New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING DEC. 15, 1862.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The comedy of "Married Life," and the farce of "Slasher and Crasher" drew one of the largest audiences, last Saturday night, that we have yet seen at the Varieties. "Married Life," though devoid of plot or remarkable situations, is well calculated, by the remarkable and sudden separations that occur between the married couples in the play, to amuse an audience and its interest alive to the end. The various characters were well cast, and Messrs. Baker and Bowers, as Mr. Coddle and Mr. Dove, respectively, were excellent. Mrs. Gladstane as Mrs. Younghusband, Mrs. Baker as Mrs. Coddle, and Mrs Preston as Mrs. Dove, were also very amusing. Mr. Gobay was very good as Mr. Younghusband. Altogether "Married Life" was a great success, and may well bear repetition.

Last night another fine house was present to witness "The Married Rake," a rather light, flimsy comedy, with just enough fun in it to make it entertaining. Mrs. Gladstane, first as the Widow Trictrac, and then as Cornet Fitz Henry, was all that could be desired, and made a dashing handsome officer. It were a work of supererogation, however, to point out the excellencies of this favorite actress. She is as versatile as she is talented, and invests whatever role she fills with an interest peculiarly her own. We missed the good natured face of our favorite, Mr Ryer, but as we are to have to night the new comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter," we may look for him again. The performance to-night will conclude with the farce of "The Swiss Cottage."

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fine houses that Duprez & Green's talented troupe nightly draw at this favorite place of amusement, attest their popularity. The excellent songs of Green, Bidaux and Scott, the humorous eccentricities of the sable comedians Slate and Campbell, and their mirthful excesses combined are greatly enjoyed by those who witness them. A feature of the minstrels is their conundrums, which they nightly divulge amid roars of laughter. Many of the conundrums have great merit, and although sometimes local in their nature, are well chosen. They offer a fine bill for this evening's entertainment. Go and visit them by all means.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROANOKE.—The steamer Roanoke leaves her wharf for New York via Havana on Wednesday the 17th inst. instead of Thursday as had been at first announced.

S. C. HAVANS & CO.—This firm whose place of business is at the corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, offer this morning a fine and well selected stock of fresh goods, such as choice Goshen butter, Western cheese, fine teas, new sugar cured shoulders, hams and breakfast bacon of extra qualities and other eatables with which every well regulated family should be provided. See their advertisement elsewhere.

$20,000 FOR SALE.—Bird, Davis & S[illegible] advertise this morning $20,000 in U. S. Treasury notes for sale. See advertisement.

Mr D. W. C. Farrington sells this morning at 11 o'clock, at No. 51 Gravier street, a large stock of superior carpets and upholsterers goods, such as Brussels, tapestries, ingrain and Dutch carpets, rich damask curtains, &c. The terms are cash in currency.

McCerren & Landry sell at their mart to-day (Monday) fine furniture, carpets, mirrors, an invoice of glass and hardware, and a gentle carriage horse.

From Washington.

MR SEWARD ON FRENCH MEDIATION.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Washington under date of the 25th ult., says:

I am informed that Mr. Seward regards the proposed mediation of the French Government as the act of a friendly power containing no propositions calculated to alter in the least our friendly relations with France. He thinks the unfavorable comments of the press on that subject are due to the imperfect translation of the French text—a translation which in his opinion, does not do justice to the idea of the Emperor.

This idea is simply to manage an interview to the belligerents, without prejudice of what they may do afterwards. As to prevent a continuation of the war, or to exercise the least pressure upon any of the contending parties, by way or another, directly or indirectly, this is in no manner expressed or hinted at in the document. In other terms and to use familiar comparison, I will say that Louis Napoleon's letter is the invitation of a sovereign to other sovereigns to invite the North to have a little conversation with the South, and the South to have a little conversation with the North before resuming hostilities. Such is the most general interpretation I heard given to it among our public officers and in diplomatic circles.

Interesting from North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, November [illegible].—From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress [illegible] we take the following:

The gunboat Ellis, Lieut. W. D. [illegible] commanding, made a reconnoissance recently into New Topsail Inlet, some miles from Wilmington, and destroyed some very extensive salt works, which were in operation, producing five hundred bushels of salt per day. No vestige of the works was left. Some of the pans used for boiling salt water were of copper and fourteen feet in length.

The population of Wilmington N. C. before the war commenced, was 12,000. It is now only about 5000. Four thousand of the inhabitants joined the rebel army.

The Newbern Progress of the 19th instant says Lieut. J. L. Pennington [illegible] predecessor, is about to start his Newbern Progress at Raleigh.

The Progress of the 21st instant says that the United States gunboat General Burnside now at Beaufort, but ordered to go North for repairs, having been disabled on the Georgia coast in a gale on the 24th of October, will proceed to her destination as soon as the weather permits.

The Progress of the 22d instant says it is rumored that two gunboats are being constructed at Wilmington, N. C., but they are short of iron for plating them.

The Progress of the 21th instant states that the gunboat Wamsutta from Port Royal on the 12th instant, arrived at Newbern on the 23d, and proceeded to the Navy Yard. She had on board the officers and crew of the British prize steamer Oneoiota, captured by the United States steamer Memphis, twelve in number. They report the loss of the steaming May Queen. Crew safe.

John Dabblee has been appointed Postmaster of Newbern, N. C., and has taken possession of the office.

The Charleston Mercury of the 13th instant says that the South should not encourage themselves with expectations as to foreign recognition.

Movements in the West.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes, under date of November 29th from Washington, as follows:

The low stage of water in the rivers still continues the main drawback to the commencement of aggressive operations in the various departments of the West. The insufficiency of transportation from the want of boating facilities is, however, about being supplied by a requisition for twelve locomotives and four hundred cars from Northwestern railroads, for use in the departments of Generals Rosencrans and Grant. The greatest portion of this rolling stock is intended for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is expected that Generals Grant and Rosencrans will take the offensive about the same time.

The Delay of the Army.

Under this heading the correspondent of the New York Times gives the following reasons why the Federal army delay crossing the Rappahannock:

It is now generally admitted that the failure of the Army of the Potomac to cross the Rappahannock promptly on its arrival at Falmouth, was caused by the unexpected absence of the means for crossing, and of transportation. Gen. Meigs, against whom the current of censure strongly sets, denies all responsibility, casting the blame on the engineer corps. The current rumors that he has been removed are entirely untrue, though the Government promises a rigid investigation and the prompt punishment of the guilty party. Among the officers of the Army of the Potomac the opinion extensively prevails that the Government purposely caused the failure, in order to delay operations, and afford the rebels another opportunity for submission before the first of January.

Later from Mexico.

The Havana papers of the 7th instant have received advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d instant, and from Orizaba to the 24th ultimo, by the arrival of the English steamer Conway.

The news is not very important, but still it offers some features of interest, and we now lay before our readers the principal items.

The Mexican General Adrian Woll had arrived at Havana, on board the Conway. He was to proceed immediately to Europe to obtain an interview with the Emperor of the French, to give him an insight into the condition of affairs in Mexico.

PAY OF THE MEXICAN TROOPS OUT OF THE FRENCH TREASURY.

The Eco de Europa, published at Orizaba, under date of the 4th ultimo, announces the following:

The Commander in Chief of the French forces has ordered, in conformity to the instructions of the Emperor, that the Mexican troops shall be fed, equipped and paid out of the French treasury. The object of this judicious measure must not be understood, it is not to be looked upon as the stipend of mercenary soldiery, but as a loan out of the French treasury, which will be ultimately settled when a permanent Government will have been established in Mexico.

MARQUEZ IN FAVOR OF JUAREZ.

It was rumored that Marquez and his entire command had declared in favor of Juarez. That he had defeated the Zouaves and occupied Cholula, towards which point the French forces were advancing to give them battle. This rumor is discredited by the Orizaba paper which gives currency to it.

PADRE MIRANDA IN [illegible].

The Orizaba Eco announces the arrival in that city of Padre Miranda. He called upon the commander in chief of the French forces the day after his arrival, who expressed his fears that his presence at a place in which the headquarters were located might be variously interpreted by the respective parties to suit their notions, and desiring to him in unmistakable terms that he would not abandon the conciliatory policy which he represents in Mexico and that faithful to his previous declarations he would welcome with the same spirit both the reactionists and the liberalists, with the hope of uniting them under a common feeling, viz: the love of country. But that he would exact from all a written declaration conformable to their expressed opinions.

Padre Mirando then signed the following statement, which was presented to him by the Commander in Chief:

"Upon arriving at these headquarters of the French army, I declare that I had no intention other than that of contributing by my words and actions to the final success of French intervention as it is understood by the Commander in Chief. I therefore bind myself to abstain from all measures which might defeat or impair the policy of the Emperor, a policy whose object is to unite all honorable men under the same standard, animated by a love of country, establishing a permanent and moral government which would guarantee the rights of property, the freedom and the liberty of all, without reference to past opinions. I furthermore promise to use the influence which I may possess, to calm public feeling and to secure as speedily as possible the restoration of peace to the entire country.

ROBLADO AND THE [illegible] GUERRILLA CHIEFS.

The Supreme Government has ordered [illegible], with the forces under his command, to pursue actively the guerrilla chiefs at Jalisco, and to detach the necessary troops to establish order at Rio Verde.

In addition to the above, our contemporaries have translated further items of news from various points in Mexico, which we transfer to our columns, relieving us from the tedium of translation.

The Havana Prensa of the 7th instant, brought by the Roanoke, has a letter from a correspondent, dated Vera Cruz, Dec 2d, from which we translate as follows:

"Gen. Forey has just published the following proclamation. Some months ago the guerrillas selected the shores of the Rio Blanco as the theatre for their depredations, under the pretext of making war against the French to defend the holy cause of the national independence they harrassed their own citizens—plundered the traveling community and intercepted commerce. But the patience of the inhabitants of that portion of the country has at last been exhausted. They determined to follow the guerrillas and at Pueblo Nuevo encountered the band commanded by Heneredia, killing him and twenty of his followers, the victors capturing sixty stand of arms. This example should be imitated. The hour has arrived for all peaceful and industrious to arm them[selves] [illegible] oppressors and at the [illegible] moment of the [illegible] and hard labor [illegible] to gratify their vicious inclinations. Orizaba, Nov. 28th, 1862.

FOREY, General of Division,

Senator and Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary corps.

The General commanding the 2d division of the expeditionary corps has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Jalapa:

Citizens of Jalapa:—A brigade of the French expeditionary corps has just entered this city. Its mission has no other object, in accordance always with the general operations of the war, than to expose with confidence our intentions towards you. Be confident and do not consider us as enemies. We will abide strictly by the proclamation issued by the General in Chief.

We will respect your independence. We will not oppress you in any way. We will protect any other party but that of order, peace and union, the which we long to see reigning in your beautiful country, for they are the bases by which a government has to be supported to be powerful. Men of all parties, if you desire the happiness of your country, come frankly to [us], [we] extend a friendly hand, and together we will endeavor to reorganize your social [illegible].

[illegible]

DE BERTHIER, Brig. Gen.

The President has issued a proclamation [illegible] nobody any intercourse with the enemy. Any person found within the enemy's lines [illegible] treated as a spy.

[illegible]

The work on the fortifications at Puebla was still progressing. The garrison in that city consisted of some eight thousand troops, and it was thought at the headquarters of the French army that they would obstinately make a desperate resistance, although convinced that they will in the end be forced to succumb.

THE CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.

Several vessels of war which took part in the capture of Tampico had returned to Vera Cruz. The occupation of this port was like that of Alvarado and Jalapa, without firing a gun. The city authorities and employés together with the troops, retired to Altamira, with their artillery, when the French expedition entered the harbor, without discharging a [illegible].

[illegible]

We copy the following paragraph from the Diario de la Habana of the 7th:

The Siglo of the 1[illegible] ultimo says that there are 1000 workmen on the fortifications, of which five only labored voluntarily. As it may be seen the enthusiasm was very great.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. FOREY AT ORIZABA.

The Mexican papers are filled with the accounts of Gen. Forey's arrival at Orizaba, and of his reception by the Commander in chief of the French expeditionary corps. He was well received both by the French and the Mexicans and he welcomed Gen. Almonte with marked politeness. He distributed to the officers and soldiers the decorations awarded them by the President for their gallant conduct in the late engagements.

The Banks Expedition.

The New York Herald of the 2d contains the following:

VESSELS FOR [illegible] THE EXPEDITION NEARLY COMPLETE—ITS STRENGTH, ETC.

The formidable expedition which for several days has been organizing in this vicinity under Major General Banks is now nearly complete, and before the close of the week will sail for its unknown destination.

The General expected to sail yesterday, but unforeseen delays incident to all expeditions occurred. He will not get off before to-morrow, and it is not at all unlikely that he may be detained beyond that time.

The delay has been occasioned principally by the difficulty in obtaining proper transports. The personal inspection of the vessels by Gen. Banks on Sunday undoubtedly resulted in numerous changes, which consumed considerable time. Complaints had been made by some of the commandants of regiments that the vessels to which they were assigned were insufficient in size and accommodations, and by a personal investigation the General was enabled to decide how many of these complaints were well founded.

The rain of yesterday made it very difficult to move the troops on board the transports, and no doubt occasioned some delay. The following vessels, however, took in coal, provisions and troops during the day.

Steamers Haze, Prometheus, Green, Salver, (late prize) Oriole, Northern Light, George Collins, New Brunswick, One Klan, Illinois and others.

The secret of the expedition seems to have been well kept, unless, indeed, we believe the original story that it was bound for Texas, which is not generally credited.

"How many men will you have on your expedition?" inquired a curious visitor the other day.

"Well," replied the General, passing, as if going through with a process of mental arithmetic, "Well, I shall have—a good many."

Rev. E. G. Holland, known to the American people as traveler and author, is chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty sixth New York Volunteers, in Banks' division.

Interesting from Nassau.

By the arrival of the steamship British Queen at New York, on the 28th ult., from Nassau, the Herald learns the following:

STILL ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

[Abaco correspondence Nassau Guardian, Nov. [illegible]]

New Plymouth, Abaco, November 1[illegible], 1862.

As a vessel leaves to-day for Nassau with government dispatches, I avail myself of the opportunity to communicate a few particulars relative to the movements of two Northern gunboats in our immediate neighborhood.

At about ten A. M. yesterday the Northern gunboats Sonoma, Stevens commander, and Octorara, Collins commander, entered this port and anchored. Messrs. J. N. Brown, police magistrate, and J. T. Saunders, collector of revenue, repaired immediately on board the Octorara. After the passing of customary compliments, Mr. Brown politely informed the commandant that it was his duty to intimate to him that it was contrary to the Queen's proclamation of the 31st January that the vessel should remain in port, except in distress, or compelled by bad weather.

Mr. Brown also intimated that he had been correctly informed, that a vessel answering by description to the appearance of the Octorara, had lately captured a Southern schooner within the Abaco Reef near Allan's Cay, and that if such report had been the case, a breach of the proclamation had been committed and also the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Seward's published letter to the American navy, had been thereby infringed. Here, Mr. Brown handed the commander a copy of Mr. Seward's letter, which, after reading, he stated that he had taken a Southern schooner of eighty four tons burthen, laden with turpentine, very recently, agreeably with Mr. Brown's statement, but he could not whether the capture took place within the Bahama waters, as in his own opinion it did not. He knew that a commission of any breach of the law of nations must cause him some trouble and he would endeavor to prevent such occurrence, as it would most decidedly bring down upon him the severest censure of his government.

Mr. Brown endeavored to point out the limits of the Bahama territory within the Abaco [illegible] [illegible] and made the two commandants [illegible] understand that any incursions of [illegible] within these boundaries must be considered breaches, and that if either of the vessels [illegible] so encroached the commandants had committed themselves. Commandant Collins appeared [illegible] to acknowledge any default, nor did he [illegible] [illegible] by any direct allusion [illegible] but it was evident from the hesitancy [illegible] that he was in some doubt about [illegible] or that he was fearful of acknowledging [illegible] error. Mr. Brown invited both [illegible] on shore to read the proclamation [illegible] the gentlemen were escorted [illegible] residence, and after reading for themselves [illegible] proclamation, acknowledged that [illegible] passed and expressed a strong [illegible].

The commandants were about [illegible] immediate retreat, covering [illegible] and amid humble obeisances [illegible] thanks for the polite attention [illegible] when that gentleman informed them that [illegible] [illegible] to hurry them out of [illegible] they wished anything that [illegible] the way of stores that they [illegible] necessity purchase, but the [illegible] with the instructions [illegible] would not remain long in port [illegible] they appeared ready to [illegible] shortly after put to sea [illegible] the windward passage [illegible] [illegible] in the afternoon.

At about eight o'clock in the evening [illegible] the inhabitants were preparing [illegible] they follow the old motto here, [illegible] [illegible] an innuendo. Sorry was of certain [illegible] in the streets accompanied with the shouts of "Steamer's come back!" "Steamer's come back!" And, true enough, there was the Octorara anchored, displaying a light. She was joined by the Sonoma early this morning.

All the morning they have been cruising up and down our harbor. What they mean by pretending to regard, and also to disregard the police magistrate's advices we can't [illegible].

Mr. Brown has forwarded all the correspondence of Mr. John Roberts, pilot to His Excellency the Governor to prove that the Octorara was the vessel which captured the schooner, and the subsequent appearance in port of that vessel, together with the commandant's statements, tend to strengthen that evidence.

The Proposal for Mediation—Opinions of the British Press.

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.]

It is a conclusive proof of the importance of American affairs in the eyes of our ministry that they have caused a signal departure from the traditions of the foreign office. The answer of Lord Russell to the dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been published in the Gazette within three days after it was written, and the world is now acquainted with the motives which have prompted one government to propose and the other to decline an intervention in the American quarrel. The arguments of Lord Russell's note have been anticipated by the public and this is the best proof of their soundness. The general purport of Lord Russell's answer is that though a time may come when an offer of mediation may serve the cause of humanity, that time has not yet come. That this is true, no one in this country will doubt. Our relationship with the Americans and the use of a common language make us more conversant with their passions and condition than a Frenchman can be, and we all of us feel that the proposal of an armistice by England would yet now be used by the war party in America to excite the passions of the people and [illegible] again the power which is rapidly passing from them. There is probably nothing that [illegible] [illegible] at this crisis more than a good anti British cry. The idea that England had stepped in at the [illegible] after many defeats they were about to begin a new campaign, and had desired them to yield their lands would be quite sufficient to turn the wavering [illegible] [illegible] of war at any price. War with the South, war with England, war with the universe, would be shouted by the orators at Republican meetings, and amid the triumphant applause of one party and the forced acquiescence of the other, the peaceful proposals of the [illegible] powers would be replied to in an insolent dispatch from Washington. Probably speculating on our unwillingness to quarrel with him, the Federal Secretary of State would accompany his refusal with such language as would make it impossible for us again to approach the American Government with a friendly offer of any kind. Nothing then would be left but either to abstain completely, whatever might be the miseries brought on America or ourselves by the war, or else to adopt a tone and a conduct in our next interference which might compromise us seriously.

The course which the Queen's Ministers have chosen will, we think satisfy not only the English [public], but even the reflecting men in France, and the Emperor himself. He may have been desirous to let the Federals see that the disapprobation of the war which is so general on this side the ocean was not without its effect on the chief Governments of Europe. Reports have been so many and so various [illegible] that the Emperor has done well to let the opinion of his Government be fully known. It was said by speakers like Mr. Cassius Clay that England—base England—was the only enemy which the Federals had in Europe, and that the continental sovereigns sympathized deeply with the efforts of the Americans to preserve their Union. To abuse the Britisher and to express unbounded confidence in France and Russia has been the universal practice of the Republican orators, some of them, no doubt, believing what they said, but the greater number impelled only by a splenetic hatred of ourselves and a hope that they would sunder us from our allies on American questions.

[From the London News Nov 1[illegible]]

Her Majesty's government have published in the Gazette the reply they have returned to the French dispatch, proposing a joint offer of mediation in America. It is very brief, but it deals fully and perspicuously with the reasons assigned in the dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The course which appears best in the eyes of the British government is, to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity offered by a change to offer friendly counsel. We think that, with the exception of a few thoughtless people who would plunge us into a war, people of all opinions will think that this is the best answer that could have been made by the British government without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case. An acceptance of the French proposition at the present time, perhaps at any time, would embark us in a dark and difficult course, of which no one could predict the issue. The American case itself is one which the wisest minister might well desire to be excused from taking in hand, and it is a mistake to suppose that we could recede into the position of spectators after having seen our first advice either taken or rejected. We must be permitted, moreover, to consider it an advantage to have once more escaped the danger of an entangling diplomatic association with the Emperor of the French. The experience of the last two years—the Mexican expedition, and French policy in Italy, among foreign matters, and the necessity of fortifications and a war budget at home—are not to be ignored. We cannot trust Napoleon III. We wish to live in peace and friendship with everybody, but we are a frank and consistent people, and the men we have to do with are inscrutable [illegible] the better.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

The Saturday Review thus sums up the effect of the French proposition: "In short the mediation would be equivalent to a recognition of the South, and to a declaration of war with the North. The benevolent profession of putting a stop to useless bloodshed could scarcely be dissociated from the avowed intention of obtaining cotton for European looms.

The suffering occasioned by the blockade may perhaps hereafter justify forcible intervention; but English opinion is almost unanimous to hold ing that the time has not yet arrived for over ruling international law on the ground of political expediency.

The reception of Mr. Slidell at the Campagne seems to indicate that the Emperor Napoleon has already settled the terms of an impending alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

[From the London Post (Government organ) Nov 1[illegible]]

The dispatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which we publish in another column, loses much of its interest from the fact that we can too easily guess the answer which it will receive. It is perfectly notorious that the Government of that country is still unwilling to interfere in any manner with the course of affairs in America. We feel that any overture coming from ourselves or from Europe, would be rejected so long as the temper of the North remains in its present condition. We must wait the result of the pending election. We must see whether the Democratic party, which is understood to be disposed towards peace, is able to assume the direction of affairs. We must bide our time until the Americans give us some, the slightest, encouragement to intervene in their quarrels. Till they do so it is our part to maintain that strict neutrality which we have hitherto observed. If it is possible for us to propose an armistice which would have the effect of raising the blockade! It would be tantamount to a declaration that the North had been defeated, a conclusion which we cannot yet expect from them. To raise the blockade would be to admit the South arms, clothing and all that they need, whom for the Northern States there would be no compensating advantage. An armistice for six months would also carry us over the very [illegible] during which the gunboats can penetrate [illegible] of the country, and when Mr. Lincoln's Government may once more hope for some measure of success.

[From the London Post (Government organ) Nov 1[illegible]]

The answer of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' proposal, which Lord Russell dispatched yesterday is [illegible] in the terms which we anticipated. [illegible] is the shortest and most complete summary which we can give of it. The reasons assigned for [illegible] are firstly that there is no ground for hoping that the Federal government would accept the suggested proposal, and [illegible] [illegible] from Washington would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] any speedy [illegible].

[illegible]

Lord Russell [illegible] which Lord Russell [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] that Mr. Lincoln and his [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] interference [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] trade [illegible] in vindication of her [illegible] with a perfect certainty [illegible] that mutual [illegible] is the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the mongrel rabble which composes the government of the Northern States.

[From the London Star, Nov. [illegible]]

[illegible]. Such a truce [illegible] by such a conflict, would be so disastrous to England as to America. It would make our sufferings, [illegible] [illegible] of no avail. We should have borne with not one resulting benefit our cotton famine, and she would have spent in vain her blood and treasure. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] knows full well that [illegible] [illegible] brought upon us would be terribly aggravated by our interference [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] advice unasked. France [illegible] [illegible] a number of Southern filibusters [illegible] Northern filibusters too, might be found [illegible] to his little war in Mexico. [illegible] would therefore be [illegible] anything that would [illegible] render the war conducive to the glory, if not to the interest of our neighbors. The next mail or two may seriously affect [illegible] American affairs.

[From Nov. [illegible] correspondence of the London P[illegible]]

We hear in Paris that England and Russia do not think the moment has arrived for offers to mediate or suggest a suspension of hostilities. One would have supposed that the views of the British Government and those of Russia on this subject were known at the French Foreign Office before Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys wrote the dispatch in question. Its origin and publication, as intended to show the world that France has taken the lead in endeavoring to make peace, and that it is not her fault if the other great Powers do not follow her example. There is certainly a strong desire in this country to witness the close of the American war. The journals of all colors call for peace, and have long urged the great Powers to make a move for it. So far the action of France will doubtless be applauded in this country. But permit me to remind your readers that the propositions of France come from a Southern source only. I believe that Mr. Slidell, the Southern agent in Paris, was mainly instrumental in inducing the French Foreign Office to address England and Russia, and that similar efforts have been, so far as I am able to learn, been made by Mr. Dayton, the representative of Washington. The gentlemen of the North here in Paris say "We must have a victory; we must humiliate the South before we can attempt to make peace." They consider the note in the Moniteur an unnecessary, empty [illegible] published by the French Government for its own purposes, and with a knowledge of its uselessness. Mr. Dayton will naturally make representations to this effect. It may be unfair and ungenerous estimation, but I believe, from the Emperor downwards, all France desires peace in America, and would do anything to bring it about. Northern men here, I should add, look on the dispatch as a "cry from the South." They say "The South know their game is nearly up, and they want to make peace we do not." Then, again, they say, as the French Government only knows the Government of the United States, how is it that this "Southern inspired" dispatch appears in the Moniteur? At all events it is looked upon, by Northern representatives as a useless State paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquests—Killed by an Accident.—Coroner Beach yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Roxbury, aged 34 years, a native of the Isle of Man, found lying on the wharf, opposite Post 20, in the First District. The verdict of the jury attributed death to accident. A spar on which a staging had been erected to facilitate the hoisting of ice of the brig Lizzie Bell, broke while he and another man were at the work. They were standing on the staging to receive the ice as it was hoisted up. Just as two blocks of ice were landed on the staging, the spar gave way, and the staging and man and ice, of course, fell and were precipitated into the hold of the vessel, and the ice followed the man in such a manner that one block struck the deceased on the head, killing him almost instantly. The other man caught the tackling, and was only slightly scratched. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

Dr. Beach held another inquest at the Touro Almshouse yesterday. It was on the body of a child named Betsy, belonging to William Cox, of Lafourche, and five years of age. Death was found to have been caused by pneumonia.

Murderous Assault.—F. Tortorici was arrested in the Beef Market in the Second District last evening, on the charge of assaulting Philip Lionet with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill. Accused is the same whose name is well known in connection with passes for oyster men &c. He used a heavy loaded cane, and inflicted a severe blow on the right side of the face.

[illegible] Miserable.—A slave woman, named Lavinia, who had run away from her master, Mr. Davis, of this city, was taken to the Charity Hospital on Saturday afternoon, in such a state of misery and exhaustion from exposure and sickness that it is doubtful if she can recover. Officer Morris found her lying at the corner of Bienville and Basin streets, and conveyed her to the Hospital.

Passing the Lines.—C. W. Wolf was arrested at the St. Mary's Market on Saturday, charged with passing the lines. He is further charged with unlawfully having in his possession a United States soldier's overcoat.

In the Dry Goods Line.—John Scott was arrested on Saturday evening on Rampart street, on the charge of having in his possession a valise and a bundle, containing quite an extensive and varied assortment of ladies' clothing. There was scarcely an imaginable article that was not comprised in the collection, from baby sets to ladies' dresses, from corsets to fans, from shawls to stockings, &c.

Stealing a Blanket.—Mary Ann French was arrested on Saturday evening, on the charge of stealing a shawl from C. McGonnigle.

[illegible] by a Slave.—George Hopkins, a slave of Mrs. Gaunes, was arrested on [illegible] street yesterday under a warrant charging him with assaulting Mrs. Banks.

Fire.—The building destroyed at the corner Burgundy and St. Louis streets on Friday night, was owned by Mr. Dalouy, and occupied by Mr. Grange as a grocery. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was entirely destroyed, and an adjacent one slightly damaged. Water was scarce, or the prompt attendance and vigorous exertions of the fire department might have prevented so much damage. The clouds reflected the flames so extensively and vividly, as to give the idea of an immense conflagration.

Stealing Pants and Shoes.—Carl Fagot, [illegible] was arrested on Levee street, in the Second District last Saturday, on the charge of stealing a pair of pants.

Frank Rose was arrested Saturday in the Second District Vegetable Market, charged by Joseph Pavour with stealing a pair of shoes, which were found in his possession. He was also found to have in his possession a pair of pants, supposed to have been stolen.

Stealing Arms.—Chas. McAllister was arrested on Canal street on Saturday evening, on the charge of having stolen arms from the Customhouse. He had a revolver, four single barreled pistols and a dirk.

Beating a Child.—Mary O'Lary was arrested on Saturday evening in Johnson street, on the charge of beating Edward Moran's child, and of being a drunken vagrant.

[illegible] James Parker and Corporal [illegible] of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, were found concealed in Espy's Woodyard, at the corner of Franklin and Canal last Saturday night under suspicious circumstances.

Arrested for Highway Robbery.—Dan. Morrison of the Sixth New York Volunteers, was arrested on Baronne street last Saturday night, charged by John Browne, of the same regiment, with assaulting him, and attempting to rob him.

Stolen Horse.—Theodore Kolp was arrested yesterday on the charge of having in his possession a stolen horse.

[illegible].—Patrick Cunningham, Mary Mulvey and Mary Cox were arrested yesterday, on the charge of stealing $50 from John Smith, of the [illegible] Massachusetts Volunteers, and of selling liquor to soldiers.

Furious.—Michael Connors was arrested on Liberty street, at three o'clock yesterday morning, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace and drawing a knife on officer Robinson, with intent to kill.

Billy McDonnell was arrested at the same time as an accessory, he having handed to Connors the knife which he threatened to use on the officer. We are not assured yet whether this was a pocket knife or a more villainous bowie, though the officer says he can swear it was either a bowie or a dirk.

Fire.—Shortly after six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a frame building, No 160 Gravier street, opposite the Tremé Market. The premises were wholly destroyed. They were occupied very promiscuously as a tailor's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a grocery, &c., somewhat on the principle of a junk-shop. We did not learn the names of the parties interested.

Military Commission.—The case of Simpson, for killing Haney, was continued before this tribunal on Saturday. Col. Field, for the accused, contended that the case was one of justifiable homicide, in consequence of the threats of Haney that Simpson should not stay in [the] house, even if it cost him (Haney) his life, and in consequence of Haney's violence and implied menace in breaking down the door and forcing his way into the house, from which Haney, from fear of his violence, had been excluded. The Judge Advocate, on the other hand, contended that the offense was of the gravest possible character; as the prisoner had manifested murderous hostility in drawing a revolver on an unarmed man, when Haney first knocked at the door, and as Haney had not given him any reason to fear that his life or that of any of the inmates of the house was in danger, or that a felony was about to be committed.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Mary McGuinness was discharged, the prosecutor not appearing.

G. W. Greenwall was fined $25 for assaulting Samuel Kohne, with a hatchet, as reported on Saturday.

Dan McCanliff and James Homer, of the Sixth New York Volunteers, were dismissed from the charge of assaulting a colored soldier. It was proved that the negro had first greatly insulted the accused; and Judge Bell remarked that negro soldiers were disposed to be insulting.

Alphonse Kanseim was fined $25 for interfering with officers who had arrested two sailors, and inducing them to resist violently. The sailors were fined $10 each.

Gustavus Geary was fined $10 for striking a woman.

Edward Howard, for drunkenness, was sent to the Workhouse for two months; and Diego Leman for stealing wood, and Sim Parker, elsewhere noticed, were sent for a month.

A slave, named Julius, was fined $10 for assaulting another slave, named Henry King. Accused endeavored to turn the tables on King by accusing him of being a registered enemy, having furnished liquor to soldiers, and carrying concealed weapons. Pay be failed.

George White, accused of shooting Susan Parker, was arraigned and remanded to await the result of her wounds.

Thomas Horn, accused of passing counterfeit tickets, was discharged.

Three soldiers, belonging to the Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, were sent to Ship Island for three months, for stealing from some persons who had come across the Lake.

Edward Rogers, a discharged soldier, was sent to the Workhouse for three months, for robbing another discharged soldier of $95. All but $10 of the money was found on the accused and restored to the owner.

Lucy, a slave girl, was sent to the police jail for three months for stealing $100 from a gentleman.

An Irishman by the name of Wm. [illegible], about 35 years of age, was taken to the Charity Hospital, early yesterday morning, on account of a serious gun, or pistol shot wound, which lacerated his face in a frightful manner. It seems that he was shot whilst in the attempt of perpetrating a [illegible] in the yard of Judge R. K. Howell on [illegible] between Miro and Tonti streets. [illegible] was discovered and pursued, [illegible] [illegible] ax, which he dropped at Judge Howell's [illegible] [illegible] missing him, [illegible] [illegible] shot him, and brought him to the ground. Sullivan is a man of [illegible] no doubt, on [illegible] impatient, restless [illegible] has anxiously inquired [illegible] to appear before the Provost [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862.

SUGAR.—To-day's sales embrace about 350 hhds in several lots, at 7@7¾ and 8c for fair to fully fair new, and 9@9¼c for fully fair to prime, and 9½c for yellow clarified, old. The stock is light, and there is very little in first hands. The receipts continue limited, and are mostly for account of the confiscation committee. There is little competition among purchasers, and the demand is more freely met. There were no sales to-day at auction.

MOLASSES.—About 350 bbls. new sold, in several lots, by the regular trade, at 51@55c, for Country, and [illegible] for Rebuilt.

TOBACCO.—There is some inquiry for the local consumption. A few hhds. are taken now and then for the city consumption at 17@18c ₱ lb. for Lugs, and 20@25c for Leaf, light inquiries. The stock on sale, on the 1st was about 800 hhds.

FEED.—Dealers supply the demand at 85 ₱ bushel for Corn and Oats, $2.25 ₱ 100 lbs for Bran, and $50 ₱ ton for Hay.

BEEF.—The last sales of round lots were at $17 ₱ bbl. for Northern. It is retailing at $15 ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $9.50@10.50 ₱ bbl. for extra.

WHISKY.—The retail demand is supplied at $1.75@$1 for that mixed with Louisiana Rum, and $7.50@5 for that made from Grain.

BUTTER.—The retail demand is supplied at 25@31c ₱ lb., according to quality.

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 14½c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 12@9c, Ribbed and Clear Sides 9@10c, and sugar-cured Hams 15@17 [illegible] ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS.—We now quote as the actual rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports, $3 50 ₱ hhd. of Sugar, and $1.50 ₱ bbl. of Molasses.

The weather is damp and cloudy. The wind is from the southeast, and there is an immediate prospect of rain.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

U S transport bark Poulston, Rich, for New York, Master

Brig Belle of the Bay, Holloway, for New York, G A Foedick

Brig Constitution, (Italian) Pessalaqua for Barcelona, Master

Schr Ampero, (Spanish) Tortura, for Matamoros, Jos Kelly

Schr Martha, Robbins, for Boston, Master

Schr Independence, Hansen, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

U S gunboat Albatross, Commander Washburn, from Pensacola—in the stream.

Bark Reindeer, Crutts, 3 days from Havana, in ballast, to Jos Kelly—2d dist.

Schr J A Parsons, Satchelder, 19 days from New York, to master—Point.

Schr Rosela, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Schr Norma, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Schr Gabriel Alger, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Sloop Flying Cloud, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Sloop Mit ie, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Sloop Planter, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

G W Forrest, ——, from Coast.

Empire Parish, Lehonsted, f'm Coast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Eveline, Loughlin, 19 days from Philadelphia, to E A York—L P T

Schr T E Bond, Addison, from Havana 21 last, to master—2d dist, 21

Schr Aid pe, from Coast, to master—1d dist.

Schr Fleur d'Italia, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Landis Wright, from Donaldsonville.

Gen Williams, Walker, from the Forts.

H B Sapper, ——, from the Coast.

St Maurice, Kimball, from Bayou Goula.

Morning Light, Dillon, from Donaldsonville.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Merrimac, Hoyt, from Philadelphia.

Bark Hanneb d.

Brig Woodland (new) Manklin, fm New York 15th Nov.

Brig Sarah, Willan, from Boston, to Levy & Datler.

SPOKEN.

Nov 28—In the South Channel, bark Nonantum, Capt Edwards from Boston for New Orleans.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Gulf to be Relighted.—The New Bedford Standard says that the schr Pierce, Capt Rowland, which sailed from that port on the 19th ult., bound South, carries out material for the reconstruction of lighthouses destroyed by the Confederates. She will report to the Lighthouse Inspector at Ship Island, who will proceed to repair such lighthouses as the interests of navigation most earnestly require.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Per transport bark Fenelon—45 hhds sugar 750 tons pig iron.

NEW YORK.—Per brig Belle of the Bay—84 bales cotton 59 hogs do 436 hhds sugar 277 bbls molasses 17 pkgs mdse.

BARCELONA.—Per brig Constitution—11,700 staves 18,400 lbs old iron 12,530 lbs hoops.

BOSTON.—Per schr Martha—250 hhds sugar 3 bbls do 75 bbls molasses.

MATAMOROS.—Per schr Ampero—467 sks salt 1415 staves 57 pkgs mdse.

PENSACOLA.—Per schr Independence—66 bbls flour 12 do hams 7 firkins butter 77 bxs cheese 5 bbls molasses 17 [illegible] hogs lard [illegible] bbls potatoes 16 do onions 13 do meal 4 do sugar 534 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship Roanoke—144 pkgs mdse to Adams Express—5 do B & J Abrams—1 do F Bardinell—1 do D Benedict—15 do Lefoudre—171 kegs butter W O Betterton & co—16 bxs wine M F Bax & co—20 cases mdse F VanBenthuysen—25 kegs butter E B Bevans—25 bxs coffee A Bertone—6 pkgs mdse J Binder—24 bbls eggs S M Burr—25 cases do to Brott, Davis & Shone—7 do drugs Cosmils & Oglesby—15 bxs cheese N Heuer—3 chests tea E Clanton—29 sks coffee W F Converse, jr—4 pkgs mdse Carroll, Adams & co—35 do Collector of Port—100 bbls eggs 51 kegs butter 3 bbls do 12 bxs cheese 17 bbls apples F Bodkin—12 pkgs drugs G S Dennison—25 kegs butter F Duryea & co—6 bbls provisions G A Fredint—7 half chests tea Fatjo & Brunsen—4 pkgs mdse 5 half bbls beef F Goldsmith—12 bxs starch A Green—17 bbls apples 50 bxs lard 7 bbls mustard 20 cases sardines and sausages 28 bbls currants 30 half bbls peas 20 cases oil 1 do allspice 159 bags butter 10 half bbls beef 47 sks coffee 100 bags butter 50 half bbls peas 15 sks split [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] 25 kegs butter R W Hoyt—50 bxs wine [illegible] pkgs mdse G Hummer [illegible] 10 bxs cheese G Akarn 10 bbls eggs J Jones—2 pkgs mdse 5 bbls lard J Keeler—21 kegs butter 1 bx cheese J Kemp, jr—2 pkgs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] kegs lard H H Lacey—21 pkgs mdse Levy & Datler—22 do J Lane—4 do Merdard & Bradford—2 do G N Morison—2 do Dr N Mercier—16 sks coffee H P Miller—12 bbls E Miller—44 pkgs mdse 10 bxs cheese 1 bbl do 30 bbls eggs 12 kegs beans 75 bbls apples 20 bxs lard 9 bags 50 bxs candles to order—5 bags butter 28 bxs [illegible] 1 bbl do Piaggio & Vicens, jr—17 pkgs mdse T C Payne 2 do A Parget—25 bxs macaroni 3 bxs cheese V Pilligrin—25 pkgs mdse J Reid—72 do R Reid—10 do E Rogers & co—1 do H Roth—26 bxs coffee Robinson & H Over—44 pkgs mdse L Rosenthal—31 do J Reinhart—12 do L Schumaker & do—sundries to Thompson & Burnes—1 box cheese 18 kegs butter G Theuter—41 tcs lard Villanova & Leonhardt—67 kegs bacon 44 reams paper 1 bbl apples Warneken & co—37 bxs beans and sheet E Wolf—181 kegs butter 17 half bbls do and sundries to H Zuberbier—sundries to order.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship Potomac—21 firkins butter to E S Ke[illegible]—35 pkgs do Gibb, Byrnes & co—10 do 5 bbls eggs F Dellondis—71 cases oil 12 sks [illegible] 77 pkgs mdse F Go demiro—4 do J Mitchell—1 do Forcher [illegible] & Mayer—4 do G Hockeill—7 do B Levy—1 do Hoffman & Marks—1 do A N Carter—3 do Mick[illegible]—15 do R Hale—3 do E S Bevan—14 do M Kraus—23 do Jaubert & co—45 do Levy & Datler—1 do J A Lum—25 do E S Stapleton—10 do W O Bot orton & co—56 do F Roger & co—1 do H P Lathrop—30 do I Robins—6 do M McG h—15 do J Rubenback—1 do J & J Tardo—1 do W Dorbeidge—10 do Capt M Smith—1 do E May & co—1 do L Keelburger—115 do L Terry—1 do E Levy—37 do Provost Marshal—12 do J Swabrida—21 do T G Payne—2 do J Hall—12 do T B Dauli—170 do A R Blake—4 do C T Reddecks & co—1 do J P Samsip—10 do S Hawe—4 do E M Livermore—1 do Blake & Young—1 do F Isler & co—121 sks coffee B E Carrtendyke—50 bags soap 100 bags lard W S Scott—50 firkins butter Geo Ruiz—50 do R W Hoyt—15 bxs cheese H Zuberbier—8 sks coffee J R Dunbar—5 kegs butter F Henly—25 bbls cider R A Wither—75 chests tea Fatjo & Brunsen 85 bbls cider 5 cases boots 24 firkins butter 24 bbls eggs 9 pkgs lard [illegible] whisky 30 do alcohol 30 pkgs liquor Brott, Davis & Shone—100 bxs cheese 10 bbls apples 54 sks coffee 8 firkins—5 bbls brandy 25 sks coffee E Keeler [illegible] 10 [illegible] 10 pkgs mdse to order.

PHILADELPHIA.—Per schr Eveline—Ass'd mdse and provisions.

HAVANA.—Per schr T E Bond—Coffee and assorted mdse.

NEW YORK.—Per schr J A Parsons—Ass'd mdse—[illegible].

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer Morning Light 312 bbls molasses 15 do [illegible] to order.

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer Landis—145 bbls cotton 129 hhds sugar [illegible] molasses [illegible] to order.

BAYOU GOULA.—Per steamer St Maurice—15 hhds sugar to C R May—120 do do [illegible] molasses to B S Montgomery—[illegible] sugar [illegible] cotton seed order.

For Sale.

500 BUSHELS MIXED CORN;
100 boxes Colgates Soap;
100 do Duryeas Starch;
10 do Silver Glass do;
25 do Adamantine Candles;
100 dozen Brooms;
60 bags Rio Coffee;
50 barrels new Cider;
40 do old Cider;
50 cases Whisky;
50 cases Claret;
100 kits Mackerel;
10 half bbls Salmon;
Black and Green Teas;
Pepper, Spice and Nutmeg;
Mustard;
Yeast Powder;
Pickles, Ketchups and Sauces;
Cigars;
Anderson, Goodwin and Sicleothall's Tobacco;
Wrapping Paper;
100 gross Matches;
Blue Cloth;
Military Buttons;
Suspenders;
Rubber, Clay and Fancy Pipes;
Gent's Grain Boots;
Women's Kid and Polished Grain Boots.
By WITTERS & PENFIELD, 81 Old Levee st.

dec15 1m

FOR SALE.

$20,000 IN UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, For sale by BIRD, DAVIS & [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] NEW YORK, [illegible] CODOUSIA & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING & ROGERS.......Proprietors

AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL.

THIS EVENING, (Monday) December 15—DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans and Metropolitan Minstrels and Brass Band, introducing the HAUNTED HOUSE....AFRICAN GIANT....BLACK BLENDIES....The great FIREMAN SONG, with grand effect....Burlesque Opera from "Ouch Ireland"....And a variety of other new pieces.

Grand performance every SATURDAY NOON, at 1 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Children and Servants admitted for 25 cents Saturday noon.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½.

dec15 CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VARIETIES THEATRE,

GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER.......LEWIS BAKER.

MONDAY EVENING, December 15, 1862, will be enacted the beautiful and standard Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. Widow Cheerly, Mrs. W. C. Gladstane; Gov. Heartall, Mr. Geo. Ryer; Timothy Quaint, Vining Bowers; Capt. Woodley, Mr. Kund; Malfort, Mr. Gobay; Ferrett, Mr. Pratt; Simon, Mr. Austin; Mrs. Malfort, Miss Sefton; Susan, M s. Chippendale.

To conclude with the very laughable Farce of the SWISS COTTAGE.—Lisette, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker; Nath Tout, Mr. Vining Bowers; Corporal Max, Mr. Lewis Baker. dec15

LEGAL NOTICES.

Louise Despaux, wife of Bernard Latapie, vs. her husband.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,189—On motion of E. Sufason, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff, and on making due proof of the allegations set forth in the petition, and the Court being satisfied that the plaintiff's case is made out—

It is ordered that the judgment by default entered herein on the 25th November, 1861, be now confirmed; and it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment of divorce from the bonds of marriage between the parties to the suit and that the defendant, Bernard Latapie, pay costs of suit.

Judgment rendered, New Orleans, 29th November, 1862.

Signed, December 4th, 1862.

J. S. WHITAKER, Judge.

A true copy. W. R. FIFE, Clerk.

dec15 3t [illegible]

Succession of Davino Ledda.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,650.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days (from the present notification, if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executors of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

dec15 10t

Succession of Jean Lerathé.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,2[illegible].—Whereas Martial Grotter has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Jean Lerathé, deceased intestate; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

dec15

THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC.—Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American preventive of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions their effects in sustaining the health, vigor, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation have been wonderful. In the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine, has become so manifest wherever used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against bilious fever, fever and ague, and bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the only stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and at other, unequaled as a remedy for dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the essence of Rye. Hostetter's Bitters are manufactured at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and no less than 1,500 dozen bottles are sold annually.

Kept by all respectable Druggists. dec11

For Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Bayou Goula, and all Intermediate Landings.

REGULAR COAST PACKET.

THE fine fast steamer EMPIRE PARISH leaves New Orleans as above every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, and SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. Returning leaves Donaldsonville every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to WM. J. REID, dec15 [illegible] 33 Magazine street.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and on SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

For the Upper Coast.

THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH will leave as above for all landings on the Upper Coast. For freight or passage apply on board or to dec15 tf WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 5 P. M.

For New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The fast and favorite side-wheel steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. mail, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, apply to

WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

dec13

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE, from New York, is now discharging her cargo at the foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods, as otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk. Consignees of dry-goods or merchandise, have to procure special permit from the customhouse. WARNEKEN & CO.,

dec13 3t 41 Union st.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

PARISHES ST. BERNARD AND PLAQUEMINES, December 12, 1862.

All taxes due the Parish of St. Bernard for the year 1861, are due the police and [illegible] must be paid before the 1st of January or the property will be seized according to law. C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal.

J. M. Seruy, Collector. dec15 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the present residence of Mrs. WIDOW GOSSETT, a Loyal Citizen of the United States, at No. 131 Baronne street, on the morning of the 8d inst., a small Negro Girl, named ELIZA, (her property) aged about ten years, by a mulatto man, (likewise her property) named WILLIAM alias WILLIAM SMITH, a dangerous fellow, who together with upwards of fifty other slaves, and a free negro woman named MARY ANN, (who had been given her freedom, and allowed to live on the plantation) ran away from her plantation, situate in the Parish of Jefferson, 15 miles from the city, after plundering the same of property to the value of several thousand dollars, and expelling her and her two children, young ladies, therefrom, and obliging them to take refuge in the city. The thief, WILLIAM is aged about thirty years, of ordinary height; when seen by the neighbors taking away the little girl, he was dressed in clothes of a greasy appearance, and said that he had been cooking. He is well known in the Second District having been born and raised in the family of the late Mr. Claude Dejean, the present owners father.

The child, when stolen, had on a dark grey and white plaid dress, and a black jacket.

The above mentioned reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief WILLIAM, and securing him in prison, so that he may be dealt with by the Honorable Provost Court, and the restoration of ELIZA to her mistress, or ten dollars for either.

dec13 [illegible] WIDOW F. GOSSETT.

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Dec. 12, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day nine dollars and a half ($9 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., as follows, until further notice:

52 ounces of bread for......20 cents.
16 ......10 cents.
19 ......5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING, Colonel U. S. Vols and Acting Mayor.

W. E. PETTINGILL, Secretary. dec15 3t

Stray Mare.

FOUND, last month, an old red MARE, with two hind legs and the nose white; a long thank, one-half of which is out, of lengthways; Stamped "C. R." on the shoulder and on the leg. The owner is requested to call and claim her, and pay costs.

dec15 3t [illegible] OLLAM ROUSSION, corner Esplanade and Rampart sts.

LANDING ex bark Orchilla, from Havana—50 boxes Cuba sugar [illegible] & Co; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., dec[illegible] 46 and 10 St. Louis st.

For Matamoros.

THE fast sailing clipper brig EMMA, [illegible], master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to [illegible] PLASSAN, 66 Old Levee street.

T. KEELAR & SON,

General Commission Merchants

AND

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 73 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

No. 24 BROAD STREET, New York.

Refers by permission to—

James Punnett, Esq., Bank of America, New York.

A. R. Thompson, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, New York.

Marshall & Haley, Bankers, [illegible], [illegible].

Hunt, Wiggans & Co., Merchants, [illegible].

Wells & Miles, Auctioneers, Cincinnati.

Gladstone Allen & Co., [illegible].

J. A. Sweeney & Co., Importers and [illegible], New York.

Davidson & [illegible], [illegible].

Curtiss, Noble & Co., [illegible].

Wm. Lalange, Captain of steamship [illegible], New York.

[illegible]

[illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible]

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT'S OFFICE, New Orleans, [illegible].

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods, Flannels and Merinos, Undershirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Spool Cotton, &c., to close consignments.

BY T. KEELAR & SON.

T. KEELAR, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, 73 Camp street.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 73 Camp street—

700 lots of assorted DRY GOODS AND HOSIERY, such as Red, White and Grey Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Army Cloths, Woolen Knit Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Jackets and Vests, Army Pants, Brown Cotton Drawers, Hats and Caps, Brilliantines, Ginghams, Prints, Denims, White and Brown Cottons, Mousseline and Reps de Laines, Mohair and Sheppard Plaids, Woolen Shawls, Cashmere and Chenille Shawls, Woolen Gloves and Mits, Knitting Yarn, Plain and Ribbed Woolen and Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Suspenders, Linen, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Shirt Bosoms, Buttons Combs, Brushes, Playing Cards, Comforters, Woolen Knit Goods, &c.

—ALSO—

400 doz assorted Spool Cotton.

200 packages assorted Pins, and a fine assortment of French Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Terms cash on delivery. dec14 2t

Glass and Hardware at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, an invoice of Glass and Hardware, consisting in part of—

G. blets, Bar Tumblers, Beer Glasses, Hand Axes, Bevel Squares, Hand Saws, Foot Adzes, Trowels, Augurs, Mortice Gauges, Bevels, Plane Irons, Socket Chisels, Files, Augur Bits, Brace Bits, Flat Locks, Padlocks, Door Knobs, Butt Hinges, &c., etc.

Terms cash. dec13

Furniture. Furniture.

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

No. 54 Magazine street.

WILL sell on MONDAY, December 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. 20 Natchez street—Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Armoirs, Tables, Washstands, Chamber Crockery, Extension Tables, Dining room Crockery, Chairs, Clocks, Lounges, Sofas, Looking-glasses, Glassware, Silver and Plated Wares, Cooking and Range Stoves, &c. dec13

Furniture....Furniture,

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise,) the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock—

Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves and Merchandise.

Also, a quiet, gentle, colored carriage HORSE, five years old.

Terms cash. dec13

Succession of Frank Vidal Number [illegible].

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 83 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY the 27th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 22d November, 1862, Court's Docket No. 19,077, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in Faubourg Tremé, with the improvements thereon, situated on Galvez street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, measuring 15 feet front on Galvez street, by 102 feet in depth.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before P. S. Biron, Esq., Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov25 dec13 26

Sale of 1400 Bags Cotton in Seed.

BY D. W. C. FARRINGTON, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 16th, at 10 o'clock, at the lower landing—

1400 bags COTTON IN SEED (new bags.)

Terms cash in currency. dec15

PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES.

Sale of Carpets and Upholsterers' Goods.

BY D. W. C. FARRINGTON, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold, by order of Col. J. H. French, Provost Marshal General of Louisiana, on MONDAY, Dec. 15th, at 11 o'clock, at No. 51 Gravier street—

A large stock of superior CARPETS and UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, such as Brussels Tapestries, Ingrain and Dutch Carpets, Rich Damask Curtains, Table Covers, Door Mats, Window Shades, Common Floor Canvas, &c.

Terms cash in currency. dec12 3t

Sale of Liquors.

BY D. W. C. FARRINGTON, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at the St. Louis Warehouse, on Fulton street between Lafayette and Girod streets, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock—

[illegible] barrels RYE WHISKY;

2 puncheons Scotch Whisky;

[illegible] barrels Bourbon do;

5 pipes GIN;

3 half barrels BRANDY;

6 quarter casks Gard BRANDY;

2 puncheons Jamaica RUM;

50 barrels ALCOHOL;

35 barrels CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

Terms cash in currency. dec15 3t

BY D. W. C. FARRINGTON, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 16th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, by order of Col. Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal General of Louisiana—

A large and superior lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs to Brocatelle, Marble Top Centre Tables, Brussels Carpets, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Pier Glasses, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Terms cash in currency. dec15

JUDICIAL SALES.

Henriette Mieand, wife of Alfred Chol, vs. Her Husband.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,811.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, December 15th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated—

The CONTENTS and FIXTURES of store situate at the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, in the Second District of this city, consisting of Books, Periodicals, Paper Hangings, &c., &c.

The whole as per inventory to be seen at my office. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

dec5 9 12 15

C. Marchal & Co. vs. J. B. Reilly.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 16,611.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, December 19th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Third street, between Carondelet Walk and St. Peter street, Second District,

ONE MULE and TWO CARTS, seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM,

dec15 19 [illegible] Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Edward Dupassour vs. U. Lacroumont & [illegible].

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 4611.—By virtue of a writ of Certificate to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY, December [illegible], [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

The Contents of a DRY GOODS STORE, lately occupied by the defendants, and situated on Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city. The whole as per inventory on file.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

dec5 9 12 [illegible] of the Parish of Orleans.

Pierre Justin Cramon vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Cramon & Bass.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 3954.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered December 1st, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, corner of Laharpe street and Gentilly road, in the Third District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, December 17th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The Apparatus for a Candle Factory.

A lot of Shelvings, show cases, &c., &c.

About 40 dozen Buck Gloves, &c.

One Cart and Harness, one Safe, one Water Pump, and Pipe, &c.

Also, one Scrip of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company for the year 1861.

The whole surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, as per schedule on file.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

dec5 9 12 15 17 [illegible] and Syndic of said estate.

Michael Kaate vs. Mrs. Schmole.

SEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 111.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. John T. Barrett, Seventh Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] on Magazine street, [illegible]

One first-class WAGON, No. [illegible], seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

[illegible] T. F. McGUIRE, Constable.

[illegible] Railway Company.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1862.

THE annual election of Directors of this Company will take place [illegible] Monday, the [illegible] day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., [illegible] in the office, No. 15[illegible] Esplanade street. [illegible] C. DeKLUDE, Secretary.

dec1 tjan6

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Parish [illegible], December [illegible], 1862.

Citizens of these parishes are notified [illegible] [illegible] registered [illegible] C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal.

dec13 3t

For New York.

THE A1 fast sailing bark [illegible], Hoyt, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or to [illegible] WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.