THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, six months.....$3
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and is obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12 537.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

$2 DOLLARS for every TEN LINES (or less) for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not on the first page, ONE DOLLAR PER LINE each time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each insertion.

The price of Annual Advertising is limited to the advertisements strictly within the limit of their business, and in proportion to space every day occupied.

No subscription is taken for less than one year. No notice of advertising will be disregarded, and no changes are made in advertisements at the request of parties.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Thomas Richardson, at 12 o'clock, M., on the upper levee, sugar, molasses and hides.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 44 Old Levee street, white wine, whisky, sardines, ham, madeira, vermicelli, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, corner Common and Rampart streets, contents of a coffee-house; at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, choice oats; at the same place and at the same time, choice extra St. Louis flour.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, groceries, liquors, wines, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, cottonades, French cloth and cassimeres, &c.

By F. M. Jacobs, at 1 o'clock, on the Gentilly road, at Chef Menteur, the plantation of Antoine Michaud.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Wednesday) the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, a choice lot of extra St. Louis flour, and pats; and immediately after, at the Home Warehouse, 60 barrels corn meal; at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Rampart and Common streets, the contents of a well furnished coffee-house.

J. P. Boisseau, Auctioneer.—By reference to the auction notices, it will be seen that Mr. J. P. Boisseau, auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, 20th inst., at Nos. 27 and 29 Magazine street, corner of Gravier, a large assortment of groceries, consisting of flour, hams, lard, mess pork, soap, starch, butter, cheese, &c. Also, 200 sacks bran. See advertisement elsewhere.

The attention of grocers, hotel and bar room keepers is particularly called to the extensive stock of groceries, wines, liquors, &c., which will be sold at public auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, by D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer. See auction advertisement.

Gentlemen, get your Treasury notes ready, and attend Mr. Thomas Richardson's sale of 500 hogsheads sugar and 68 green hides, this day, on the levee, at 12 o'clock.

This gentleman will sell, immediately after, on the sugar levee, 58 hogsheads sugar and 1640 barrels molasses.

Scott's Auction Sales.—R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 44 Old Levee street, a large assortment of groceries, wines, liquors, spices, etc. See advertisement.

The *Picayune* published last evening the following in shape of an extra:

Late and Important from the North—The War in Virginia—Advance of McClellan's Army—Advance of Pegel and Nickles—An Engagement Reported—Condition of the Union Army—A Cavalry Fight—Gen. Pleasanton at Upperville—Death of Gen. Mitchell—New York and Wisconsin Elections—New York Stock and Money Markets—Terrible Gales on Lake Erie—Great Loss of Life and Property.

We have received from the office of the Southwestern Telegraph Company the annexed highly interesting despatch, dated

Southern Office, November 18, 1862—The long Belle of the Bay, eleven days from New York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, with New York dates to the 6th instant. The following extracts are from the *Herald* of that day:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning bring cheering news.

McClellan is on the best side of the Blue Ridge, fifty miles nearer Richmond than the rebels, who are on the west side of the mountains in force. We have possession of all the gaps in the Blue Ridge up to Ashby's Gap, and are sure to obtain that whenever we desire.

ADVANCE OF SIGEL AND NICKLES.

Sigel and Sickles, having advanced from Washington, hold possession of Manassas Junction and Thoroughfare Gap, and thus control Manassas Gap.

McClellan's left flank is therefore protected.

AN ENGAGEMENT REPORTED.

A spirited engagement is reported to have taken place, but no details are given.

CONDITION OF THE UNION ARMY.

The Union army is in fine condition and ready for a general engagement.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

Some of the rebel cavalry attacked our pickets near Bolivar Heights, but were repulsed.

GEN. PLEASANTON AT UPPERVILLE.

General Pleasanton occupies Upperville.

DEATH OF GEN. MITCHELL.

General Mitchell died of yellow fever on the 31st ult. at Port Royal.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

Seymour is elected. New York city gives him 31,000 majority.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

John F. Potter, Republican, is defeated for Congress in the First District.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

The stock market is better. Yesterday prices were generally 1½ per cent. better. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold rose to 132¼, but closed at 131¾. Exchange closed at 146½.

TERRIBLE GALES ON LAKE ERIE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

There have been terrible gales on Lake Erie, with great loss of life and property.

Terrible Catastrophe—Explosion of a Shell—One Man Killed and Six Others Wounded.

An accident, involving the loss of one life and the wounding of six persons, occurred on Monday afternoon, on the premises of Christian F. Kopp, three miles back of Newport, between the Alexandria and Licking turnpikes. It seems that Mr. Kopp had a certain shell lying in his yard, which David Kopp, his brother, found in a field on the Union week before. It had been handled by very careless persons, and was considered entirely harmless. On the day in question, five soldiers belonging to the Ninety-sixth Illinois regiment, whose names we did not learn, came over from camp to Mr. Kopp's house for apples, and seeing the shell lying in the yard, mistook the nature of it, holding it out at arm's length—seeing what could hold it in the target. Finally one of the soldiers let fall upon a rock, when it exploded with a terrible noise, scattering the fragments in every direction.

A large piece of the shell struck Mr. Christian Kopp, wounding him in both thighs in a terrible manner. Mrs. Kopp, his wife, who was standing by when the accident occurred with her child in her arms, was struck on the neck by a fragment of the shell, and dangerously wounded. All the other soldiers were more or less injured, the one who let the shell fall will probably die. As soon as intelligence of the catastrophe reached Newport, Doctors Heck and Thornton repaired to the spot and rendered all the aid to the sufferers in their power. Mr. Kopp died at four o'clock yesterday morning, after suffering amputation of both his legs. Mrs. Kopp is still alive, though her recovery is considered very doubtful. The soldiers were conveyed to their camp, in the vicinity, where they received medical treatment from the surgeon of their regiment.—*Cin. Commercial, Oct. 22.*

Unpublished Letter of Count Cavour.

The Italian papers publish a letter of Count Cavour, written to one of the leading statesmen in Tuscany (probably Baron Ricasoli) at the time when the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont was an achievement still beset with difficulties, and when the settlement of Italian matters in general, and of the Roman question in particular, engaged all the great European powers a proper line of conduct. Cavour wrote:

"*Turin*, February 1, 1860.

"I consider it my present duty to lay before you the four propositions made by England to France, which were officially communicated to me yesterday. With a view to come to an arrangement of Italian affairs, the following terms should be agreed to:

"1 France and Austria should not interfere by force in the internal affairs of the Peninsula, unless they were asked so to do by the unanimous consent of the five great powers of Europe.

"2 By virtue of this arrangement the Emperor of the French would come to opportune arrangements with the Pope so as to withdraw the French troops from Rome. The time and order of this withdrawal should be so contrived as to give the Papal Government the chance of garrisoning Rome with the troops of its Holiness, and adopting such precautions as might avert the dangers of disorder and anarchy.

"England thinks that by such means, and by proper provisions, the safety of his Holiness will be entirely guaranteed. Convenient measures shall also be taken for the removal of the French troops from the north of Italy within a reasonable time.

"3 The internal Government of Venetia shall not be made the subject of negotiation among the European powers.

"4 Great Britain and France will invite the King of Sardinia to engage to send no troops into Central Italy before the various States and Provinces which composed it have solemnly expressed their votes as to their future destinies by the organ of their national assemblies, to be purposely elected. In the event of such a vote resulting favorably to annexation to Piedmont, Great Britain and France will no longer object to the march of the Sardinian troops into the above mentioned States and Provinces.

"Received, &c, C. CAVOUR."

First Great Snow Storm of the Season.—The people of Western New York are reminded that winter is fast approaching by a snow storm of no considerable proportions. The storm commenced on Saturday night, (October 25th) and has continued pretty much ever since. If the snow had not melted rapidly it would now be at least eighteen inches deep on the ground in that city. As it is, there are three or four inches of snow and slush upon the ground. We damage by the storm to the fruit trees and foliage of our city and vicinity is great.—(*Rochester Union and Adv.*

Cotton-Growing in New Jersey.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows upon this much vexed question:

Burlington, October 22, 1862.—The most extensive cotton-growing enterprise attempted in this region for the last sixty years, has this season been prosecuted some three miles from this city, by Mr. Edward G. James. This gentleman is the owner of one of the finest farms in the township, and has spared no outlay necessary to bring it into the most perfect condition. He is largely engaged in business in Philadelphia, there standing at the head of the shipping interest, and being a leading member of the Corn Exchange. Possessed of ample fortune, he uses it with noble generosity wherever it will promote great national objects, or be beneficial in private circles.

The cotton question naturally attracted the attention of a mind so capacious as his, and he resolved to undertake the production of the fiber on his own farm. In May last he appropriated three acres to its culture. The seed was procured from North Carolina, the ground was carefully prepared by deep cultivation and heavy manuring, and about the middle of May the three acres were planted. The rows were five feet apart, and the plants about eighteen inches asunder. Experience has shown that in ground thus thoroughly cultivated and manured, the distance between the plants is too small.

The spring was cold, wet, and late. The soil chosen was unfortunately too heavy. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, with a general inexperience in the culture of cotton, the crop has grown with extraordinary vigor. At this writing there are thousands of the plants that stand five feet high, whilst their branches interlock midway of the rows. They are loaded with blossoms and bolls, some showing as many as sixty bolls. These are in all stages of progress, some opened and displaying the fleecy contents in a well filled ball. On Monday night last the first frost of the season fell upon them. It was heavy enough to blacken all tender vegetation so it fire had swept over it, but the cotton plants are far from being killed. Numerous Southerners, familiar with cotton growing, have visited this trial plantation, and they concur in saying that they have never seen a more promising cotton field even in Georgia. Some cotton has been gathered, and more will be secured. What the whole yield may be is yet uncertain. The season has been unfriendly, the experiment was a trial one, yet so far it has not been unsuccessful.

In undertaking it, mere profit was no part of Mr. James's object. His object was exclusively patriotic. The cultivation of cotton on this large scale was one of the forms in which his love of country developed itself. Having ample means and facilities for testing its practicability in this region, he was desirous of proving that even here cotton could be grown at a profit. Others were to gain if he succeeded, he only would suffer if he failed. No matter how small his crop may be the present season, he will repeat the trial another year, stimulated by what he has already done, and better informed of the conditions necessary to secure full success. Cotton is an old product of New Jersey. Before the Revolution, and up to the general introduction of Whitney's gin, almost every farmer produced the family supply. This neighborhood, previous to that period, supplied the South with gins, but as Whitney's invention cheapened the cleaning of the seed cotton, the farmers of New Jersey, discovering that they could buy more cheaply than they could produce it, gradually abandoned its production. This curious historical fact is well nigh forgotten. But as prices then regulated the production, it must do the same now. At fifty cents a pound, a very moderate yield on Mr James's three acres will pay far better than either wheat or corn. So long as it remains at that figure, efforts will continue to be made throughout this region to produce cotton. We have been so highly dependent on the South as to have entirely overlooked our own forgotten but abundant capabilities. Mr. James's patriotic labors may both revive and demonstrate them.

A Letter from General Polk.—General Polk addresses the following letter to the Knoxville *Register*:

I find in your issue of this morning an extract of a letter, alleged to have been addressed by me to the Hon. Garrett Davis, of the United States Congress, on the subject of the difficulties between the North and the South, and read before a Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., as genuine.

I had heard that such a letter was in existence and in circulation for several months past. I desire to say it is a forgery throughout. I have never addressed a letter to Mr. Davis on that or any other subject.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant, L. Polk.

The U. S. Gunboat Monitor.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 24th ult. contains the following paragraph:

The gunboat left our waters yesterday, at about twelve o'clock, for Port Royal. She came to this port in the early part of July, and, since that time, has been out of commission and been in dock or lies under the hands of the workmen. Her machinery has been much improved and strengthened and will stand hard weather. The bottom and sides have been repaired, the masts, parts and rigging all taken down and readjusted, and the cabins and upper and lower decks remodeled. She is now a thorough sea going boat, many per cent. better than when she arrived. During her short anchorage in the stream she was much admired for her beautiful figure and the neat appearance she presented in the water. Her battery consists of two 11 inch one hundred rifled Parrott and four long 32's.

Gas Stockings.—The Manhattan Gas Company having struck for an addition of 15 cents per thousand to the already high price of their gas, the firemen attached to the works have struck, and they are striking for an increase of wages, yesterday. They are for $1 70 a day instead of $1 60, asserting that, if the advance was not paid them, they would go out of the yard and not come back under $2 a day. The proposition was last before the Board of Directors, and, no answer being received, the strikers, 150 in number, were as good as their word, and marched out of the yard to some extent to the neighborhood. The company then tried to persuade the mechanics and carpenters attached to the yard to fill the firemen's places, but without success. The men refused on the ground that if they were not hired for such work and did not understand it, and were therefore discharged, with the exception of one man who consented to act as fireman temporarily. The trouble will probably be compromised in some way.—N. Y. *Journal of Com., Oct. 20th.*

Fugitive Slave Emeute.—The Boston *Post*, of the 13th inst., publishes the following paragraph:

The Chicago *Times* says the people of that city owe it to Hiram C. Sherman that the city was not to-day deluged with fugitive negroes. They were coming in at the rate of a hundred or two a day, when as Mayor, he entered his protest against the eruption, procured a vote of the Common Council condemning it, and, summoning the action of the Council to General Tuttle, at Cairo, called upon him to "send no more negroes to this city. It was the public excitement stimulated by these proceedings of the Mayor that forced Mr. Isaac N. Arnold to apply to the Secretary of War to order General Tuttle to "send no more negroes into Illinois until further orders." As the people of the West will not have the negroes, hence the necessity of asking Massachusetts to provide for them.

The Harper's Ferry Prisoners.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

The prisoners taken by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and who were subsequently paroled and sent to Chicago to be used against the Indians in the West, have, through the application of General Wadsworth and Surgeon General Hammond, been ordered to New York. They will leave Chicago on Monday. They were quartered at Chicago in a filthy prison lately used by the rebels. Among them are four New York regiments, who had just arrived but a few days prior to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, never having seen any service before. They number 2,000 men.

The Draft in Wisconsin.—The draft in Wisconsin is announced to take place on the 5th of November. It has been postponed so often in that State that "as lively bet" might be safely taken that it will not take place this year. The number to be drafted is four thousand.

(*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Making It Pay.—Mr. William C. Dunn, of Pleasant Township, Laporte county, Ind., was drafted last Monday, but made money by the event. He belonged to an organization in Laporte which was formed for the relief of those of its members who might be drafted. One thousand and forty dollars were paid in, which was to be divided *pro rata* among those of its members who might be drafted. Mr. Dunn was the only man, and hence will get the whole amount.—*Indiana Express, 21st.*

Meeting of Southern Refugees.—Under this heading the Baltimore *American* of the 20th says:

A large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Saturday evening, October 25th, to hear statements from Southern refugees. James W. Beekman presided. Resolutions were adopted approving the Confiscation Act and the Proclamation of Emancipation, opposing any terms of compromise or peace short of an unconditional surrender of the rebels, and declaring that persons who do not sustain the Administration in time of war are traitors. Speeches in support of these sentiments, and explanatory of affairs at the South, were made by Col. Hamilton, of Texas, Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, Mr. Houston, of Florida, and Rev. Mr. Owen, of Mississippi.

Scarcity of Ship Carpenters in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

A large number of ship carpenters can now find employment at this port. There is scarcely a man engaged in the business of ship building in this city, who is not now in want of hands. Baltimore has furnished a number lately to our master shipwrights, but many more are required. The pay of ship carpenters here is two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Parties contemplate erecting an immense hotel in Washington. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital is speculated for the purpose.

Naval Items.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora, Capt. Craven, sailed from Cadiz, October 1st, for Fayal.

The United States steam-frigate Saranac and corvette Lancaster, and United States brig of war Perry, are at Panama.

The United States steamers Pembina, Seneca and Mohican, fully manned and in excellent condition, have left our ports for different sections of the fleet. The Ottawa is also preparing to leave New York, and will go to sea to-day.

The steamer Quaker City appears to have been rescued from the imminent danger in which she was represented to be by late intelligence from the Southern coast. Captain Moses, of the schooner Mary Stedman, from Fernandina, arrived at New York, re orts that his vessel was boarded on the 12th instant, in latitude 31 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 80 degrees, by the United States steamer Quaker City, on a cruise, all well.

The Iron clad Dunderberg.—This formidable vessel, better known as "Mr. Webb's ram," has just been put fairly under way. Her keel is finished, and the raising of the frames will speedily commence. The Government department of the vessel will be over five thousand tons. Her armament will be heavier than that of any other iron clad ram, or indeed of that of any vessel of her kind except the new Ironsides, and one or two others. She will not be finished this year, as the amount of work to be done or her is enormous.

The new gunboat Keokuk is now being matted and having her machinery put in at the Novelty Works. She will have two towers, with three port-holes to each. The machinery is to be placed between the towers, and both her bow and stern are turtle shaped, so that a ball will glance from her. Behind the mail are iron bars, but as a ball would strike these squarely, the main reliance for protection would be on the mail. The keel for the monster ram, three hundred and twenty seven feet long, has just been laid at Mr. Webb's yard. It is to be a terrible fellow, and is to be completed in about a year.

Captain George Brown, of the navy, has been placed in command of the Indianola, by order of Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi squadron. The Indianola was built at Cincinnati, and is nearly completed. She is undoubtedly the best vessel on the rivers of the West and South-west. The Indianola is a "Monitor," is not what might be called a beauty, but is comfortable and very fast. She carries two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, 108 pounders, mounted in the casemates, which are of ten inches of oak, plated with three inches of iron. Besides these, she has four 24 pound howitzers. She has four engines of great power, two being sidewheels and two propellers, all working independently, making her easily manageable.

The Prize Steamer Emily.—A resale of the prize steamer Emily took place in Philadelphia on the 24th ultimo. The vessel was sold several weeks ago, but not bringing more than half the appraised value, a resale was ordered. Though there was a pretty large attendance, the bidding was confined to two or three persons, and the steamer was knocked down to Mr. Thomas Clyde at $9,000, an advance of $2,900 on the former sale.

The Western Flotilla.—Rear Admiral D. Porter, of the Western flotilla, has ordered that "any vessel that may be fired on by guerillas or other persons will do all damage in her power to the vicinity from which she was attacked, in order to repress the outrageous practice of guerrilla warfare."

Another Iron-Clad.—Mr. George Birkbeck, Jr., of Jersey City, is superintending the construction of machinery for a new iron-clad man of war, to be called the Ozark, which has been contracted for by George Vestor, of Peoria, Illinois. The vessel is to be about 220 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 7 feet deep. She will have one turret pierced for two 11 inch guns.

[*New York Tribune, 23th.*

Effects of "Liberating" Negroes.—The "liberated negroes who have been taken to Cairo, Illinois, 1000, are announced to be in a most miserable condition, suffering intensely for want of necessary clothing and bedding. Two are reported by a physician as having *died* on Friday from exposure and *exposure*. Nearly all are women and children, and a large number of them are sick." In and about Washington are about 10,000 more of these poor creatures, huddled together in covered pens, and kept and boarded at the people's cost.

[*Hartford Conn. Times.*

An Eight Legged Sheep Explained.—An eight legged sheep was on exhibition at the State Fair at Hartford. A gentleman entered the tent and saw the sheep, a great curiosity indeed—four of his legs rested on the ground, and the other four stuck straight up from his back. So it would appear that the sheep, on getting tired on one set, might turn over and travel on with the others. On examination the gentleman discovered some stitches on the side of the animal, and at once "saw" the freak of nature. The lower part of another sheep's hide, legs and all, had been sewed on this "wonderful creature."

A trial has been ordered to be made at Forts mouth of a new rudder, the peculiarity of which consists in its being cut in two pieces vertically and the two parts being connected together by the ordinary method of hanging a rudder to a ship's stern post. At the outer ends of the rudder's afterpieces are attached two chains, which pass through the main piece of the rudder, one on each side. By this arrangement the outer piece of the rudder is brought over at a sharper angle, and thus presents a bolder surface to and obtains a greater hold on the water.

Heavy Penalty.—A case of incendiarism, incited by jealousy, has been tried at Calais, France. A young man, named Bourgeoise, who had paid his addresses to a damsel named Delmotte, was vexed at her frequent attendance at night receiver by setting fire to her father's barn, which was consumed. For this act he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Quakers in Virginia.—It is remarkable that a settlement of Quakers, near Mount Vernon, have continued unmolested during the entire war, though alternately included within national and rebel lines. Their semi-weekly meetings have been regularly continued, sometimes a rebel picket pacing in front of the building, and perhaps a Union sentinel having the same beat the next week. They have remained undisturbed, both in property and person.

There is on exhibition in Paris an instrument which imitates the human voice so as to be distinct at a distance. It represents a female seated, and the larnyx is constructed on physiological principles of construction. The voice has the compass of two octaves, and sings any air with the tone of the female voice.

The Salt Problem.—Two hundred tons of foreign salt are being received daily over the New York Central Road, at Buffalo, for the supply of that market and those further west. Large quantities are being shipped to Detroit by propellers, and so great is the rush that a large sail vessel has been chartered to bring up a cargo. These importations will soon, it is thought, create a glut in the salt market.

Sugar and Molasses.—During the month of October there has been brought to the port of Philadelphia 935 hogsheads and 62 tierces of sugar, and 19 hogsheads, 889 barrels and 192 puncheons of molasses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. McGiff, about whom we had a paragraph in our issue of yesterday, requests us to say that he was acquitted on Monday. He is naturally anxious to have it understood that he is incapable of such an act as striking a cripple.

Assaulting a Woman—Frank Rodgers was arrested on Franklin street, between Conti and Bienville streets, on Monday, at the request of Mrs Clark, who accused him of assaulting her.

Stealing Pickets—Fanny, belonging to Mr. Lewis, and Sarah, belonging to Mr. LePlace, were arrested on Camp street last Monday, on the charge of taking wood from a broken fence round a vacant lot, without authority from the owner.

Deserter—Wm. Kaiser was arrested at the Galvez canal last Monday, on the charge of being a deserter from General Weitzel's brigade, U. S. army.

Store Open—Corporal O'Conner, of the First District police, reports J. B. Tourné's store, on Fulton street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets, open at a late hour last Monday night.

Sedition and Violence—John Connor was arrested on the Pontchartrain Railroad on Monday, on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Capt. Bay, of making use of seditious language, and of insulting the officer who arrested him.

Charge of Till-Robbery—Gustave Edelmann and Charles Edelmann were arrested on Monday by Lieut. Miller, of the Second District police, and special officer Mowberry, on the charge of having stolen $59 from the counter-drawer of Messrs. Keller & Barth, No. 59 Royal street. The officers report having recovered $30 of the money.

Burglary—A tailor's shop on Crossman street, between New Levee and Front Levee streets, was entered during Monday night, we learn, and robbed of cloth and clothing to the value of at least $500.

Military Commission—This tribunal continued with the Ellis case yesterday, from the point where it stopped on Monday.

Ellis's testimony was to the purport that at the race, the dispute at which has been so much spoken of, the difficulty was about foul-driving, and Harrison was not involved in it. Ellis acquitted he successfully defended himself before the Mayor when accused of being an Abolitionist, and that he had given his track for the benefit of the wives of Southern volunteers.

Mr. St. Ceran proved that Ellis had told him Harrison had had no hand in the tarring and feathering of him.

Several witnesses testified to the excellence of character of Terrebonne, Rebentisch, Wilson, the Daltons and others of the accused.

The accused were then called on for any statements they might have to make.

Wilson said it was true he was one of the jury, and that they had ordered Ellis to leave the city. Adams altered their order, on Ellis refusing to go; and they were unable to prevent the tarring and feathering, though opposed to it.

Rebentisch read a written statement. It stated that McIntyre, Wilson and himself wished to find Ellis not guilty; but Adams insisting, in fear of him and his party who for four years had been the terror of the Fourth District, a verdict of guilty was found.

Messrs. Liner and Wilbur said they were regularly subpœnaed as witnesses to testify against Ellis; did not know what they were wanted to prove till they got to the courtroom, and left as soon as they had given their testimony.

Peabody said he received a subpœna from Burnett, and gave no testimony against Ellis.

Monaghan declared he was not present at either the trial or the tarring and feathering.

Roberts said he was present, expecting at all to prove a farce; but felt the ground before the tarring and feathering was done, when he found it was otherwise.

Terrebonne obtained permission to submit a written statement hereafter.

Documents showing that Adams and others had been indicted by the Grand Jury for the outrages were adduced.

Col. Lemley then addressed the Court for the defense, contending that the testimony did not implicate Wilbur, Liner, Peabody, Louis or Horan in the outrages. Others, he said, had been proved not to have been present at all, and others even who had acted, under the fear of sanguinary vengeance against them, in accordance with the threats of Adams, if they did not.

Col. Field followed at great length. He urged that, like all other crimes, conspiracy must be proved to a certain character and amount of testimony. It the proof be dependent on circumstantial evidence, this must be so conclusive against each party accused, as if the charge were murder, or any other high crime. He would leave Adams and Burnett out of the question, because they were not on trial, and proceed to the case of Harrison. He would first remark that he believed that throughout the trial, efforts had been made by vague stories and false reports, to get up an outside presence against him, and make him the principal in the odious tragedy. Referring to the facts of the case, he contended that there was nothing leading legitimately to the conclusion that Harrison had anything to do with the conspiracy, if any had existed. In the only point in which Ellis had sought to implicate him, Gordon and St. Ceran contradicted Ellis's testimony. He alluded to the long imprisonment Harrison had undergone, and expressed his satisfaction that he had passed unscathed through so severe an ordeal. He then proceeded to show that he had passed unscathed also the ordeal of the trial throughout.

The case is to be resumed to-day.

Provost Court—Judge Bell—Two young scamps, named Dennis and Nimrod, were sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for following John's Restaurant, on Carondelet street. The robbery was committed about three weeks ago. They had taste their way into Stroud's marble yard, on Common street, adjoining which is a broad fence separating it from the common rear premises of Mr. Gilmer and the restaurant. Getting over this fence, they crossed the yard to a place of landing in brick wall, between the top of which and the roof of the battery there is an open space of nearly a couple of feet. Through this opening they entered and set to work. They appear to have all to have gone to the till in the office of the restaurant, taken the key of the pantry out, opened this and helped themselves *ad libitum* to all sorts of good things to eat and drink. To show how dainty they were, they delicately cut open a loin of lamb they found hanging up, took out the kidneys and cooked them! They were connoisseurs in brandy, too, for they helped themselves to a great deal thereof, we were flatteringly assured, than some which we were offered while we were picking up these items. If they were dainty however, they did not stick at trifles in what they carried off, for hams, cold ... cooked eggs, two bottles of brandy, a couple of pairs of pants, a jacket and other such things went to make up the lot. They got clear off with their booty, although they were seen by the watchman, who shot after them. It was not until Sunday morning that the officer in charge of the case saw them—three in number, by the way, as we should have stated before. He first saw them at a little distance, disguised himself with his cloak, and made his way towards them so as to pounce on them unawares, as the center of Jackson and Broome streets. He could only manage to seize one of them, but a second in bolting ran right in the way of another officer who caught him. The third escaped. These lads have long been engaged in such nefarious practices, and their arrest and punishment are matter for congratulation.

Michael Dunn was fined $20. He obtained a ticket from the Sanitary Bureau granting him a ticket to provision from the Free Market in the name of Ann Sullivan, who is merely a hypothetical individual.

A magnificent skating rink is now being completed in Montreal. When lighted up and provided with waters it will be one of the most beautiful sights in the city.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 19, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Unit, (Italian) Oliveri, for Marseilles, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Fortiere, (French) Cabot, from Havre, in ballast, to master—4th inst. 49
Bark E Wright, Jr, Done, 22 days from New York, to master—Point
Bark Cevallo, Spate, 16 days from New York, to master—1st inst.
Schr Greenland, Hatheer, 16 days from Philadelphia—Point
Schr Monterey, from Coast—2d inst

STEAMBOATS

Empire Parish, Elfert, from Donaldsonville
Iberville, McQuaid, from Coast
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Beales, from the Passes

TOWCOAST REGISTER.

The Fox, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 18th instant, ship Wakefield, bark Sunrise, and schr Dirigo—brought up ship Fortiere, barks E Wright and Cevallo.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Old Dominion, from New York
Bark Robert, Carver, from London, via New York
Brig Reindeer, James, from New York
Brig Belle of the Bay, Washington, 11 days fm N York

EXPORTS.

MARSEILLES—Per bark Italia—1,000 staves

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per bark Cecilia—100 bbls flour 200 bales hay 200 bbls apples 200 bbls potatoes 10 do bread 3,000 cedar to order—sundries to Col Shaffer

NEW YORK—Per bark E Wright, Jr—Coal to U S Navy

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Green and—4 plaster mdse to Anderson & Beasley—9 do do Hubson—8 do Jacob Barker—12 do charcoal R Burke—16 do Kerr & Andrews—16 do Sadler & Bryan—7 do Hubson—7 do sundry paper 6 do charcoal 127 pkgs mdse—41 W F Pitch—2 do C G Aiken—10 do Dr J Taylor—87 sacs cotton—31 pkgs mdse—4 Pomfret—5 do Marsden & Stafford—mdse coal 200 sacks salt 54 bbls H and 4 bbls lard—50 tres do 172 bbls potatoes 7 bbls beans 24 kegs cheese—32 bags cotton 10 bbls beef and sundries to Dawson—31 pkgs mdse Kenna—25 bbls vinegar 25 kegs Lemmon to order—sundries to J Verlot and A Schwab

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Empire Parish 170 sacks sugar to E Dorville & Co—7 do do A Montgomery—18 do do Mathews—Lapeyre & Ferry—7 do do Bell & Boulligny—sundries to order

COAST—Per steamer Iberville—42 bales cotton—5 hhds sugar—40 hhds clarified sugar—13 hhds molasses—1 half do do and sundries to order—12 hhds sugar—5 hhds molasses to Bell & Boulligny—18 hhds sugar—Fabacher & Gaudin—8 do do—5 bbls molasses—77 half do do Orleans Depositories

COAST—Per schr Monterey—20 hhds sugar—20 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—7 bbls molasses 1 do cistern sugar and sundries to Warnecke & co

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Editor Delta—Please announce in tomorrow's issue that the *Delta* the *Bee* and the *Staats Zeitung* representing as they do respectively three languages, are the only newspapers of this city hereafter authorized to advertise for the Government. This is for the purpose of retrenchment only.

By command of MAJOR GEN. BUTLER
Geo C Strong, Adjutant-General. nov19 1t

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
CARROLLTON, La., November 13, 1862

GENERAL ORDER NO 21.

Colonel N. M. Bailey, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Acting Brigadier-General, commanding Second Brig de First Division, having been appointed Brigadier-General of the Militia of Louisiana, is relieved from his Brigade to Colonel F. S. Nickerson, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, and will report to Major-General Butler at New Orleans.

By order of BRIGADIER-GEN SHERMAN
William Hoffman, A. A. General. nov19 2t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of U. LEAUMONT, REALIZE, & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. U. Leaumont is charged with the liquidation.

U. LEAUMONT.
J. E. BLACHE.
J. LEAUMONT.

New Orleans, 19th November, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the auction business in his name and for his own account at No 58 Chartres street.

nov 19 1m U. LEAUMONT.

Tea, Nutmegs, Flour, Bacon Sides.

30 HALF CHESTS TEA.
5 Cases Nutmegs.
100 barrels Extra Flour.
50 sacks Corn and Prairie Hides.
Bank of New Orleans bills taken by
J E VALENTINE & CO.
nov19 M C Morris street

STATEMENT
OF THE AFFAIRS OF
The Bank of New Orleans.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000 00
Stock—Deposited with the Auditor 449 147 Bonds 1 Stock 1 Bond.....$449,000 00
91 State Bonds of Louisiana.....91,000 00
Banking House.....32,000 00
Other property.....126,126 41
Suspended debts and Bills Receivable.....
Specie.....291,875 57
Bank of New Orleans Stock.....1,000,000—$1,971,001 97
Circulation.....$199,572 00
Deposits.....525,419 96
Bank Stocks.....7,000 00
Unpaid Dividends.....4,276 00—$736,695 96
Coin.....$93,155 00
C. States Notes, @ Dollar.....
Bank Notes.....15,630 52
Paper payable within 30 days.....
Discount Exchange.....
Bonds on the Confederate States.....178,000 00
State Bonds, @ Dollar.....
Fund of St. Landry, $7,000.....
Loaned to Government.....
Audit and Public Accounts.....16,200 00—$1,308,000 00

RECAPITULATION

Immediate Liabilities—
Circulation.....$199,572 00
Deposits.....736,695 96—$1,935,268 05

ASSETS

$449,000 of State Bonds.....
Banking House and Furniture.....
Other Bonds and Stocks.....
Notes of other Banks.....
Coin in the vaults.....$93,155 00
Notes of other Banks.....13,150 52—106,305 52
$1,308,000 00

The most which the Bank has to its possession—
Old State Bonds.....$31,000 00
New State Bonds, at cost as last quotation.....
Bank Stocks, Notes, Specie, &c.....
Bonds and Stocks of Louisiana, Banks, Corporations, 87 Shares, Forty Four to Stimson Prime sold as follows 19 Shares and 77 bbls, 4 Cts, and 1 bbl Sold at 5 P. C. Bonds, Stocks, Notes, Specie, &c.....
MOLASSES—Second bbls new crop sold at 4 Cts. Bbls Sugar, Hogsheads and Tierces Sugar, Hogsheads Molasses, Barrels Molasses, Barrels Rum, Barrels Whiskey, Barrels Brandy, Barrels Wine, Barrels Gin, Barrels Ale, Barrels Cordials, Barrels Alcohol, Barrels Cordials, Barrels Alcohol, Barrels Cordials, Barrels Alcohol