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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING NOV. 18, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73. Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,536.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Thomas Richardson, at 12 o'clock, on the sugar levee, 500 hhds. sugar.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries.

OPHIOLATRY.

Sciolism will insist on thrusting upon the weak its draughts from the marvelous. In spite of common sense, and the testimony of the best authorities, the grossest errors are propagated as truths, and uncultivated reason is sent woolgathering for the origin and causes of things that never had an existence. We thought that New Orleans had been destined to bear the palm for the extent to which crotchety sciolism had urged the subject of ophiolatry. We find that far more pretentious places are not a whit behind her. The October number of a London magazine opens with an article on the subject named, in which all the old errors and misrepresentations are revamped. Very appropriately the writer commences by referring to the mythological legends in which snake stories occur. He would have done well to confine himself to them. The instant he leaves them, he shows himself unfit to deal with realities, which he transforms into the most sorry form of fable—that of seriously asserting as positive fact what really is not so. He says, for instance, that snake worship still exists in India, in the West Coast of Africa, and in St. Domingo. This is not true, nor is it true that it has existed there in historic times.

The most erudite, authentic, and comprehensive work ever published, within our knowledge, on the subject of the religious customs and ceremonies of all nations and peoples is that of the Abbé Picard. It is in seven folio volumes, and appeared in the early part of last century. In the first place, he commences by stating, *totidem verbis*, that "we cannot learn whence those modern idolaters derived their worship. We find it has scarcely any relation with that of the Greeks and Romans, and but just as little with that of the Egyptians. There has been preserved but so little of the ancient religion of the Æthiopians, of the Nigritians, &c., that it would be very difficult to recognize in what does remain to us, traces of the idolatry of their descendants." This statement at once dismisses all possibility of connecting the fabulous serpent worship of the Greeks and Romans with the idolatry of Africa. If those ancient nations ever did worship the serpent, the Africans just spoken of did not. If the former did not, what becomes of the round assertion of our magazine writer that "older far older" is the snake worship, which he says still exists, than the Latin legend of Deucalion and Pyrrha? We need not care for our purpose, but it observed, whether the Greeks and Romans ever really worshipped the serpent or not. Our object is attained in showing that it is equally an error to say that the Africans derived serpent-worship from them, as it is to say that the latter practised it at all.

Now Picard, investigating the latter point, says "Strabo has preserved to us the following particulars of some of the religious ceremonies of the Æthiopians.—'They believe,' he says, 'in an immortal God, who is the cause of all things, and in a mortal God, who has no name and who is unknown. They regard their benefactors and good people as gods. They believe in general that the kings are the preservers and guardians of all the others, and that private persons are those of such as they render benefit upon.'" To this last statement Picard himself adds: "The people of Guinea and of Congo preserve these opinions." Continuing to refer to Strabo, and quoting also Herodotus, Picard refers to the worship of the Sun and fire by the Africans of the interior, and to their offering of sacrifices to some planets. He tells us that one nation of negroes adored Cinghinus, that is, the Lord of Heaven. Their paganism, he says, afterwards degenerated into Judaism after a long period they were converted to Christianity, which in its turn gave way to the impostures of Mohammed. And he quotes Purchas and Kolben as authorities for the statement that traces of these beliefs are to be found among the Hottentots.

Coming more particularly to modern times, he tells us that in his day the people of Gualata, Genebon, Tombut, Melli, Lomee, Mandingo, Sanlara, Senegal, Gambra, &c., were then Mohammedans. Some of them, indeed, he adds, worshipped fire, some had scarcely any religion, some worshipped the moon, some idols. The people of Nubia and Gambia had some knowledge of Christ, the former having images of him and of many saints. One of the idols of the negroes of Karamanse was called "China," and was represented by a bundle of sticks. The Mandingoes are represented as refusing to believe in the goodness of God, because he had rendered it necessary to labor to acquire them. The people of Benin, he quotes Dapper as saying, worshipped the Demon, but at the same time recognized a God, Creator and Ruler of the Universe. The latter they did not think it necessary to propitiate, the former they did.

In this manner does our elaborate old author go through the worships of all the known peoples of Africa. Everywhere he shows a more or less distinct prevalence of a belief in God, and in the immortality of the soul. The term demon, he explains, is used simply to express an unknown entity, often nothing but the illusions of their priests, or of the notions which the excited imagination frames to itself.

Finally, he refers to their fetichism. But, in speaking of some who were said to worship an animal of the description of a dragon, others idols of metal, he says, *lors crédulons than some of our own day, plus transcrétionnes quam credulous*, we copy more than we believe and referring to the alleged worship of all sorts of things, plants, tigers, birds, goats and dragons, as well as the serpent, he says if they did it, it was, perhaps, like the ancient *Egyptians, whose religion was symbolic*. And he immediately adds that these people believed in a Supreme Being. In short, he manifestly double the extravagant stories told about them, and does not give the least encouragement to the assertion that ophiolatry was even proved to exist at all amongst them, and still less proved to be a distinctive form of worship amongst them.

As little do we find it established by the statement of yet more modern authorities. Mr. Bowen in his contribution on the Yoruba language, in the tenth volume of the Smithsonian contributions, says that the people who speak it, believe in God, the immortality of the soul, and future rewards and punishments. And not a single modern writer of recognized authority whom we have consulted, has described to us even a single tribe of serpent-worshippers. Livingstone tells us that some of them cut up the *python*, carry it off in pieces, cook it, and eat it with great relish.

As *omne majus continet in se minus*, if the Africans are not serpent worshippers at home, they could not have introduced ophiolatry into St Domingo. And it is a fact that they did not do so, and that it does not exist there. The Vaudoux has nothing earthly to do with ophiolatry. If the *Dictionnaire Nationale* of Bescherelle be consulted, the vaudoux will be found correctly described as a licentious dancing orgy, those partaking of which as much worship the serpent, as do the Nautch girls of India, the Ghawazee of Egypt, the "Sha-sha" dancers of the British West Indies, the ballet-girls of our "model artists," or any such people. That all of these, in addition to the general licentiousness of their life, prey upon the weak, the ignorant and credulous, by pretending to be able to tell fortunes, and influence future events, make use of whatever they think will have most effect upon their victims, is undoubtedly true. They may possibly use a serpent at times, but they no more worship it than they do the feathers, pieces of glass, dolls, bits of rag, cards, or figures, they employ in the same way. Superstitious with respect to serpents, as will respect to all other things, of course exist. Maniacal notions may sometimes exist in individuals with regard to serpents, even to the worshipping of them. But ophiolatry does not exist as a recognized form of worship anywhere among a people. It is mere sciolism that inculcates a contrary belief.

Of course, we do not pretend, in an article like this, to do full justice to such a subject. In fact, we have merely reproduced the salient points of what has much more fully been already advanced on it. Our space will not admit of more.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CLAUDINA.—We learn that the schooner Claudina, Capt. Parsons, from Berwick's Bay, bound to Fort Pike, was lost on the Chandeleur Island (no date.) Vessel a total loss, with the exception of a part of her hulk and rigging.

TOBACCO, CIGARS.—Mayer Brothers, No. 54 Tchoupitoulas street, have on hand an assortment of chewing tobacco, cigars, pipes, &c., which they offer for sale at moderate prices.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that the Board of Directors of the Bank of New Orleans publish a statement of the affairs of this institution, showing its liabilities and assets, by comparison of which it will appear that the bank is in a solvent and prosperous condition.

DUNTZE & CO.—Messrs. Duntze & Co., corner of Conti and Royal streets, always keep on hand an assorted variety of superior groceries, to which we would call the attention of families. The reputation of this house is well known, and our commendations of the superiority of the articles which it offers to the public, can add but little to its merit. Give Messrs. Duntze & Co. a call.

J. AUGÉ, PERFUMER.—Mr. J. Augé, No. 163 Chartres street, has just received from Paris a lot of fancy goods, described in the advertisement, to which we would call the attention of the reader. Mr. Augé has on hand a large variety of Jouvin gloves and toilet articles, such as nets, combs, perfumery, &c. See advertisement elsewhere.

HAVANA CIGARS.—T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., of No. 37 Old Levee street, has just received per steamer Nassau, a large lot of Havana cigars, of the best Havana brands. Retailers should call and examine his stock.

THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.—This paper, which had been suppressed on Saturday, resumed its publication yesterday. The following correspondence is published at the head of its columns:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1862.

Major-General Butler, commanding Department of the Gulf:

General—I take pleasure in stating to you in this note what I have explained to you personally, that the purport of the objectionable article which is the basis of your order for the suspension of the *Advocate*, has been understood entirely differently from the intention of the writer. The design of the article was to express the ardent desire of the editor of the paper for peace. The religion in which I was educated was peace and good will to my fellow men, and I have always advocated peace. Nothing, of course, can be more ardently sought by every well wisher to the country. "Foreign intervention" was inadvertently mentioned as one means through which peace might be obtained, and the article would certainly bear the interpretation that I desired such intervention as the means of obtaining peace. This I regret. I have never been in favor of any intervention by any foreign power in this war; my whole thought has been opposed to it. I can point to many articles in my paper expressing that thought. I am entirely opposed to any intervention by foreigners with the affairs of this country, and, if permitted, the paper will most fully show that opposition.

I am, respectfully, your obd't servant,
JACOB BARKER.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, November 15, 1862.

Sir—Your note upon the subject of the article in the *Advocate* is satisfactory, and its publication is permitted. I can have no objection to any proper advocacy of peace. To obtain it the United States are making war. But peace can never be obtained by "armed intervention." A foreign power—that would be an act of war, and its possible effect would only be to put away the day of peace.

No more delusive or irresponsible idea can be entertained than the advocacy of foreign intervention, which can never be permitted, either directly or covertly, in this Department. Whosoever desires foreign aid to rebellion, and expresses that desire, is a traitor and an enemy to the Government, and will be so treated.

Respectfully,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

JAC B BARKER, Esq.

The Militia Draft in Maryland. Prince George's County.

The *Prince Georgian* says that the public interest in the recent draft has rather increased since the drawing was made, and adds:

The unexpected and extraordinary mode in which the appointment was made, by which more than twice as many were drafted than it was thought would be, has naturally produced much commotion in the community. The number of men called for from this county being nearly one half of the entire number subject to draft, necessarily throws the community in much difficulty. It is not easy to perceive how so large a proportion of the population can be spared, without the greatest public and private inconvenience.

Among the drafted here were many citizens having large and dependent families, and others who, from various reasons, could not leave their homes without involving their affairs in hopeless confusion and themselves in ruin. So generally is this the case—and so unexpectedly large the numbers who are thrown into this predicament—that there has been some demand for substitutes, though the anxiety on that score has not, of course, been so extravagant as is represented by some of the vagabond Washington correspondents of Abolition newspapers at the North. We learn that all requiring substitutes have easily obtained them at prices ranging from one to two hundred dollars.

Quite a large number of the persons drafted in this county have been for some time out of the State, some few are dead, and others erroneously enrolled. These facts will make a revisal necessary. It is supposed there will be another draft to cover the deficit.

There is a wide spread conviction, however, among our people, as was intimated last week, that the Assistant Adjutant General of Maryland has not apportioned the county quotas either in accordance with the Militia laws of the State or with the obvious principles of equity. It seems to our people that the proportion ought to have been based on the actual numbers of the enrolled white militia, and that the only effect of counting the slaves, is to double the quotas of the slaveholding counties. They hardly think it fair to draft counties in the ratio of their inability to furnish men, and there is still a hope generally indulged that the matter may yet be remedied, by releasing such a number of our drafted citizens as will bring the quota down to a more reasonable figure.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.—The Baltimore *Gazette* publishes the following in its local news:

Capt. Wm. F. Jones, of the Twenty-second Georgia regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and subsequently brought to this city, died on Saturday evening last, at the residence of Mr. Edgerton, on Lemvale street. His body has been embalmed by Mr. James E. Weaver, and will be sent to Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and thence South by a flag of truce. He was about twenty four years of age.

The same paper contains the following:

FUNERAL OF A CONFEDERATE PRISONER.—The funeral of Mr. T. F. Jones, a Confederate prisoner of the Twenty-second South Carolina Regiment, whose death was noticed in the edition of Saturday, proceed yesterday afternoon from the house of Mrs Ernest Schleigh, No. 66 Greenmount avenue. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large funeral cortege of carriages, besides a procession of about three hundred persons, followed the remains to Greenmount Cemetery, where they were deposited in a vault, subject to the orders of his wife, who is expected to arrive on Tuesday by a flag of truce. The Rev E. F. Busey, of the Independent Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the religious exercises in an impressive manner. The body of police detailed to preserve order merited the approbation of every one by their deportment. Mr. Jones was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and after lying in the hospital at Frederick for some time, was brought to this city by Mrs. Schleigh, who has cared for him in the best possible manner.

EXPORT OF COAL OIL FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The following statement exhibits the number of gallons of coal oil exported from the port of Philadelphia from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1862:

Months.	No. of Gallons.	Value.
January	24 505	$ 9,520
February	3 186	1,785
March	39 994	19 70
April	145,935	25,720
May	97 48	29,310
June	91,075	11,963
July	272 450	55 991
August	108,520	26 098
September	165,394	56,647
Total	9 877,151	$329 936

The total amount exported from the United States during the same period is set down at 6,291,819 gallons, being an increase of 5,925,879 gallons over the same time in 1861.

CAPTURE OF THE ANGLO REBEL STEAMER WACHUTA.—A letter from Hilton Head, S. C., October 21st, says:

The British steamer Wachuta, Capt Gilpin, was brought into port on Thursday last, a prize to the gunboat Memphis, Commander Watmaugh. She was captured after an all-day's chase, off the coast of North Carolina. In the endeavor to escape she threw overboard the greater portion of her cargo, and so strained her engines as to be unable to make steam. She is believed to have been loaded with arms and ammunition. The Wachuta is an iron steamer, built in London, and will prove a valuable and useful prize. She will be sent North for condemnation.

COTTON SOLD AT AUCTION.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following item in its local intelligence.

Mr. Cook sold at auction yesterday 211 bales of cotton, being the cargo of the prize steamer Florida. It was sold in lots of ten or more bales, the first lot being knocked off to Messrs Crozier & Son, for 68 cts. the pound. The last lot was sold to Mr. Chas. Kelly, for 59 cts.; the third to Messrs. Blakeley & Son, for 58 cts. Crozier & Son made another purchase for 58 and 57½ cts. The delay in condemnation and the sale of the cargo of the Florida has worked advantageously to the captors. When the vessel reached this port, cotton was selling for about one-half of what is now bringing.

The Trouble Among the Miners—Origin and Progress of the Difficulty.

It was stated by telegraph in the Baltimore *Gazette* of Saturday, (October 25th,) that the difficulty about the draft with the miners in Pennsylvania had been settled, but in what way was not explained. The origin and nature of the difficulty is thus explained by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in a letter dated Pottsville, October 24th:

The disturbance in the coal region relative to the draft, is more in the form of a conspiracy than a riot. A general understanding exists among the miners, and they are determined not to become conscripts. The disaffected have sent committees to almost every colliery, and the league cannot probably be dissolved by any military force which the Governor can send to the coal region.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese reached Pottsville to-day and called a meeting of all the priests in the section, nearly a dozen in number. The conference was, of course, private, but it is believed that on Sunday these clergy will deliver such discourses in every church as will produce quietness, and thus prevent bloodshed.

No outrages have been committed upon private property. The miners have not assembled in large bodies except on one or two occasions. At Tremont, on Wednesday, they stopped a railroad train conveying drafted men to Harrisburg, and appointed a committee to enter the cars and assure those who did not wish to become conscripts that they would be protected. The offer was accepted by a few, and the train proceeded on its way. At that time more than five thousand men were ranged in a line, headed by drum, fife and flag, and carrying clubs, loaded rifles, and shot-guns. They marched to a church on a hill overlooking Tremont, and dispersed after a consultation. Their leaders were evidently intelligent and well informed. The assemblage was composed of gauge from various mines in the county.

SHIP BURNED IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.—The Baltimore *Sun*, of the 31st ult, contains the following item:

Captain Pearson, of the steamer Georgeanna, arrived yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, reports that on Wednesday morning he discovered, off the mouth of the Rappahannock river, a large ship on fire. He sent a boat as near as possible, when it was discovered that the vessel had been deserted, and the mizzenmast had burned off near the deck and fallen over the side. She appeared to be a ship of large tonnage, with square stern, and the cabin had four windows. Rumors at Old Point stated that the captain and pilot were missing, and the crew had been taken off. Two steam tugs were sent up from that point, but had not returned when the Georgeanna left. On Wednesday evening, when the Georgeanna left, the wreck had entirely disappeared.

The following paragraph also occurs in the same paper:

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED.—Yesterday morning ninety Confederate prisoners were sent to Fortress Monroe, in the steamer Robert Morris, to be exchanged. Yesterday afternoon one hundred more were sent in the Norfolk boat for the same purpose. Among the latter were five Confederate surgeons.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.—The New York *World* makes the following extract from a speech delivered at Cambridge by Senator Wilson, the theme of his editorial comment. We republish the extract:

The other day I called upon the President with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the President of these defeats of his supporters in these States, and the President seemed bowed down, and I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him, and he said: "*I confess that I am grieved at the results of these elections. This intelligence from Europe, it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war. It will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arms of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field.* It is true," said the President, "many of these men elected profess to be war Democrats, but the resolutions of their conventions, the tone of their leading presses, and their general action, will be construed everywhere against the cause of our country."

THE SEARCH FOR THE ALABAMA.—The crew of the Dacotah, now at New York, is to be instantly filled up to active-service number, and the ship at once dispatched on special service. There is not the slightest doubt, says the New York *Herald*, but that she will make one of the fleet now in pursuit of the privateer Alabama. The Dacotah is moderately fast, and carries an armament sufficient to cope with that of the Alabama.

All of the business part of Charles City, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on the 23d instant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sleepy Hollow.—The Garden District is becoming so quiet, tame, and monotonous, that the zephyrs which blow through the green trees and bear on their wings the fragrant odors of the flowers, there, conjoined with the music that gently floats in company with them, have an irresistible soothing and soporific effect. Officers Banner, No. 62, and Ladley, No. 406, have experienced all this to their cost. For being unable to keep awake on their beats, under such circumstances, they are reported by Corporal Kofer for neglect of duty.

Bolted with One Hundred Dollars.—W. A. Steele, of the Beauregard Revolver, reports at the Second District police station that on Saturday night he gave to one Erick Gladwin a $100 bill to go and get exchanged, and that Irick has not yet returned. He is to be arrested, if the police can catch him.

Assaulting a Cripple.—Joseph McGiff was arrested on Dauphin street on Sunday, on the charge of assaulting a crippled man, striking him with a stick. Accused belongs to Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, and he is charged with the offense by Mr. A. Martin.

Drunken Brawling.—Joseph Lacoste, f. m. c., assaults Judge Bell's talk to him for getting drunk, and disturbing the tranquillity of St. Peter street and Marais strouts, by calling watch without cause.

Necro Thieves.—Nimrod, slave of Mr. Syme, and Justo Denis, slave of Mr. Nelson, were arrested on Canal street on Sunday, on the charge of stealing hams and coffee, and of having in their possession articles of clothing supposed to have been stolen.

Seditious.—Frank Brackley was arrested on Magazine street last Sunday, on the charge of making use of hostile and rebellious language against the United States, preferred against him by officer Carroll.

Disorderly House.—Mrs. Ross is in durance vile, having been arrested under a warrant, charging her with keeping a disorderly house.

Charge of Robbery.—Charles Deigler, who was arrested on Carondelet street on Saturday, has to answer before the Provost Court the charge of robbing John N. Henriquez of $15.

Abuse and Threats.—Biddy Price is in trouble. John Lee and Tim Lowry, she says, abused her furniture in her own house, and Lowry even threatened to kill her. She had them arrested for this; and then an officer arrested her as a witness.

Robbery by a Feast Our.—Elizabeth Markey was fished out of the delouche slum, known as Penn street, on Saturday, on the charge of robbing Wm. Kelly of $9. What duties took William in that region is a question yet to unfolds.

In Contravention.—J. E. Connors was arrested on Canal street, on Saturday, by officer J. J. Foley, on charges him with an overt act of rebellion, in secreting arms, contrary to general orders, and pretending to the ownership of rebel property.

Refusing to Pay.—Joseph McAdam was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, on Sunday, charged by Christopher Noelcer with calling for drinks in his coffee-house, and refusing to pay for them, and with abusing and threatening him in the bargain. Besides all this he has to answer for resisting the officer.

Charge of Larceny.—The slave Lewis was arrested, in the Fourth District, on the charge of having committed the crime of larceny at the cost of Wm. Dowty.

Trading in Confederate Notes.—C. Hartnell was arrested by Lieutenant Carroll, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, on Saturday, charged by Pat. Brennan and Wm. Doyle of the same regiment, with trading in Confederate money.

Cutting.—Catherine Delaney was arrested in the First District yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Daniel Delaney, and cutting him with intent to kill him.

Engineers.—Corcoran Beach yesterday held his twelfth inquest within a very short space of time, on runaway negroes who have died at No. 226 Front Levee street. The subject was the body of a child eight months old, named Louis, belonging to Mr. Octave Cantrelle. The verdict attributed death to "Marasmus."

A second inquest was held yesterday, at 304 Lafayette street, on the body of Hannah, aged 24 years, a native of North Carolina, and belonging to Mrs. Jane Deccia. She was found to have died of "cholera morbus," to which effect a verdict was rendered.

A third inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Catherine Lenz, a native of Germany, 60 years of age, found lying at No. 27 Seventh street. Verdict, "dropsy."

Military Commission.—The Ellis case was resumed yesterday. Several parties were added to the list of prisoners, viz: Daniel Wilson, Thaddeus Robert, D. D. Turnbeman, and G. W. Ravendisch. Mr. Torrey appeared as counsel for Mr. Ravendisch. For other prisoners Col. Field and Mr. Lemley appeared, as heretofore.

John Ellis, Tony and Tony Trazille were allowed to withdraw their former plea of Not Guilty, and substitute that of Guilty. They were then introduced as witnesses.

Mr. Ellis testified that he was a police officer, and on the night in question, he attended the political meeting at Adams's Courtroom. After that was over, and many had left, Adams stopped the rest, and ordering the doors to be closed, said there was a man to be tried. He then appointed witness, Ravendisch, Wilson, Mennesson, Pete Sutherland, and another whose names witness could not recollect, a jury for the purpose. He could not say whether Roberts was on the jury or not. The jury going into Adams's private room, found Burnett, and either Adams or Burnett stated that Ellis was a Union man and an Abolitionist, who wanted to fly the United States flag on his race course. He refusing to allow a certain race to be run was also referred to. Four witnesses, among whom were Wilhoit and Peabody, were examined. They took no other part in the trial than that of giving their evidence; but witness could not recollect their testimony. The jury found Ellis guilty, and gave him twenty-four hours to leave the city. He protested against the shortness of the time, and it was extended to forty-eight hours. He then said he could not and would not leave, on which Adams ordered that he should be tarred and feathered. Some of the jurors objected; but Adams silenced them by threats. Witness described the process of carrying out this act, as already deposed to by other witnesses, stating on its being found they had no feathers. O'Neill said he had some, and was sent for them. All were required by Adams to take part in the act, on pain of death. He identified Terrebonne as having been present when the jury was returned. He did not recollect seeing Monaghan or the Daltons there. Adams and Burnett were the only parties who seemed to take an active interest in the affair. Roberts was present at the political meeting.

Gaspar Schreiber deposed that he arrested Ellis as a dangerous and suspicious character. He drove Burnett's wagon to Ellis's track in company with Terrebonne and a pilot named Charles. Burnett accompanied them in his buggy. After waiting a while, Ellis came in sight, when Burnett drove off. They arrested him; when he inquired if bail would be taken, and being answered in the affirmative, he requested Dr. Sherman to accompany him. Pete Sutherland was originally appointed to go with witness and Terrebonne to make the arrest. Adams cursed witness and Terrebonne for taking Sherman with them. After delivering up Ellis, he left. Terrebonne offered to give bail for Ellis.

Mr. Gregory corroborated the testimony of McIntyre in all essentials, and identified, besides those already identified, as present at the tarring and feathering, Mike Sheehan, Pete Myers, and Dennis.

Tony Trazillo gave similar testimony, and identified G. Dalton, as one of the spectators, at the tarring and feathering. He denied having ever told Red Bill any thing about the matter.

Ellis was recalled to testify in relation to the quarrel about the race, when Harrison and Adams were judges.

Counsel objected to the reception of the evidence.

The Court overruled the objection.

Col. Field gave notice that he should impeach the credibility of Ellis; and, as the testimony chiefly concerned Harrison, he asked that he be sent for.

This was done. In the meantime the court adjourned.

Wenz and the Indian Girl Again—Before General Shepley, Governor, &c.—Our readers will recollect that some months ago the case of an Indian girl over whom one Janes Wenz claimed authority as her master came before Recorder Gastinel and the public under circumstances which created somewhat of a sensation. The girl, whose name is Sophia Commarty, is the daughter of a French Canadian father, and a Indian mother, and, was born in Minnesota. Wenz, who was at, one time postmaster at St. Paul, by some means got possession of her and brought her to New Orleans. During her stay here, she went to live in the family of Mr. A Bartholemy, for some seven months. At the end of this period, Wenz, who is now carrying on a dry-goods store, in the practice of the illicit and nefarious profession of homopathy, sued Mr Bartholemy for wages for the girl at the rate of some $5 or $6 per month. Judgment was given in favor of Wenz for $70.50, including costs of court, and a writ of provisional seizure was taken out from Judge Hitchcock, against Mr Bartholemy. The consequent seizure, Mr B. Sworn, Esq., brought out an injunction, setting forth on behalf of his client, that Wenz had no right to hire out his ward like a negro slave, that she was of age according to the laws of Louisiana, and that the claimed wages ought to be paid over to the Superior of the St. Joseph Asylum, where the girl is at present, and for her special benefit.

Under this state of affairs the case has just been taken before Gen. Shepley, and has been decided in accordance with Mr Seiler's plea under the writ of injunction. Gen. Shepley and his Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Miller, have entered warmly into the case, and we have no doubt the poor girl's interests are safe for the future. Mr Bartholemy very cheerfully paid over the money to the institution, in obedience to the order of Gen. Shepley.

Provost Court—Judge B.—Louis Lecomte was sentenced to hard labor in Fort Jackson for one year, for the robbery of Hy. Lafargue's dry goods store, at the corner of Union and Tchartres streets, of some $50 worth of goods. The criminal shared of the robbery have already been reported. Monsch or Maggie, who was arrested with him, was discharged.

Mr. Reid, of the Camp-street, was discovered on a charge of having contraband goods in his store. Some of the goods were not considered by the Court to be contraband, and it was shown that Mr Reid had made no attempt to conceal the others, while they had been received with the whole stock of the establishment from Mr Armstead, Mr Reid's predecessor. Without any cognizance of their supposed character, on the part of Mr Reid.

Edward Cusack, whose arrest is elsewhere reported, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

C. Hartwell, whose arrest is reported in another place, was discharged, but the Confederate money was confiscated.

The slave Louis, whose arrest is also elsewhere reported, was sent to the Parish jail for two months. He had stolen two sacks of corn.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1862.

The market for Breadstuffs is still in a state of remote in the dull and inactive condition previously noted, the business being entirely confined to the supply of the trade and requirements of the city for the day. The receipts are light, while the standing head, which is for simple storage purposes, still remains large, and have commencing to fill up a portion of the list of this State, and it is probable that there will soon be a brisk demand for corn for that part of the Mississippi plies. There have been further receipts of Sugar and Molasses, but the demand for the latter still continues to be unsatisfactory. In fact we did not hear of any transaction by the regular trade to-day. There is a good inquiry for Sugar, and the supply is not overbearing. There is very little outstanding tonnage, in part, and a high price of freight, is the reason. There is not much doing however, in the regular way. Mess Pork has been in good request, and the price has advanced a little. We quote as at the rates by auction sales of Pork, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Molasses, &c., which are given below. The weather is cool, damp, cloudy and rainy, and altogether the outside operations for further particulars, we refer to the following details.

SUGAR.—There were no transactions in the regular trade to-day. About 2 bbls. of Cuba, Muscovado, and Fully Fair sold, in small lots, at auction, at 7½ and 7¾ cts. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—We could not learn of a sale to-day. Last Saturday Prime old crop sold at 27c. for that and 25c. for Fair. Some 50 bbls. Cuba, Choice, 30c.

WHISKY.—Last made from Louisiana Rye, is selling slowly at 42c. for $2 75, and that made from grain at $2 per gallon.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $11 50 @ $12 50 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders continue to retail at 10c., Clear sides at 11c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 13@14c. ℔ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tces is selling at 16c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS.—See the preliminary remarks.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day:—17 dozen Hides at 9½c., and 30 green do. at 5c., and 10 bales Moss at 1¾c., and numerous lots sundries at fair prices.

Nothing else reported.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current.

BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs.	$1 00@ 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb., star	24
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.	$ 3 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb., Rio	22@30c
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Superfine	$9 75@ 00
" Extra	$10 00@11
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Oats	35@40c
" Corn	70@ 75
BEANS, ℔ bbl.	$7 00@12
PEAS, ℔ bbl., Northern	$ 3 50
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, old crop	25@
" new crop	40@ 50
NAVAL STORES, ℔ bbl.—	
Tar	$2 25@ 2 50
Pitch	$1 75@ 2 25
Rosin	$3 50@ 4 25
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gallon	42@ 45
Oils, Linn, ℔ gallon	30@ 35
PROVISIONS, ℔ lbs.—	
Beef, Mess, Northern	$11 00@ 12
Beef, Mess, Western	$ 8 00
" half bbl., Northern, P. M.	$14 00
Pork, ℔ bbl., Mess	$16@18 50
Bacon, ℔ lb., Hams, Plain	10½@
" Canvassed	10½@13c.
Sides	10 @ 7½c
Shoulders	6 @ 7½c
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16@16½c
" kegs	17@
Butter, Northern	17@20c
Cheese	10@11c
Soap, in ℔ lb., in the city	7½@10½c
DRUGS, ℔ lb.—	
Arrowroot, Bermuda	25c
Alum	1½@ 2c
Borax	30@35c
Brimstone	6½c
Bi Carbonate of Soda	4½c
Camphor	$1 75@ 2
Copperas	3½ c
Epsom Salts	7½ 8c
Gum Arabic	75 c
Opium	$10 00
Rhubarb	$1 50@ 2
Sarsaparilla	25c
Senna	30@35c
Sal Soda	5@ 7c
Sulphur, Flor	4½ c
Tartaric, ℔ oz	64 @ 65
DOMESTIC GOODS, ℔ yard—	
Brown Shirtings, 4-4	2 @ 25
Bleached Shirtings, 3-4	2 @ 45
" Sheetings, 5-4	4½@ 50
Checks, Apron	4 @ 50
Furniture	@ 50
Stripes, Domestic	4 @ 50
Satinet	25@ 30
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids	@ 30
Flannels, Carolina	20 @ 25½
" Scarlet	5 @ 30
" Kentucky	1 @ 1 10
Blankets, Grey	6 00@ 8 00
" White	12 00@15 00
" Wool, French	10 00@ 15
Cotton Bags, Brown	@ 35
" Bleached	@ 35
Tickings, 3-4 to 4	@ 30
Denims	25@ 40
Cottonades	20@ 40
Sattinets	30@ 1 10
Linsey Plains, American	25@ 30

Business in the general market is so very limited, there being little or no export trade except in Sugar and Molasses and prices are as irregular and unsettled, that accurate quotations for most articles of commerce are scarcely to given. The above are approximating figures.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 15 1862.

Arrived Saturday 81 Beeves and 67 Sheep. Amount of Stock remaining on sale in Sal Beeves and 74 Sheep. Stock remaining on sale in Sal Beeves and 77 Sheep. We quote

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	@6 75
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	@5 25
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	@3 25
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20@25
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	150@175
Milch Cows, ℔ head	$40@50
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	$150

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1862.

☞ There were no vessels cleared at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Frances J King, Deane, 12 days from Ship Island, to master—24 ult, 21
Schr Edward Kidder, Harkness, 16 days from Boston, to master—31 ult, 30
Schr Dodd from Coast, to master—24 ult
Sloop Mittie, from Coast—23 ult

STEAMBOATS.

Star, McKelpe, from Coast
Morning Light, from Coast

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Bixler, from the Passes
Boston, Tisbetts, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The F.W. from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 19th instant, ship Milton and bark Tropic, brought up ship John Henry, barks Crowder and Pamelon
The Boston, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up brig Frances J King

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Ferriera, (French) from Havre
Bark Old Dominion, Jenkins, from New York
Bark Robert Carey, from London, via New York
Bark F Dwight, Jr, Dunar, from New York
Brig Rathbun, Janson, from New York
Schr Greenhead, ——, from Philadelphia

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK—Per brig Frances J King—6,44 sacks salt to order—100 bbls potatoes 50 bbls apples 50 bbls onions 50 bbls flax to Capt Deane
BOSTON—Per schr Edward Kidder—600 pkgs fish 5 pkgs mdse to S D Hinds—30 bbls pickles 1 half bbl mackerel A M Stubbs—500 bbls hops S H Kennedy & co—5 bbls apples 50 do fish 100 bbls candles Vose Brown—150 bbls flour 60 bbls sugar 40 bbls apples 100 pkgs crackers 1 bbl pickles G W Griffin—8 bbls cheese G H Bread—50 bbls apples 20 do pickles A D Gates & co—5 pkgs mdse G Trainer—24 do E E Sager & co—18 do F F Sargent—3 do do 50 bbls apples W B White 62 pkgs mdse W A Wyman & co W H H Witherell—4 do H Kendall—1 bbl do Grey Bros—50 bbls pork M T Kice & co—1 do mdse Simpson & Kent—30 pkgs do 150 bbls potatoes 504 do apples 50 sks onions 120 bbls pears G H Fr