THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
No. 78 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, single copy.....5

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be stricken from subscription.

Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and required to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,584.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 54, whisky hams, shoulders, claret, brandies, rum, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, sundries; at 11 o'clock, in the House Warehouse, flour.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, ex schooner Mary Maclellan, at the New Basin, cotton, turpentine, rosin and pitch.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 315 Josephine street, furniture.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE. — Goldsmith's sterling comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," with all the principal actors in the cast, and the farce, "The Conjugal Lesson," are to be given at the Varieties this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A full, and varied bill is offered at the Academy to-night. The Minstrels will sing their pleasant songs and give their Ethiopian delineations, and Commodore Foote and Colonel Small will also appear.

By reference to advertisement in our columns, it will be seen that the old house of Pinckard, Steele & Co., corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, is now stored with meats, provisions, corn, flour, potatoes, mackerel, apples, and all such goods, and that its former reputation for low prices is to be sustained.

SEED POTATOES.—P. & C. K. Gallagher, of 32 Poydras street, offer this morning, 500 barrels of pink eye seed potatoes. See advertisement.

Buyers of cotton, turpentine, rosin and pitch are particularly referred to R. T. Montgomery's sale, advertised this day, at four o'clock, at the New Basin. Those wishing to make remittances North will have no safer or more lucrative method than by investing in those articles.

See advertisement of McCerren & Landry. Fine furniture of house No. 315 Josephine street, to-day, 10½ o'clock, parlor, dining and bed-room furniture, city made carpets, &c. also a fine carved rosewood piano.

R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at store 54 Magazine street, a large variety of goods, consisting in meats, apples, potatoes, wines, &c. Also, a fine lot of Northern whisky, brandy, &c., to which attention is respectfully called.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of flour to be made by him this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. See auction advertisement.

Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published last evening the following advices obtained from Southern sources:

The Battle at Murfreesboro'—The Confederate Re-Gre—Federal Account of the Battle—Latest from Vicksburg, from Memphis, Fredericksburg, &c.—Latest from the North—Latest from Europe.

We have received the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* of the 7th inst., from which we take the following highly important intelligence.

BRAGG FALLS BACK FROM MURFREESBORO'—THE ENEMY ENTER.

Mobile, January 6.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Chattanooga, 5th, says our army fell back from Murfreesboro' Saturday night, after a terrible repulse of Breckinridge's division on Friday evening. Enemy's loss equals ours, if not greater.

Hanson's brigade led the charge across Stone river. The enemy's position was carried, but we could not hold it. We lost three cannon.

Gen. Hanson, Major Graves and Lieut. Dara, of Breckinridge's staff, were wounded.

Up to ten o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy had not entered Murfreesboro'.

A dispatch from Shelbyville this evening says the enemy entered Murfreesboro' in large force this morning.

Northern accounts state that Gen. Cheatham was wounded and captured at Murfreesboro'.

FEDERAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

A dispatch of the 5th instant, from Fredericksburg, says:

The New York Herald of the 4th and the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 5th received to day by flag of truce.

The Inquirer's dispatches, of the 3d, say that telegraphic communication with Nashville has been destroyed.

Advices from Murfreesboro' state that the Federals are advancing, and the rebels falling back across Stone river. The rebel's were terribly repulsed on the left. The rebel army of Richmond were furnishing reinforcements to the rebels at Nashville. General Rosecrans dispatches that the rebels are withdrawing rapidly and that the Federals are at Christian, five miles from Murfreesboro'. The dispatch says the loss of Federal officers is heavy reading. On the 2d Rosencrans, with the 4th United States cavalry, attacked Wheeler's cavalry and cut them to pieces and routed them.

GEN. LYON AND FULLER.

A dispatch of the 4th, from Petersburg, says:

Letter Northern papers have been received containing additional particulars of the battle at Murfreesboro'. The correspondent of the *Herald*, dated Nashville, January 2d, says: "We have just arrived from the battle on Stone river, near Murfreesboro'. It has raged with unremitting fury for two days and the last night was not yet decided, although we had the best of it on the first.

The battle opened on our right and continued with alarming rapidity, extending to the centre. Gen. Rosencrans, who is personally with the right, and Generals left, with his staff, was opened upon by a tremendous rebel battery which emptied the saddles of his whole escort, a round shot striking Col Garesché, his chief of staff, completely severing his head from his body; this caused consternation in the General and whole staff. Rosencrans narrowly escaped.

The rebels stubbornly resisted our approach, with unclaimed bravery, but were finally compelled to retire fully a mile, when they again disputed our passage. Cobb's battery of rebels, using our advance and completely mowing down our troops. The scenes at this point were magnificently terrible. The rebels deployed right and left, brought up their batteries in line style, and shell and shot fell like hail.

Between five and six the enemy, apparently exhausted by its rapid assault, took up position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the firing on both sides ceased by dark, the battle having raged for eleven hours.

The casualties among the officers is extremely heavy. The rebels were commanded by Joe Johnston. The latest from the field—11½ A. M.—report the whole rebel army as having evacuated Murfreesboro', taking off with them all their prisoners, stores, &c., and falling back toward Shelbyville. Report says the rebels are destroying our wagon trains on the Murfreesboro' turnpike.

Additional casualties received report the following officers were killed: Colonels Stern, McNaw, Almonde, Roberts, Weaver, Harrington and Johnston.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S INAUGURAL.

Fredericksburg and Petersburg dispatches, of the 6th instant, give the following intelligence from Northern papers

Gov Seymour was inaugurated on the 1st. The following is a synopsis of his inaugural:

I have solemnly sworn to protect the constitution of the United States, with its greate restrictions and guarantees, and I will support it. I have sworn to support the constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it. I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and, with your aid, I shall watchfully perform the constitution and laws meant for the guidance of our official conduct and put protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jediciary of the State. The most strict injunction of the Constitution is, that the Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and so help me God, they shall be. I would not dwell, on the present occasion, on the national affairs of our position as a State. They have been happily attended to by my predecessor. My views on this subject were laid before the Legislature while knowing his position, which gave him little control over national affairs.

He ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious and united as it once was.

Seymour had ordered the Police Commissioners to appear before him to answer complaints for arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, and in violation of the Constitution.

ARREST OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

Captain Wynne, a British officer, has been arrested in Baltimore, as an emissary of the Confederate Government. It is said he was on his way to Europe with important dispatches.

BURNSIDE WANTS TO RECROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Burnside was in Washington on Wednesday, urging upon Lincoln the importance of allowing him to recross the Rappahannock. Lincoln refused peremptorily.

FROM VICKSBURG, VIA CAIRO.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated 3d inst., says there is but one gunboat at Vicksburg. The Benton, which engaged the fortifications, lost her commander and several of her crew.

Banks's forces and Farragut's fleet, which were expected, did not arrive.

FORREST AND VAN DORN REPORTED WHIPPED.

Grant claims that Forrest and Van Dorn are badly whipped, with the loss of several pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Also that the rebel Col. Napier is killed, and Col. Deesbuy captured.

FROM WESTERN ARKANSAS.

A dispatch from Fayetteville, Ark., says that rebel papers, captured in Van Buren, a limit a Prairie Grove of 1000. Hindman's correspondence was captured.

The rebels are concentrating at Arkadelphia.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in the army of the Potomac, says that on the night of the 2d two brigades recrossed the Rappahannock, six miles above Fredericksburg, scoured the country and returned.

RECEPTION OF BUTLER, &C.

Butler was received with complimentary demonstrations at Washington and other points. Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and other demonstrations at Pittsburg, Boston and other places.

Thirty eight St. Croix Indians were hung on the 26th ult. by Lincoln's orders.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 20th ult.

Rumors are afloat that France will send another note to England and Russia, showing the necessity of peaceful intervention in America.

The London *Times* believes, from the liberality shown toward Lancashire, that a clearer perception of the part played by England during the war, prevails.

Mr. Schoolfield, member of Parliament, in a recent speech, asserted the right of the South to secede, and advocated recognition.

Mr. Bright eulogized the course of the North, and predicted the failure of the rebellion.

Nearly all the London journals condemn Mr. Bright's speech.

A loan is spoken of in France to relieve the distress now prevailing.

The *Times* disparages Halleck's official report.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ABROAD.

The New York *Herald* quotes Seward as authority for the statement that the Federal Government has no other wish than to be let alone, feeling confident of subduing the rebellion at present is not among possibilities.

DOINGS OF MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

The New York *Herald's* Louisville correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says our city and State are again in a furore of excitement. The approach of our insolent invaders inaugurated, under the auspices of John Morgan, echo is again in the centre of our State, heralded as a full grown Major General, commanding a division. He has taken possession of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, between Bowling Green and Munfordville, cutting off all communication with the army of Nashville.

The correspondent says the local papers, as usual, predict that Morgan is getting in a trap, and that his whole force will be barged, but having heard the story so often, he does not place any confidence in it, and regards the successful raids and Kentucky, by Morgan, as the failure of Burbridge's army in Virginia, as necessary evils, that must be borne with as much leniency as possible.

PRESIDENT DAVIS SERENADED.

Richmond, January 6.—About 11 o'clock last night a crowd of citizens serenaded President Davis at the Executive mansion. He acknowledged the compliment in a powerful speech, in which he alluded to Virginia as the theatre of the greatest battle of the contest, saying the blood of every State has been poured out on her soil, and cried to heaven for vengeance.

He paid a glowing tribute to the valor of the Confederate army, and the devotion of the women. He alluded to our recent victories, and expressed his confidence in the triumph of our cause and the establishment of peace.

In New York on the 5th inst., gold advanced to 1.45 to 1.44, and closed at 1.43.

The *Picayune* published a second edition of its extra last evening containing the following additional news:

Latest from the North—Another Naval Expedition Sailed—General McClellan Again in Command—Western Virginia Abolished—Loss of the Monitor—President Lincoln in the Field—Kentucky Legislation on Emancipation—Latest from Vicksburg—The Federal Forces Retire.

We are in possession of the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 6th inst., from which we take the following intelligence:

ANOTHER NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Richmond, January 5.—The Baltimore *American* of the 3d says an outfit of another naval expedition. Generals Naglee and Dewson have embarked on transports at Yorktown, Gloucester Point. The fleet put to sea, and comprises enough troops to take and hold any point on the Southern coast. The immediate destination of the expedition is supposed to be North Carolina, but as a number of iron clad vessels accompanies it, it is presumed it will go to some important Southern port—say Charleston, Georgetown, Savannah or Mobile. At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, it is said that Wilmington was soon to be attacked. It is not known whether Naglee will command the expedition or not.

Richmond dispatches of the same date give the following additional news:

MCCLELLAN AGAIN IN COMMAND.

McClellan is to be sent to Fortress Monroe, to organize the [illegible]. The *American* says he will soon have command of the operations against Richmond, by way of James river.

Hampton made a foray into Dumfries on Friday and captured wagons, stores, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of the 5th, says that a fight is imminent on the Blackwater.

Lincoln has approved a bill admitting West ern Virginia as a State of the Union.

The *Herald*, of the 31, says Lincoln's proclamation is his last card, and will determine success or failure for the Administration. With the chances heavy against success. If says it is impracticable, unwise, ill timed and full of mischief.

A dispatch to the Federal Navy Department confirms the loss of the Monitor at Hatteras

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* declares his opinion that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia.

In the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the subject of the steamer Alabama was taken up. Wells, the ex-secretary said there were fourteen vessels searching for her, and that in the forthcoming raising of the blockade at Wilmington, the blockade squadron there would join in pursuit.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that in response to a circular letter from Gov Robinson, two thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the State out of the Union if Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is enforced.

ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA—GOVERNOR LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

Richmond, January 7.—The General Assembly of Virginia convened to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

Gov. Letcher's message refers eloquently to the brilliant success of our arms during the past year, and the valor of the Confederate soldiers. He says that man is a traitor who talks of reconstruction, unless it is a traitor's grave.

He invokes every Virginian to swear that the Old Dominion shall remain one and indivisible. Though she, through Federal invasion, has been demoralized, we must redouble our efforts and avoid either inertness or confusion.

The Governor denounces extortion, and urges the Legislature to check the prevailing crime. There are prominent points of the message which are chiefly devoted to subjects of State interest.

FROM VICKSBURG—THE FEDERAL FORCES RETIRE.

The *Mississippian* says:

It is unquestionably true that the Federals have withdrawn their forces, in hot haste, from the vicinity of Vicksburg. This movement was unexpected to every one not in the secrets of our army movements in Kentucky and West Tennessee. It is now evident, however, that an important movement was projected on the Mississippi river, threatening the mouths of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and closing the navigation of the Father of Waters, but thrown the Yankees into great consternation, and that the withdrawal of their gunboats and trans ports is now apparent from the orders which their fleets, who was picked up by the boat Eugene, and carried to Peru.

General Kirby Smith, the Confederate General, has taken possession of the residence of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville; Tenn., as his headquarters.

Incidents of the Capture of Baton Rouge by the Troops of Banks's Expedition.

Under this heading the New York *Sun* of the 30th ult. furnishes us with the particulars of the expedition which left this city shortly after the arrival of Gen. Banks. Although we were acquainted with the main fact of the occupation of Baton Rouge by the Federal troops, still there are incidents attending its capture which we may will give us news, as they were wholly unknown to us before:

The Banks Expedition did not remain long idle at New Orleans. Two days after Gen. Banks's arrival, a large force, under command of Gen. Grover, formerly of the Tenth Regular Infantry, was detailed to proceed up the river to reoccupy Baton Rouge. On the 16th of December a large fleet of transports, preceded by the sloop-of-war Richmond, proceeded slowly to Donaldsonville, accompanied by the gunboats Essex, Winona, Cuttarabin, Sachem and Arthurstone. The transports containing the soldiers were carefully covered by the gunboats, in order to guard against the danger of a guerrilla ambuscade. They arrived opposite the city on Wednesday morning, and threw some shells in the direction of the old Penitentiary Barracks and other buildings where it was known some rebel soldiers had been quartered, but they all disappeared as soon as our vessels came in sight, and when the troops landed, no signs of an enemy could be seen. The One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteers had the honor of landing first, and formed in line of battle on the shore, where they were soon joined by other regiments.

In walking through the town, sayes correspondent, we saw more than enough to corroborate all we heard of the rebels having so very recently occupied the same ground on which we were standing. In a Catholic Church, at which some had been present, the candles were still burning, and at the State House and Penitentiary—both standing with their doors wide open, and totally deserted—were found their morning fires still blazing. In the Penitentiary we also saw their mattresses lying neglected on the floor, precisely as they had sprung from them to take to their heels. The barracks had the white walls scrawled all over, in black and red chalk, with names, both of our own and the rebel soldiers, the place having changed masters three times already. Among the many noble rebel sentiments we found on the walls was this: "Death to all who worship negroes as their brethren. Damn Lincoln." Another one read: "You are fighting for your *negro* brothers, not for the Union."

Baton Rouge is a much smaller place than a stranger would expect to find in the capital of Louisiana, for, even in prosperous times, her population cannot exceed five thousand. It is prettily situated on a bluff, about thirty feet above the highest overflowing water mark. The streets are level and uniformly laid out, with neat detached houses, surrounded by piazzas and plenty of shade trees, and the only public buildings of any note are four or five churches, a college, the barracks, Penitentiary and State House. The latter, built in what might be best termed the wedding cake-gothic style of architecture, is an edifice of considerable pretensions.

Scarcely a store of any kind was open, and even those with nothing in them. Every private house was hermetically sealed, with here and there a melancholy female face furtively peeping through the jalousie blinds, or some meditative old man pacing the piazza in solitude, and evidently scowling his anathems at you as you pass idle and neglected darkies, sauntering purposely along, or grouped at distant intervals in knots of two or three, to discuss, in loud whispers, passing events, the solution to which they understand full well. These were the only human objects that met the eye.

Soon after General Grover had taken possession of the town, he was waited upon by Mr. Holt, Mayor of Baton Rouge. The Mayor is a tall, well built and intelligent looking man, and was dressed in stuff colored clothes, a little the worse for wear, and evidently of domestic manufacture. Having introduced himself to the General, he said he had called to inquire of the General his intentions regarding the town—whether he meant to shell it, and whether it was safe for the inhabitants to remain.

General Grover replied that he had no intention of shelling the city, unless it became a military necessity.

Mayor Holt said that the people of Baton Rouge were as much opposed to fighting here as anybody could be.

"Do you mean by that," asked General Grover, "that the people of Baton Rouge are loyal to the Government of the United States?"

"Oh, no," replied the Mayor, "I do not mean to say that. I mean that they are opposed to fighting here. They are helpless and in your power."

"Certainly, sir," replied the General.

"And I suppose you could reduce the city to ashes in any time, if you chose to do it?" continued the Mayor.

"Certainly, sir," answered the General "it is my power to destroy the city in six hours time, but a moment's notice, should it become necessary."

"And, in that case," replied the Mayor, "I should hope you would give the inhabitants sufficient notice, that they might leave the city."

"You will understand," replied the General, "that I must defend myself and the troops under me, and, should the enemy attack me, the first consideration will be to repel him."

The Mayor took his leave, evidently impressed with the idea that the General would not hesitate to shell the town, even without notice, should it become necessary in order to hold his position.

Incredible as it may seem—while New York was in total ignorance, and nobody even on board of the North Star knew positively where our destination was—the people of Baton Rouge knew, *for the last three days, been positively expecting us with a large land and naval force.* The result is that Port Hudson—miles up the river from New Orleans—has already become or is fast becoming as difficult a place to fortify as Vicksburg is said to be, and the troops have already concentrated there, are variously estimated fat from ten to fifteen thousand men.

From Nassau.

New York, December 28.—The steamer British Queen, from Nassau on the 23d, and Havana on the 26th, has arrived. Pierre Soulé was at Havana on the 20th.

The Nassau papers say that the Governor has issued a proclamation forbidding pilots from bringing in Federal or rebel cruisers

The schooner Rover, from Charleston, and the ship Entertaine, from Florida, had arrived at Nassau.

A schooner belonging to the well known steamer Alderby & Co., of Nassau, had been captured by the steamer Tuscarora, which the Nassau papers call another Federal outrage.

Admiral Milne arrived at Nassau on the 13th.

Two Federal cruisers were cruising in the Channel Keys.

The steamer Giraffe, a blockade runner, had arrived at Nassau from Liverpool with an assorted cargo, and would probably run the blockade again.

The brig Charles H. Foss, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, put into Nassau on the 5th, with the loss of foremast and leaky.

THE ANXIETY TO CAPTURE THE ALABAMA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from the former place, under date of the 29th ult., as follows:

More than one application has been made to the Government by merchants and ship-owners in New York and Boston for letters of marque to authorize private pursuit and capture of the piratical Alabama. They have been refused flatly. It is said that a bill to meet the case of this and all other pirates will speedily go through Congress on its reassembling. Ship-owners in New York may soon hail the privilege of fitting out under letters of marque.

THE EFFLUTS OF FORREST IN TENNESSEE.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from an officer who was captured by Forrest's rebel cavalry at Lexington, Tennessee, that Forrest was still destroying the railroad, and taking guards prisoners. He had taken in all eight hundred prisoners. His force consists of 4000 mounted men and eight pieces of artillery. He crossed the Tennessee river by swimming his horses, and took over his cannon and baggage on rafts, which were constructed in Duck river. The Fifth Ohio cavalry lost sixty four men, taken prisoners at Lexington, and thirty at Trenton. Col. Taylor, of the 5th O. V. C., is sick at Lagrange. Forrest's raid has been very destructive. His special object was to break up the railroad.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE CAPTURES AT NEW YORK.—*New York*, December 27.—The bark Kate Stanaler, Capt. Fish, which arrived at this port last night from Pensacola, brings 288 bales of cotton, cargo of schooner Jefferson Davis, captured Sept. 17, by the United States bark Wm. G. Anderson. The cotton is in charge of Acting Master S. Withington, who comes passenger by the Stanaler. She has also on board 140 cases returned whisky, 7000 thirty-two pounder shot and one large rifled gun.

COMMANDER OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.—Maj. Gen. John A. Dix has been assigned to duty as Commander of the Military Department of New York, vice Gen. Wool. Mr. Morgan, who resigns. It is reported that Gov. Morgan has drawn his pay as Major General for his term of service.

It was rumored in Nashville, on December 20th, that the Confederate General Geo. B. Crittenden died in Knoxville on the day preceding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fourth District Court.—We published in our last morning issue a note of the Judges by whom and the times when cases will be tried in the fifth District Court. We subjoin a similar note respecting the Fourth District Court, Jan. 12th to 17th, Judge Whitaker; 26th to 31st, Judge Howell; Feb. 16th to 21st, Judge Hiestand; March 9th to 14th, Judge Whitaker; 23d to 28th, Judge Howell; April 13th to 18th, Judge Hiestand, May 4th to 9th, Judge Whitaker; 18th to 23d, Judge Howell; June 8th to 13th, Judge Hiestand.

Threatening Slave.—The slave Delphine was arrested at the corner of Josephine and St. Charles streets yesterday on the charge of making use of threatening and abusive language.

Found.—Sergeant Elliott, of the Fourth District police, reports having found two worked morceaux at the corner of Jackson and Magazine streets.

Wife Beating.—Dennis Allen is in custody on the charge of assaulting his wife at their residence on Annunciation street.

Paul Golderenia has been sent before the Provost Court from the Third District on the same charge. His wife was locked up as a witness.

Burglary.—Louisa Rikie reports that her residence on Sixth street, between Fulton and Chippewa streets, has been broken into, and a lot of clothing and sheeting stolen.

Taken to the Hospital.—Officer George L. Cambias reports that he found a sick man and his wife in a house on Crapa street, between Spain and Port streets, in a destitute condition, and that he had them taken to the hospital.

Badly Beaten.—Special officer Mobery reports at the Second District police station, that Michael Murphy was found in Esplanade street, on Sunday night, very badly beaten, by some six or seven unknown. He was conveyed to his residence.

Store Open.—Officer E. Soubrat, of the Second District police, reports finding the shoe store of J. Leuthenspinner open late on Sunday night.

Obstreperous.—Thomas Cordan and John Wilson are in custody in the Second District, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and assaulting peaceable citizens.

Seditous.—Peter Lloyd has to answer before the Provost Court for getting drunk, disturbing the peace, and making use of seditious language.

Delinquent Officers.—Officer O'Donnell, of the Third District police, reports officer Demar, No. 391, for unofficerlike conduct and not recognizing the countersign.

Larceny.—Henry, slave of Dr Suffrein, has to answer a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Mr. and Mrs. Lacoste.

Mary Jacobs is before the Provost Court on a charge of larceny, made against her by Mr. E. Gandon.

Enticing Away Slaves.—Edward, slave of Acadie Courier, is in custody on the charge of enticing slaves from their home.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in a house at the corner of Julia and Baronne streets, but it was extinguished before any damage of consequence had occurred. It commenced about the mantel piece of one of the rooms.

Lunacy.—A young woman, named Mary Ann Fartig, about nineteen years of age, left the Charity Hospital yesterday in a state of mental derangement. She had with her a basket and a bundle of leather.

U. S. Provisional Court.—This court was formally opened for business yesterday morning, but little was done beyond that form.

Mr. A. Hennen stated in behalf of the Court the cause of his client, Hyppolite Percival, who is in custody on the charge of having killed a man named Garcia. Percival and Garcia, some three years ago, long before the instituting of martial law in the city, that is, went out in the rear of the city to fight a duel. Garcia, however, carried with him a weapon with which he assailed Percival, but Percival nevertheless disarmed and killed him. Percival was arrested, and many efforts were made to bring to trial the case, but nothing had been done, and he was finally dismissed under a writ of *nolle prosequi*. Subsequently he was arrested by order of the Military Commission, before whom Mr. Durant took exceptions to their jurisdiction in the case. These exceptions were filed re ceived by Gen. Butler, and then by the United States Attorney General at Washington. Mr. Durand now wishes his client to be either bailed or discharged. He also wished to have some action taken in reference to another client of his, who is in custody on the charge of firing on a U. S soldier. He further intimated that it was his intention to claim a trial by jury for his clients charged with crime or sued for debts over $20. They are entitled to this, he contends, and he demanded it of us.

Mr. Beaumont, the Prosecuting Attorney, stated that he had addressed the President of the Military Commission on the subject referred to by Mr. Durant, and that gentleman had expressed his readiness to co-operate with him in bringing the cases to a settlement. He expected that this would be done in a few days.

Mr. Durant then said he was interested in certain cases before the United States District and Circuit Courts, in reference to which he desired to have the courts to be pursued rectified. In the case of the bark Grapeshot, which had been seized here under a customary bond, given to French subjects, complaints had been made to the French Government, and the French Council is now engaged in investigating the matter. He wished to know if the Court would take cognizance of such cases.

Judge Peabody said he should not entertain such cases only on rules obtained to cause them to be heard in his court.

Colonel Bell said that there were a number of cases pending before the Supreme Court. No judges of that court had been appointed by the Military Governor, who, he understood, did not intend to appoint any. The consequent delays were very injurious, and he proposed to take steps to have certain cases which had been referred to this court.

The court then adjourned.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Mr. Wm Freret, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, was discharged.

Wm Dreyer was fined $5 for being in an unlawful assemblage. He endeavored to excuse himself by saying that he was merely listening to the music at the Academy of Music, and was too much attracted by it to attend to the officer's orders.

Joseph Smith, a runaway slave belonging to Dr. Mercier, accused of having gone to a store and procured clothes in the doctor's name, was dismissed.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, January 12, 1863.

COTTON.—We have received by way of the city of Jackson 1,000 bales of cotton, consisting of 700 bales low Middling, and 300 bales Middling, all of which are now in the market. We will report the particulars as they transpire.

SUGAR.—The movement to-day was on a very limited scale, and the transactions were of a retail character. Prices are unchanged from Saturday's quotations, viz: 6 to 6½c. for Fully Fair to Prime, and 7½c. for Common. New crop 7½ to 7½c. for strictly Choice Yellow Clarified, and 7½c. for Good Fair, 7½c. for Fully Fair, and 9½c. for Centrifugal.

MOLASSES.—The market is dull and the sales are confined to small lots, the demand being in favor of purchasers. Dark, 23c. and Gold, 31c. A lot of 150 bbls. Stump was sold at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FLOUR.—Superfines are entirely of a retail character, being confined to small lots for family use. A lot for superfine and extra was sold at $5 50 for good and choice Extra. Prices of this description, generally used by the city bakers, are very unsettled.

PORK.—We have heard of sales to-day of about 200 bbls. good Mess over, weight, to be delivered in two or three lots, at $19 50 to $19 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY.—About ten bales sold, in two or three lots, from second hands at 65@70 ton.

PROVISIONS.—The retail demand is supplied by regular dealers at 22@26c. for Bacon Sides, 17½@17½c. for Lard, 65@67½c. for Bacon Shoulders, 7½@8c. for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 19@21c. for sugar-cured Hams. Sales of 50 half bbl. Northern Beef, and 6 1/2 50 ₱ whole bbl.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little doing. The actual rate by sail vessels to Northern ports, is 7c. per bbl. of Sugar, and 70c. ₱ bbl. of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day, at Bowles' Slot Candles at 23c.; 10 do. Tea, at 48 1/2c.; 4 do. Rice, at 5½c.; 5 do. Lard, at 16½c.; 10 do. Lard, at 17½c.; 10 bales Buckwheat, 2½ lbs. each, at 3½c.; 50 do. Brooms, at 2½c., and 500 bbls. damaged Apples at one ₱ bbl. Another lot was sold for less.

The weather is clear and pleasant, and there is no immediate prospect of rain. Thermometer, 66 degrees.

Stock Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 12, 1863.

Stocks arrived yesterday 57 Beeves 27 Veals, and 82 Sheep. Amount of stock and yesterday 76 Beeves, 19 Veals, and 82 Sheep. Total for the week, 133 Beeves, 77 Beeves, 154 Veals, 4 Milch Cows, 80 Sheep, 34 Hogs

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb not.....$@0 22
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb.....@0 20
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb.....@0 18
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head.....$@2 25
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head.....@1 75
Milch Cows, 1st head.....$@75 00
Milch Cows, 2d head.....@60 00
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head.....@4 00
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head.....@3 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr John Walker, Hunnell, G. New York. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Relief, Richardson, from New York 27th ult, via Havana, to D D. Gelpcens & co—1st dist, 16
Brig Hayward, Greene, 20 days from Boston, to master—L P T
Brig J P Witherell, Strehlridge, 14 days from Philadelphia, to master—L P T
Schr Thy Brigham, Kidder, master—2 days from Boston, to master—L P T
Schr Gabriel Aime, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Mary Louise, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Elodie, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Mary Anne, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Leonard, from Coast, to master—2d dist

PASSENGERS.

Laurel Hill, from Baton Rouge
Time and Tide, Russell, from Baton Rouge
Gen Williams, Walker, fm 3rd Judson's Plantation

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Prosper, from Boston

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Relief, from New York and Havana—John M Mc.Cay, W R Vining, B G Barrett, C Pinck, John Gifford, C Olsen, John Mc.Kenzie, Mrs M Gelley, Mrs M Scott, Mr Hetherington, John Christie, Mrs J J Wallace and two children, S Sowyer, J Guitin, H Roye, T Ryan, J Schneider, J R Webber, C Burgos, J Kelley.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr John Walker—150 bbls molasses 125 bbls sugar

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Rio Bio—342 sacks and 50 box bran, 1 bbl to J Miltenberger; 7 bbls do C Schneider—25 bdls paper G F Wilson & co—20 firkins butter H S Seward—20 do A D Grief & co—20 do Grief, Bruns & co—30 do Grief & co—25 do E S Keep—34 do do 6 half bbls cheese H Zilcherbier—1681 sks coffee 9 bbls beans B W Huntington—16 bbls beans 1 bbl bbls bone 9 sth 25 casks tobacco 3 bxs cigars 15 sks coffee G E Talnter—20 do S R E—50 do Hermann & co—2 bales paper Carruthers & co—25 bbls pork L Grelle—6 bbls beef E Millaudon & Mather—1 M Mullen—Frost & co—C Weishaar—C T Bedeker & co—J N Cutino—Dunies & co—L Hudson—J Bowman & co—E Barrett—J Sarazin—A Grasson—J Folke J Donlove—S Pillman—J Perrell—Byrne & core Col J W Shaffer—Adams Express—H G Stetson & co—T Peyre—G H Bayne—J Kelsh & Bro—Gallagher & co—K S Benedict—J Swobe—J H Paine F Schmidt—J G Hays—E Hesh—Stark, Meacher & co T Keeler—Wolf Bros—J M Gould—Bicker, Byrne & co—C E Tate & co—F K Fahly—A S Blake—F Tricou & Son—C Jaubert & co—L Rhoerte & co—J F Phelps—A B Dunn—W Mitchell—J Kesler & Bro—S Leslie N W Hoyt—J Lee—S South—E Kerr & co—M T Jumard—W Wyman—R H Keep—Dowling Brothers—H H Waiffe—A S Walker—and order.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Relief—8 skips mdse to A Moulte—1 do F Goldsmith—7 do F Bournaine—1 do P O'Donnell—1 do B Goldstein—25 firkins butter G Rulof—4 bbls beans H Trioce—17 pkgs chse to Lehata Bros—45 firkins butter A D Grief & co—25 do lard 55 bxs cheese N W Hyatt—12 pkgs mdse S G Seymour & co—19 firkins butter A Boyce—100 bbls lard Bowles & co—30 bbls flour C Schneider—40 sks coffee R W Houghton—30 firkins butter 40 bxs cheese F Dalbondio—105 sks coffee 8 2-99 pkgs lard Orl ff, Byrnes & co—1 do mdse A F Dubreuil—7 bxs soap 100 bxs candles 50 do starch 40 bbls beans 4 0 sks oats 100 bxs cheese 50 bbls beef 100 firkins butter 10 pkgs mdse D de Golice rls & co—16 do M Keane—50 bbls flour C Fleicher—5 bxs tobacco 100 sks oats 50 tubs lard 10 do butter, 8 bbls sugar 17 pkgs mdse to order

BOSTON—Per brig Hayward—1 bbl oil to Globe Mills—100 bxs candles G Rulof—50 bxs candles to A D Grief & co—6 bbls bacon Vose Bros—2 ckr oil W P Carter—16 bxs rice—4 bbls do 25 kegs lard 75 do kegs feet 19 do tripe 25 bbls porter 4 pkgs mdse L Hudson—179 bbls potatoes 50 bbls apples Grief, Byrnes & co—70 bbls potatoes S D Mecly—200 do Bush & co—225 do do 25 bbls apples 1 bbl cider 13 bbls do G A Fosdick—35 pkgs mdse Frost & co—57 do Folger—28 do Blake & Towne—31 do do 2 chests tea Gray Bros—50 bxs codfish 4 drums do F Gelpi & co—141 bbls potatoes 19 sks coffee to order

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig J P Witherell—6 casks ale to W M Gray—2 bbls flour E S Keep—20 do 50 kegs lard Grief, Byrnes & co—30 bbls flour Smith & White 1 do J P Barbot—300 bbls apples G H Porch—20 do vinegar W Weetherby—200 bbls apples 77 bbls onions 4 flour T Hunter—100 bbls apples 20 bbls potatoes and onions oak bank C Schneider—108 bbls bacon W Preble & co—50 bbls potatoes 10 bbls apples 20 bbls potatoes and onions 19 bbls flour A Fosdick—41 pkgs mdse Mayer & Kussen—14 pkgs mdse G N Morrison—100 tres hams to C T Baldwin—5 pkgs mdse E J Hart & co—12 chests tea 20 bbls apples 30 do do 2 bbls butter 25 do meal 50 do onions 118 pkgs 220 cabbages 429 bbls potatoes 113 do vegetables 60 bales hay 80 pkgs apples to Capt Kidder

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

BATON ROUGE—Steamer Laurel Hill—6 hhds sugar 2 bbls molasses 84 hhds to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Time and