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
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice (writing) before they can be stowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the Office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT 24, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,515.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Thos. Richardson, at 10 o'clock, at F. M. Fisk's Cotton Seed Oil Factory, on New Levee street, sundries.

By Hanlon & McKean, at 10½ o'clock, bread.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, Fulton street, flour.

By McGerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at 233 Circus street, furniture.

The United States mail steamship Matanzas, Captain Liesegang, left her wharf last evening for New York, with a good freight, $15,000 in specie, and her full complement of passengers.

Thos. Richardson, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at the Cotton Seed Oil Factory of F. M. Fisk, on New Levee street, by order of the Provost Marshal, the contents of said factory, consisting of cotton seed oil, olive oil, cotton seed, soap, gunny bags, office furniture; also, splendid Brussels carpets in the roll, with other articles.

The furniture of No. 235 Circus street, between Julia and Girod streets, will be sold to-day at auction, by McGerren & Landry. Buyers, see their advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery has this day, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, at St. Louis Warehouse, an assortment sale of 640 barrels flour, of various and favorite brands.

Groceries.—M. Ainslie, of 15 Poydras street, offers for sale, this morning, a variety of choice groceries, consisting of choice leaf lard, Goshen butter, cheese, potatoes, table salt, &c., at advertised elsewhere.

Sixth District Court.—The docket of this Court, as will be seen by reference to the Clerk's notice, will be called on Saturday, 25th inst.

Minnesota.

The Indian War—Commissioner Dole Holds a Council—A "Medicine Man"—Indian Dance—Suspicious Movements—Will they Make Friends or Scalp Us?—The Talk—Results.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following account of Indian matters:

St. Paul, Minn., October 5—On Tuesday, September 30th, the "Mill Lac" band of Chippewa Indians came to the Fort for the purpose of holding a council with Commissioner Dole. This band has always been peaceful and friendly to the whites.

About 7 A. M. an indescribable yelling and whooping gave notice of their approach, and in they came in single file, the "Medicine Man" ahead, and a most grotesque figure he was, covered with feathers and painted in a dozen different colors. He carried a peculiar drum, from which he extracted such strains of melody as rarely salute a metropolitan ear. Next came the Chief, and a long line of painted warriors brought up the rear, every one of them whooping to the utmost expansion of their lungs, and jumping about in the most industrious and fantastic manner. The garrison was drawn up in two lines, forming a lane, through which they passed, and at the end Commissioner Dole, the officers of the fort, and the "body guard" stood ready to receive them.

As they approached, they formed themselves into line, and at a given signal from the head chief uttered their peculiar whoop, and simultaneously discharged their guns in the air. And then commenced the hand shaking. It stood near the Commissioner, and had the honor of crushing hands with some of the "gayest" looking specimens among them. You should have seen your "Special" bowing and scraping to some old squaw, his face painted yellow on one side and blue on the other, a tattered green, fur hat for his head, one eye variegated green, the hair tied up in tuft, surmounted with a huge eagle feather, while his lovely countenance was tortured into a grin between that of a crying baby and a "Dundreary."

Mr. Dole then addressed them, through an interpreter, complimenting them on their general appearance and good conduct, and winding up by informing them that an ox had been killed for them, and that, after their repast upon said ox, he would meet them in council. His address was received with an approving grunt from each one. They marched under an escort of soldiers, to their campfire ground, lit fires, and were soon engaged in cooking their beef. They were mostly fine, athletic men, but very dirty.

The Council was held in a room occupied only by Commissioner Dole and the Chiefs. It resulted in a perfect understanding being established between this band and the whites. They expressed their willingness at any time to join in and assist the Government against the Sioux.

After the Council adjourned, and the presents had been distributed, the Indians expressed a desire to have a dance. About dusk the fun began. Around a large fire squatted the Chiefs and "Medicine Man." The warriors, almost entirely nude, with their knives or hatchets in one hand, held a feather fan in the other, marched slowly around, stopping from time to time in front of the drum (a dismal howl, the Chiefs clapping their hands in time. Gradually their pace grew quicker, and soon they were running around, jumping on alternate legs, and scratching like perfect demons. This was kept up until, one by one, they dropped off through exhaustion.

Wednesday morning word came from Commissioner Dole for all to be in readiness for a start to Crow Wing, where he expected to meet Hole-in-the-Day. At 9 A. M. we were in the saddle and off, reaching the ford across Rum river and a half hours. Soon the Indians were all covered crossing the river in large numbers; the agreement being, that only the Chiefs and head men unarmed should come over. But for our astonishment fifty 300 painted warriors, could be seen approaching, armed with guns, clubs, and tomahawks.

Suddenly, about one hundred of the number detached themselves from the main body, and before we could note their design, the rascals had passed behind the village and were slowly filing into line across the road in our rear. The remainder formed on the bank of the river on our left.

The bushes on the hill side to our right swarmed with them, while the Chiefs, led by Hole-in-the-Day, coolly seated themselves, in a semi-circle, in the open space in the front. All this passed so quickly that few minutes elapsed ere our eyes were opened to the fact that we were completely surrounded, and at the mercy of the Indians. Notwithstanding the odds, every man seemed eager to open the ball.

Mr. Dole, accompanied by Medrel White and Nicolay, several officers and the interpreter, advanced and seated themselves before the Indians. The "Body Guard" closed up behind and the Council began.

I noticed that every Indian had his gun lying across his leg ready to be grasped at the moment's notice, and I made up my mind that if there was a fight "Hole-in-the-Day" should receive the compliments of my bullets. As I gazed upon the diabolical "mugs" of those before me, and glancing along the line, sawpeach bush surmounted by a head, and turning viewed the dark line of savages behind me, the fact is things looked dark.

The Council commenced, by Mr. Dole recapitulating all that the Indians had done; how by their faithless acts and cowardly attacks they had plunged deep stained the country, and had driven their Great Father, Mr. Walker, to the only and unpleasant alternative of sending them to return further reservation, and promised in the name of the "Great Father" at Washington, that all would be forgiven them, if they would disband and swear eternal peace towards the whites, otherwise, way would be declared, and they would be swept from the face of the earth. He sat down in the midst of gloomy silence. Every man's hand instinctively tightened around his weapon, for the next second might be a war whoop and a volley.

"Hole-in-the Day," with a scowl of ill-concealed unpleasantness and not in a loud and unmistakable language. He complained that Indians had been sent to arrest him without a cause; that they had lied on him; that the Government had been engaged for many years in swindling the Indians. He demanded a large amount in money and goods, that his young men could go to their villages and show that they would be "Big," and then smoke the pipe of peace.

Mr. Dole said that the Indian was the child of the Government, and that it still accorded with the desire of the representative of the "Great Father" to forgive his children when they repented such an aggressive attitude as at present. He asked why so many armed warriors were assembled. "Hole-in-the-Day" answered, that his young men feared some treachery in their chief, and were ready to fight, should he wish to take him prisoner. Commissioner Dole would withdraw the next day, the warrior and have this difficulty settled. The Commissioner appointed an hour. The Indians slowly and silently moved away, while we, breathing more freely, returned to the fort.

The hour started for as the place of meeting prepared for a brush. One hundred infantry had marched up during the night. Two brass howitzers loaded with grape preceded us. When we arrived at Crow Wing, the cavalry scoured the bushes and woods behind the town in squads, so as to prevent a repetition of the previous day's surprise. Cavalry pickets were thrown out, and around the town, up and down the river bank, and at regular intervals down to the fort, and yet not an Indian was seen.

The Commissioner sent a messenger up to the agency on Leaf river. The Indians, surrounding him, made him dismount, took his horse, and sent their poor fellow back afoot. Offended at this conduct, Mr. Dole sent a letter to "Hole-in-the Day," demanding instant restoration of the horse, and that he should meet him in council within one hour, or he would return to Washington and have the matter with the military authorities.

The ruse was came back that the young men would not do it, and the Commissioner and Guard turned their backs on Crow Wing for the last time.

Gen. Buell's Wagon Train.—Gen. Buell's train, which followed in the rear of his army on the march to Louisville, consisted of 1800 wagons, drawn by 10,000 horses. There were also 1500 convalescents from eighty-four different regiments. Accompanying the train were 118 wagon loads of ammunition. It stretched a distance of 25 miles.—*N. Y. Com.*

"The Issue—The Only Issue—The True Issue."

Under this heading the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 10th inst., republishes an article from the St. Louis *Democrat*, whose argument tends to show that Emancipation is what the north is fighting for:

"The question now seems to be, what is the question before the people?

With this prelude, the St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading Republican organ of the Northwest, plunges into an argument to show that Emancipation is what we are fighting for. This is the object towards which all our energies should be directed, though when the battle is over, according to this authority, we shall discover that the Union has been preserved. The editor discourses as follows:

Union is the *end*—emancipation is the *means*. Which is the most important in practical view? Which had we better discuss—*whether* we will restore the Union, or *how* we will restore it? Those who would restore the Union without the aid of emancipation, are like the man who would raise a velocity substance by applying the hands directly to it. Those who appeal to emancipation, as a means of restoration, are like the man who would raise the same substance by employing a long and a strong lever. Should the true Union man then be afraid or ashamed to write the word "*Emancipation*" upon his banner, place it at the head of his ticket, adopt it as the badge of his principle, and proclaim it everywhere as the title of his political faith? Would it not be the part of wisdom and of common sense to do so? The time is coming when the name of emancipation will be a proud name of distinction—when the structure of the Union is restored in its original integrity—when its fallen pillars are replaced and its broken arches renewed—when the temple again stands, perfect, and beneath its ex-pilasted roof again gather a united people and that voices of freemen alone be heard at its altars—then, the word which the pen of history shall write upon its front, as in characters of fire, as the token and the badge of its deliverance, to stand there forever, growing brighter and brighter as the years speed on, will be EMANCIPATION.

Guns of the Great Exhibition.

The Mersey gun, now named the Prince Albert, which like by its name like a great strumpet whale, is the largest piece forged in the exhibition. This immense piece, carrying a shot of 600 or 700 pounds, with a charge of 30 pounds of powder, was forged hollow, with a bore of ten inches in diameter. It is loaded by the muzzle, and is now rifled with 12 grooves, about one-eighth of an inch deep, on the ratchet principle.

Mr. Bashley Britten proposes a plan for converting the old service guns into rifled ordnance. This is shown by a 20 pounder gun rifled with seven flat and shallow grooves, the iron shot or shell being an elongated cylinder, the rear of the projectile raised with lead, so as to make it resemble the ordinary Enfield rifle bullet. There is also a ball of 300 pounds, which has been fired ten times from a rifled 68-pounder service gun, with heavy charges, without injury to the gun.

Another method of converting the old service guns is exhibited by Commander Scott, R.N. In this the gun is rifled on the concentric system, and the shot is of cast iron, ovoid in form, with projecting spiral fillets to fit the grooves. The advantage of this gun is that it admits of using round shot and shell.

Mr. Lancaster also succeeds in rifling the old guns on his principle of the oval and spiral bore, and they may be fired with the ordinary round shot. He exhibits a 32-pounder bored in this way, which has recently fired 1,500 rounds of projectiles, weighing 50 pounds, and a 68 pounder cast iron 95 cwt. gun, bored oval with an increasing spiral of one-fourth of a revolution to the length of the gun. The gun has been fired 60 times with its wrought iron shell of 82 pounds, and twelve pounds of powder, and at 4890 yards seventy-four per cent of shot passed through the target, representing the side of a corvette. To Mr. Lancaster's field-piece, for the range and accuracy of which he claims equality with any gun, a medal has been awarded. All these guns are muzzle loaders, and the bore is preserved for them is oval, elongated, and conical, forged in one piece. In all these cases when the old guns are used, of course there is no attempt at reducing weight, but in point of economy they have their merit. The oval-spiral principle has been found to answer well in practice, and the arm is used by our engineers; but it will be remembered how completely the Lancaster gun failed at the siege of Sebastopol.

Description of Fort Darling.—A reforee Englishman from Richmond saw Fort Darling last June, and again just before leaving, and furnishes an correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with a description of the works:

Three companies of infantry and one company of marines are encamped behind the fort. There are only thirteen guns mounted in the fort, but there is room for more, and there is a marine battery consisting of three 32-pounder rifled guns. There are also four 10-inch columbiads. The rest are ordinary smooth bore 32-pounders. Outside the fort there are three masked batteries of 10-inch columbiads, one gun in each battery, commanding the approaches of the river, hand-to-hand to the fort, commanding the line of attack exposed and other obstructions. There are four rows of sunken vessels at Fort Darling; with an opening for rebel craft to go through. Between Fort Darling and Richmond, five miles from the latter place, there is a single row of sunken vessels, which is not commanded by any guns, but can be protected by field pieces. About five hundred yards nearer to Richmond is the pontoon bridge, used for crossing troops on the opposite side of the river, and fully a thousand yards lower down than Fort Darling is a battery, which is said to be mounted with twelve guns—one iron battery of three guns.

Struggling Officers and Men in the Federal Army.—*The Washington* correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

Measures of the most stringent character are about being taken to check the crime of "straggling," as it is mildly called—"desertion," as it is in fact. The strict penalties for desertion will hereafter be rigorously enforced against both officers and men—the former being, of the two, more frequently culpable, and their guilt being greater on account of the force of their example. Our city is now full of these military scamps who, by putting on citizen's clothes have been able, thus far, to lurk at the Provost Marshal. Before they know it, they will be made to laugh the wrong way. This evil amongst officers is most grievous in the reduced regiments which have been in the service more than a year. Many of these do not to day number over four hundred men, and in three weeks could muster many of the colonels are practically consolidated, and, by private arrangement amongst the officers, mostly by one-third of the gentlemen with shoulder-straps are constantly and irregularly absent. It is charged that recruiting Adjutants connive at this, as they must, or the thing could not go on, and that such Adjutants rarely have place on even the Second District police station, and there his course was precisely the same, only that he added that the robbery had been perpetrated in the presence of a man and woman, on St. Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, about a quarter past 9 o'clock at night. Eleut. Miller immediately took the case in hand, on the strength of the statement that the robbery had been witnessed. He sent an officer to examine these witnesses; but the complainant could not point them out. He could now know whatever he discovered about them. The general opinion is that the whole story is the production of a designing, disordered, or distempered brain.

Military Commission—William Hudson, alias Red Bill No 1, was put on trial yesterday before the Military Commission, now sitting at 111 Canal street, with Capt Haggerty as Judge Advocate, and Mr. Wolfe to prosecute for the accused. The charge against Hudson is that on the day of the arrival of the Federals before the city, he rushed on a man on the levee, who had said something he did not like, stabbed him with a bowie-knife, and pitched him into the river. The principal witness against him appears to be a Bavarian, in the Second Louisiana Volunteers, who says he witnessed the deed. The man alleged to have been killed however, seems to have been neither known nor designated, nor has any body of such a man been shown to have ever been found. The case is still under investigation.

Cut by Robbers.—John Campbell went to the Charity Hospital about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for treatment for wounds which he said had been inflicted on him by two men who had attempted to rob him. His story was that he was on his way from home about 3 o'clock in the morning, when two men came up behind him, one throwing an arm around his throat, garrote fashion, and the other proceeding to look for his pockets. He, however, resisted manfully and promptly knocked down, on which one of them cut him on the chin with a knife, and then stabbed him in the lower part of the left side of his abdomen. The attack took place at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. Campbell does not know who the assailants were. He appeared in good condition when he went to the Hospital, not withstanding his wounds, and it is to be hoped they will not prove dangerous.

Complicated Charges—Mary Hughes and her daughter were arrested on Poucher street, yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, of being accessories to the robbery of John Donnelly of $12, and of having in possession a contraband dirk.

Jane Miller, was afterwards arrested on Liberty street, on the charge of being accessory to the robbery of Donnelly.

Officers Ford and Commaire, who arrested her, report having found at No 142 Liberty street, which would appear to be her residence, a small dirk knife and a bayonet scabbard, which they seized as contraband, and lodged at the First District police station.

The Pokorny Robbery—George Frank and John McGauley were arrested yesterday on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Pokorny's shoe-store, on St. Charles street.

In Contravention—Jos. Butterly was arrested on Common street, yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers.

Counterfeit Tickets—Daniel Fremont was arrested by special officer Fremont, on the charge of offering counterfeit tickets for sale.

The Pokorny Shoe Store Robbery—John Sacks and John Ferry, were arrested Wednesday night by officer Higgins, on Poydras street, charged with being concerned in the robbery on the night of the [illegible] at Pokorny's shoe store, on St. C[illegible] street.

Mixing—Jos. Dunn reported at the First District police station, yesterday morning, that his step-son, John Campbell, about nine years of age, has been missing under very mysterious circumstances since Monday last, the 20th inst. On that day he strayed away on his road from school, and was picked up by two police and took to the Parish Prison. This was subsequently discovered by his mother, who went to the Parish Prison to get him; but on arriving there, she found that he had been sent home in charge of officer Penny. Not having arrived at home, however, that officer was sought, and he stated that he had taken the boy as far as the New Basin, when he said he could now find his way home, and the officer left him. Since that he has not been seen or heard of.

Absent Without Leave.—No fewer than eleven men of the 75th New York Volunteers were arrested in the Second District, on Wednesday night, on the charge of having absent without leave. They were subsequently released by order of Major-General Butler, and delivered over to Lieut. Kearney, of their regiment.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Wednesday night in a house belonging to Wm. Houlihan, at the corner of Felicity road and Religious streets, and resulted in the destruction of some $1,500 worth of furniture, adjoining, extending nearly the whole length of the block to St. Mary street. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Negro Thieves.—Moses, a slave belonging to Dr. Eastman, William, slave of Mr. Stroudwood, and Frank, f. m. c., were arrested on Wednesday on the charge of secreting themselves in the Girls' High School, of the First District, and obstructing books and other articles therefrom.

Dangerous.—James Guthrie was arrested on Magazine street, as a dangerous and ex-pickaxe character.

Assault.—Dr. O. Robin was arrested in the Second District, on Wednesday, under a warrant, charging him with assault and battery.

Supposed Stolen Jewelry—Mr. L. Lucas on Wednesday lodged at the Second District police station, a ladies' sar-drop, which he said had been left at his shop by a negro. The name he did not know. The drop his right set of diamonds in it, and is supposed to have been stolen.

Store Open.—Officer Sears reports finding the store No 9 St. Ann street open at 10½ o'clock on Wednesday night.

Supposed Deserter—Nicholas Antonio was arrested in the Second District, on Wednesday, as a deserter from the Second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Fighting—George Durel and Alice Mills were arrested on Customhouse street, on Wednesday, on the charge of fighting and disturbing the peace.

Concealed Weapon—Thos. Walker, of the Second Louisiana, was arrested on Penn street, on the charge of assaulting James King, and of carrying a dirk concealed.

Dead—All three of the colored children burned, as already reported, at the house of John B. Shaw's premises, 187 Camp street, have since died. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on them. A verdict attributing the shocking occurrence to accident was returned.

Solutions—Simon Sandford was arrested in the First District yesterday, on the charge of making use of solutions, lithotype, preferred against him by C. H. Pray and Michael Turk.

Nuisance—Officer Mosier reports the outoffice of the Catholic School in the rear of Ursulines and Condamine streets, as running over the banquette and creating a nuisance.

Larceny—Chas. [illegible] and Julius Cesar, [illegible], were arrested Wednesday last, on a charge of larceny.

Shocking Bad Styles—W. W. Styles was arrested in the Fourth District last Wednesday, at the request of a colored soldier, by whom he is charged with unconstitutional conduct.

Charge of Passing Counterfeits—John Lynch, alias Springer, was arrested at the corner of New Levee and Elysian Fields streets last Wednesday, on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit notes. He had on him $165 in Confederate notes, $20 in Merchants' Bank bills, and $20 in Bank of Louisiana notes, supposed to be spurious.

Slung-Shot—Nicholas Weban was arrested last Wednesday, on the charge of assaulting Jacob Gross with a slung-shot found in his possession.

Stealing a Dog—Joseph Lesser was arrested at the corner of Liberty and Julia streets, on the charge of stealing a dog belonging to Mr. Condon.

Prison Cards—Order Gough M. Bell—Simon Samuels, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was let off with a fine of $1.

Nicholas Weban, also elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Nigel Baptiste was fined $10 for going into a fur dum-el's house, breaking her glass, and striking her because she refused to relieve his impecuniosity.

The three negroes, elsewhere noticed for stealing from the First District Guard House, were sent to the Workhouse for a month.

James Mallor, a discharged soldier from the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month, for disorderly conduct; and his wife Mary A., for helping him, was sent to the Workhouse for the same period.

John Jackson, a cavalry soldier, for striking Mr. Clark with a pistol, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

A slave girl, belonging to Mme. Ferrier, of Point Coupee, was ordered to be emancipated, as she complained of ill treatment by Mr. Ferrier, &c, and he said he did not want her any more.

A slave, named Wm. Williams, who had been left by his master in Pensacola, and had been in prison ever since, was arraigned, the accused, and ordered to be emancipated.

George Blumenthal, Fritz Taylor, —— Van Ostern, and Constans Herring, were examined on charges of forgery, counterfeiting, and burglary, preferred against them by Lieutenant William D. Miller, of the Fourth District police, and special officer Rufus B. Lenz. The prisoners were defended by Col. Field, Judge Reynolds and Counsellor Coleman. On motion, the witnesses were ordered out of Court. The first called was special officer Whitley, who appeared from his evidence that he casually became acquainted with Van Ostern, and discovered from him that he was engaged in counterfeiting. In order to detect him, he insinuated himself further and further into his confidence, pretending to be of the same stripe. Ultimately Van Ostern said all that was wanted to enable them to make a fortune was an engraver, to cut a plate or engraving for Confederate notes. Whitley offered to find a couple of engravers, and a step towards preparing the work for them. Van Ostern took him to Constans's place, and there a capital photograph was taken of a new Confederate bill. Whitley then introduced Lt. De Grier and Mr. Whitcomb, confederates of his, as engravers, to Van Ostern, who was then in a coffee house, where the engagement was made to make the plates, for one fourth of the profits, and a general free and easy talk was had, in the course of which Van Ostern said he knew a man who could open any kind of lock or safe in the city; and that he and his friends had done a good business in counterfeiting pieces to get out of the lines. When they were at Constans's house, they were shown the paper on which the notes were to be printed. After the talk about the locks and safes, they and Whitley broke, about the execution of a burglary, which had been plotted to entrap them, at No. 10 Canal street. The affair was agreed to, and Fritz Taylor was introduced as the man who was to operate on the safe; but previously to this, Blumenthal had been introduced and brought with a whole host of his friends to see the affair. They all went, Whitley included; the robbery was committed; and they were returning to Constans's room to divide the plunder, when, in accordance with arrangements, they were arrested by Lieut. Miller and a posse of police posted for the purpose. After this arrest, Whitley went to Blumenthal's store, and asked to see his safe. It was opened and shown. The man named Louis Michel thrust his hand into it and grasped a whole handful of counterfeit money. In one pile of this, there was $16 of counterfeit city money in one package. Some dozens of other were also found in Blumenthal's safe. He kept a jewelry store. Michel was arrested; but was subsequently released. The package of counterfeit notes was called for; but could not be produced. Whitley was sent to Col. French for them; but could not be found. Dr. Hay, the concentrated mischief of Whitley's testimony, having gone to watch the store, with three other officers, while it was being broken into. He deposed that Whitley assisted in opening the store, having handed the keys to Taylor. He searched Van Ostern's house, on Jackson street, with Whitley, but nothing was found but old letters. Witness knew that he had been a gambler. Whitley was cross-examined, and stated that the keys of the store had been given to him by the proprietor of the store; and specimens of note plates, and packages of paper, marked "$10,000," "$1250," and so forth, were deposited in the safe with the consent of Mr. Symonds. Col. French here contended that as the pretended robbery was committed with the consent of the proprietor of the store, it could be no crime; but the Court overruled the objection. Special Officer Long was next examined, and deposed that he had been instructed by Col. French to confer with Mr. Symonds on allowing the trap to be set at the place, and watched with eight men while the robbery was being perpetrated. In Constans's house, after the arrest, a sledge hammer and a chisel were found. He knew Grier to be a gambler; and had been asked by him to induce a clerk of Mr. Tobias's to play with them, so that they might win some money from him. This was the case against the accused. Counsel for them contended that no case had been made out, and that in fact all that had been proved was that a conspiracy had been entered into against them. No property had been stolen. No counterfeit notes or counterfeiting apparatus had been proved to have been found in their possession. Nothing like a proof of forgery had been attempted against them. The Judge said he considered there was a failure in the legal proof against the prisoners; but there was enough to show them to be very dangerous and bad characters. In behalf of Constanz Herring he heard testimony of good character, but they were all alike sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison.

Kate Buckley was arraigned on a charge of not accounting for the proceeds of the manufacture of Flora Hurdell's house, during the absence of the latter in the North. The case, however, was decided to be one of civil character, and Kate was dismissed.

City Intelligence.

Queer—On Wednesday night officer Whitley met a man on St. Peter street, who told him a startling story about having been robbed, of $1200, by two persons, in what is known in slang as "stand up" robbery style—that is, the pinning of the arms from behind by one of the party, while another did the work on the victim. Whitley, of course, asked the man for particulars; but none could he give! He seemed in a very extraordinary state of mind. Whether the perpetrators were black or white, or whether they were male or female, he could not tell; and even his own name he either could not or would not communicate. Under the circumstances Whitley had to leave him to his own resources. The complainant then went to the Second District police station, and there his course was precisely the same, only that he added that the robbery had been perpetrated in the presence of a man and woman, on St. Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, about a quarter past 9 o'clock at night. Lieut. Miller immediately took the case in hand, on the strength of the statement that the robbery had been witnessed. He sent an officer to examine these witnesses; but the complainant could not point them out. He could now know whatever he discovered about them. The general opinion is that the whole story is the production of a designing, disordered, or distempered brain.

Military Commission—William Hudson, alias Red Bill No 1, was put on trial yesterday before the Military Commission, now sitting at 111 Canal street, with Capt Haggerty as Judge Advocate, and Mr. Wolfe to prosecute for the accused. The charge against Hudson is that on the day of the arrival of the Federals before the city, he rushed on a man on the levee, who had said something he did not like, stabbed him with a bowie-knife, and pitched him into the river. The principal witness against him appears to be a Bavarian, in the Second Louisiana Volunteers, who says he witnessed the deed. The man alleged to have been killed however, seems to have been neither known nor designated, nor has any body of such a man been shown to have ever been found. The case is still under investigation.

Cut by Robbers.—John Campbell went to the Charity Hospital about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for treatment for wounds which he said had been inflicted on him by two men who had attempted to rob him. His story was that he was on his way from home about 3 o'clock in the morning, when two men came up behind him, one throwing an arm around his throat, garrote fashion, and the other proceeding to look for his pockets. He, however, resisted manfully and promptly knocked down, on which one of them cut him on the chin with a knife, and then stabbed him in the lower part of the left side of his abdomen. The attack took place at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. Campbell does not know who the assailants were. He appeared in good condition when he went to the Hospital, not withstanding his wounds, and it is to be hoped they will not prove dangerous.

Complicated Charges—Mary Hughes and her daughter were arrested on Poucher street, yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, of being accessories to the robbery of John Donnelly of $12, and of having in possession a contraband dirk.

Jane Miller, was afterwards arrested on Liberty street, on the charge of being accessory to the robbery of Donnelly.

Officers Ford and Commaire, who arrested her, report having found at No 142 Liberty street, which would appear to be her residence, a small dirk knife and a bayonet scabbard, which they seized as contraband, and lodged at the First District police station.

The Pokorny Robbery—George Frank and John McGauley were arrested yesterday on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Pokorny's shoe-store, on St. Charles street.

In Contravention—Jos. Butterly was arrested on Common street, yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers.

Counterfeit Tickets—Daniel Fremont was arrested by special officer Fremont, on the charge of offering counterfeit tickets for sale.

The Pokorny Shoe Store Robbery—John Sacks and John Ferry, were arrested Wednesday night by officer Higgins, on Poydras street, charged with being concerned in the robbery on the night of the [illegible] at Pokorny's shoe store, on St. C[illegible] street.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that in Montgomery county, Ohio, 962 persons have been drafted, among them [illegible] secrats. The four brothers of anti-war [illegible] were all drafted. Vallandigham and the Dayton Empire [illegible] fearfully; the number or those who join the late "Abolition Proclamation" had alienated from all sympathy with the war, but are now compelled to shoulder a musket.

The Way of the World.—A well-known brewer in a small way, near Winchester, never studied book-keeping, and always kept his accounts with his customers in chalk on the back land attempted to rob him. His story was that he was on his way from home about 3 o'clock in the morning, when two men came up behind him, one throwing an arm around his throat, garrote fashion, and the other proceeding to look for his pockets. He, however, resisted manfully and promptly knocked down, on which one of them cut him on the chin with a knife, and then stabbed him in the lower part of the left side of his abdomen. The attack took place at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. Campbell does not know who the assailants were. He appeared in good condition when he went to the Hospital, not withstanding his wounds, and it is to be hoped they will not prove dangerous.

Complicated Charges—Mary Hughes and her daughter were arrested on Poucher street, yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, of being accessories to the robbery of John Donnelly of $12, and of having in possession a contraband dirk.

Jane Miller, was afterwards arrested on Liberty street, on the charge of being accessory to the robbery of Donnelly.

Officers Ford and Commaire, who arrested her, report having found at No 142 Liberty street, which would appear to be her residence, a small dirk knife and a bayonet scabbard, which they seized as contraband, and lodged at the First District police station.

The Pokorny Robbery—George Frank and John McGauley were arrested yesterday on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Pokorny's shoe-store, on St. Charles street.

In Contravention—Jos. Butterly was arrested on Common street, yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers.

Counterfeit Tickets—Daniel Fremont was arrested by special officer Fremont, on the charge of offering counterfeit tickets for sale.

The Pokorny Shoe Store Robbery—John Sacks and John Ferry, were arrested Wednesday night by officer Higgins, on Poydras street, charged with being concerned in the robbery on the night of the [illegible] at Pokorny's shoe store, on St. C[illegible] street.

Sagacity of Currency.—Philadelphia, it seems, is not only afflicted with a scarcity of small change, but has but little currency of any denomination below twenty dollar bills in circulation. The *Ledger* says:

One of the greatest inconveniences in trade now, and for some weeks past, is the almost universal scarcity of currency—not the fractional parts of a dollar, but currency of all denominations up to $20. The banks have it not, and most of the thousand and one persons employed by the prominent brokers are on the constant look out to procure it.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 10th instant contains the following item in its local column:

Sent to Fort McHenry.—Reese Watkins, Aaron C. Watkins, George Clark and John Lewis were arrested by order of Provost Marshal McPhail and sent to Fort McHenry. John Schaefer, belonging to the Virginia Sixth Confederate Regiment, brought from Western Maryland, was also sent to the fort. The charge against the first named parties did not transpire.

The Way of the World.—A well-known brewer in a small way, near Winchester, never studied book-keeping, and always kept his accounts with his customers in chalk on the back land attempted to rob him. His story was that he was on his way from home about 3 o'clock in the morning, when two men came up behind him, one throwing an arm around his throat, garrote fashion, and the other proceeding to look for his pockets. He, however, resisted manfully and promptly knocked down, on which one of them cut him on the chin with a knife, and then stabbed him in the lower part of the left side of his abdomen. The attack took place at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. Campbell does not know who the assailants were. He appeared in good condition when he went to the Hospital, not withstanding his wounds, and it is to be hoped they will not prove dangerous.

A Man Killed by the Elephant Hannibal.—*The Munster Disturnal*—The notorious elephant "Hannibal," belonging to Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, whose numerous exploits, when enraged, have furnished so many newspaper paragraphs, has, we learn, been shorn, as effectually as was Sampson, of his power for further mischief. A few weeks since, at Caldwell, in this State, he killed an unfortunate man who was partially deranged, and who, in the momentary absence of Hannibal's keeper, was foolish enough to irritate the huge beast, as he was standing upon the show lot, previous to his departure for the next town. No blame was attached to the keeper, as the act of the victim was as suicidal as if he had thrown himself under the wheels of a locomotive; but in order to prevent the mischief of any other accidents from the dangerous temper of the elephant, Mr. Van Amburgh had his enormous tusks sawed off, a few inches from his jaw, thus reducing him to the position of a non-combatant, in the future.—*Cincinnati Com.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that in Montgomery county, Ohio, 962 persons have been drafted, among them [illegible] secrats. The four brothers of anti-war [illegible] were all drafted. Vallandigham and the Dayton Empire [illegible] fearfully; the number or those who join the late "Abolition Proclamation" had alienated from all sympathy with the war, but are now compelled to shoulder a musket.

A Man Killed by the Elephant Hannibal.—*The Munster Disturnal*—The notorious elephant "Hannibal," belonging to Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, whose numerous exploits, when enraged, have furnished so many newspaper paragraphs, has, we learn, been shorn, as effectually as was Sampson, of his power for further mischief. A few weeks since, at Caldwell, in this State, he killed an unfortunate man who was partially deranged, and who, in the momentary absence of Hannibal's keeper, was foolish enough to irritate the huge beast, as he was standing upon the show lot, previous to his departure for the next town. No blame was attached to the keeper, as the act of the victim was as suicidal as if he had thrown himself under the wheels of a locomotive; but in order to prevent the mischief of any other accidents from the dangerous temper of the elephant, Mr. Van Amburgh had his enormous tusks sawed off, a few inches from his jaw, thus reducing him to the position of a non-combatant, in the future.—*Cincinnati Com.*

Commercial.

Office of the Bee,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 23—5:52

Owing to the probability of light receipts, in consequence of the improbability of vessels getting return freight from here, the stock of Breadstuffs and Provisions is generally firmly held, awaiting further advance in prices. The market is bare of Sugar and Molasses, and the receipts from the coast are entirely suspended. A supply would meet with immediate demand at extremely high prices.

COTTON—A lot of 25 bales badly damaged by water sold two or three days since at $155 per bale. The sale to have taken place at auction to-day is to postpone Monday next Saturday.

SUGAR—There is none in the market. A supply would command extremely high prices.

MOLASSES—There is none in first hands. About 25 bbls sold from second hands at 45c. for Common Fermenting, and 47c. for prime refining.

BEEF—A lot of 100 half bbls. Northern sold at $13 50 @ 14 is retailing at 15c.

LARD—Prime in here is retailing at 10c. @ 11c.

FLOUR—The retail demand is supplied at $5 25 @ $5 50 per bbl. for Extra.

CORN—Round lots are held at $1. It is retailing at $1 05 @ 1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Round lots are held at $1. It is retailing at $1 10 @ 1 15 per bushel.

BRAN—The demand is supplied at $2 00 @ 2 00 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime Eastern and Western are held at $2 50 @ 2 75 per 100 lbs. Inferior and Shuckings are held at $2 25 @ 2 50 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The stock is very light. The sales are confined to small lots at 27c. for damaged Rio, and 40c. @ 45c. for sound Java.

WHISKY—There is no grain Whisky in the market. The last sales of Rum to retailing at 40c. @ 45c. per gallon.

HAY—The last sales of round lots were at 40c. @ 42½c. Holders are now asking 45c. at wholesale, and 47½c. @ 50c. at retail.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day:—
20 bbls. Potatoes at 80c. to 1c. per bbl.; Fish at 4 @ 4½ and 20 Shad at 4½ @ 5c.; Vinegar at 45 @ 47½c.; 20 bbls. Western Rum at 45c.; 10 do. Crackers at 3½ @ 3½c.; 5 boxes Butter at 23 @ 25c.; and 50 firkins Onions at 87½ @ 1 25; 5 bbls Cheese at 12½ @ 13c.; 100 boxes Cincinnati Starch at 11½ @ 12½c.; 10 bbls. Cincinnati Whisky at 45c. per gallon; 10 bbls. Rye Whis