THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, flour; immediately after, at the Delta Warehouse, flour.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at Post 2, Second District, flour.

DEPARTURE OF THE BIG BIO.—The steamship Bio Bio, which had been detained by order of Gen. Banks, will positively sail for New York, via Havana, this evening, at 4 o'clock.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The inclement weather last night deterred many from attending the performances at the Varieties, who would doubtless have been much amused at the comedy, "The Ladies' Battles." This comedy, translated from the French of "Un Duel En Amour," is one of the most amusing yet brought out at the Varieties; and, as the situations are, at times, of the most comic character, cannot fail to interest and amuse. Mrs. Gladstana was full of life and *finesse* as the *Countess d'Autreval*. Miss Sefton, as *Leonie*, was charming in her delineation of the tender, loving and artless maiden, and appears in a *rôle* just suited to her powers.

Mr. Ryer appeared to great advantage as *Baron Montrichard*, and gave an excellent rendition of the magistrate restrained in his sacredness of search after a fugitive by the courtliness of the man of the world; and Mr Rand was not wanting as *Henri* in a fine conception of character. Mr. Baker's *Gustave de Grugnan*, a gentleman of doubtful valor and warm affections, was full of the spirit of comedy, and his scene with *Montrichard*, in which he avows himself the real *Henri*, was as comic a piece of acting as we have seen for many a day.

"Pocahontas" closed the evening's entertainments very acceptably.

The "Ladies' Battle" and "Pocahontas" are given again to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This favorite place of amusement is still the great centre of attraction with the mirth loving people. The witticisms of Campbell and the comical antics of Blake offer renewed attractions to those who seek diversion in artistic buffoonery, and to the talent displayed by Dupree & Green's Minstrels must be added the interesting feature of Mr. Ellinger's troupe of living wonders, the diminutive men, Com. Foote and Col. Small, the charming vocalist Mrs. Ellinger, and the blind violinist, Mr. Brooks, with such attractions the Academy of Music cannot but become the favorite haunt of play goers.

The attention of buyers is called to the various sales advertised for this day, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

FIGHTING AT BERWICK.—Under this heading the *Evening Delta* published the following paragraph:

We learn by passengers from Berwick, yesterday, that an engagement took place yesterday between General Weitzel's forces and the rebels. At the time the train left it was reported that the Cuionists had killed six and captured forty of the rebels. Heavy cannonading was heard afterwards, which indicated that the gunboats were busy.

[From the New York World of December 27.]

A Jubilee of Fools and Fiddlers.

One item in the foreign intelligence by the Europa which reaches us this morning will early delight to the hearts of all who love their own passions more than their country, and prefer the triumph of a theory to the salvation of a state. A body of Englishmen who live at home at ease, and very naturally think worthy of tormenting their neighbors than of minding their own business, have formed themselves into an "Emancipation Society," and have issued a circular invitation to all the clergy in the land to join in giving publicity "from their pulpits" to the emancipation policy of Mr Lincoln.

It is due to the more intelligent portion of English society to say that this extraordinary movement does not appear to have originated with them, nor is it at all likely to receive much encouragement from Englishmen whose opinion is either of weight in their own country or worth considering abroad. The pacifists of the metropolis at Lambeth seem to constitute the popular support and the London *Star* to furnish the popular voice for this indecent prostitution of British churches to an unwarrantable interference in the political concerns of a foreign people. We strongly suspect, indeed, that the originating cause of the whole demonstration lies much nearer home than the banks of the Thames. It is more than probable that the movement began with the same people in New England to whom the country is indebted for the famous mission of Mr. George Thomp on which did so much to promote good feeling between the Northern and the Southern States some twenty years ago. Mr George Thompson still lives, and was last heard of as dispensing authorized hospitalities to the distinguished representative of Jeff. Davis. He will probably be found with his intelligent consort among the foremost oracles of the new emancipation society, and the literature of the age may possibly be enriched at no distant day by the publication of a correspondence between himself and friends and the Boston committee who advertise their intention of celebrating the 1st of January next ensuing by a "Musical Jubilee at the Masonic Hall," for the reason, as stated in their published call, that they are "confident in the belief that the first day of the new year will prove the complement of the 4th of July, 1776, and a new era in the history of the republic, when the soil of America, hallowed anew by the sacrifice of so much heroic blood, shall no longer be trodden by the foot of a slave."

The name subscribed to this call admirably represent what may be described as the "intellectual" rather than the "interested" classes of society. From the transcendentalist philosopher Emerson to the German pianist Otto Dresel, they range through the hierarchy of Lyceum lecturers, poets, critics, and professors. No better men could be asked to organize a "Musical Jubilee;" and we doubt whether Nero himself, exact and refined as his aesthetic taste is admitted by the most prejudiced to have been, could have be a more delicate and successful pains upon the "thin solo which he performed in honor of the conflagration of Rome than these eclectic modern Athenians will give to the perfection of their programme upon the auspicious occasion they have determined to celebrate. Whether they intend to perform the *Dies Iræ* or M Felicien David's *Desert* does not yet appear. Neither composition certainly ought to be omitted. An accompaniment of demoniac fiddlesticks at the South would give a fine glow to the strains of the latter, while the entrancing terrors of the former would be exquisitely heightened by the shrieks of outraged women and the wail of perishing babes.

To the British correspondents of the Boston enthusiasts who have devised this charming national euthanasia, conflagration and massacre raging over a territory half as large as Europe, would doubtless convey as serene and sweet a joy as it was once rather prudently held that the saints were to receive from the contemplation of the torments of the damned.

In sober earnestness, the mind recoils in disgust from the detestable trifling of these headlong and inconsiderate people with events so awful as those which are involved in the illcomened and pitiless measure which so excites their ill balanced brains. The little weight which they carry with them on either side of the Atlantic, though it may account for, does by no means excuse their mad and fiery zeal. To argue either with the agitators of Old England or with the jubilators of New England were a waste of words, and in the case of the former the only argument appropriate to their impertinent audacity is of the kind with which an honest householder would welcome the intrusion of a philanthropist bent on administering his nursery or prescribing rules to his cook. If the latter, being Americans, could also be supposed open to the influences of reason, we should invite them before they begin their Oratorio of Revolution and of Ruin to consider the light in which they are exhibiting themselves, not indeed to their own country men, for whom they care as little as their countrymen do for them, but to those educated classes of England and of Europe, whose good opinion it is the aim of their lives to conciliate, and whose feeling, certainly not born of any special love for the Union, is at this moment emphatically unanimous in denunciation of the proclamation they adore.

"What Is It?"

The submarine battery bearing this name was launched at New York on Saturday, December 27. The following description of it is given by the *Commercial Advertiser*:

The appearance of the battery is novel for an armed vessel. It resembles a large dry goods case, with an addition on one side, in which the port hole is through which the gun protrudes, is situated. The gun, however, will be covered by a sort of pouch, the size and regulation of which it would not be proper to print. Egress and ingress are obtained through the top with a ladder. When afloat it is presumed that there will be a sort of permanent convenience for getting in and out. The interior of the battery is very like that of a turret, as far as dimensions and unburdened room are concerned. There is no "shipshape" at all about the hull, which, as already stated, is like a box. The wooden stalls, in which horses are transported to and from Europe, might be mistaken by a navy yard laborer for the great curiosity which has so bewildered them for months. There is at present no cover on, but it is said that some inches of iron plating will be put over the sides in a few days. The gun will also be mounted in a short time. Lieut Hunt, to whose inventive genius the construction of the monster must be attributed, belongs to the engineer corps. The strange looking piece of ordnance which is to constitute its armament is as great a riddle as the thing itself. It is made of brass for composition, and will be rifled. The ball with it will discharge is even more curious than the gun or the vessel. Its shape and dimensions remain unpublished. The locomotive of the battery when completed has not yet been decided.

A Peace Proposition.

W. W. Freeman, of Trenton, Tennessee, publishes an address in the Chicago *Times*, which was denied insertion in the Nashville papers, offering himself as a candidate in the Ninth Congressional District. He defines his position as follows: I am in favor of a cessation of hostilities for ninety days. Let all the States once belonging to the Federal Government be invited to the ballot-box and vote upon two questions:

First—Shall there be universal emancipation? If two-thirds of the popular vote favor emancipation with remuneration, let emancipation and colonization take place; if not, let restoration be made.

Second—Let a two-third vote be called for on some boundary line extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific; let it be final—let it be without bloodshed; the States south of that line having the privilege to emancipate—the States north to be forever free.

If our effort fail to settle the difficulty, let another be made and brought before the people, at all times having it understood that a two-thirds majority of the popular vote decide the issue. Why not act thus? One battle has been fought, another and another, and so on until this once happy land is all over dotted with mounds of sorrow! Why not, in a rural, civilized, Christian way, settle this quarrel?

[From the New York World of December 27.]

Mr. Chase's Financial Schemc.

It is now quite clear that Secretary Chase designs making another issue of legal tender notes, provided Congress will sanction them. In the scheme he has just sent to the Committees on Ways and Means, there is a provision in the second article which will permit him to print as many legal tender notes as he deems necessary for carrying on the Government. This empowers the Secretary, who is now to have the privilege of making paper money to as great an amount and as worthless in quality as continental money or French assignats. In his scheme he still adheres to the bank project, set forth in his last annual report. He not only contemplates the formation of banks having a currency based upon United States stocks, but also a forcible withdrawal of the circulation of all banking issues not based on Government stocks. This specialty in this city who have counted upon as a further issue of legal tender notes evidently know their man, and were quite correct in their speculations.

A loan will doubtless be tried, but the banking scheme, the issue of certificates of indebtedness and additional legal tender notes, will be relied upon to furnish the sinews of war until peace is declared or the administration leaves office.

[From the Baltimore Sun, December 29.]

Foreign Mediation.

The New York *Tribune*, so well known as a strong Republican and Administration paper, in a late editorial seems to accept a rumored proposed mediation between the North and South. It says:

"Wherever war exists, no matter whether international or civil, we hold that there is ample excuse for friendly and impartial mediation. We can scarcely imagine a case wherein such mediation would be justly regarded as impertinent or in any way offensive. If, then, the Emperor Napoleon or the British Ministry had seen fit, at any time since the bombardment of Fort Sumter—having previously given no just cause of offence to either party—to say to our Government and to that of the rebels respectively, 'Be entreated to stop fighting, and let us try to bring you to a better understanding and a better disposition,' we should have regarded the in derposition as kind and humane. No matter if the action were not strictly disinterested—concede it to have been prompted by a regard for the interests of Europe, in trade and manufactures quite as much as by anxiety to spare the effusion of American blood—we still insist that it would have been justified and proper, and that our Government would have been bound to meet it in a conciliatory spirit."

The writer then goes on to reason that as Great Britain has acted selfishly, and only with the view to break up our Government, she never ought to be accepted as a mediator, and then adds:

"As to France, the case is somewhat different, or was prior to the appearance of M Drouyn de l'Huys overture to Great Britain and Russia. We will not here critically examine that document, having already done so; but its assumptions were so one-sided and so mistaken that we cannot regard the author or his master as in a proper state of mind for fair and useful mediation.

"But if a Government notoriously free from partiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switzerland, for example—were to tender to cure the good offices, we should be disposed to entertain and the whole, we should urge that the proposition be met frankly and cordially.

"Whatever its result, we should regard the proffer itself as an act of genuine kindness. Give us an unbiased, capable, upright tribunal, and we would urge that our Government should accept it and at once let it be plain to the world that the union of all the States is a geographical and political necessity; that the North cannot possibly be fighting for the subjugation of the South; assured that the real object of the fight for it that which has generally secured the sway of the South—and that slavery, nothing but slavery, seeks the dissolution of the American Republic. Only secure a candid and cautious tribunal, and we would be willing to submit without fear to its arbitrations."

Mr. Lincoln on Treasury Notes.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing under date of December 26th, says:

The grave question of the national finances is commanding much of the President's attention. In a long conversation with a gentleman of high standing, summoned to the White House for consultation on this topic, Mr. Lincoln, a day or two ago, expressed his earnest conviction that under the system of Treasury issues we were rapidly drifting, as he expressed it, towards Continental prices. He stated that it was his intention fully to oppose any further increase of the Treasury note issues, and he gave his interlocutor clearly to understand that upon this point nothing could make him recede from the new policy which he felt to be his duty to adopt in order to avert, if that were still possible, a general financial crash and the utter prostration of the credit of the country.

REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION.—The New York *Sun* of the 27th contains the following dispatch:

St. Louis, December 26.—The Hallock Guards left this city this morning for Gray's Summit, Franklin county, on special duty. It is said they are ordered to that place to prevent troubles from negroes, apprehended in that vicinity.

There is a talk of a threatened negro insurrection in Franklin county, but inquiries have failed to elicit reliable foundation for such reports. There are but few negroes in the county, not enough to get up an insurrection on a considerable scale.

WASHINGTON AS SEEN BY PARSON BROWNLOW.—Washington, writes Parson Brownlow, as a city, has no more charms for me than in former days. The population is said to be double what it was when the war broke out. Speculators and swindlers have multiplied at a fearful rate, and all trades and professions are living and flourishing at the expense of the Government, and every variety of institution is being run here. There are five theatres, three monkey shows, one circus, "the negro minstrels," 100 houses of doubtful utility, and an indefinite number of liquor saloons, to say nothing of about fifty gambling hells, all in full blast, and all doing a profitable business. There are officers enough in the hotels, in the halls of Congress, in the street cars and carriages, in the liquor shops, and on the streets smoking cigars, to officer an army large enough to take Richmond. There is a screw loose somewhere, but I am not able to say where.

THE FRAUDS ON THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—The New York *Evening Express*, of the 27th ult., contains the following regarding the late stupendous frauds on the Federal Government:

The statement made yesterday that the amount out of which the Government was defrauded by contractors and others in this city, who have supplied the troops with rations, was $700,000, has been ascertained by Commissioner Olcott, after a careful review of the several bills, to be incorrect. It was far too high, and was based on a rough estimate of the sums paid out at the disbursing office.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The *Tribune*, of the 27th ult., contains the following intelligence:

The bark Kate Stanley, Capt. Fish, arrived at this port last night from Pensacola. She brings 980 bales of cotton, the cargo of the schooner Jefferson Davis, captured September 17 by the United States bark William S. Anderson. The cotton is in charge of Acting Master S. Wilkinson, who comes passenger by the Stanley. She has also on board 180 casks returned whisky, 7,000 32-pounder shot, and one large rifled gun.

NEGRO RIGHTS AT THE NORTH.—Says the New York *Sun* of the 27th ult.

Wednesday night some trouble was occasioned in a sleeping car on the train from New York to Washington by a negro applying for a berth. Vice President Hamlin and other Republicans on board insisted that he should be accommodated with a bed, but others objected, and a debate ensued, resulting unfavorable to the negro.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 23d ult contains the following paragraph:

Gen. Schenck yesterday assumed the command of the Middle Military Department and of the Eighth Army Corps, with his headquarters at Baltimore, relieving Gen Wool of that command. The latter officer will proceed to his home in Troy, New York. It is understood he will be assigned to an important command shortly to be established in the East, with New York city as his headquarters.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1863 Vol. XVI.—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,587.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Capdevielle Case.—Coroner Beach resumed the inquisition into the case of the shooting of Capdevielle, alias Stella, by special officer Whitley.

The following is the verdict rendered: "The jury, after a post-mortem examination by Dr. Beach, the Coroner, find that the said Stella, alias Capdevielle, came to his death from a pistol shot wound in his right side, the ball entering just above the crest of the ilium, passing through the mesentery two or three times, and dropping into the peritoneal cavity, causing hemorrhage, inflammation and death; and from the evidence given before us, we further find that the said wound was inflicted by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of one J. C. Whitley, a special police officer, while endeavoring to apprehend the said Stella, alias Capdevielle."

Sick and Destitute.—A poor man, named John Merritt, was picked up on the levee in the Second District yesterday, in a sad state of sickness and destitution. He was sent to the Charity Hospital by officers Lardin and Cage.

Ill treatment Forbidden.—Judge Peabody remarked in the Provost Court yesterday, that his attention had been called by citizens to the fact that officers sometimes ill-treat parties they arrest, and he expressed his determination to inflict summary punishment for all such wrongs.

Modest.—Henry Hamill is in custody in the Second District on the charge of having modestly gone to J. Miller's stall, in the Vegetable Market, called for refreshments, discussed them at his leisure and pleasure, and when Miller came to discuss the question of payment with him, undertaken to "mill" him. Henry must think the millennium has come, with military rule. He will find ultimately, however, that his "mill" will send quite as somebody else's mill than his own, we could bet a million.

Suspicious.—John Williams was arrested on St. Thomas street on Wednesday night, on the charge of being a suspicious character and refusing to give his name when asked.

Seditious.—John Donnelly was arrested on Camp street, on Wednesday night, on the charge of being drunk and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

Ann Molony was arrested on Basin street, on a precisely similar accusation.

Delinquent Officer.—Sergeant Payne, of the Fourth District police, reports officer Elliott for neglect of duty in sleeping on his beat between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Store Open.—Officer Kelly, of the Fourth District police, reports finding a store on Magazine street, near Josephine street, open late on Wednesday night.

Restored.—Officer Rayne, of the Third District police, reports having restored the $20 bill, taken and subsequently found from an illiterate girl, in whose hands it was found, to Martin Schneider, who gave satisfactory evidence of its being his property.

Stray Cavalry Horse.—Officer Adams reports having found a cavalry horse, with saddle and bridle on, astray in the streets of the First District. It was sent to Bell's stables, on Carondelet street.

Cattle Left.—A free man of color, rejoicing in the name and classical appellation of Jack, is in custody in the First District, on the charge of stealing cattle. It is preferred against him by Michael Mulroy.

Forged Pass.—Felix Nichols, f. m. c., belonging to the United States steamer Kahn, was arrested in the First District on Wednesday night, on the charge of being a deserter and having a forged pass.

Fatherly.—John McCauley was arrested in the First District on Wednesday night, on the charge of threatening to run the military lines. He is further accused of stealing $4 50.

Supposed to be Stolen.—Charles, a slave belonging to Miss Hughery, was arrested on Franklin street on Wednesday night, on the charge of having in his possession two blankets, supposed to have been stolen.

Crabbed Grab.—Wm Newman was arrested on Front Levee street on Wednesday night, on the charge of laying a felonious grab on a basket of crabs.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Mr. Rozier applied to the Court to have Mr. Hidwell, now in custody on the charge of being concerned in the removal of some $100,000 from the Bank of New Orleans, admitted to bail. The application was taken under advisement.

Mr Durant made his motion to have Percival admitted to bail. This also was taken under advisement.

Mr Earhart called attention to the return which had been made by Lieut. Andrews, Sheriff of the Provost Court, to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Harrison, Smith and Ingram. He argued that the return that they were in custody under an order from the Major General Commanding, to be detained until further orders, was no return, and he quoted a number of authorities in support of his position—particularly that of Chief Justice Taney in the Merriman case. No affidavit, charge, or any other evidence of right to detain could have been produced to exist. He contended that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana, a citizen, not in the naval or military service of the United States, could not be subjected to trial except by a jury. This court is the only one in the State of Louisiana that could try him, even if he had killed the General Commanding. It might have been that in the case before the Court Gen Butler arrested the parties because he apprehended they were about to commit some offence. It appears that in the case of Smith he was detained without order and with out sentence; although he had paid to Lieut. Andrews that he might detain him a little longer. In the other cases only a verbal order had ever been given for the detention, and this was sufficient to deprive any citizen of his liberty. Yet orderly who gave it might have taken it on himself to arrest the man, and told Lieut. Andrews to detain him. If this was sufficient to warrant the detention, it could be of no use to establish this Court, or to have constitutions and laws. He could only add that the parties were entitled to their discharge.

Mr Lemaire, the prosecuting attorney, replied that at the time of the cases referred to by Mr Earhart, there was no military occupation of any part of the United States. The Courts were sitting and discharging their functions. When that is so the Courts can enquire into such matters under *habeas corpus*. In the case of Merriman, he believed that Chief Justice Taney had insisted on his right to discharge the parties, but he did not succeed in effecting it, and gave up the case in despair. And against his opinion stood that of the whole Government of the United States. This is not a time of profound peace when the Courts are sitting. There is no Legislature here, there is no Supreme Court. There are no Judges, in the ordinary sense spoken of by Mr Earhart. All the executive authority do act under military power *Inter arma silent leges*. The military power is supreme. In the case of Smith, as party charged with crime, had been dismissed; but he was ordered for further detention. It is possible he may have been overlooked in the multiplicity of business. If so, the proper method was to commit headquarters to ascertain if there was anything further against him. But while parties were held by such authority, he contended it would be the height of presumption to attempt to interfere with the military, acting for the purpose of preserving the partial peace that had been secured by the arms of the United States.

Mr Earhart said that to some extent he coincided with the gentleman. He would not bring a case before the Court for discharge, if the parties had been charged with having committed any offense for which they were liable to be punished, though he might perhaps ask that they should be bailed. But he contended that they were assembled there, under the order of the President, to hold a Provisional Court, to see that the Constitution and the laws were enforced and justice done. He contended, too, that the United States had never attempted to oppress a citizen, or to deprive him of his liberty without a better showing of ground for it than had been given in this case. The Courts had invariably liberated parties when they were not shown to have committed offences. As to the order that more than three persons might not stand in the streets together, and the order for levying taxes to feed the poor, to which the gentleman alluded, they had nothing to do with the case. If those orders existed, and they were violated, the parties violating them could not claim their discharge, because there was no offense charged against them. The General by whose orders they had been arrested, had been removed. Why should they be detained, or how long, with no charge existing against them? There was nothing to show that they were not loyal citizens. The only question, he contended, was, had they committed any offence known to any law. If the Court thought they had not been shown to have done so, they ought to be discharged; if it were doubtful, they might be admitted to bail; if it were certain they had, they ought to be given an early trial.

Mr Lemaire contended that the Court could not take bail if military arrests could be upheld. The accused might be a spy; and if he were admitted to bail he would be in the rebel lines next day. Before God, Butler won't sway a constable with him fled to the discharge of a number of parties in custody. And it would seem strongly presumptive against these parties that they were not among the number.

Mr Earhart replied that he could satisfy the Court on the reason for this. They were not political prisoners like those refered to.

The Court took the application under advisement, and will give a decision to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lemaire said several applications had been made to the Court in relation to cases of prize. He purposed moving that a commission be issued under the seal of the Court, appointing three Commissioners, and that a set of standing interrogatories should be adopted for the use of said Commissioners. He should leave the matter for the consideration of the Court, and suggestions from members of the bar. There was perhaps some little question as to the jurisdiction of the Court in cases of prize; and if it were found not to be possessed, there would not be any desire exhibited to enjoin it. He should formally make his motion Saturday morning.

The Prosecuting Attorney also gave notice that he should move this morning for an order as a rule of this Court that charges for crimes and offences should be made by information of the Prosecuting Attorney, conforming as may be to the laws of the United States.

Mr Abels presented a petition from Francisco Ranchio, a Spanish subject, who was doing business in Baton Rouge, until its occupation by the U S authorities. It sets forth that he had acquired $2200, $1630 of which was in Confederate money; that he came hither with it, and got a passport to go to Pensacola, for Mr Gratias, of this city, in the sloop Young Gustave; that on the voyage she was seized by United States navy officers, and all his money taken from him; and that this is now in the hands of Admiral Farragut who desires the action of this Court in the matter. Petitioner prays for such process as may restore it to him. He avers that he had no intention of violating the laws of the United States, and did not know of any on the part of the Captain of the sloop to do so. The petition was ordered to be filed.

Provost Court.—Ann Molony was fined $5 John Donnelly was sent to the Workhouse for fifteen days. Wm. Newman was discharged. Henry Hamill was fined $10 and sent to the Parish Prison for ten days. John Williams was fined $3. John Jackson was discharged. John McCauley was discharged. These cases have already been noticed.

Catherine Mullen and Mrs. Mahoney, the latter of whom came out of the Workhouse only on Wednesday, were up for getting drunk, disturbing the peace, and fighting. The first was sent down for a month, the other for a fort night.

Mary Armstrong, who got so obstreperously drunk that she had to be put in the stocks to keep her quiet during the night, was discharged, as the Judge thought this sufficient punishment.

TELEGRAPH CABLE ACROSS THE HUDSON.—A telegraph cable has been laid across the Hudson river, about three miles above West Point, to take the place of the masts on which the wires have been stretched heretofore at Butter Hill. The cable is two thousand eight hundred feet long, and is a piece of the celebrated Atlantic cable.

Winter wheat in many parts of the Westis represented as having been injured by an insect in consequence of the open season.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 15 1863

COTTON.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 2 bales Common sold at auction at 36c., and 1 bale Ordinary at 50c. ₱ lb. The lot of 18 bales Middling to have been sold at auction to-day was withdrawn. The limit was beyond the views of purchasers. The highest bid was 53c. ₱ lb. Most of the receipts are for export direct.

SUGAR.—Cloudy and rainy weather interrupted operations on the levee to-day, and the sales are confined to about 350 hhds, in several lots, at 4½c. for very fair to prime, 5¼ @ 5¾c. for Choice to Fine, 5¼ @ 5¾c. for Good to Common to Fair, new crop, and 4¾ @ 5c. for Fair to Fully Fair, old or p.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace about 500 bbls in all, in several lots, at 2 @ 23 and 30c. for dark and common and 32 @ 33c. ₱ gallon for good. There is little or none of the better descriptions in the market.

FEED.—We notice sales from first hands to-day of 2,000 sacks Corn at 80c., and a small lot of Oats at 75c. ₱ sack. Bran is dull at 1 ₱ lb. for Fine to Choice, and 90c. ₱ 100 lbs for Coarse. Hay is in fair demand at 1 ₱ lb. for Prime to Choice Timothy, and 90c. @ $1 for Common to Good. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 ₱ bbl. for Fine to Choice, and $1 75 @ $1 80 for Coarse.

PROVISIONS.—The retail demand is supplied by regular dealers at 20@22c. for Bacon, 13½@14c. for Lard, 8@9c. for Sugar Shoulders, 7@8c. for Ribbed and Cover Sides, and 4@6c. for sugar-cured Hams. Pork $50 ₱ half bbl. for Northern Mess, and $17 50 ₱ whole bbl.

FREIGHT.—The amount of unengaged tonnage is very small, and very little offering for the week. Freights, and the market is dull and drooping. The premium on gold is now barely sustained. Sailing vessels for the Northern ports are now asking 6½ ₱ hhd. of Sugar, and 70c. ₱ bbl of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: The schooner Mathilda, with about 100 bbls Flour, at $10 50, and the schooner Matilda, with about 100 bbls Flour, at $10 50, and the Diving Bell Boat and tackle, consisting of diving bell and two hose, at $2000. Sales of choice Butter at 29c. ₱ lb.; 2 casks Ribbed Sides at 5¾c.; 17 do damaged Sides under at 3¾ @ 4c.; 25 bbls Extra Pigs Lard at 9½c.; 5 do Prime Rosin at $3 50; 5 do Strained at $3 50; and 5 sacks Roasted Coffee at private sale at 32c. ₱ lb. The sale of Salt to have taken place to-day, was postponed as a sufficient quantity could not be had.

The weather was cloudy and rainy during the day, but it is now clearing off. The wind is from the North-west and the indications are that it will be very cold by to-morrow morning. Thermometer, 50½ degrees.

Cattle Market,
JEFFERSON CITY, January 16 1863

Arrived yesterday 40 Beeves, 44 Veals and 5 Milch Cows. Amount on hand to-day 30 Beeves, 100 Sheep and 30 Veals. Sold yesterday 40 Beeves, 30 Hogs, 208 Veals and 1 Milch Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....@00 05
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....@00 04½
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....@00 04
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head.....2 50 @ 3 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head.....2 00 @ 2 50
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross.....12c. @ 12½c.
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....Nominal
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....@ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Rio Rio, Drew, for New York, via Havana.
Bark Telegraph, Giles, for Pensacola.....Wanicke & Co.
Brig Ida M Conley, McLellan, for New York.....G A Fiedler

LICENSES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
January 9th, 1863.

THE TAX on Professions, Trades and Occupations, Dry Goods Stores, Groceries, Saloons, Coffee and Spice Mills, and all other Stores, and by persons who neglect to get Licenses during this month of January will be collected by distress.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.

Notice.

THE commercial firm of CHS. HONOLD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be settled by the undersigned, partners of the late firm.
CHS. HONOLD,
H. F. KRUMPF,
A. MEINADIER.
New Orleans, 1st December, 1862.

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtenberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
No. 28 Camp street.

Hides and Sheeps' Pelts.

CASH paid for DRY HIDES and SHEEPS' PELTS.
WITTERS & PENFIELD,
jan16 1f 31 Old Levee st.

Exchange

ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX.
FOR ROCHEREAU & CO.
jan15 17 St. Louis st.

WINES IN CASKS—Good, Common, Old, &c.:
BRANDIES—Each brands;
WINES IN BOTTLES—Assorted brands.
CORKS, &c., for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
jan15 17 St. Louis st.

Soap, Tea, Pickles.

200 BOXES SOAP
BLACK TEA.
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
ja16 2 61 Common street.

For Sale,

5 CASES FRENCH LOCKS, assorted.
100 coils Manila ROPE, assorted sizes.
150 coils COTTON ROPE, do.
Just Received per Quincy—
34 bales Cotton Yellow Dookra BUTTER;
100 barrels POTATOES;
50 " ONIONS;
25 " CIDER;
50 " LARD OIL;
75 tierces Extra Leaf LARD.
For sale by BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
24, 26 and 28 New Levee street.
jan16 1w

Mackerel—Just Received.

125 KITS Extra No. 1 Mackerel, 1862, put up to order, for sale by
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
jan16 1w 61 Common st.

Important to Sugar Planters.

THE undersigned has fresh BISULPHITE OF LIME for sale. Terms: 6½ per barrel, cash on delivery.
dec23 1m Apothecary and Chemist, 183 Canal st.

For Sale.

THE LEASE for three, five or ten years of the two-story brick COFFEE-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT, corner of Custom-house and Morais streets, together with all the stock, fixtures and furniture contained therein, on account of the owner retiring from the business. For further particulars apply on the premises.
jan16 1w

Licenses.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 1, 1863.

THE Taxes on Professions, Trades, &c., and on Carriages, Drays and other vehicles, are due, and payable at this office.
Come and get out your Licenses.
JOHN S. WALTON,
jan1 1m City Treasurer.

Sale on Account of Liquidation.

THE entire Stock of FRENCH GOODS imported by the undersigned, will be sold low, at private sale, to close the business of the firm.
RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO.
dec31 1m

All persons indebted to them are requested to settle in the shortest delay, to avoid suits, and those to whom the firm may be indebted, are invited to present their claims.
RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO.
dec31 1m

Sundries.

100 SACKS RIO COFFEE;
200 bbls MESS PORK;
100 do. PRIME PORK;
200 do. LARD;
100 do. MESS BEEF;
100 do. PRIME BEEF;
50 half bbls Fulton Market BEEF;
200 SOLE LEATHER;
25 tierces LEAF LARD;
10 kegs do. do.
100 do. NAILS;
20 tierces HAMS.
In store and for sale by
WILLIAM J. REID,
33 Magazine street.
jan16 8

Special Notice.

The steamship BIO BIO, for Havana and New York, having been detained by order from Major-General Banks, will positively leave TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at 4 P. M.
WARNEKEN & CO., Agents.
jan16

Notice.

Steamship COLUMBIA, from New York and Havana.

CONSIGNEES by the above vessel are now find that she is now discharging. C. of st. 3, Mississippi, and they are hereby required to remove the goods without delay.

All goods are at the risk and expense of the consignees as soon as landed, as neither ship nor agent will be responsible for goods on the levee.
jan 6 3t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Lost,

ON the 14th instant, in passing from the corner of Royal and Esplanade to Barracks street, a GUITARE CASE, with a small Breastpin containing hair; set with pearls, and marked E. L. W., in the back. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the articles at No. 74 Esplanade street.
jan16 1t

Sundries.

5 CASES FRENCH LOCKS, assorted.
100 coils Manila ROPE, assorted sizes.
150 coils COTTON ROPE, do.
Just Received per Quincy—
25 bbls Superfine and Extra FLOUR
For sale by BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
24, 26 and 28 New Levee street.
jan16 1w

More Provisions and Groceries.

THE GOOD REPUTATION OF THE OLD HOUSE OF
PINCKARD, STEELE & CO.
TO BE SUSTAINED.

THE present occupants have filled the old houses to overflowing with the substantials of life which they are selling in lots to suit purchasers at greatly reduced prices; their stock consists in part of CORN, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS, BACON, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, CANDLES, SOAP, BALE ROPE, GUNNY BAGS, NAILS, OATS, BATH HAY and STRAW.

On this superior Side of Maine POTATOES and APPLES, hard and hands-me, and will keep well. Grain, variety of other Goods.

Remember the place—house of PINCKARD, STEELE & CO., corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
jan16 1f

Received and for Sale

—BY—

JAMES GONEGAL,

(Successor to Woodman & Bemont),

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER COMMON AND MAGAZINE STS.

ALCOHOL—Ninety-five per cent.
ASPICE;
PEPPER—Black and Cayenne
GINGER—African and Jamaica;
TARTARIC ACID,
AMMONIA;
ROLL SULPHUR;
CREAM TARTAR,
SIGARS, SODA;
EPSOM SALTS,
SAL SODA,
TURPENTINE, in bottles.
MORPHINE,
CHLOROFORM;
QUININE,
GUM ARABIC, No. 1
CALABRIA LIQUORICE.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
INDIGO,
WINES, of all kinds;
BRANDY,
BITTERS, of all kinds,
CALOMEL;
BLUE MASS,
BOOKER'S POWDERS,
INKS, in phials,
HOPS,
PERFUMERY;
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
—Also—
COAL OIL, with a choice assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS.
jan16 1m

Cattle Market,
JEFFERSON CITY, January 16 1863

Arrived yesterday 40 Beeves, 44 Veals and 5 Milch Cows. Amount on hand to-day 30 Beeves, 100 Sheep and 30 Veals. Sold yesterday 40 Beeves, 30 Hogs, 208 Veals and 1 Milch Cows. We quote

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Hogs, ₱ lb, gross.....12c. @ 12½c.
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....Nominal
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....@ 4 00

Old Gold and Silver Purchased

—AT—
No. 135 Chartres street, near the Orleans Hotel.
—BY—
C. ROUYER,
GALVANIZER and JEWELRY MANUFACTURER.

JEWELER'S AND GILDER'S ASHES PURCHASED.
An assortment of ALFINIDE SPOONS & FORKS,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED
An assortment of SPECTACLES and CYLINDRIC GLASSES of all kinds.
jan16 1m

LICENSES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
January 9th, 1863.

THE TAX on Professions, Trades and Occupations, Dry