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

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Weekly Paper, same money..... 5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and charged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,535.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. Scott, at 11 o'clock, at the Montgomery Warehouse choice Bath hay.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 241 Magazine street, furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, furniture, hams, cheese, starch, mackerel, vinegar, bay rum, cider, ale, and Scotch ale.

Today, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their mart, Masonic Hall, in lots to suit purchasers, hams, cheese, starch, mackerel, vinegar, bay rum, cider, claret, scotch ale, and a general assortment of furniture. See their advertisements.

We would call attention to the sale at auction advertised to take place, (Monday) 17th inst., by Mr. R. Scott, of 100 bales choice hay, at the Montgomery Warehouse. See advertisement.

The United States mail steamship Roanoke, Captain Thompson, left her wharf at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, for New York, via Havana, with a full freight for the United States mails, and the following passengers:

For New York—Mr Hinch lady and child, Mrs Ames, Miss M Ames, Miss Martel, Mr J Lechine, Brig-Genl Arnold and two servants, Dr Peters, Lieut James Grant, and Lieutenant Crosby, of Gen Arnold's staff, D F Powell and lady, S Aaron, S Hess, H R Aldridge, C Waller, Paymaster U S N, R C Spaulding, Paymaster in Navy U S N, Pittsburgh, A Carrol, J de Grasse, John Hurley, F Wendell, J O Cushman, D H Rose, D O Cock, and twenty-five in the steerage.

For Havana—Mr Palmer, and eight in the steerage.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The education received at Bolbear's Commercial College, No. 173 Canal street, is essentially a practical and business one, and the teachers are among the most eminent in their profession. We, therefore, refer our readers with pleasure to the card published in our advertising columns.

Late and Important News from Southern Sources.

The *True Delta* published on Saturday evening a mass of news from various Southern papers, the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* and the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 10th instant, and the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 7th. We copy the following:

Save the *True Delta*:

From the *Appeal* we extract as follows

The Late Elections.

NEW YORK

Richmond, November 8—The following Congressmen are elected in New York so far as heard from:

Democrats—1st district, Henry B Stebbins; 2 district, Martin Kalbfleisch; 3 district, Moses F Odell; 4th district, Ben Wood; 5th district, Fernando Wood; 6th district, Erastus Ward; 7th district, John W Chandler; 8th district, James Brooks; 9th district, Amasa Herrick; 10th district, Charles H Winfield; 12th district, John B Steele; 13th district, Reuben Corning; 14th district, John A Griswold; 21st district, Francis Kerman.

Republicans—11th district, Calvin T Hulburd; 20th district, Giles W Hotchkiss; 25th district, Freeman Clarke.

MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts nine Republicans and one Democrat are elected to Congress. In 352 towns Andrew, (Republican) for Governor, 15,000 Devens, (Democrat) 29,000. Andrew's majority will reach 25,000.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

MICHIGAN.

The Republican majority on the State ticket is about 4,000. No report as to the Congressional or Legislative tickets.

WISCONSIN.

In this State the election was closely contested, and the result is doubtful.

OPINIONS AS TO THE EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

The New York *Herald* says that these astonishing manifestations do not mean that the war shall be ended by an ignominious peace, involving the division of the Union into two confederacies, but the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and nothing else.

As the Congressmen elected will not take their seats until the first meeting after March 4th, the *Herald* recommends an early meeting of the representatives in New York, to declare a general policy.

NEW ORLEANS PREACHERS SENT NORTH.

The steamer Cahawba arrived from New Orleans at New York on Tuesday, having on board Reverend Messrs Lessock, Goodrich and Wilson, pastors of the Episcopal Churches in New Orleans, who had refused to pray for the President of the United States.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARMY.

Mobile, November 10—A special dispatch to the *Register and Register*, dated Knoxville the 8th, says: The Knoxville *Register* of the 7th says the rumored fight at Boyleville, on Monday last, is confirmed by the Orange train. Stuart's cavalry routed the enemy near Warrenton. The Yankees have crossed from Leesburg through Snicker's Gap, forty miles from Harper's Ferry, on the road from Leesburg to Winchester. The Yankees are close upon us, skirmishing every day between this and A. P. Hill's forces. A small force of the enemy advanced to Martinsburg.

It is believed that Echol's retreat from Kawaha was unnecessary, and it is reported that no considerable force of the enemy is in that section.

General Polk has gone to Richmond.

The *Appeal* publishes the following late and interesting dispatches to the Northern papers:

The War in Virginia.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, November 2, 9 P. M.—Gen Pleasonton came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Philimont, about 11 o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retired to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's loss consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed. This morning Pleasanton renewed the attack at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock today was one killed and five wounded. During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells. The enemy's loss is unknown. The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock to dark. The result is not known.

General McClellan visited the front this morning.

A heavy dust was observed today at Ashby Gap. In what direction the rebels are moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to day.

Three brigades of rebel troops were, at last advices, advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but nothing more is known.

A special dispatch says that the rebels are making demonstrations toward Manassas, and had run off a train from Bull Run bridge. Gen. Sigel states: "I have sent a strong force to rebuild the bridge and to restore the train to the track."

Hayard's forces were attacked at four o'clock *en route* for Texas, on Saturday last, in fine health and spirits.

DEATH OF GEN. VILLEPIGUE.

We learn verbally that this popular and enterprising commander died of pneumonia, at Port Hudson on Friday or Saturday last.

FIRE.

The people of this parched and dusty city were again alarmed this morning by the cry of fire, which broke out in the counting room of the *Mississippian*, during the absence of the clerk to his breakfast. The fire caught at the hearth, and was rapidly making its way under the floor of the building when the thick volumes of smoke arrested the attention of the printers in the upper composing room, and the alarm was given. The Jackson Fire Company, with its usual promptness, was quickly on the spot, and, assisted by the active hands engaged in the office and other citizens, soon succeeded in arresting the devouring element. But for this activity and timely rescue the whole building, owing to the dryness of everything, would have been destroyed in three in less than one hour, consuming all the public work just completed, besides a great number of other jobs and a vast amount of paper.

The loss is immaterial as it turned out; but we would take this occasion to warn our citizens of the great necessity of extreme caution while the weather remains so dry. The slightest spark may be the means of starting a general conflagration. We should be more than usually cautious about fire.

The vote for Governor in Arkansas was about 20,000. Of these Flanigan received 15,000, Rector 5,000.

The Savannah *News* of the 5th states that Captain S. Y. Tupper has been appointed by the South Carolina Commissioners to superintend the removal of the non-combatant inhabitants from the city of Charleston. This step is taken by the Carolina authorities in anticipation of an immediate attack on Charleston.

The *Picayune* of yesterday morning also published an interesting summary of news, taken from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 9th. We copy the following A Richmond dispatch, dated November 5th, reports the following, gathered from Northern papers of the 5th:

DEATH OF FEDERAL GENERALS.

General O M Mitchel died at Beaufort on the 31st, and General J. S Richardson died at Sharpsburg on the 34 inst., of wounds received at Antietam.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Gold in the morning was 132¼, but later in the day fell to 131¾.

Foreign exchange in the early part of the day was 146, but later in the evening fell to 145½.

DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

The *Tribune* learns that the Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the defense of Mobile; also, that Major The Maria Denning leaves to-morrow for Vicksburg, with nine hundred and five prisoners to be exchanged.

About two hundred and fifty more are awaiting transportation at Louisville.

Our army at Jackson and Corinth is not idle, and will be heard from in due time.

Preparations have been made for the capture of the guerrillas who fired into the Mary Crane at Cloverport.

The approaching election has caused no excitement here, partly because most of the residents of Cairo are not voters, and also partly because it is known how this portion of the State will go.

Cotton continues to arrive daily, and is now shipped in box cars, to avoid taking fire from locomotive sparks.

It is thought that the rebels threaten Helena in order to keep our troops there while they operate in another direction.

The rebel prisoners who have been sojourning here have disposed of a considerable amount of Confederate money, at a great discount, to cotton speculators.

The commander of this port has prohibited any further transactions of this kind.

MURDER OF WM. HOLLIMEYER, EDITOR OF THE DAYTON (OHIO) EMPIRE.

The Chicago *Times* publishes a dispatch dated Cincinnati, November 3, giving the particulars of the murder of Mr. Hollimeyer, editor of the Dayton *Empire*, by an Abolitionist named Brown, a native of that place. Everything tends to show that it was a willful murder, without the slightest provocation. Political antipathies seem to have been the chief cause. The killing of Mr. Hollimeyer so enraged the people of Dayton that several attempts were made during the day to force the jail and take Brown out and hang him. A terrible feeling is said to pervade the Democracy of Dayton and Montgomery counties against leading Abolitionists, who have expressed their joy at the murder of Mr. Hollimeyer.

The Abolitionists are trying to prove that politics had nothing to do with the murder. Mr. Hollimeyer ranked high among the Democratic journalists of the State, and his cowardly murder creates a feeling all through Ohio.

The testimony was so strong against Brown that his friends, after a few witnesses were examined, waived an examination and turned the case over to the grand jury. A guard of United States regulars are now standing guard at the jail. There is much angry feeling, but, as leading Democrats have charge of the city and county, no further outbreak is apprehended.

LATEST WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Washington, November 3—Governor Morton is here, looking after the interests of Western troops.

The news from the army at hand to night is unimportant. Gen Sigel telegraphs that all is quiet, though the belief still prevails in some quarters that Lee's maneuvering in McClellan's front means to cover a retreat which is quietly being made.

Six slaves were captured to day, and confined in prison. Three thousand dollars were found on their persons, which, they declared, was for the purpose of purchasing goods to carry South to their masters.

Governor Curtin had a long interview with the President to day, relative to the late order enlisting men from volunteer into the regular service. The result of the interview is at present undecided.

This morning four rebel mail carriers were arrested making an unsuccessful attempt to cross into Virginia. They had a large rebel mail, destined for Alabama, Virginia, and other rebel States, besides late date papers published at Point Tobacco, Md. One, named Bateman, is the express agent in the rebel service, and important papers were found in his possession.

Washington, November 3—The National Bank Note Company having earned the daily delivery of postage stamp currency up to $500,000, there is now a slight falling off, owing to the progress of some changes in the arrangements, but this will soon be recovered, and the daily delivery of the currency carried to $100,000.

Late from Kentucky.

The papers received contain telegraphic dispatches from Louisville to the 31 instant. We select the following

Louisville, November 3 Midnight—General Buell is ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., instead of Annapolis, Maryland, as previously stated. He leaves for Indianapolis to morrow.

There has been no news from below for the past three days, except what the military authorities consider doubtful.

Cairo, November 1—A report having reached Gen Grant that John Morgan was at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, with 2,000 men, he sent a force sufficiently large to capture him, but the wily Morgan, having received intimation that he was about to fall into the hands of the Union troops unless he suddenly changed position, divided his command into two small squads, and ordered them to take the woods.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

We take the following from the Fortress Monroe dispatches of the Associated Press of the North

[To the Associated Press, North.]

Fortress Monroe, November 1—The second mate and seven of the sailors of the burned ship Adelaidemon arrived here to day from Yorktown, under arrest. The crew numbered twenty men. These eight men were picked up by the gunboat Monticello and taken to Yorktown. All the rest of the crew are missing. Nothing definite has been learned to the destruction of the ship.

November 2—The flag of truce steamboat South America left Fortress Monroe this afternoon for Aiken's Landing, with about three hundred rebel passengers, who arrived here this morning on the Baltimore boat.

Cannonading was heard up the James river last night at 10 o'clock. The cause is not ascertained.

From the West.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cairo, November 2—Twenty-three prisoners captured by part of the First Board of Trade Regiment, under Captain Rogers, at Clarkston, Mo., several days ago, arrived this morning. Three hundred and thirty nine more came from Lemasney this afternoon. Two died on the way. These are part of John Morgan's and Bragg's forces. They all have a rusty appearance, being with out mail rae and very dirty. They are mostly young men, and their condition is a pitiable one, and excites a feeling of indignation against those who have brought them to this. Their conversation evinces a perfect ignorance of what they have been fighting for.

A new fort was completed last Thursday at Helena. The people turned out to see the state and stripes waved over the gallant garrison, and to hear it named Fort Curtis, in honor of the General who recently made such an extraordinary march through that State.

The steamer Mary Crane, which brought the rebels from Louisville, was fired into at Cloverport, Ky. One shot took effect, but no one was hurt. The fire was returned by the guard, and it is reported that two guerrillas were killed.

One thousand prisoners go to Vicksburg tomorrow to be exchanged.

From the *Mississippian* we copy the follow ing:

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Augusta, Ga., November 2—A collision took place on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad, yesterday, near Orangeburg. Killed, Lieut. Nearoney, of the Palmetto Guard.

Passengers report ten thousand Federals advancing on Hamilton and Williamstown, North Carolina. They will be resisted.

GEN. MAGRUDER AND STAFF.

Gen Magruder and staff arrived in this city, *en route* for Texas, on Saturday last, in fine health and spirits.

DEATH OF GEN. VILLEPIGUE.

We learn verbally that this popular and enterprising commander died of pneumonia, at Port Hudson on Friday or Saturday last.

FIRE.

The people of this parched and dusty city were again alarmed this morning by the cry of fire, which broke out in the counting room of the *Mississippian*, during the absence of the clerk to his breakfast. The fire caught at the hearth, and was rapidly making its way under the floor of the building when the thick volumes of smoke arrested the attention of the printers in the upper composing room, and the alarm was given. The Jackson Fire Company, with its usual promptness, was quickly on the spot, and, assisted by the active hands engaged in the office and other citizens, soon succeeded in arresting the devouring element. But for this activity and timely rescue the whole building, owing to the dryness of everything, would have been destroyed in three in less than one hour, consuming all the public work just completed, besides a great number of other jobs and a vast amount of paper.

The loss is immaterial as it turned out; but we would take this occasion to warn our citizens of the great necessity of extreme caution while the weather remains so dry. The slightest spark may be the means of starting a general conflagration. We should be more than usually cautious about fire.

The vote for Governor in Arkansas was about 20,000. Of these Flanigan received 15,000, Rector 5,000.

The Savannah *News* of the 5th states that Captain S. Y. Tupper has been appointed by the South Carolina Commissioners to superintend the removal of the non-combatant inhabitants from the city of Charleston. This step is taken by the Carolina authorities in anticipation of an immediate attack on Charleston.

The *Picayune* of yesterday morning also published an interesting summary of news, taken from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 9th. We copy the following A Richmond dispatch, dated November 5th, reports the following, gathered from Northern papers of the 5th:

DEATH OF FEDERAL GENERALS.

General O M Mitchel died at Beaufort on the 31st, and General J. S Richardson died at Sharpsburg on the 34 inst., of wounds received at Antietam.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Gold in the morning was 132¼, but later in the day fell to 131¾.

Foreign exchange in the early part of the day was 146, but later in the evening fell to 145½.

DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

The *Tribune* learns that the Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the defense of Mobile; also, that Major Slough has appointed a Committee of Safety to inspect the defenses of the city.

The *Tribune* has the following:

YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Last Saturday and Sunday there were thirteen cases of yellow fever in Wilmington, and ten deaths. This includes both days. There had been no frost.

GENERAL BRAGG.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "The President has been invisible since last Saturday. Up to yesterday he was closeted all the time with Bragg, who returns to his command with the approving smiles of the Executive. Since Bragg's departure Mr. Davis has been in deep consultation with Generals Lee and Cooper."

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 31 inst. says a business letter to a gentleman in that city, dated Lewisburg, October 30, 1862, reports that our forces at Charlestown, under Gen Echols, have been forced to retreat to prevent being cut off, and that the Kanawha Valley, including the salt works, is probably again in possession of the Federal forces. The following is the extract referred to:

"We are just advised that our army at Kanawha have had to retreat via Cotton Hill and Fayette Courthouse. The enemy are reported 15,000 strong fifteen miles below Charlestown, several thousand at Bulltown or Summerville, and some 4000 making up through Logan."

Federal Support from West Tennessee.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, November 7.]

We have a variety of reports and speculations from various sources, which we subjoin for what they are worth:

The Confederates are said to be hovering around Memphis, especially let seen here and Nonconnah and White's Station, their object being, as explained by those who profess to know, to prevent Federal incursions into their country from Memphis. We learn that they have no present intention of attacking Memphis, unless Corinth and Bolivar falls into their hands, which event they anticipate will be speedily decided. They are, however, making some movement or disposition of their forces between here and Holly Springs, which they are most anxious to prevent being known at Memphis. There is certainly less intercourse now than there was a week ago.

A gentleman just returned from the vicinity of Bolivar states that it was understood there that the Federal army had made an advance, but whether it was to occupy Grand Junction or attack Holly Springs, was not known. This statement receives a partial confirmation from the report brought by passengers on the Platte Valley from Columbus, to the effect that information had been received of fighting in progress in the vicinity of Bolivar. This may or may not be true. We give it for what it is, worth. But all the movements in that quarter are indicative of an early conflict.

A gentleman, just returned from Bolivar, via West Tennessee, reports that there was an advance of an immense Union army south last few days since. The object and destination of the force it is unnecessary to state. We also learn from a gentleman who lives within nine miles of Grand Junction, that the Union army passed through LaGrange and Junction on Tuesday, and he is of the opinion, from the large mass of smoke which he saw ascending, as well as from all he could learn, that the latter place, before this, has been utterly destroyed.

We may expect to hear, in a day or two, of the trium phant onward movement of the Union hosts into Mississippi, and, in due course of time, of the occupation of Grenada, Jackson and Meridian. It is not improbable too, that Vicksburg may present herself as a candidate for Union occupation again.

About the town of Raleigh, we learn, there is a company of about sixty guerrillas stationed, whose special delight it is to bore the cotton of poor people trying to make their way with it to the Memphis market. On Tuesday this party found a poor old woman with a bale and a half of cotton *en route* for Memphis. She and she wanted to purchase a few necessary supplies, and had nothing else to exchange for them. But the guerrillas had no hearts to be affected by her wants, and they burned her cotton before her face and turned her back. Our informant states that the people take the burning of their cotton "like they take the *slow fever*."

From Jackson, Tennessee.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Jackson, November 2—*via Cairo*, November 3)—News received at General Grant's headquarters yesterday, from the South, *via* Corinth, confirms the captured Mobile.

Army movements are active.

The Federal troops at Bolivar were reinforced by General Grant on Friday.

The army was in excellent spirits.

Of affairs in Mississippi and Florida, the *Appeal* says

THE CRISIS IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the various persons recently from Memphis, we learn that the Federals there do not dissemble their plans for the invasion of Mississippi this winter. Their programme is to move in three columns, one from Memphis, one from Lagrange or Holly Springs, and one from Corinth. This purpose on their part is pretty well substantiated by the fact that large reinforcements are weekly arriving both at Memphis and various points along the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central roads, sent forward from Columbus.

These expeditions, the weather being favorable with regard to rain, supplying the country with water, are expected to take up their line of march about the 15th of this month, the three columns converging as they approach Jackson, from which place they will march upon Vicksburg.

PENSACOLA.

The *Tribune* learns from Pensacola that the steamer Alabama (not a 290 by any means) has been captured by the Federals at Pensacola. She now lies at the stone wharf, in front of the navy yard. It is also stated that there are three iron-clad Federal steamers in the harbor of Pensacola. This, it is supposed, is the first installment of vessels of that class, but whether for operations on Mobile or for the important work of "opening the Mississippi river," or for some other purpose, is not known on this side of the line.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Union Meeting—A Union meeting was held on Saturday evening in the St. Charles Theatre. General Butler and his staff, and General Sheppley and officers of the United States Army were present. Mr. J. Ad. Rozier presided over the meeting. The following is a list of the Vice Presidents:

Wm. Bubee, M. Hahn, J. Q. A. Fellowes, Mr. Jones, Mr. Keene, J. Hubbard, T. J. Earhart, E. J. Wenck, Mr. Nimick, Dr. C. E. Hyde, R. C. Watson, Dr. P. C. Crane, H. White, Mr. T. E. May, Dr Belden, Mr. Strattmeyer, H. M. Summers, J. R. Beals, Mr. Whitmore, N. Maurer, T. J. Kraemer, Mr. J. Lulla, A. Fernandez, C. Leaumont, Mr. Moore, Mr. Greatsinger, Mr. Hodges, Ansel Edwards, J. B. Carter, H. J. Vennard, Wm. McDufy, W. R. Greathouse, Mr. McNair, W. H. Larter, Dr. Mase, F. W. Fullmer, E. H. Beslitz, J. B. Schroeder, C. Black, D. Mandell, T. B. Eckels, Mr. Lindoff, H. Train, T. P. Harper, Benjamin Campbell, Dr Dostie, Tous Harper, R. Watson

Messrs. Rozier, Thos J. Durant and Colonel Dreaing addressed the meeting. At the close of Col. Dreaing's speech a series of resolutions was read and adopted, after which a torch-light procession was formed; it paraded through the principal streets of the city.

Provost Court—Judge Bell—The forcible marriage case was brought up in this court Saturday. Frank Pfrong, one of the parties implicated, first tried on a charge of having in his possession sundry harness, clothing and other effects stolen from the United States, was convicted and sentenced for three years' hard labor in Fort Jackson. Pat. Egan, Wm. Williams, f. m. c., William, slave of R. Pitkin, and Tazewell, slave of Mr. Forchelmer, were then arraigned with Pfrong on the charge of stealing the safe. There were in the safe, when taken, some papers representing between $60,000 and $70,000, about $950 in specie, $28 in bank notes and a Confederate bond for $500, Louisville stoneware. The first clue to the case was got by Lieut. Duane and special Gallagher. They arrested Tazewell and his wife and William. The two former confessed to Duane and the latter to Gallagher, that the four first named had committed the robbery. Egan came by appointment to the house with a barber's wagon, the safe was lifted in by the two negroes. It was conveyed to Pfrong's place in Gravier street, put in a back room. The next day, all parties being present, it was burst open with an ax, and the spoils divided. The safe was afterwards taken away in a cart driven by Egan, and thrown into the canal, where it was found. A quantity of the stolen silverware was found at the places where William and where Egan lived; and at the corner of Perdido and Perdido streets, where William's wife lived, $50 and a variety of stolen articles were found. Two sets of harness and a large quantity of counterfeiting apparatus, especially for the manufacture of tickets, were found at Egan's. At Pfrong's place, in Carrollton, a silver-wire basket, some silver spoons and other articles, were found. Egan's wife, who is blind, and whom he has deserted some two years, proved, with other witnesses, that he and Pfrong were intimate cronies. Two witnesses swore that the silver basket found in Pfrong's house, had been left there in pledge for a pair of shoes. Egan, being sworn on behalf of Pfrong, declared that he had nothing to do with the robbery. The negroes, on the other hand, swore that Pfrong was as deeply concerned in the matter as any of them. The Court found all the accused guilty, and each of them was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor in Fort Jackson.

A number of boys were brought up, charged with having thrown stones and brickbats at the Jackson Schoolhouse. The demonstration grew out of the expulsion or suspending from that school of two of their companions. Five of the boys were sentenced to the House of Refuge, the others were discharged. The sentence was finally revoked, and the brats were reprimanded.

Military Commission—The case of Ellis again came before this tribunal on Saturday.

O'Neil, who was implicated by the slave Parker, was brought forward as a witness. He denied that he furnished the feathers, or conveyed them to those who did. He went to the place because he was summoned by Adams, and was afraid to refuse.

Red Bill was next brought forward to testify. Col. Field objected to his testimony, on the ground of his being a convicted felon.

The President said that fact was not officially before the Court, and that counsel for the defense might file a bill of exceptions if they thought proper.

Wilson deposed that of his own knowledge he knew nothing of the affair, but Trazille and Monaghan had told him they were present, and Monaghan said Ellis ought to have been hanged.

A witness named Kelly deposed that he had assisted, under constraint, in putting the tar on Ellis.

The case is not yet concluded.

Bad Boy.—John Reilly was arrested in the First District on Saturday, charged by his mother with being of abandoned inclinations, and leaving his home to associate with bad companions in the streets.

Assault by a Slave—Louis, slave of Nelson Sandy, was arrested in the First District on Saturday, on the charge of assaulting John N. Henrique.

Counterfeit Tickets.—Nicholas Delano was arrested in the Poydras Market on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit tickets.

Suspicious—John McDonald was arrested in the First District on Saturday, on the charge of being a suspicious character. He had in his possession a bundle containing papers, men and women's wearing apparel, small scales and weights, of which he could give no satisfactory account.

Drunken Vagrant.—Ellen Reilly was arrested in the First District on Saturday, on the charge of being a vagrant and an habitual drunkard.

Stoning a Schoolhouse—Joseph Martinez, John Leary, James Kennedy, Daniel Lyons, Albert Barnes, J. O'Brien, Mike Tracy, John Mahon and James Foley, all boys, were locked up in the First District police station on Saturday, on the charge of being in the habit of disturbing the Jackson School, while in session, and of throwing brickbats into the schoolroom. These young rowdies are likely to pay dear for their whistle.

Assaulting a Woman.—Peter Cooley was arrested on Religious street on Saturday, under a warrant, on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Renny.

Inquest—Coroner Beach held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the slave Harry Vaux, belonging to Mr. Fassman, of whose death we had a report on Saturday. The verdict attributed death to "Apoplexy."

Suspected—Michael Dowling, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, was arrested on Baronne street on Saturday, on the charge of being absent without leave, and of having about seven pounds of soap in his possession supposed to have been stolen.

Hurt by a Fall—Thomas Burrett was received at the Charity Hospital for treatment for injuries inflicted on him by his falling from a gaff on board the towboat Fox, on the 12th instant, near the mouth of the river, where he was sent up to the city. He was so badly bruised that he could not move. But the exact nature and extent of his injuries had not been ascertained when we were at the hospital yesterday morning

Detected—The burglars who committed the robbery at Henry Lafayette's dry goods shop a few nights ago have been detected, and the articles stolen therefrom recovered. The shop, it will be recollected, is at the corner of Canal and Bienville streets. The goods taken are estimated at one thousand dollars in value. Special officer Whitley discovered that they had been deposited in an empty house, situated not far from the shop. There he let them remain, carefully watched and ascertained who had deposited them there, should go to take them away. The scheme was completely successful. Louis Lecoste, who resides on St Louis street, and Antoine Chetta, Maggio, or some such name, who resides on St Philip street, were found to be the enterprising worthies, and they were handsomely held to the responsibility. They were allowed to convey some of the goods to their house, and then capured.

Child Run Over—A child of Mr Rawlings was run over at the corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets on Saturday. John Schuler was arrested as responsible for the occurrence, and had notice of the particulars of which we will be informed, we presume, on his arraignment before the Police Court

Assault—Henry Jenkins was arrested late last night, in the First District, under a warrant charging him with assaulting A. P. Benquet.

Thermal. Stews—Josephine, belonging to Mrs LeBar, and Cecelia, of Madame Gissemey, were arrested on Canal street on Saturday night on the charge of having in their possession, supposed to be stolen, four dozen plates one salad bowl, one sugar bowl, one wine glass and two boxes of refined sugar.

Drunk and Sickness—John F. Park was arrested in the First District last night on the charge of being drunk and making use of obscene language.

Violating Ordinance No. 31—M. A. Barrows was arrested in the Third District on Saturday, on the charge of riding on the Neutral Ground, on Esplanade street, thereby violating City Ordinance No. 31

Out of Order—Officer Woolfers reports the fire alarm telegraph box at the Third District police station, out of order

Union Meeting—Lieutenant White reports that a Union meeting was held in the Court room of the Third District, on Saturday evening, under a permit from Acting Mayor Denaut.

Neglect of Duty—Corporal Jackson, of the Third District police, reports officer Sarsapinite for total neglect of duty

Charge of Larceny—Maximion Traite was arrested in the Second District on Saturday, under a warrant, charging him with larceny.

Assault on a Woman—Henry Gough was arrested under a warrant, in the Second District, on Saturday, on the charge of assaulting Agnes McAlister.

Disobeying Orders of Court—Mme Joseph was arrested in the Second District on Saturday, at the request of Rosa L. Quer, and charged with disobeying an order of Court.

Assault by a Woman—P. Dolin, of Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested in the Second District on Saturday, on the charge of assaulting Armand Corbin, a free man of color.

Tom Beseck's American horse "Optimist" was one of the winners of the first race at the Newmarket (England) October meeting.

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a young farmer to his sweetheart. "No, indeed you are not, John, for you know you have never hugged me. You are more sheep than bear."

Gen. Tom Thumb has taken the Masonic degree of Master Mason at the lodge at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1862.

The market for Breadstuffs and Provisions remains in the dull and inactive condition previously noticed, the business being entirely confined to the supply of the trade and consumption of the city and neighborhood. The receipts are significant high in data to the demand, while the stock on hand, which is yet ample, is being slowly and gradually reduced. Communications with a portion of the interior of this State is now comparatively easier, and it is probable that there will soon be a better demand for every description of plantation supplies. There have been further receipts of Sugar and Molasses to-day, but new crop sugar operations have been almost entirely suspended. Purchasers do not show much disposition to operate. They are awaiting easier prices, owing to the strong probability of more liberal receipts from the upper coast. Freights are unchanged. There is very little unengaged tonnage in port, and very high rates are being realized. There is not much doing however, the supply of Sugar and Molasses being so yet too light. The weather was favorable for our cotton operations to day. The skies were clear and with a bright sunshine. The atmosphere was dry, mild and pleasant. For further particulars, we refer to the following detail:

SUGAR.—The transactions to-day are confined to small lots at previous prices. Fair to Fully Fr ime 8½c.; Prime to Choice 8¾@9c., Yellow Clarified 9½, and Extra 9½@9¾c.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales are confined to about 350 bbls. old crop at 37c. for Prime, and 32c. for Reboiled, and 5 bbls. new crop at 40c. for Prime, and 36c. gallon for Choice.

WHISKY.—That made from Louisiana Rum is retailing slowly at @2 50@2 75, and that made from grain at @2 gallon.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $4 50@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders continue to retail at 12c., Clear sides at 13c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 14@15c. ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 12c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS.—A bark was taken for New York and one for Philadelphia, a few days since, at 5/8 ⅌ bhd. of Sugar. This is now the actual rates. See the preliminary remarks.

The following articles were sold at auction Friday—26 bbls. Mess Beef at $24, 50 boxes hams 8½@9½c., 10 casks Shoulders at 7½c., 50 bbls. Onions at $2 50@2 62½, and 500 bbls. Flour at $4 12½@4 50 and $4 25 for demand-3 Fairs $3 87½ for second superfine, $4 10 for new Extra, and $4 37½ for old. There were also considerable sales of outdoor at fair prices.

Nothing else reported.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current.

BRAN, ⅌ 100 lbs	$0 60@0 65
CANDLES, ⅌ lb., star	0 —
CANDLES, ⅌ lb., adamantine	0 50
COFFEE, ⅌ lb., Rio	0 20
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Superfine	$4 25@4 50
Extra	$4 87½@5 00
GRAIN, ⅌ bu. bal., Oats	0 —
Corn	0 —
BEANS, ⅌ bbl	$2 00@2 12
HAY, ⅌ ton, Northern	$20 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon, old crop	0 —
new crop	0 —
NAVAL STORES, ⅌ bbl.—	
Tar	$3 00@3 25
Pitch	$3 00@3 25
Rosin	$12 00@23
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gallon	0 —
Linseed Oil, ⅌ gallon	0 —
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb —	
Beef, Mess Western	$18 00@20 00
Beef, Mess, Western	0 —
Beef, half bbl., Northern, ⅌ ⅌	$11 00
Pork, ⅌ ⅌ bbl., Mess	$16 00@18 00
Bacon, ⅌ ⅌, Hams, Plain	0 —
Sugar-cured	0 —
Sides	0 —
Shoulders	0 —
Lard, Prime in barrels	0 —
kegs	0 —
Butter, Northern	0 —
Cheese	0 —
Sugar Ice, ⅌ lb., in the city	0 —
DRUGS, ⅌ ⅌ lb —	
Arrowroot, Bermuda	0 —
Alum	1 —
Borax	0 —
Bitterwood	0 —
Cinchona, Red Bark	0 —
Camphor	$1 75@2
Copperas	0 —
Epsom Salts	0 —
Gum Arabic	0 —
Opium	0 —
Rhubarb	$1 50@2
Sarsaparilla	0 —
Senna	0 —
Soda Ash	0 —
Saleratus	0 —
Tartar, Cream	0 —
DOMESTIC GOODS, ⅌ yard—	
Brown shirtings, yards	2 — 30
Brown bed ticking, yards	18 — 4
Stripes, Broadlines, ⅌ ⅌ yd	0 — 75
Checks, Apron	0 —
Furniture	35 — 50
Brown Sheetings	0 — 40
Shirting	25 — 30
Marlboro' Cheviots and Plaids	0 — 25
Flannels, Canton	50 —
White	0 — 50
Kentucky	30 — 40
Blankets, Grey	0 — 1 00
White	1 00 — 2 00
White, French	15 00 — 0 —
Cotton Drills, Brown	0 — 35
Bleached	0 — 3
Tickings, 3-4 to 4-4	0 — 0 —
Denims	0 — 0 —
Cottonades	0 — 0 —
Satinets	0 — 0 —
Calico, Prints, American	0 — 21

Business in the general market is so very limited (there being little or no call for export trade except in flour and Molasses) and of a character so well known and so much that no detailed notice of commercial affairs can usefully be given. The movements are approximating figures.

Cotton Market,

JAMES E. WY, November 17 1862.

Arrived Saturday 20 Receivers and 19 Hogs. Amount of stock and sales 72 Receivers and 20 Hogs. Stock remaining on sale to 279 Receivers, 72 Hogs and 34 Yoals. We quote

Texas Receivers, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Receivers, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Receivers, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]