New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground, with improvements.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, contents of a private residence.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Home Warehouse, 6mar.

The attention of our readers is referred to the sale of fine furniture to take place this morning, at the auction mart of McCerren & Landry. See their advertisement.

HATS.—K. S. Benedict, 25, Magazine street, advertises elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and received by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

STEAM ENGINE CO. No. 7.—The annual meeting of this company will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock. Its officers and members are notified elsewhere accordingly.

NOTARIAL.—Mr. John Touro, as will be seen by his card, has established himself in the notarial business at 38 Exchange Alley. Mr. T. has been a ship-broker in this city for fifteen years, speaks several languages, is extensively acquainted, and is able to combine many facilities for the execution, especially of notarial business relating to marine and steamboat affairs.

INHALATION TREATMENT OF LUNG, THROAT AND HEART DISEASES.—Sufferers from these diseases are informed by Dr. A. Follin that his office, No. 188 Canal street, is open for consultation, in English, French or Spanish, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, Second District, valuable improved Real Estate, situated on Annunciation street, between Delord and Poyfarre streets, First District.

Mr. Allen, purser of the steamship George Washington, has laid us under renewed obligation for his prompt delivery of our Northern files.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

ALL SORTS OF LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS, &c.—Those who desire any of the implements and materials for artificial light, especially such as are of the latest and most approved descriptions, will do well to note the contents of the advertisement from Mr. Artemon Hill's Emporium of Light, No. 6 Chartres street. Splendid articles of a fancy style for parlor use are to be had there at much reduced prices, also, coal or kerosine oil, in any quantity, of the best manufacture, and warranted not to be inflammable.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—The attention of all who desire millinery goods, of the newest and most select description, especia ly the attention of milliners, is called to the advertisement of the wholesale house of Daniel Gerren, No. 27 Magazine street, which has just received a shipment of various articles in the above line, and will continue receiving additions to the same by every steamer.

RHEUMATISM, DIARRHŒA, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies or croup, rheumatism, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, etc., to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

CROUP AND SORE THROAT.—Mr. Rix, No. 117 St. Ann street, announces a sure remedy for croup and sore throat. See his advertisement in the same column.

GENERAL SIGEL ON THE REBELLION.—At the recent meeting in New York to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish revolution, a letter from General Franz Sigel was read, which concludes in these words:

The intervention and exorbitant contesies lately bestowed upon simple visitors from a despotic and half-barbaric power by men who call themselves "Republicans," are sickening to my heart, and make me almost despair of the common sense of the American people. I hope time will destroy this error.

The George Washington was detained in New York until 11 A. M. Tuesday, 6th instant, owing to a slight accident to the engine.

The George Washington, arrived last evening with the following passengers:

W B Draper, P M Tourse, J B Murison, John Pender, S C Koch, J H Wilkins, Mrs J Rose and servant, Colonel L B Webb and lady, Mrs M Good, E Gerard, Major J W Hunter, J S Jennings, Cap ain G W Castle, J K Shepard, J P Richardson, H Goodman, E Shenaut, E S Counseberg, T Frank Herbert, F W Mohn, J Forsheimer, George Jackson, J R Wh tlock, George J Pinckard and lady, C E Hood, Jas Conlin, W Mc Burnett, R Worthow, J N Averso, F Rimaldo and lady, E Rimaldo, J Cumminsky, Miss M Hecht, Miss Meyers, J Zubeida, D H Silver, M Berg, anthal, M Marcuson.

The Latest from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM THE CHIEF SEATS OF WAR.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gold in New York 52.

The steamship George Washington arrived last evening about 6 o'clock, having left New York on the morning of the 6th.

The Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Friday, December 4—P M—A light division of rebel troops crossed the Rapidan this afternoon, at some point above Raccoon Ford—probably on a reconnoissance.

Since this information came to camp there has been considerable cannonading heard in that direction.

It is reported that the advance of the rebels has been checked by our light batteries attached to the cavalry arm of the army, in pursuance of Gen. Meade's orders.

Washington, Saturday, December 5.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to day state that nothing of interest is transpiring there.

Everything is in *statu quo*.

The rumors here that the army was falling back probably originated from some slight transactions of divisions or corps.

The *Herald* of the 6th instant says:

A variety of rumors concerning the movements of the rebel army yesterday was in circulation in the city to the effect that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan, but the report is unfounded, and no doubt originated in the fact that a portion of the enemy's cavalry showed themselves on the south bank of the river, and were closely watched by General Custer, of Kilpatrick's division; but they made no attempt to cross. Nothing of any interest has transpired in the Army of the Potomac within the last twenty-four hours.

The New York *Commercial* of the evening of the 5th says:

The troops yesterday (December 4th) morning received orders to move at a moment's notice, on account of the well authenticated report that Lee was crossing his army at Germania Ford on the Rapidan. It proved that a considerable force, embracing all arms of the service, crossed and threatened Raccoon Ford, but Gen. Custer, who was guarding the Ford, soon put the rebels to flight, who rapidly retreated to the south side of the Rapidan. Culpepper is now occupied by a large force of our cavalry.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, December 4.—All is quiet in Gen. Grant's army.

The most important work now is to reopen the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, and the work is being pushed with great vigor.

Special dispatches say that the rumor of the death of John C. Breckinridge from wounds received in the late battle is confirmed.

Our casualties in the late battle were 4500.

We captured 6450 prisoners and 46 guns.

OPERATIONS ABOUT KNOXVILLE.

Cumberland Gap, December 4, 1863.—Gen. Foulkes has driven the enemy from Clinch river, and is in pursuit of him.

The check our forces, however, received yesterday will, doubtless, secure the retreat of General Longstreet.

Chattanooga, December 4, 1863.—The expedition to relieve General Burnside is under General Sherman, who has, doubtless, reached Knoxville.

New York evening papers of the 5th have the following:

Dispatches from Knoxville to the 30th ult., confirm the reports previously published of the repulse of Longstreet's troops, and their loss of over one thousand men in killed, and wounded and missing. Everything was quiet there.

Dispatches received in Cincinnati yesterday from Cumberland Gap, dated the day previous, report that severe fighting took place at Walker's Ford, two miles from the gap, between General Foster's and General Longstreet's cavalry, and that the attempt to cross the Clinch river our forces were repulsed, with the loss of fifty men; but we captured four of the enemy's guns.

Later reports than those we have had previously say that the rebel General Bragg has been relieved by General Hardee, who is said to be endeavoring to reorganize the army, if possible, and take an offensive part.

Particulars of the Attack on Knoxville.

Knoxville, Sunday, November 29.—The great rebel blow, anxiously anticipated so long, was struck this morning. Reinforced by the troops of Gen. Jones, Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, (General Longstreet brought to assistance the Army of the Ohio by a single blow; for which purpose he selected seven picked regiments, thoroughly commanded last night at 10 and commenced charging until near daylight, on our left front, before Fort Sanders, commanded by General Parrot, and defended by the Seventy-ninth New York, Benjamin's Third United States artillery and Bentley's Rhode Island battery. Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possession of the position of some ridges, but the Massachusetts drove them back. Suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Georgia and the Thirteenth Mississippi, under cover of dark, came rushing in mass, and the assault, which succeeded to within one hundred yards of the fort enhanced. Then ensued a range of desperate daring, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equaled during the war. These men, veterans of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, Longstreet's army, confident of the promised victory, plunged into the hailing hail of lead. Wires had been stretched from stump to stump, in front of the works, by Capt. Poe. Over these the advancing enemy fell in confused heaps, with the killed and wounded around them. Our artillerymen buried shell by hand forward upon the fallen and doomed rebels.

Hot and hotter came the storm of shells. The ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was filled with the dead, wounded and dying. Not one on their side faltered; not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun rising looked down through the cold mist and chill of the November morning, upon the remains of an army. One thousand killed and wounded and prisoners was the cost of the assault of Fort Saunders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake, fearfully revenged its fall.

Among the killed were Col. Girarde, of the Thirteenth Mississippi, and Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, the brother of Mrs. Brownlow, is a prisoner. Gen. Burnside offered his thanks to artillerists from 10 o'clock this morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to remove their wounded and bury their dead. It was accepted. The Rebel officers and prisoners express astonishment at the strength of our works and the valor of our men.

Our loss will not reach 80 all told. Over 50 of this consists of members of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky, who were captured on the south of the river.

Weather Longstreet is satisfied with the impregnability of Knoxville we know not. What his next movement will be may be predicted with confidence Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags, one of which was planted on our works at one time.

Late and Interesting from Charleston

Philadelphia, Friday, December 4—The U S. supply steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. Wm. H. West, commanding, arrived at the navy yard this morning from Charleston bar, Tuesday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

She brought back the Marine battalion, comprising two hundred men, and several refugees from St. John's river, Florida, who represented that State to be in a starving condition.

She also brought one of the Beaufort party who attempted to blow up the Ironsides—Robert Scott, by name, formerly of New York.

Lieut. West reports that Gen Gillmore still continued to throw shells into Charleston at the rate of twenty per day, and it was evident that they were doing considerable damage. The shells were seen to burn at night.

All the inhabitants of Charleston had been removed to the rear of the city.

The firing on Sumter had ceased, and General Gillmore was turning his attention to the forts inside the harbor.

A terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johnson.

On the reception of the news of Grant's victories on Tuesday, our army and navy fired grand salutes. Soon afterwards the rebel batteries opened fire, which was vigorously going on when the Massachusetts left.

The rebels had heretofore kept a hospital flag flying from the Moultrie House, and of course our forces respected it and avoided firing upon it. But a few days ago the rebels commenced firing down the Moultrie House and revealed to our forces a formidable battery, which had been erected beyond it, while it was under the protection of the hospital flag.

No flag now floats over Sumter, and only an occasional shot is fired from its ruins.

Incidents of the North Carolina—The Thirteen Large Steamers Run the Blockade into Wilmington.

Newbern, N. C., November 28.—Captain Graham, of the First North Carolina Union cavalry, went into the enemy's lines, some thirty miles, with his company, on the 22th instant, and surprised and captured Captain White's entire company of guerrillas, seventy-four in number. They arrived in Newbern this morning. Captain Graham is the cavalry hero of this department.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of the 20th instant contains a dispatch from Wilmington stating that thirteen large steamers, heavily laden, ran the blockade into Wilmington on the night of the 19th instant.

From West Tennessee and Mississippi via Cairo.

Cairo, Ill, December 5—Forty to fifty rebels made a raid on Sandbury on the 2d instant. They tore up the railroad track for some distance, burning the ties, twisting the rails and cutting the telegraph wires. Hatch's cavalry started in pursuit of them, and we took forty prisoners and the same number of horses.

The railroad was repaired in twenty four hours.

A report was brought here last night from Memphis that the rebel General Forrest was encamped at Rocky Creek, fifteen miles from Holly Springs, on Thursday last, with seventeen regiments, numbering, perhaps, eight or ten thousand men.

A Prize Bonded by the Tuscarora.

Boston, December 5, 1863.—The ship Living Age, which arrived at Falmouth November 17, from Akyab, reports being boarded and bonded by the privateer Tuscarora, off the Cape of Good Hope.

From Washington.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA — THE MEMBERS HERE.

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

Washington, December 2.—An election was held November 2d, the day appointed by Louisiana, and the following gentlemen were elected:

T. J. Riddell, Governor, E. S. Kittredge, Lieutenant Governor, George Lacy, Secretary of war, W. R. Mills, Attorney General, E. J. Kerr, Treasurer, Andrew McCallum, Superintendent of Education.

Members of Congress:—A. J. Field, First District, T. Cottman, Second District, Joshua Baker, at large

The candidates in the Third and Fourth Districts, up river, on the Arkansas line, were Messrs. Montagues and Lafayette Caldwell. There are no returns from them.

The three elected members of Congress are in the city, and with their credentials will claim their seats.

The rebels elected six members for the Richmond Congress by joint ticket. As they could not hold election districts, they elected these three at large.

The election was had only north of Red River, owing to the high water.

The following was the election notice issued in all the Parishes:

To the Public,

State of Louisiana, Parish of Assumption:

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Parish of Assumption, that an election will be held, according to law, on the first Monday in November next for the following officers, viz:

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, one member of Congress for Second Congressional District, one member of Congress for State at large, State Senators for Senatorial District, and members of State Legislature, &c., &c., and that the polls will be open at the Courthouse Monday, the 2d day of November next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., at the several places designated by law, being the canal places where elections are held in said parishes, as follows:

The election was not positively forbidden by any public order of the military authorities, though in some places suppressed. When Mr. Secretary Stanton heard of its coming, he fired off lots of dispatches to Governor Shepley; but both he and Gen. Banks, it is believed, would, if let alone, have favored the election, because it is a first step to the restoration of Louisiana to the Union. O. P. Q.

Washington News.

[From the Special Dispatches of the N. Y. Times.]

REJECTED CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION.

Washington, December 5.—The reason hatched by Hiland Hall and Ben Wade in the adjournment of the last Congress was deliberately unmasked to-day and set resolutely up against the Government. He rejects the certificates of the election of members to Congress from Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Connecticut, East Virginia, California, Oregon and Maryland, on the ground of informality.

Their phraseology is: "Duly elected to the Congress of the United States," and, because they do not read, "Elected in accordance with the laws of their respective States and of the United States," he throws them out, and, it is said, refuses to refer the matter to the Attorney-General for opinion upon the order of the President. The treatment of the treason which has raised this question would be summarily determined if the public sentiment of the Republicans in Washington was the tribunal before which he was tried. He would go to Fort Lafayette to-night.

ARREST OF REBEL SPIES.

Two supposed rebel spies have been arrested here by detectives, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. One is a Lieutenant of Louisiana volunteers, and the other is a private in the Virginia cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

About two hundred members of Congress have already arrived, and there are accessions by every train.

A number of ex-members of Congress are also here from various parts of the country.

The Speakership of the House.

Washington, Saturday, December 5.—The Union or Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol tonight.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, placed in nomination Mr. Colfax, and this was agreed to without dissent and by acclamation.

No nominations were made for the other officers of the House, the subject being held in reserve for future consultation.

A long discussion took place, bringing under review the acts of the present Clerk of the House, Mr. Etheridge, who it was said had omitted from the list the names of legally certified members elect for informalities in the certificates.

The Democrats or Opposition members, held a meeting in one of the Committee Rooms, as the Republicans occupied the Hall of the Representatives.

Sixty or seventy members were present, including several from the Border States.

The object of the conflabration was to suggest or argue upon the proper means to concentrate what is regarded by them as the Union or Conservative elements.

No nominations were made.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.]

THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana members elect to Congress who are now in Washington, attended by Governor Riddell, with a strong array of testimony as to the legitimacy of their election, do not expect to participate in the organization of the House, but will present their claims to seats afterwards.

ESCAPE OF REBEL PRISONERS.—*Chicago*, December 4.—Seventy-eight rebel prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas on Wednesday night by digging a tunnel from the barracks to an outside fence. Seventeen, 20 and 30 of them were retaken up to last evening.

New York Markets.

GOLD.—Up to 6 P. M., on the 5th, it is reported comparatively quiet, with a downward tendency; having opened, 9 A. M., at 152, falling to 151¾ at 11¼ A. M., according to 152¾ at 12½ P. M., and closing, 3 P. M., at 152.

New York, December 6, P. M.—Cotton—Is in demand and is firmer to-day. Middlings 79 to 80c per pound. Sales and receipts, since our last, 1200 bales.

Flour—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though prices have declined 5c. to 15c. per bbl. Sales, since our last, 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90 to $6 10.

Sugars—Are quiet, but hold firmly. Sales since our last 435 hhds., including New Orleans at 13 to 14c., and Cuba at 12¾ to 13c.; also, 650 boxes Havana at 15¾ to 13¾c. per pound. Refined continues inactive at 13¾ to 17c. per lb.

Provisions—Pork has been less active, and prices have been less buoyant to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 3800 bbls., at $18 25 to $18 62½, chiefly at $18 37½, for new Mess; $16 75 for old Mess; $17 25 to $17 50 for Prime Mess.

Two Days Later from Europe.

St. Johns, N. F., December 5.—The steamship Columbia, from Galway on the 24th of November, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

The dates by the Columbia are two days later than those already received.

The question of a European congress remained unchanged.

The Alexandra case was still progressing.

The London *Morning Post* says there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russell, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents, had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that island.

The German and Polish questions had a threatening look.

The Polish insurgents continued to be very active in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The London *Morning Post* says England will not give in her adherence to a European Congress.

There was an upward tendency in the cotton market, with sales on the day of the departure of the Columbia of 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs were firmer.

Provisions were quiet.

Consols for money were at 92¾ to 92¾.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.]

The Southern Congress.

In less than three weeks, the present Congress will meet for its last session in Richmond. Its reign has been too long. In the season of war and revolution, events do not wait upon the leisure of honorable gentlemen; but hurry on at such a pace, that now, when honorable gentlemen meet again they will have quite a new state of affairs to look in the face, and to deal with. Not to speak of other intervening changes, the currency of the country has been depreciated since adjournment, by two hundred per cent. If Congress had been called together three months ago, they might possibly have taken measures to arrest this downward tendency with less difficulty than they will now find in their way. However, if we cannot get gold now, with all the experience derived from their former labors, and the working of their measures in the meantime; and, we hope, with an earnest and manful desire to do resolutely and to good faith what may be done—all may yet be retrieved.

There is little use in blaming the omissions and short-comings of the past; little use in constantly going on to complain, as Butler King has been doing for the late session, that the Confederate Government and Congress lost a grand opportunity, at the beginning of the war, in not buying up all the cotton and making it a basis of credit to purchase a powerful fleet. At the beginning of the war, very few, even of the Confederacy at large, had taken the country could have anticipated anything like so great a war. It is only experience, and the pressure of events as they arise, which now make so many people wise after the event. At any rate the thing was not done, and now comes the question of practical thing is, not to point out reproachfully what has been omitted, but to devise the best methods of applying such remedies as are still within reach.

Several distinct subjects will now be pressing upon the attention of Congress, which do not admit of delay; and it is better that they be disposed of in the approaching session, because the new Congress will consist in great measure of new men, and will be slightly acquainted with the course of previous legislation—men, too, who will probably have their long speeches to make for the admiration of admiring constituencies, which will be a weariness of the flesh, and not in any way profitable to the business of the country. Some of the present Congress, it is hoped, have got all that steam blown off, and are ready for work. It is highly desirable, then, that they address themselves at once to such legislation as may put matters in good train for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Three leading subjects, then, ought to monopolize the attention of members—the finances, the commissariat and the organization of the army. On these subjects there has been a good deal of discussion excited and opinion elicited, all converging to the main upon one principle, that taxation must be immensely increased, the currency superabundance of paper money reduced by a system of compulsory funding, and a new issue of treasury bills created and limited in some degree to the wants of the country. Once more the cry of all the land is to be taxed; members of Congress will gain no popularity now by "saving the pockets of the people."

The commissariat department will also call for prompt attention; and this is truly a difficult subject. The supply of food in the Confederacy, though not superabundant, is enough, if properly distributed; and if the finances of the country and the right of impressment for the army be adjusted so as to prevent waste. The impressment system, though it has been necessarily persevered in (for if the army must not starve, whoever else may,) has not worked well, and needs some change. Its defects arise chiefly from that very feeling of unequal pressure, which we have already mentioned as the thing which a people cannot endure.

The organization of the army is another great point. It is now, to all intents and purposes, a regular army—has the work of a regular army to do, and is filled up, like the armies of most military powers, by conscription. It ought to be made, like all other regular armies, as nearly as possible a perfect machine.

Corruptions of Hippodromic Racing

The 3rf article of the *Weekly Herald* of the 28th contains the following:

The system of hippodroming may be briefly explained:—The owners of two or more well known fast horses get together, make an arrangement to travel straight the country to Rising Sun fairs, or wherever there is a good trotting track, and, under pretence of trotting a match or for a purse, contend against each other. The public generally flock to see such well known horses and readily bet their money on their respective favorites. The owners or drivers of the horses have their agents at work betting, and whichever horse can win them the largest pile, that horse is bound to pass the winner, and the stakes as well as the gate money are equally shared in the case of the above mentioned horses, this system has been in operation some time, having commenced at the New York State Fair, held at Utica last September. The last place where they trotted was at Chicago, they having extended their tour as far west as that city. The Laclede Association, in St. Louis, had issued the programme for a trotting meeting there, which promised to prove eminently successful. The owners of Patchen and Clay induced a gentleman of Chicago to write to Mr. Chamberlain, of St. Louis, one of the principal parties in getting up the meeting, to get him a day set apart for a match exclusively for these two horses to trot, without any competitor. An answer was returned, to the effect that if they were unwilling to take their horse to St. Louis, to trot for the purses, a gate money arrangement would be made with them for if they would allow it to be advertised as an exhibition of speed and not as a race. This the owners of Clay and Patchen declined doing, alleging the inducement was not sufficient; but if a day was set apart exclusively for them and eighty per cent of the gate money was guaranteed them, they would go on to St. Louis. This proposition was rejected by the managers, who, in a scathing reply to the "honorable" gentlemen who owned the horses named, declined to their resolution to lend no encouragement to hippodromic racing, or countenance it in any way, as they believed it had killed trotting in the Eastern States, and they would prevent, as far as was in their power, the same lovely people of St. Louis from being imposed upon by such unfair and dishonest practices. We can readily imagine the feelings of the two honorable worthies on receiving such an answer to their modest proposition, and if other managers of trotting meetings and directors of State fairs would act in a similar manner, the hippodromic system would speedily work itself out and effect its own cure.

Fort Sumter Not to be Taken.

A recent correspondence of the New York *Herald* from Folly Island writes:

It is best that the people of the North should no longer entertain the idea of our taking Fort Sumter, since I am able to state, with good authority for the statement, that it is not the purpose of General Gillmore to take it. His batteries bear upon only two faces of the work. The rebel gorge and flanks are out of his line, and can be by a direct fire to bear upon all the others. If we with our guns can compel the rebels to evacuate, they with their batteries could easily make it too hot to hold us. It is not the site of Fort Sumter that is valuable to us. The destruction of its armament was what was most desired. That was long since accomplished. Now let iron-clads go in and complete the work of the storm.

At a christening, while a minister was making the certificate, he forgot the date, and happened to say, "Let me see, this is the 30th."—"The thirtieth," exclaimed the indignant mother; "indeed, it is only the eleventh."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday.—A gentle sunshine dispelled the morning clouds until near 11 o'clock P. M., when the pedestrians were astonished at the phenomenon of frozen rain-drops falling from an apparently cloudless sky. The hail fell in quite a respectable quantity to establish the fact, though the sun converted the particles almost as quick as thought into clear and respectable water drops. Of course we cannot chronicle any of those hailstones having been found as large as pigeon eggs. After this freak of the sky the weather was balmy; some small sprinkling rain-clouds changing with a clear atmosphere, leaving a prospect for a good rainy time during the bewitching hours of the night.

Inquest.—Dr. Yelser held an inquest yesterday at No. 198 Seventh street, in the Fourth District, on the body of John Hoffins, a free man of color, aged 41 years, a native of Georgia. Verdict: "Died of atrophy of the heart."

[From La Renaissance Louisianaise of the 6th inst.]

M. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST.—Having had an opportunity to witness the application of a suit of teeth, fabricated on the plan of atmospheric suction and set by M. Casadavant, the skilful dentist of this city, it is with a sense of justice as well as pleasure that we testify to the admirable precision and solidity with which this article, so invaluable to certain persons, performs in its office, not less in the improvement of the appearance than in the mastication of food.

A person who voluntarily submits to the existence of a little mechanical contraption which had been applied by the artist so as ingeniously to occupy the place of the natural teeth, declared that M. Casadavant alone combined all the conditions requisite for adjusting the instrument to the mouth in such a manner that there was nothing to be felt. Instead, nay even on account of the loss of the natural teeth, this had been hunted by other dentists, one of whom published her a very cooling act of teeth, but she was only satisfied at last by M. Casadavant, of whom still it is but just that the people should be advised. It will be observed that the news in printed surprised and relieved in the removal of his office, to No. 188 Canal street, near Bienville, a position in no-called by business and means.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Four vessels of the Russian fleet have arrived at Alexandria, in the Potomac.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANKLIN PIERCE.—A dispatch from Boston, on the 21, states that Mrs Jane Pierce, wife of ex President Pierce, died that morning at Andover, Mass. Her health had long been feeble.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, of the London. *Telegraph* arrived in New York by the last steamer from England. Mr. S. has acquired some celebrity in the literary world, and is expected to write, while in America, *curranie calamo* for the *Telegraph*.

JOHN MORGAN NOT IN TORONTO.—The Toronto *Leader* of the 1st instant explains the report of General John Morgan having reached that place after his escape from Columbus. It arose from the joke of some wag who soon after the announcement of Morgan's escape, inscribed the famous raider's name on the entry book of Queen's Hotel, Toronto. If the wag's purpose was to test the extent of Southern sympathy in that Canadian city, his curiosity was soon gratified, says the *Leader*, by the crowds of visitors to see the celebrated Kentucky cavalry officer and congratulate him on his escape.

CASUALTIES AMONG LOUISIANIANS AT GERMANIA FORD.—The Richmond *Examiner* has a partial list of casualties attending the fight at Germania Ford. In the list the following names from Louisiana occur:

Lieut. Keener, of the 1st Louisiana regiment, killed. Lieut.-Colonel Nelligan, 1st Louisiana, wounded through the shoulder; Capt. McClellan, 14th Louisiana, wounded in the arm; Capt. Nolton, 10th Louisiana, slightly wounded; Lieuts. Joyce, 1st Louisiana, and Goodwin, 15th Louisiana, slightly wounded; Lieut. Loove, 10th Louisiana, slightly wounded.

Retreat of the Army of the Potomac.

The Washington and Potomac army correspondence of the last New York papers abounds in sarmises, speculations and theories in regard to the unexpected retrograde movement of General Meade.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says:

Meade's friends here say that the object of the advance movement was not so much for the purpose of fighting Lee as for the purpose of preventing him from sending reinforcements to Longstreet in Tennessee.

A Washington dispatch of the 3d to the *Herald* says:

The result of the late movement of General Meade across the Rapidan has caused a feeling of mortification here, the highest hopes and expectations having been excited from the strength of the former and the reduced force of the rebels. The misfortune which has attended the operations of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia seems to adhere to it under whoever command it, and the opinion is strengthened that Richmond will eventually be captured by the advance of the armies of the Southwest.

The expectation is general that Meade will now go into winter quarters.

The *Herald* has a dispatch from Rappahannock Station, which says:

Rumor assigns three reasons for this movement—one, that Lee declines a battle on the south side of the Rapidan—another, that he is attempting a flank movement, with a view of bringing on an engagement in the Valley—another, that an advance is impracticable, owing to the condition of the roads and the lateness of the season.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* says:

The military critics now essay to call the whole movement but an armed reconnoissance, but it is nevertheless known that Gen. Meade started out with well-conceived and matured plans for an advance on Richmond. His failure to carry them out involves, without doubt, the loss of the position as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Among the most prominent reasons given for the abandonment of the campaign are: that Lee so retreated and intrenched himself daily as to delay any rapid advance on our part, and at the same time pursued policy that threatened to flank our line of supplies and force a rapid withdrawal to Gen. Meade's old base; and that two newspapers by some means became possessed and published the latter's contemplated plans, thus communicating them at once to the rebels, and practically handing to a defeat of them.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* assigns the following reasons for the counter-march:

At the council of war held on Monday night, the facts were demonstrated that the enemy was intrenched behind very formidable earth works which they were every moment strengthening. The fearful loss it would entail on us, were the impossibility of securing our wounded before they would perish with the cold, in case we attempted to carry the rebel works by assault, were some of the considerations which induced the subsequent movement. The banks of the forage had nearly run out, and the roads were too bad to allow further transportation from our distant base of supplies. These weighty considerations, it is claimed, induced the commander to issue the order to fall back to the line of the Army of the Potomac rests on its old base, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Meeting of the Democratic Committee of the New York Press on the Election of Mr. Gunther to the Mayoralty.

The columns of the New York journals present a great diversity of comment on the result of the municipal election which took place in that city on the 1st December.

The *Tribune* professes to be more annoyed than surprised at the small vote for its Abolition candidate, Mr. Blunt. It claims 30,000 Union voters in the city, but "in order to bring them out," says the *Tribune*, "we must not allow Boole to run our machine." The allusion in the quoted words above, is more fully developed by this remark of the *News*: "Unfortunately, also, for Mr. Boole, he had been charged with coquetting for the negro vote, and had, it appears, entered into some arrangement with them by which they were to be made participators in certain social privileges with the whites."

The same paper, the *News*, (Peace Democrat) says:

The result of yesterday's election establishes beyond further disputation the supremacy of the Peace sentiment in this city. Mr. Gunther is Mayor of New York because he has been identified with the feeling of opposition to the war. The antecedents of that respect contrasted so favorably with those of his competitors that the popular sentiment accepted him as its most correct interpreter. If he had given more prominence to his sympathies with the Peace movement, if he had made *that* sentiment the paramount condition of his claims upon the people, his majority would have reached an unprecedented figure.

But, independent of Mr. Gunther's position on the peace question, there were in the public acts of Mr. Boole, who represented, in his own person, the war policy of Tammany Hall, such positive grounds of his proclivities in favor of that policy, that the Peace Democracy, or at least a large portion of it, had resolved not to vote for him. His name was signed to a call for a war meeting to be held in this city, and which was paraded publicly through the streets with a show of considerable ostentation in the daily papers, for several days previous to the election. No man could stand against the effects which such an injudicious course must have inevitably produced upon the public mind.

The *World* (Conservative Democrat) says:

New York has been the bulwark of Democracy. Other cities have been swept over by the tide of political fanatism which has all but ruined the nation. New York never has. The election yesterday leaves her in the same position. Out of 110,000 votes cast, 51,000 were given by Democrats for Democrats. And the Republicans of the city, with all the monstrous patronage of the customhouse, the postoffice and of other agencies of the Federal government at their disposal, and with the aid of the army and navy at the State elections to back them, have been able to poll but 19,000 votes. This is a result which every Democrat out of the city and State may regard with delight. Nor would this view of the election be complete if we did not add that Mr. Gunther, the Mayor elect, is as determinedly opposed to the principles and policy of the Administration at Washington as Mr. Boole is, or as any Democrat in the whole North is. He is and always has been a Democrat, and to the extent of his personal influence, and with all the legitimate influence of his official position, will oppose constantly and persistently the radical fanaticism which has driven the country into war; the abolitionism which perverts its objects; the corruption, the imbecility, and the partisanship which prolong the war.

The election of Mr. Gunther has a peculiar significance to the Democrats of the city, which we have no fear that they will fail to perceive. In view of the elections next year we deemed it of importance that the regular organization of the party should be preserved intact and vigorous. The suggestions in Governor Seymour's letter to the Boole ratification meeting were wise. To elect a conservative President in 1864 we shall need every vote which a compact united party organization can call out.

The *Herald* calls the election a farce, though disclosing one important fact, that old party machinery is worn out and will be utterly demolished in the Presidential contest. The Republican party, it believes, to have finished its mission, having even in name almost ceased to exist.

The *Times* considers the result satisfactory as regards the municipal interests of the city since Mr. Gunther is expected to administer its affairs honestly.

The *Journal of Commerce* (conservative Democrat) rejoices to see in the result a signal defeat of the radicals and the corrupt political cliques.

The *Express* (conservative) says:

Beyond and apart from mere local interests, we think we may say that the most impressive and significant fact demonstrated by this election is the growing weakness of Abolitionism in the great city of New York, and the certainty that the Democratic party, when Abolitionism is cast in harmony, can drive that "lean" at any time out of existence.

Rebel Senator Herschel V. Johnson on the War.

[From the Richmond Daily Dispatch, Nov. 30.]

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the newly elected Confederate Senator from Georgia, made a speech in Milledgeville on the 24th inst. A letter gives the following summary of his address:

He came square up to the support of the administration, and defended the impressment law as a necessary measure for the subsistence of the army. He would have prizes fixed by arbitrators of the vicinage. He counselled cordial support of the government as the surest means of our hopes. He thought it unseasonable for and unmanly to say what the law and constitution authorized or that our government was oppressive. There were some he said, that the angel Gabriel could not satisfy.

He would not have the arrogance, he said, to say that he could offer a remedy for our financial difficulties. He thought taxation must be vigorously resorted to, and had been delayed too long.

He denounced those who have tried the spirit of the people by absence of the impressment law, and counselled harmony and hopeful perseverance. He wished he had language to portray the importance of our whole people being a unit. With our armies in the field—the noblest race of men ever marshalled under banners, with their homes bared to the enemy—how will they feel when they see us wrangling over a few dollars taken from us by impressment. If we would discourage them, let us indulge this fault-finding spirit. He was proud to see that the General Assembly had reaffirmed the step she took in 1861. There is no step backward. All is now involved in the struggle to that is dear to man—home, society, liberty, honor, everything—with the certainty of the most degraded fate that ever oppressed a people, if we fail. It is not recorded in history that eight millions of united people, resolved to be free, have failed. We cannot yield if we would. Yield to the Federal authorities—to vassalage and subjugation. The bleaching bones of one hundred thousand gallant soldiers slain in battle would be closely followed by the tongues of fire to curse to everlasting infamy the man who whispers yield. God is with us, because He is always with the right. He closed in counseling a firm reliance on Providence, and the cultivation of a spirit of reliance and devotion.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1863.

The accounts from New York by the steamship Mississippi gave an additi onal impulse to the demand this morning both for specie and cotton, under which both, particularly the former, were sold at higher prices. The *Herald's* monetary report, it will be observed, quotes gold at 50¾ premium, but we learn from passengers by the Mississippi that the closing rate was 54¾ or 55. Cotton was quoted firm at 80c. The effect of this news on our market seems to have been mainly confined to the above. Exchange is unchanged quiet. In domestic bills we found a limited amount of New York sight sold at 1 ⅌ cent. discount, and of 3 days' sight at 1⅛. This was for first class signatures. Had the ordinary run of cotton bills been pressed on the market they might not have sold better than 1⅜. In fact, some were offered at 1⅜, but subsequently negotiated at a better rate. The remittance demand was quite moderate, and supplied by the banks at par and by dealers at par@¼ discount. Dealers sold one day's sight at ¼@⅜ discount. We noted a better feeling in sterling, but without any active movement. A good private bill sold at 161, but there was little to be had unless at higher rates, and the market for this description cannot now be quoted under 161@165. The banks continue to ask 165@170, payment being made in their own notes, which certainly rule at par@¼ discount. The banks hold gold at 35@35¼ ⅌ payment in their own notes, while the outside market is nominal at 3 5 @ 40.

The demand for Gold was more active under the news. Besides the inquiry from speculators, there were other parties in the market, who are said to have sold for future delivery at 52¾, and preferred facing the premium to running further risks with