THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the upper landing, sugar and molasses; at 10 o'clock, at 64 Gravier street, whisky; at 11 o'clock, at Algiers, near the railroad depot, hornet and mules; at 12 o'clock, at 64 Gravier street, butter.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, on Old Levee street, No. 14, sherry wine, vermouth, cordials, cognac, whisky rum, fruits in juice, &c.

J. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Magazine street, hams.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES—*Official*.—The following is the result of the Congressional election held on the 2d instant in the parish of Plaquemines:

	Benigny.	Flanders.
Grand Home	0	9
G. P. Ayer	1	3
Point Settlement	0	22
Bay St. Jolomo	0	55
Alex. Thomas	0	56
	10	141

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The drama lagged at the Varieties last night, although the elements of humor were rife in the plays performed—the "Serious Family" and "The Wandering Minstrel." We suppose, however, our theatre-goers reserved their attendance for to-night, when "Mieawber," the excellent adaptation from Dickens's novel, "David Copperfield," will be given with a judicious cast of characters. We remember that prince of comedians, Burton, the scholar and actor, in the part of *Wilkins Micawber*, and how he was wont to set the house "in a roar;" and we shall look with interest for Mr. Ryer's delineation of that character that was one of Burton's best.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Dupree & Green's Minstrels will delight the frequenters of this favorite place of amusement, to-night, with one of the most attractive and varied programmes they have yet offered. Lovers of the burlesque and artistic buffoonery, who have seen the Minstrels once, know how to spend their evenings pleasantly and profitably, when they seek amusement at the Academy of Music.

T. KEELAR & SON, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.—This firm, whose place of business is at No. 73 Camp street, carries on an extensive commission and auction business. The regular sales are held at No. 72 Camp street, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. We call the attention of dealers to the business card of the firm, which is published elsewhere.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, 100 barrels and casks of fine old port, madeira and sherry wines and whisky. The terms are cash in currency.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, 200 firkins superior Goshen butter, in lots to suit purchasers. The terms are cash in currency.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Upper Landing, 700 hogsugar and 1200 barrels molasses. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning, at 11 o'clock, near the Railroad Depot, in Algiers, 75 horses and mules. The terms are cash in currency.

The attention of the trade is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the catalogue sale of brandies, wines, whiskies, &c., which is advertised by him for this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the store of the importer, W. H. Vredenburgh, No. 36 Old Levee street.

R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of old wines, cognac, rum, whisky, sardines, lentils, fruits in juice, to which particular attention is called. See advertisement under auction sales.

The Expected Attack on Charleston.

We find the following special dispatch in the *New York Post* of the 18th ult., dated in Washington on that day. The facts set forth go to show that the intimations held out for some days of an early attack on Charleston are not without foundation:

Washington, November 18.—It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and if they are to be believed, will not surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our iron clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the rebels should take prisoners this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed. 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. Fears have been expressed that the Navy Department would turn aside from the plans of attack upon the rebel ports because of the alarming reports from England in reference to the rebel iron-clad fleet said to be constructing there, but Mr. Welles will not delay for a single day any of his projected naval attacks upon rebel towns because of any foreign news recently received. The loyal Atlantic cities will be abundantly defended, but none of the iron-clads destined for Charleston or Mobile, or any other rebel city, will be detained. The work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions; but it is believed by our naval authorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means, and will compensate for the delays. Those results are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, and possibly days, will pass away before thrilling news from the Southern coast will startle the country.

The Iron-Clads at Pittsburg—Three Monitors for River Service.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* has the following particulars regarding the new iron gunboats of the Monitor pattern which are building near that city:

They will have a length of one hundred and seventy two feet, with fifty feet breadth of beam, and seven feet depth of hold. In appearance, when finished, they will differ materially from any war vessel afloat. After looking at the plans, as drawn by Mr. Gangemer, we should say that, were one of our large coal barges made quite sharp at the bow, and then covered with a flush deck, through which we will suppose the usual Monitor turret protruding, it would not be a bad representation of what these batteries will be when completed. The sides will not be so perpendicular as those of a barge, and the depth of hold will, of course, be greater; but, in other respects, the illustration will be found a good one, sufficiently good, at least, to enable the reader to form a tolerably fair idea of what they will look like when ready for service.

Though the first blow upon them was struck in August last, no tedious has been the process of their construction that but for their iron bows, pointing high into the air, you would find some difficulty in determining what the immense iron surfaces which greet your vision as you enter the yard, are intended for. The bottom of each will be entirely flat, the hull rising out of the water and becoming quite sharp as it nears the bow. The hull is being made of boiler iron, and is being bolted and riveted together in the strongest manner. There are over one hundred men employed on these batteries now, and the riveting, pounding, punching and hammering, heat up from early morn till night, seems enough to deafen the neighborhood. Compared with the noise here, the din of a dozen boiler yards sinks into insignificance; yet no one seems to mind it, and every thing works as smoothly and with as little interruption as though the strictest silence prevailed.

Then for the bottoms have occupied the principal attention of the workmen. They are firmly bolted, so that it will be next to impossible to strain them. The ribs to receive the sheeting for the sides are now being bent, and as soon as they have both got in place the work will go rapidly forward. It was first intended to make them of T iron, but it was found impossible to bring it to the proper shape, and angle-iron had to be substituted. It is the intention to plate the hull with 4 inch iron, we believe, two feet below the water-line. The deck is to be of wood, covered with iron, and will, to a certain extent, be bomb proof. The turret will also be of iron, six inches thick, with the pilot-house on the top, and carefully protected. Each boat will be propelled by four engines, will carry two of the heaviest guns, and when loaded and ready for action, will not draw more than five feet of water.

The contractors are Messrs. Tomlinson, Harlan & Co., but the work is being done under the superintendence of Mr. Early, who has the reputation of being thoroughly familiar with his business. It is the intention to have them ready for action by the first of February; but, looking at matters as they now stand, we doubt the ability of the contractors to finish them so soon. The turrets are being made at Tomlinson & Co.'s shop, on the wharf, and are well advanced toward completion; but we understand that, as yet, the first plate for mailing the outside has not been rolled. This does not look as though they were to be finished by February; but the contractors are men of energy, and when they put on steam they are capable of mailing good headway.

These boats, as is evident from their build, are intended wholly for river service. In connection with this article we may state that the contract for a third Monitor has been given out here, and arrangements for her construction are now in progress. She will be two hundred and sixty feet in length, by sixty feet breadth of beam, with eleven feet depth of hold, and will be far more powerful than either of those above noticed. We may refer to her again.

The Liverpool Merchants and a Chief Consul for New Orleans.

We copy the following from the *Delta's* Foreign Miscellany:

A memorial has been sent to Earl Russell from leading Liverpool merchants connected with New Orleans, calling his lordship's attention to the arbitrary acts of General Butler in respect to foreigners, and urging the necessity of a Chief Consul and a British man-of-war being dispatched to that port for the protection of British interests. His lordship has simply acknowledged the receipt of the memorial.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.—The fact has been already noticed that the negroes in one of the British West Indian Islands were in insurrection a few weeks ago, and caused considerable terror among the white inhabitants, as well as some bloodshed. From full accounts now received, it appears that several hundred negroes in St. Vincent arranged for general massacre, for which their superior numbers gave every advantage, besides possessing cutlasses and firearms in abundance; but they were speedily overcome by a small body of white men, who killed or wounded about thirty and took two hundred prisoners. A letter dated St. Vincent, October 16, (received in Canada, from Dr. Cheekley, formerly of Whitby,) says:

"It appears that the negroes had been planning this rising since Christmas last. They began to the stoppage of some allowance on the sugar estate a pretext for attacking all the managers and overseers on whom they could lay their hands—many they left for dead, and a few escaped into the cane pieces, but every thing they possessed was totally destroyed. Their families were turned out of doors, in some cases they were unmercifully beaten, and in others stripped naked and abused."

Meanwhile, the whites raised a small army. The writer continues as follows:

"Our corps was the first to get into action; and, in fact, a couple of charges produced such a panic among the negroes that the rest of the campaign was mere hunting. They never formed or stood firm afterwards, and the march of our little army of 200 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery, all told, was merely an affair of capturing prisoners. I must tell you of a brave dash made by twenty-four of our cavalry men. Headed by our Captain, they went to reconnoitre. On a narrow road, they unexpectedly fell in with a body of negroes, 300 in number. On one side there was a bank forty feet high, and on the other there was a deep descent to the river. The negroes, hurrahing and shouting, drew up to receive them. A charge was ordered, and our little band burst through the crowd, using their swords and pistols with great effect. The negroes reformed in their rear, and a fresh body of blacks hastened down the road in front, while crowds appeared on the bank above the road, who stoned our men unmercifully—the situation, as you may well conceive, was desperate. Two or four men were dismounted, and barely escaped with their lives by a miracle, and the bravery of their comrades, who charged again and again, and dashed manfully about them, bringing off two prisoners, and leaving seven bodies on the road. With this mishap they escaped scathless. Besides those killed, there were from fifteen to twenty wounded in this affair. We brought in from Windward some 200 prisoners, and we also 'catled' a good many more.

"Exeter Hall may probably take up the cause of the blacks, and accuse us of maltreating the poor, dear negroes. But truly, if anything, we have been too humane with them. Fancy how matters might have been if they got the upper hand of us before assistance arrived."

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *World* has some important announcements and speculations in his dispatches of the 19th ult. Among the rest, the following:

MODIFICATION OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Notwithstanding the boasts of the Radicals that they have secured the adherence of the President to their programme, it is believed here that Mr. Lincoln's forthcoming message will convey as intimation that in some way the emancipation proclamation will be either withheld or modified at the time appointed for its issuance, the 1st of January. It will be remembered that in the last Congress Radical as it was, the most radical features of the confiscation bill were carried by a bare majority of three—indeed, at one time the essential features of that objectionable measure were defeated by a majority of three, but reconsidered and carried; how, is only known to the initiated. In view of the expression of the people's will at the late elections, the Democratic leaders in the House will be able to speak, not indeed, perhaps, on behalf of "twenty millions," but certainly on behalf of the great majority of the Northern people, against the principle embodied in the confiscation and emancipation measures. It is believed that the President's exhibition of the matter will be the reference of the whole subject to the reconsideration of Congress. Should the popular branch of that body recede from the position it took on the confiscation act, the President would doubtless obey its action in the voice of the people, as recently expressed. At any rate it is quite certain that the Radicals are not as confident as they were, and the opinion gains ground that if there will be a conservative majority in the approaching session of the House, there certainly will be a majority against the extreme measures of the Radicals.

NEW MODELED IRON-CLAD.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 19th, publishes the following:

We have been shown by Mr. L. H. Dunkin, naval architect, of this city, a miniature model of an iron-clad ocean steamer, which has also been submitted for approval to prominent gentlemen conversant with naval affairs, who seem to have been favorably impressed. Mr. Dunkin believes there is nothing extant of this description capable of ocean navigation. He has therefore devised a war-ship, of the clipper form of construction, propelled by steam and canvas, in which the sides are angular, presenting to the enemy no obliquely surface, from whatever direction projectiles may be sent. In general terms, this craft may be said to resemble (at least those parts which are not submerged) an elongated turtle, as the spar deck is rounded from the exterior edge to the centre, somewhat in the elliptic form, covering the armament. This arrangement gives a height of 11½ feet above the gun-deck, affording ample space in which to work guns of the heaviest calibre. She is designed to attain a speed of not less than eighteen or twenty miles, inasmuch as a heavy plating will not be required, on account of the peculiar angle of resistance presented to shot, which constitutes the peculiar excellence claimed by the inventor. It will no doubt receive early attention from the naval authorities.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15th.]

CONFISCATION OF A CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMAN'S BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—*Supreme Court.—Before Hon. Van H. Higgins.*—No. 37.—Eli M. Bruce, Henry Bruce, Wm. Kesar, and David Linton vs. Miram P. Moses and C. S. Eugle.—This was an action of assumpsit commenced in 1857. The plaintiffs were then merchants in Cleveland, Ohio, and the defendants manufacturers in this city. It is claimed that Eli M. Bruce is the owner of the bills of exchange, sued on, of which there are four drawn by plaintiff's firm, E. M. Bruce & Co., and accepted by defendants. Bruce is now said to be a member of the Rebel Congress. The United States Marshal, J. B. Jones, appeared in Court yesterday and gave notice that he bills of exchange in question were the property of a person in open rebellion against the Government, would be confiscated to the use of the United States. It was thereupon ordered that they be retained by the clerk, and that further proceedings in the case be suspended until further order of the court. It is proper to say that David Linton, one of the defendants, also claims the ownership of the drafts, and he is said to be a loyal citizen.

THE ARRESTS AT TRENTON.—The Washington *Star* of the 17th ultimo contains the following paragraph, regarding the arrest of the two officers of Gen. McClellan's staff:

We were right in our supposition given on Saturday as to the occasion of the arrest of Lieutenant-Colonels Colburn and Duane, viz: that the authorities here do not recognize them as upon General McClellan's staff, and took this measure to enforce their return to the army. Col. Colburn on Sunday received from the Adjutant-General's Office a letter asking him by whose order he left the front (or army) with Gen. McClellan. He answered by order of Gen. McClellan. It is understood that whether officially of General McClellan's "personal" staff or not, Col. Colburn has had the principal direction of his personal staff, having been the one today of all his private papers connected with the campaigns which General McClellan has conducted.

LOVE—DISAPPOINTMENT—SUICIDE.—Coroner Stevens, yesterday morning, held an inquest at the Sisters' Hospital, on the body of Miss Maggie Bradford, a young lady of eighteen or nineteen years, who had committed suicide from disappointment in love. The principal facts in connection with the affair have already been published. The young lady came from Aurora, Illinois, and arrived here Tuesday afternoon, on the steamer Empress from Alton. The boat brought down the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Illinois, which she had followed through attachment to a young man named George Percival, of Company D.

When the steamer arrived at St. Louis the officers excluded her from the boat. Finding that her most earnest protestations and petitions availed not to nothing, she sought the nearest drug store, and purchased arsenic with which to destroy herself. With this she returned to the levee, swallowed the fatal powder in the presence of the soldiers, and fell fainting to the ground. She was removed to the Health Office, where Dr. Grimstead promptly administered an emetic, but too late to save her life. She was conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, and there died during the night. Over and often she called the name of her lover, and upraided him with deserting her.

[*St. Louis Democrat, November 20th.*

General Fremont left St. Louis post-haste on the 8th, under the pretence that he had suddenly been summoned North by the dangerous illness of his wife. He arrived in New York yesterday, and the *Evening Post* intimates that he has been called to Washington by the President. The sick wife dodge answered its purpose in St. Louis, but seems to have "played out" on his arrival in New York. What's in the wind?

[*Providence Press.*

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,556.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Oyster Feast.—Bernardus Reilly, John McElroy and John Rollins patronized an oyster saloon, on Canal street, and between them managed to eat the respectable number of eight dozen! The proprietor thought them rare customers, but his face was strangely lengthened by melancholy disappointment when they refused to pay him. He had them arrested, in the hope of their being compelled to do so.

Homeless.—Mrs. Lynch had to go to the Fourth District police station for lodging on Monday night, having been turned out of her house by her landlord.

James Gillis and Peter Kelly had to resort to the same refuge, having no place to sleep.

Inquests.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday on the body of Sam, a slave belonging to James Ballow, of Bayou Lafourche, aged 75 years, a native of North Carolina, found lying in a house at the corner of Marais and Ursulines streets. Verdict, "Diarrhea."

He held another inquest on the body of a male negro child two months old, belonging to Mrs. Knight, found lying at the Touro Almshouse. It proved to be the child of the woman on whom an inquest was held on Monday. Verdict, "Inanition."

We learn that a woman and child are lying very ill at the Almshouse, and likely to die. The former was confined about a fortnight ago.

Boy Lost.—A boy named Michael O'Connell, about 12 years old, left his mother's house some three days since, has not since been heard of, and is causing serious suffering by his absence. Should this meet his own eye, or that of any one who knows where he is, it will be a duty, as it ought to be a pleasure, to give information. If lodged at the Provost Court, it will reach its destination.

Assaults.—Smith O'Connor was arrested on Customhouse street, Monday night, on the charge of assaulting Laura Smith.

Wm. Patton, Matthew Egan and Edward Green, all of the Sixth New York Volunteers, were taken to the Tremé police station by Sergeant Thompson and a squad of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, by order of Lieut. Sullivan, of this regiment, and locked up on the charge of assaulting John McDonnell, also of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, with intent to kill him. Anna Beane, Alice Stanton, Anne Duggan and Mary Griffin were arrested as witnesses.

Larcenies.—John Harris, and Laum, f. m. c., were arrested on Monday evening on the steamboat landing, in the First District, charged by Edward Evans with stealing sugar.

Mary Durkin was arrested on the charge of being an accessory to the robbing of Thomas Hagan, on the night of the 6th inst., of two silver watches, and about $17 in bills. A watch, identified by complainant as his, was found upon her.

Eileen Carry and Dora Moore were arrested on Prytania street, on Monday night, on the charge of stealing $23 from a drunken sailor. John Boyd was himself detained as a witness.

Found.—Officer Hollikamp, of the Fourth District police, reports having found a box of pine, and a box of thread, of various colors, inside the railing of Dr. Wade's place, at the corner of Magazine and Jackson streets.

Delinquent Officer.—Officer J. Russell, of the Third District police, was reported yesterday morning as having been found too drunk on his beat to perform his duty. He was taken to the station by Corporal Dauthitt.

Provost Court—Judge Bell—A Wretched Philippa street *habitué*, rejoicing in the euphonious appellation of Biddy Malloy, was fined $20 for attempting to break Patrick Coleman's head with a bottle, and his pecuniary resources with her fingers. A couple of other beauties were arraigned with Biddy; but Coleman did not feel inclined to prosecute them, and was fined $10 for indulging in the luxury.

Marie Desmond and Emily Mason were fined $3 each, for drunkenness. Elizabeth Anderson and Mary Harris, who had been going it too g—— strong, as "P." alias V. B. says, were fined $5 each.

John Boyd was fined $10 for refusing to prosecute the nymphs he had had arrested, on the charge of robbing him. The case is elsewhere noticed.

Catherine Sheehan was sent to the Workhouse for two months, for disturbing the peace in the vicinity of Gen Butler's residence.

John Harris and Seme, elsewhere noticed, were sent to the police jail for a month.

Patton, Egan and Green, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, were remanded to await the result of McDermott's wounds, which are said to be dangerous.

Officers Finn and Evans were remanded till Thursday.

The three Dandos, noticed elsewhere, were ordered to pay for their bivalvular enjoyment.

Smith O'Connor was sent to Ship Island to serve out the rest of a term to which he had been sentenced in the Parish Prison, but from which he had escaped, for the purpose of assaulting Laura Smith, as elsewhere reported.

John McBride, who was up for about a week ago on a charge of threatening to shoot a barkeeper, and was allowed to go in search of a witness, but did not return, was up again yesterday. On the former occasion his pistol was taken possession of by the Court, till he should prove he had the right he claimed to carry it. This he could not do, and he was yesterday fined $10, and his pistol confiscated.

Dr. Wilkinson was sent to Ship Island for a year, for passing the lines, furnishing arms to the enemy, and having arms concealed on his premises. Information was given by a slave belonging to the Doctor. The testimony showed that the Doctor, having a son sick, made his way to Thibodaux and back. During the journey the Doctor gave a colored man a breach loading rifle. On their return, a sword, two pistols and a bullet-mould were found in the Doctor's house, but of these the Doctor said he knew nothing, as he had been away from the house for four months. He gave the boy a gun as may be said, because he did not wish to have it in his possession, on arriving at the pickets. He has given up two guns to the authorities at Camp Phelps.

J. D. Rothhand was fined $10 for peddling without a license.

Mary Durkin was sent to the Workhouse for six months. Her case is elsewhere noticed.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from Washington as follows:

At the Capitol workmen are busily employed in getting the halls and committee rooms ready for the coming session of Congress. The House has been renovated throughout, carpets laid and the furniture carefully cleaned and replaced. The Senate chamber has also been thoroughly cleaned, and the doors on the north side have been grained. In rear of the fountain, the rooms lately occupied by the Government bakery are having a complete overhauling, being newly plastered and fitted up with marble mantles, &c. One of the pipes leading from the large water tank in the Senate wing burst yesterday, and but for timely discovery of the accident, the Senate chamber and adjoining rooms would have been flooded. The tank contains about twenty thousand gallons of water.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—We copy the following paragraph from the "Things in General" article of the *National Advocate*:

By intelligence received from the Upper Coast yesterday, we learn that the recent cold weather has been attended with heavy frost, which on some estates has killed all the standing cane; sufficient force not being available to protect it. It, therefore, can be readily conjectured that the prospects for anything like an average half yield may be abandoned. As for the saving of seed plants for the next year's crop, there are only isolated estates that are in working order to protect them. The future for the sugar interest of Louisiana is gloomy, extremely so. As for the cotton interest, that is involved in mystery. No information of a reliable character is attainable.

CONFEDERATE IRON CLADS AT MOBILE.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* says:

Letters to November 7th have been received in this city by N. H. Morgan, Esq., from his son, N. S. Morgan, acting master on the United States sloop-of-war Relief, with Farragut's squadron at Ship Island. He says a boat's crew from the rebel iron clad steamer Oneida, at Mobile, escaped from that steamer and arrived at Ship Island on the 1st. They say she is to be fitted out to cruise as the Sumter did. She is the same vessel that ran in by the United States ship Oneida—for failing to answer which Com. Preble was summarily dismissed from the navy. He also mentions the fact that in Mobile harbor there are four 10 gun ships, all more or less iron plated. A rumor is mentioned, but discredited, that Farragut is going North, and that Admiral Dupont is to take his place at Ship Island.

LOSS OF THE STEAMTUG MAY FLOWER.—The United States gunboat Wamsutta, S. C. Gray, acting master commanding, from Port Royal 12th ult, arrived in New York on the 19th, and proceeded to the Navy Yard.

She has on board the officers and crew of the British prize steamer Ouachita, captured by the United States steamer Memphis, twelve in number.

On the evening of the 17th, fifteen miles north of Cape May, came in collision with the steamtug May Flower, from New York for Lewiston, Delaware, with a steam pump on board. Captain Martin and all hands abandoned her, and were brought to New York in the Wamsutta. The May Flower was formerly the Cinderella, and was a very old boat. She belonged to Joseph T. Martin, of New York.

AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE COTTON—*The Highest Priced Yet Obtained.*—The auction sale of the cotton brought to this port in the prize schooner Josephine, drew a large number of cotton dealers and manufacturers. The first bid was 60 cents per pound, for ten bales, with the privilege of taking the whole lot. The bidding, at an increase of half a cent the pound, was kept up until the hammer fell at 66 cents, at which sum Messrs. Crosier & Son took ten bales. The next chop was at 65 cents, and as before, the hammer fell at 65 cents, Crosier & Son being the buyers. This time they took one hundred and fifty bales. The next time of the removal of the sale 66 cents was first bid, and the maximum reached was 67½ cents; Crosier & Son were again the buyers, taking fifty bales. Mr. Turner was the next highest bidder, at 67½ cents. Mr. Robert Stain bid up on the next lot to 67 cents. The lowest price obtained was one cent per pound above the highest realized in New York, and the highest was two cents above it.—*Philadelphia Ledger, 18th ult.*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1862.

SUGAR.—There were no sales at auction to-day. There is little or none in first hands, and the two-thirds which continue very limited are mostly for account of the confirmation committee. The stock is very light, and cannot be put on speculation and for export. The only transaction reported by the regular brokers was, by a small lot of strictly Prime old process, at 8¾c. We quote on the selling rates 7@8½c for Common to Good Common; 8¾@9c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 9¾@9½c for Prime to strictly Prime.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales comprise 40 hhds. good new at 38c, and 100 hhds. old, sugar house, dark, at 30c per gallon. The demand is good, but the supply is light. We quote old crop at 32@35c for Common to Fair, and new at 39@40c for good to choice.

RICE.—To-day's sales embrace about 100 bbls. Northern Mess, in two or three lots, at 3¾c per lb.

PORK.—We notice the sale of 400 bbls. Mess, by the regular trade, at $14 per bbl.

COFFEE.—About 100 sacks Rio sold at 29¾c per lb.

FEED.—Round lots of Hay are held at $20 per ton, retailing at $22 per ton. Bran is retailing at $1 25 per 100 lbs., and Corn and Oats at 90c per bushel.

FREIGHTS.—We now quote the following rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports, 64 50@64 75 bbl. of Sugar, and $1 75 per bbl. of Molasses.

The following sales were made at auction to-day:—86 bbls. extra Flour at $9 15, 10.00 11.00 Fulton at 6.25, 50 bbls. do. at $9, 110 bbls. hard Genl at $13 25; 84 bbls Salmon at $11; 5 bbls. Rye Whisky at $1 30; 44 bbls. Corn Whisky at $1 20@$1 40; 3 half bbls. Ham at $7 50; 2 bbls. Lard at $11; 10 bbls. Sugar House Syrup at 22@24 and 35c.; 5 boxes Opal Candles at 18½c; 46 boxes dampened Raisins at 6@8c; 1 tce bbls. No. 8 Mackerel at $7; 10 half bbls. No. 2 at $8; 100 boxes Tallow Candles at 18c.; 200 gross Matches at $1 15; 20 cases Sardines at 9@10 cents; 1 case Imitation Rio sherry, 25 cases Sardines at 9@10 cents; 10 cases Fine Apple Preserved at $4, and 50 do. do. Strawberries at $4.

The receipts during the past three days, are from the Ohio by the last instant, inclusive, 1 bales Cotton, 350 bbls. Corn, 15 bbls. and 250 kegs Lard, 664 bbls. Beef, 327 sacks and 128 boxes Bacon, 35.50 bbls. Flour, 174 kegs Butter, 5.00 bbls Potatoes, 5 o bbls. Onions, 1024 bbls. and 187 kegs. Sugar, 1345 bbls. Molasses, 1767 sacks Oats, 233 bags. Malt, 300 sacks Corn, 423 boxes Candles, 364 bbls. Apples, 135 do Onions, 100 boxes Soap, 662 sacks Cotton Seed, 300 sacks Rice, and 1549 sacks Bran.

Imported, 250 sacks Salt and 40 do. Coffee.

Exported, 1000 bbls. Flour, 12 sacks Bacon, 10 kegs Lard, 10 bales Cotton, 316 hhds. Sugar, and 1507 hhds. Molasses.

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

Cattle Market.

SAVANNAH CITY, December 10 1862.

Arrived Monday and yesterday 121 Beeves and 12 Hogs. Amount of Beef sold 1 to 12 Beeves and 12 Hogs. Stock remaining on sale is 163 Beeves, 54 Hogs, 40 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	6@6 7c
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	5@5c
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	4@4c
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20@25
Milch Cows, ℔ head	40@75
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	6@6½c

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mobile, Howes, 21 days from New York, to G W Hynson & co—LPT

Schr Ned, Higgins, 20 days from New York, to G W Hynson & co—LPT

Schr Tiger, from Coast, to master—2d inst

Sloop Fortune, from the Coast, to master—2d inst

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark C A Adams, Hemmingway, from New York

Bark Merrimac, Hoyt, from Philadelphia

Bark Reindeer, ——, from Havana

Brig Sarah, Wilson, from Boston, by Levy & Dreyfoos

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr Mobile—200 sks oats to H Bisso & co—50 sks do do to order—1 bbl ham 10 sk bags cocoa and sundries Rails, Bemis & Bro—50 hhds Molasses J Cowdy & co—1 tce mdse J Gaudin—1 do P J Koppen—50 kegs lard to his order—1 tce bbls beef 50 kegs pork 136 sks oats Geo Merrs—30 bbls soap 4 chests tea Dennis & co—30 half bbls herring 1 tce bbls 1 tce kegs mdse J Zerlin—100 bbls potatoes 500 bbls flour Newcomb & Austen—217 bbls flour B H Kinsley & co—200 bbls potatoes 67 baskets onions 40 sks potatoes 9 pkgs mdse to order

NEW YORK—Per s b Ned—150 bbls candles 100 bbls stearic 110 bbls flour 126 bbls potatoes 68 bbls apples 3 sks Berth 8 sks do 1 bbl do 1 bbl do 1 bbl