THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) A
No. 73 Chartres street,
Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carrier.
Daily Bee, one year (in advance)..... $12
Subscribers must give one week's notice for discontinuance.
Any paper receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,554.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, Brevier, and for first insertion, and half this price for subsequent each.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR and 50 cents each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to and strictly within the line of business.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No new subscriptions or advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING DEC. 8, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, at the Upper Landing, sugar; at 11 o'clock, at the Railroad Depot, in Algiers, horses and mules; at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, saddles and harness.

By McCormen & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sales rooms, Masonic Hall, furniture.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—There was a fine house at the Varieties last night, and the "Serious Family," and the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel," were received with roars of laughter. To-night "The Hunchback," by particular request, is to be repeated, and the public may expect a splendid rendition of the part of *Master Walter* from Mr. Eyer, a fine *Sir Thomas Clifford* by Mr. Baker, and an excellent *Julia* and *Helen* at the hands of Mesdames Gladstane and Baker respectively. This is one of the most powerful plays in the language, and should be greeted by a full house. The performance will conclude with "A Kiss in the Dark," with Mr. Rowers as *Selim Pettibone*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A very large audience attended the third performance of the Minstrels last night. This troupe is deservedly growing popular with our theatre goers. Harry Slate and Campbell are decided favorites, whilst Bidmut and Green will never fail to delight their audiences. An attractive and entertaining programme is offered to-night, and all who wish to spend a pleasant night will be at the Academy.

RUSHING OFF THE GOODS!—Great bargains are presently to be made at Alfred Monroe & Co.'s large and splendid establishment of ready made clothing, at the corner of Camp and Common streets. Call at their store, ye gentlemen and boys, who wish to get a suit of fine clothes at low prices. Now is the time. Call quick; in a week or two it may be too late.

BROTT, DAVIS & SHORE.—This firm has just received a large and handsome assortment of provisions and groceries, to which we call the particular attention of the retail trade and of families. See in another column Messrs. Brott, Davis & Shore's advertisement.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 10 o'clock, at the upper landing, 500 hogs. heads sugar. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 11 o'clock, near the railroad depot, in Algiers, horses, mules, &c. The terms are cash in currency.

Mr. D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, saddles, harness and trunks. The terms are cash in currency.

A general assortment of furniture, carpets, merchandise, and a gentle pony, saddle and bridle, at auction to day, (Monday) at 10 o'clock, by McCorren & Landry. See advertisement.

The *True Delta* yesterday published the following paragraph:

THE ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE COUNTRY.—We continue to receive slowly the election returns from the country parishes in the Second Congressional District. The vote for Hahn in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson was about 1662, while that of his principal opponent, Durell, was about 907. The returns received from the Parishes of St. James and Terrebonne show that Hahn, in the former parish, received 106, and in the latter, 385 majority over Durell. The returns, then, thus far received from the city and only three of the country parishes, give Mr. Hahn a majority of 1246 votes over all competitors.

The Army of the Potomac—General Burnside's Change of Base.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing under date of the 18th, says:

[*Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.*]

Washington, November 18—Although the telegraph at this point has been allowed to transmit the fact it is nevertheless doubtless known to you ere this that General Burnside has changed his base, and swung the Army of the Potomac entirely around from the banks of the Rappahannock to that of the Potomac. The necessities which have compelled this change belong to the profoundest strategic. To cross the Rappahannock and push the enemy to the Rapidan would leave a rear open of some seventy miles almost entirely unprotected, and with a railway running through it with a single track, unable to furnish the complement of supplies for the army, and liable at any moment to be destroyed by cavalry raids of the enemy. Besides, this was the long route to Richmond. From Warrenton to the rebel capital, via Gordonsville, it is 113 miles, while the route from Fredericksburg, via the Hanover Courthouse, (where McClellan's right rested last summer) is but 76 miles, with water and supply communication fully able to insure supplies at the army's base at Fredericksburg. In fact this is the original route over which General McClellan desired to follow the enemy's retreat from Manassas, with a diverting column on the Peninsula, but in which he was overruled by those insidious hieroglyphics of power that, in one way or another, hampered him from his first great advance to the day of his removal.

As bridges must be built at Fredericksburg, and wharves erected on the Potomac, at Aquia Creek, some delay will be occasioned by this change, yet such is the tremendous energy being put forth in every department that good results may be anticipated at an early day. The Department has already made material reform in its transportation. No sooner had General McClellan been deposed than new orders were issued here, regulating the transportation of supplies and furnishing the new commander with every facility in which his predecessor had been deficient, because of the slow details of red tapeism. With this state of things the army cannot be much delayed in moving towards Richmond. Its first halt will probably be on the North Anna river, fifteen or twenty miles southwest of Fredericksburg, and on the west bank of which the rebel army will be located as its first defensive line. This crossed, perhaps with a battle, and another stand will probably be made on the South Anna river, several miles beyond. (These two streams unite and form the Pamunkey, on which Gen. McClellan was located on the Peninsula.) But the country from the Rappahannock to Richmond has none of those strong defensive characteristics of the Gordonsville route, which Pope did not succeed in overcoming, and which Burnside deems impolitic to attack.

The feeling in the army for a movement is very great. The gloom which followed the removal of McClellan has faded into the results of inaction. On Sunday Burnside sent in here one thousand sick from his various divisions, and the merest prospect of Virginia rains and mud, to be followed by the winter quarters, forestold the coming of a disease which the soldier could not resist. An officer happily expressed the sentiment of the rank and file over General McClellan's removal when he said to me, "It was like a death in his funeral one day, and then it was all over."

Railroad Accident Near Boston.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of the 24th ult., contains the following particulars of a dreadful railroad accident near Boston:

The accident happened to the first morning passenger train on the Boston and Maine railroad, which leaves Reading at quarter past six o'clock and is due in this city a few minutes before seven. The train consisted of an engine, tender, smoking car, and three passenger cars, and was full of passengers, residents of various towns along the route.

The train proceeded as usual until it reached the last draw-bridge in Charlestown before entering the city, about one-eighth of a mile from the station in Haymarket Square. This bridge is a double one, half of which was closed at the time, and the draw-tender was engaged in closing the other half. The tender states that he had the signal set for the train to stop. The morning was very dark and foggy, a heavy rain was falling, and the probability is that the engineer could not see the signal. He stopped the train before approaching the draw and then proceeded slowly and cautiously towards the open draw, but saw the danger too late to avert the catastrophe. The whistle was sounded for an alarm, and the engineer, perceiving that it was impossible to prevent the engine from ruining off, attempted to save himself by leaping from the engine, and in so doing struck the side of the bridge and dropped into the water. He was saved by the crew of a schooner near, but was seriously injured internally.

The engine and the tender fell through the opening and were buried out of sight in the water. Next came the smoking car, containing, according to the best estimate, about twenty persons. This was also precipitated into the water and struck upon the engine and tender, so that a portion remained out of water. When the smoking car went down, according to the description of a gentleman who occupied a front seat in the car, the shrill whistle was heard which gave the death confusion in the crowded car; a sort of bumping noise followed, and then the car went over, sinking down and throwing the passengers in a heap at the forward end, the water rushing in in every direction. For a few seconds they remained piled in a heap, and then came the struggle for life. The windows of the car were burst open, and through them and the doorway most of the passengers managed to get into the open water, and on rising to the surface were readily saved by those upon the pier and boats near by. It subsequently appeared that nearly all were rescued, but there were many very narrow escapes. Two bodies were recovered soon after the accident, and two more at about noon, when the wreck of the smoking car had been raised. Mr. Charles E. Richardson, the brakeman and baggage master, was found dead under the car on the edge of the draw, having probably been caught and crushed to death as he attempted to jump off. Harvey C. Taylor, of Somerville, was drowned. Justin E. Hoit was drowned in the baggage room. R. H. Dyer, of Somerville, was also drowned in the baggage room.

Mother of the passenger cars went off the track, but the first car was badly shattered by the shock of the collision. The passengers were severely shaken up, a portion of the seats broken, and the windows smashed; but it is believed no person was seriously injured.

New Plan of Public Credit and Currency—Memorial of the Merchants and Financiers of New York.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 21st ult., publishes the following document:

NEW PLAN OF PUBLIC CREDIT AND CURRENCY—MEMORIAL OF THE MERCHANTS AND FINANCIERS OF NEW YORK.

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that the financial affairs of our Government require to be so systematized as to command the confidence of the country in the administration of the business of the Treasury Department.

That the system pursued by the head of the Treasury of issuing irredeemable demand notes, certificates of indebtedness, 7-30 bonds, and certificates of deposits for short loans, is accumulating an enormous demand debt that will soon create an uncontrollable alarm among business men, if it does not totally destroy the national credit.

It appears, from statements made by the chief of the Treasury, that only sixty-eight millions of our public debt have been funded in twenty year bonds since the rebellion commenced, and that the Treasury depends upon temporary loans to supply all the funds required for the expenses of the Government beyond the income from revenue and taxes.

It is not possible to invent a more hazardous plan of finance, to provide money to pay the current indebtedness of a great country involved in an expensive and protracted war. Against this system of practice your memorialists respectfully but earnestly protest.

It is a custom among business men as well as Governments to make short loans when money is dear, and long loans when money is cheap. But the Treasury reverses this common practice. For, while money has been cheap beyond all precedent during the last eight months, the Treasury has made *four* twenty year loans, and has restricted its borrowing to loans of an extremely temporary character. The only reason we have heard assigned for this plan of national financiering is that this war must be of very short duration, and that when it ends our twenty year bonds will bring a great premium. Your memorialists are not able to see the time when peace will be restored to our country; but they do say that it is a matter of mathematical certainty that, if peace is restored within a few years, a demand for money will spring up in all departments of trade, manufactures and commerce to so great an extent that the price of money will rule higher than at any former period of our commercial history; and, when money is thus in demand, can the Treasury expect the capitalists of our country to divert their funds from these natural channels of business to invest in six per cent. bonds?

The time when the Treasury could have funded six per cent. bonds at par, to the extent of five hundred millions, has now passed away, not soon to return.

The paralysis of trade, which destroyed business and the demand for money, and threw it back upon banks and capitalists, is disappearing, and speculation, trade, commerce and manufactures are gradually creating the same demand for capital that existed before the rebellion. Thus it becomes necessary to resort to some other means of obtaining money to carry on the war and meet the wants of the country.

It should be remembered that our condition as a people is different from any other. It is a well known fact that we have no large capitalists that can absorb any considerable amount of new securities. Our capitalists have their money invested in bonds and mortgages, real estate, State bonds, bank insurance, and other local stocks. It would be extremely injurious to the interests of all classes of our people were these securities and properties forced upon the market to raise money to invest in government bonds at any time; but especially would it be so at a time when trade, commerce and manufactures shall, after the peace, again ask for the facilities which can alone be obtained in an easy money market.

It is also an important fact that a greater portion of the available capital of this country is employed in trade and business, and is thus used for the profit it will earn, instead of an annual interest upon revenue securities.

The condition of our country is known to us all, and is the practical demonstration and evidence of the intelligence, enterprise, and thrift of our people; and hence we esteem those evidences of debt most valuable that possess the most convertible character, while they contain the intrinsic merit of certain value.

In consequence of these facts and conclusions, your memorialists desire to present to you a system of American finance which will conform to the condition and genius of our people, and which will make the burden of a heavy debt bear as lightly as possible upon all interests, by adjusting it to the shoulders of traders, bankers and capitalists.

In our country "money" is that article which the Federal Government should declare to be a legal tender, and the public will take this money so long as trade and business may demand it. Trade will employ money so long as the use of it will produce a profit greater than the amount of interest paid for its use. When we wish to float more money than can be profitably employed in trade, we must make it bear an interest, or it will depreciate in current value.

It is not the quantity of bonds bearing interest that creates inflation or over issues, but the large quantity of irredeemable bills forced upon the public as currency that bear no interest.

The principle we now propose to embrace in our national finances we trust may be the one that will preserve the credit and life of the nation, and alleviate even the fears of those who consider a national debt an unmitigated evil.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully request you to authorize and direct the Treasury Department to issue coupon bonds, having twenty years to run, of the denomination of twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars each, bearing interest of four and one half per cent., and to make such bonds a legal tender.

Your memorialists represent that these bonds will be taken and held by all classes of our people, and especially by merchants, traders and manufacturers, to a very large extent, and that the introduction of these bonds will indeed business men to use more capital and less personal credit in their business, because surplus capital invested in these interest paying bonds will still be money in the hands of the holder.

We propose four and one-half per cent. interest because we find, by a careful estimate of current rates, that four per cent. would be too low and five per cent. too high; and that four and one-half per cent., with the legal tender clause, making the bonds money, will make a merchantable as well as legal par value. This will cause them to be freely used in the general business of the country in place of bills of exchange, bank credits and individual acceptances.

Another important advantage will flow from this system of finance. The rate of interest on Government bonds will not so seriously depreciate mortgage securities or the current value of real estate as the rate of six and seven per cent. now being paid by the Treasury upon its issued bonds.

And, again, these bonds, being money, bearing interest, will soon take the place of as well as absorb the irredeemable demand note, because these bonds will possess all the characteristics of money and bear interest.

By adopting this system the Treasury will not be compelled to ask another loan; for, as these bonds will be a legal tender, the Treasury may use them as other money in payment to public creditors. Thus will the national credit be protected against dishonor, to which it is now exposed by the plan of demand notes and call or short loans.

Is it probable that these bonds may be absorbed in the business of the country, without materially affecting values, to the extent of more than one thousand millions within six months; and, by allowing a short time to bring about a proper appreciation of the value of this new money, bearing interest, and gradually placing the bonds into the hands of the public, it is not unlikely that two thousand millions may be profitably taken in our country.

By issuing these bonds, that will take the place of the irredeemable demand notes, the Treasury will be enabled to resume specie payments within ninety days from the time these bonds shall be issued to the public.

If the public shall require the Government to continue the issue of demand notes of denomination less than twenty dollars, then provision should be made to redeem such notes in specie at the Sub-Treasury.

This plan will keep such issues within proper limits, and will not in any degree affect bank issues, because those institutions, like individuals, may use the bonds and notes of the Government in place of specie. If Congress shall adopt this system, and thus make all its funded promises a legal tender, it will be placing the credit of the Government where it should be—above all other credits in our country.

These propositions bring the obligations of the Government down to two kinds—one being a time promise, having twenty years to run and bearing interest; the other bearing no interest and payable on demand in specie, both being a legal tender.

The system of credit will make as simple and perfect a plan of American finance as any statesman can desire to see established.

Two thousand millions of four and a half per cent bonds will require ninety millions of dollars to pay the annual interest thereon, whereas the present rates paid on the bonds of Government of six and seven per cent. will demand one hundred and twenty millions.

Thus to all the other advantages heretofore stated is added a saving of thirty millions per annum of interest on the debt of two thousand millions.

Your memorialists, &c., &c.

A Baby Found on the Battle-Field of the Hatchie.

[Extract of a letter from a private soldier in the Fourteenth Illinois.]

Bolivar, Tenn, November 10.—Let me relate to you a touching little incident, that will doubtless strike you as a little strange. I thought it strange when I witnessed it; my comrades thought it "passing strange," if not wonderful. At the battle of the Hatchie, when the conflict was waging fiercest, upon advancing, midway between the contending forces, we found—what do you think? Not a mangled battery—not an insidious trap, inviting but to destroy—not any terrible engine of death,—but a sweet little blue-eyed baby, fresh from the womb of the mother that groaned and gave it birth. Sweet little thing, as I saw it there, hugging the cold earth, its only bed,—the little tot on its cradle.

"That mature bade it weep, turned
An iron-drop sparkling in the morning beam"—

unalarmed 'mid the awful confusion of that fearful battle, with the missiles of death lying thick about it and crowding close upon its young existence, yet unhurt, it seemed a wonderful illustration of the Divine declaration, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings I will ordain wisdom." That little "child of war," as it lay in its miraculous safety, seemed to say to me these words of profound instruction, "My helplessness and innocence appealed to God, and he preserved me in the midst of this wrecking carnage. If you will make your plaint to heaven, God will preserve your poor bleeding country."

Little child of destiny, born 'mid the flash of musketry, the thunder of cannon and clash of arms, I will watch your course through life, and witness whether an existence so auspicious, by begun will pass by the means unnoticed, and 'mid without having a name "damned to everlasting fame!" Who would suppose that in the wild, fierce battle of the Hatchie, where the field was strewn with the dead, and the shrieks of the wounded rent the heavens with agony, a great army would pause in the thickest of the conflict to save harmless a helpless child? Yet the brave Fourteenth, that never yet has quailed in battle, did pause, and an officer of the regiment ordered "our little baby" carried to headquarters and tenderly cared for.

I remember of having read somewhere, in Grecian history, a story something like the one I have related. A little child was found on the battle-field, and by an infuriated soldiery trampled in the dust. After the battle the victorious General, in an address to his army, said: "But for the blood of a *little child* that came in our victory would be complete." Thank God, the blood of no *little child* mars our victory.

The next day after the battle "our babe" was brought before the *Fourteenth*, and unanimously adopted "Child of the Regiment." Three or four days later, strange as it may seem, a poor heart-stricken, poverty-pinched mother came searching the battle-field in quest of her child. My dear ——, imagine if you can the wild exclamations of thanksgiving that burst from that poor woman's heart, when informed that her child had been rescued, and with a mother's tenderness cared for. I saw the mother receive her child, heard her brief prayer for the soldiers who saved it, and, with the blessings of a thousand men following her and hers, she took away

"Our little baby—
Little blossoged, laughing baby."

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Florence has arrived from Sioux City, bringing a large freight and several passengers, among them Captain T. C. Willard and others of the American Express and Freighting Company, who are from the gold mines of Deer Lodge, W. T. This party, eighteen in number, had a desperate fight with about three hundred Indians of the Sioux tribe near Fort Betbold, on their way down in a mackinaw. They were fired upon by the savages when near the camp, and were followed by the band some twenty-five miles, the battle lasting seveal hours. Thirteen brave mountaineers escaped, losing none of their men; but two only were wounded—they killing a number of Indians and wounding many. Their bravery is unprecedented in the history of Indian warfare. Other parties passing before have been molested and robbed of everything they had. This party thought rather than to submit to their commands, and be left on the bank to starve and freeze at this season of the year, they would "fight, conquer, or die." They won the battle honorably, and arrived safely in Sioux City in time to take the steamer Florence.

[*Missouri Democrat.*

THE ANGLO-REBEL NAVY.—It was rumored in Liverpool on Wednesday that a mysterious steamer had just sailed from the Mersey "on a trial trip." It was reported, and believed by many, that the vessel is a sister ship to the notorious "290," *alias* the Alabama. Although jealous inquiry has been made we cannot trace the rumor to any reliable source.

[*Liverpool Mercury, Oct.* 31.

The vessel alluded to is the Columbia, of the Galway line. She has been rebuilt by Messrs. Laird, and made a successful trial trip on Wednesday. The statements recently circulated respecting the building of rams, &c., on the Mersey for the Confederate Government *are false*. Since the dispatch of the Alabama, or "290," no further contracts have been undertaken. The Confederate agents *are purchasing vessels* of known speed and drawing little water, such as the Clyde vessels Iona, Clydesdale, Giraffe, &c.

[*London Times, Nov.* 1.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.—A letter from Key West says:

The yellow fever, which has been raging very extensively here for the past few months, has entirely abated, and the general health of the place is now considered good. Many, however, have died since its first appearance, and among the number could be named some of the best men in our navy and army. No less than thirty were on board the frigate St Lawrence, including some of her officers, fell victims to this dreadful malady; and we were informed by a resident of Key West that out of a population of two thousand five hundred no less than two hundred of them died of the disease, and the fever first made its appearance this season.

THIEVES BALL.—A grand ball was given by the *thieves* of Philadelphia, at Sansom street Hall, on Tuesday night. Four hundred were present in trade, we must make it bear an interest, or it will depreciate in current value.

It is not the quantity of bonds bearing interest that creates inflation or over issues, but the large quantity of irredeemable bills forced upon the public as currency that bear no interest.

The principle we now propose to embrace in our national finances we trust may be the one that will preserve the credit and life of the nation, and alleviate even the fears of those who consider a national debt an unmitigated evil.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully request you to authorize and direct the Treasury Department to issue coupon bonds, having twenty years to run, of the denomination of twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars each, bearing interest of four and one half per cent., and to make such bonds a legal tender.

Your memorialists represent that these bonds will be taken and held by all classes of our people, and especially by merchants, traders and manufacturers, to a very large extent, and that the introduction of these bonds will indeed business men to use more capital and less personal credit in their business, because surplus capital invested in these interest paying bonds will still be money in the hands of the holder.

We propose four and one-half per cent. interest because we find, by a careful estimate of current rates, that four per cent. would be too low and five per cent. too high; and that four and one-half per cent., with the legal tender clause, making the bonds money, will make a merchantable as well as legal par value. This will cause them to be freely used in the general business of the country in place of bills of exchange, bank credits and individual acceptances.

Another important advantage will flow from this system of finance. The rate of interest on Government bonds will not so seriously depreciate mortgage securities or the current value of real estate as the rate of six and seven per cent. now being paid by the Treasury upon its issued bonds.

And, again, these bonds, being money, bearing interest, will soon take the place of as well as absorb the irredeemable demand note, because these bonds will possess all the characteristics of money and bear interest.

By adopting this system the Treasury will not be compelled to ask another loan; for, as these bonds will be a legal tender, the Treasury may use them as other money in payment to public creditors. Thus will the national credit be protected against dishonor, to which it is now exposed by the plan of demand notes and call or short loans.

Is it probable that these bonds may be absorbed in the business of the country, without materially affecting values, to the extent of more than one thousand millions within six months; and, by allowing a short time to bring about a proper appreciation of the value of this new money, bearing interest, and gradually placing the bonds into the hands of the public, it is not unlikely that two thousand millions may be profitably taken in our country.

By issuing these bonds, that will take the place of the irredeemable demand notes, the Treasury will be enabled to resume specie payments within ninety days from the time these bonds shall be issued to the public.

If the public shall require the Government to continue the issue of demand notes of denomination less than twenty dollars, then provision should be made to redeem such notes in specie at the Sub-Treasury.

This plan will keep such issues within proper limits, and will not in any degree affect bank issues, because those institutions, like individuals, may use the bonds and notes of the Government in place of specie. If Congress shall adopt this system, and thus make all its funded promises a legal tender, it will be placing the credit of the Government where it should be—above all other credits in our country.

These propositions bring the obligations of the Government down to two kinds—one being a time promise, having twenty years to run and bearing interest; the other bearing no interest and payable on demand in specie, both being a legal tender.

The system of credit will make as simple and perfect a plan of American finance as any statesman can desire to see established.

Two thousand millions of four and a half per cent bonds will require ninety millions of dollars to pay the annual interest thereon, whereas the present rates paid on the bonds of Government of six and seven per cent. will demand one hundred and twenty millions.

Thus to all the other advantages heretofore stated is added a saving of thirty millions per annum of interest on the debt of two thousand millions.

Your memorialists, &c., &c.

The Registered Enemies.—We understand that twenty-seven applications were received at the Provost Marshal General's office, on Saturday, under the order issued in the morning, in relation to registered enemies wishing to be transported beyond the Federal lines.

Assault on a Woman.—James Prior was arrested under a warrant in the Second District last Saturday, on the charge of assaulting Sarah Doyle.

Wood Stealing.—James Quinn was arrested yesterday, on the charge of stealing wood from the steamboat landing.

Inquests.—Coroner Beach was summoned at 9 o'clock on Saturday night to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Peter Mobill, a native of France, aged 55 years, found lying in a house at the corner of Dryades and Poydras streets. Deceased formerly kept a drug store at the place in which he lay, and had just sold it out with the intention of returning to France. It was found that disease of the heart was the cause of death, and to that effect a verdict was returned.

Coroner Beach also held two other inquests later on Saturday; but they were cases in which death had resulted by suicide and by intolerable convulsions, and presented no features of public interest.

On Saturday morning Coroner Beach was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a negro, lying on the premises at the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets. From the information given, it would appear that death had been caused by intemperance.

Coroner Beach on Saturday afternoon held an inquest on the body of Arthur Lander, f. m. c., a native of Louisiana, twenty-four years of age. Verdict, "Delirium tremens." This was the case referred to in our last, as that to which the Coroner had been summoned.

Coroner Beach also held two other inquests—one in a case of trismus nascentium, the other in a case of premature birth—presenting no features of public interest.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Dennis Pril, elsewhere noticed, was discharged. Sam, his wife, was fined $10. Stackhouse, the darkey, was sent to the police jail for two months, for placing money in her hands to buy liquor for soldiers.

John Henry, f. m. c., elsewhere noticed, was sent to the police jail for a month.

Joseph Wash was fined $15. He and Amelia Selbe are neighbors: they quarreled about a fence between; he had a hatchet she an axe; and she got hurt on the head with his weapon.

Wm. Knowles was fined $10 for assaulting a colored soldier.

Thos. McGovern, whose arrest is elsewhere reported, was sentenced to three months' hard labor at Fort Pike.

Wm. Smith—paste again—was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Henry Smith, whose arrest is elsewhere noted, was discharged, as he proved he was acting under authority.

In the case of Miller & Williams vs. Miltenberger, in which judgment for $8495 88 had already been given, and not paid, an order was issued that it be paid within thirty days, or at least that ample security for the amount be given.

Joseph Rodrigues, elsewhere noticed, proved a little darkey. The Judge admonished him, and told the complainant to chastise such monkeys when found at their antics.

The case of Mr. Sharpless being resumed, he was honorably acquitted, and officer Richardson was ordered to pay him $45 in current funds, $105 in Confederate money, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per month, from the time he borrowed the money.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.

SUGAR.—There were no sales at auction to-day. There was some inquiry in the market, resulting in sales by the trade of about 300 hhds. Sugar, in essa lots, at 8½c. for fair and 9½c. for fully fair, and 9½c. for good fair; 9¾@9¾c. for good common, and 9½c. for fully fair. The market is very little in first hands, and the receipts which are falling off are being taken up by speculation committees. The demand is on approximate terms.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales are confined to about 150 hhds. new, in two lots, at 30c. for dark, and 39@40c. for good.

COFFEE.—We hear of small sales of Rio at 47½c. ⅌ lb.

CORN.—There were sales by the regular trade yesterday at 75c. ⅌ bbl. for yellow mixed. The retail demand is supplied at 80c.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied, at 65@70c. for Hay, 60@65c. for Hulled Oats, and 90c. ⅌ bushel for Corn.

LARD.—The retail demand is supplied at 17c. for Prime in keg.

BUTTER.—The demand is supplied by dealers at 28@32c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 14½@16c. Ribbed and Clear sides 19@20c. and sugar-cured Hams 14@16c.

FREIGHTS.—With an increase of tonnage in port freight heavier. Sugar and Tobacco, the rates are as follows: To Boston, 40c. ⅌ bbl. Sugar, and 40c. ⅌ hhd. for Northern ports, 60c. ⅌ bbl. of Sugar, and $1 75 ⅌ hhd. for Tobacco.

The following sales were made at auction to-day: 300 bbls. extra Flour at $5@5 25; 100 do. fancy at $5 50; 100 do. Choice Extra Flour, Pittsburg Coal at 8c. ⅌ bbl.; 49 tierces Hams at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 100 bbls. Molasses, in quality and condition, 1½ cents Molasses at 30c.; 118 sacks Coffee at 35c. ⅌ lb.; 1 do. Coffee, 25 bbls. Grate Whisky at $1 90@2 05; 25 bbls. Whisky, 50 bbls. Rum at $1 50. 27 bbls. Northern at $11 75; 50 bbls. Rum at $13 50; 4 bbls. Brandy at $2 50; 4 do. at $2 25; 8 kegs Western Butter at 21½c.; 76 kits Salmon at $12 ⅌ kit; 16 kits Mackerel, No. 1, at $12 ⅌ kit; 1 bbl. Apples at $2 25; 1 do. Apples at $3 25; 2 bbls. Dried Apples at 8c.; 250 lbs. Dried Peaches at 10c.; 20 lbs. Drawing Tobacco at 50c. ⅌ lb.; 62 half boxes do. at 35c. ⅌ lb.; 1 do. Tobacco, 77 lbs. at 19c. ⅌ lb.; 1 bbl. Beef Tongues at $11 25; 6 do. Beef at $7; 1 bbl. Pickled Pigs Feet at $12; 19 do. do. beans Starch at 6¼@7¼c.; and 10 cases Sweet Oil at $3 75.

The weather is clear and pleasantly cool.

Castle Market.

JAPPANESE CASTLE, December 6, 1862.

Arrived Saturday 74 Hogs, 34 Sheep and 1 Calf. Amount of stock sold was 76 Beeves, 91 Hogs, 34 Sheep and 1 Calf. Prices ruling as follows: Beeves, 3 Hogs, 34 Sheep and 1 Milch Cow.

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net.....0@0 [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net.....0@0 [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net.....0@0 [illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....[illegible]
Hogs, gross, ⅌ lb.....[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr Greenland, Heather, for Philadelphia, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

☞ No arrivals from sea on Saturday.

STEAMBOATS.

Frank Mumford, Robichaux, from Donaldsonville

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ida, Bowerman, 7 days from Havana, to master—24 dist.
Schr John Walker, Brannell, 12 days from Sabine Pass, to master—24 dist.
Schr Lucinda, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.
Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.
Schr Rosalie, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.
Schr Horatio, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.
Schr Mary Ames, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast
Belle Robino, Robino, from Donaldsonville
St Maurice, Kimball, from Bayou Goula

TOWBOATS.

Ida, Mowray, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Ida, from the Passes, regular trip bark Orabla and schr John Walker

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark A Bradshaw, Fish, from Philadelphia, Nov 12th
Brig Ellen, Dunn, —, from Havana
Brig J W Spencer, —, from Havana
Brig Laviolette, —, from Matanzas
Brig Sarah, Wilkes, from Boston, Nov 5th
Schr Wood, Higgins, from New York, Nov 7th
Schr Mobile, Hewes, from New York, Nov 6th, to G W Hyman & co

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Orabla, from Havana—Messrs H Allison, Butler, Wilson, Wilson.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Greenland—50 hhds molasses 618 bbls molasses

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Rio Bio—2 bbls 1 box mdse to H Florance—3 bbls 2 boxes mdse J Kostenbader—22 pkgs mdse Witters & Fendick—1 do 5 do mdse Order—2 pkgs mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—30 kf cheese ex O Schroder—1 box 1 bbl mdse W Wagner—1 box 10 kf 1 chest tea G Reiff—35 bags coffee N Tourne—9 cases books ex G Schroder—35 bbls 10 kegs beer E A Withers—bags coffee 2 kegs front F Goldsmith—1 box mdse ex Rhine—1 box cheese J Voshel—1 box mdse T F Galen—1 do L Gruneisen—1 do R Goldsmith—1 bale mdse H W Hoyt—8 bales mdse Wolfe & Son—11 cases fruit J Lanier—18 box mdse O Jaeger & co—19 box candies J Rose—12 bbls 8 kegs A D Gris—2 bbls 2 kegs mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—30 kf cheese ex Rhine—1 box 6 J G Schurman—1 do 5 J Gradaille—1 box 6 do J G Schurman—1 do 5 do J Gradaille—1 box 10 do J G Schurman—1 box 10 kf cheese ex 30 bags coffee 67 cases books and chess Rodriguez—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—57 kegs butter T M Converse—50 bbls beans 13 pkgs mdse Order—1 box 1 bbl mdse Bissel & Bartell—1 pkg mdse H G Stetson & co—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—1 bbl 2 kegs butter Grief, Bryson & co—20 cases hats Lee Hanson & co—100 cases boots and shoes E Rogers & co—112 bbls sheet iron G D Morgan—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ainsworth—18 rolls leather C Weisheuer—12 box coffee F Dupont—10 bbls hardwood H Lapeyre—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—1 box mdse Pittsburg Coal at Sec—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin—1 box mdse Order—1 box mdse Ins tobacco S F Griffin