, P. M. Our entire force fell last night to Spring Green, below Williamston, to prevent a flank movement by reinforcements from Washington.

Our loss is reported two killed and thirty-one wounded, most of them very slightly. The Yankee loss was very heavy—one entire cavalry company being cut up and destroyed.

The road is said to be entirely blocked up with dead horses and men belonging to the celebrated White Horse company, which has long proven a terror to the people of Washington.

A large number of troops have arrived to-day and hurried off to the seat of war in the adjoining county.

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.—On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrenees, that "Great Captain" being displeased with the dispositions Gen. Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who was massed in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the Iron Duke accomplished in person, in the following manner. Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps, until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself—"Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall win the day." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult naturally enough supposed these tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until night fall. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as he was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment.

THE WORK OF MOVING AN ARMY.—A correspondent, writing from Piedmont, says:

We hold Satcher's and Ashby's Gape, and the Manassas Railroad, to Piedmont and the Gap, is in our complete possession. The march, thus far, from the Potomac left to this point, has been as successfully conducted as it was admirably planned. The weather throughout has been auspicious, though I regret to say there are tonight indications of a storm. We are now in a bad situation to undergo such a trial. Let any one at all given to complaints of the sluggish movements of an army, look for only a day, and see the immense amount of transportation required for the bare subsistence of the force supposed to have consisted of at least five thousand Abolitionists marched from Washington to a point on the Roanoke river below Williamston, to cut off the Seventeenth and Fifty-seventh regiments stationed near by, and some miles below Plymouth.

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The road is said to be entirely blocked up with dead horses and men belonging to the celebrated White Horse company, which has long proven a terror to the people of Washington.

A large number of troops have arrived to-day and hurried off to the seat of war in the adjoining county.

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.—On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrenees, that "Great Captain" being displeased with the dispositions Gen. Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who was massed in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the Iron Duke accomplished in person, in the following manner. Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps, until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself—"Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall win the day." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult naturally enough supposed these tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until night fall. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as he was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1862.

COTTON.—To-day, 612 bales, two-third classing Ordinary to Good Ordinary, sold at auction, as follows: 16 at 52c., 32 at 55, 78 at 51, 52 at 57, 106 and 147 at 61, 20 at 62, 85 at 63, and 40 at 64c. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—To-day's sales amount to 175 hds., by the regular trade, at 2⅞c for old Prime, and 3⅛c for new Fully Fair and 711 hhds. at auction, on the basis of 7⅛c for Good Common to Fair, 8c for Fair, 8⅛c for Fully Fair 8⅜@8½c for Fully Fair to Prime, 8½@8⅝c for Clarified No. 1, 8⅝@8¾c for No. 2, and 6½@6¾c for No. 3.

MOLASSES.—About 200 bbls. sold, by the regular trade, at 35c for new Prime and 36@38c for Choice, and 420 bbls. at auction, at 12½c for old inferior dark and sour, 19½@21½c for common sour, and 23@23½ and 25c for Prime.

LARD.—Prime in hogs is retailing at 16c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—The retail demand is supplied at —@9½c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Clear Sides, and 10c. for sugar-cured Hams.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied, 65c ⅌ box for Hay, $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. for Bran, and 90c. ⅌ bushel for Corn and Oats.

BUTTER.—Choice Goshen is retailing at 35c.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by sailing vessel for Northern ports 64 ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, and 42 ⅌ bbl. for Molasses.

The following sales were made at auction to-day:—29 kegs lard at 10c; 18 firkins Butter at 27c; 16 boxes Tea at 75c; 3 boxes Sperm and other Candles; 200 lbs. Hams at 9½c; 8 hhds. Sugar, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Mackerel; 1 box Tea; 1 box Port; 1 box Port; 1 box Beef; 1 box Port; 1 box Port; 1 box Port