THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,900.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11¼ o'clock, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Natchez streets, damaged goods; at 12½ o'clock, corner of New Levee and Foydras streets, green hams; at 1 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Girod street, new hams; at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, India bagging and sundries.

By B. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock foot of Foydras street, potatoes; at 4 o'clock, at Post 38, Third District, coal oil.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction start, patent right of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines.

By B. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, 107 bales cotton.

By G. A. Hall, at 11 o'clock, at Post 25 Second District, Scotch cannel coal.

By T. Keelar & Son, a store at Thibodeaux.

No one should leave the city until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small pox fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

The officers of the steamer Hannibal have politely obliged us with Memphis papers of the 8th, St. Louis papers of the 5th, and other Western papers.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, Tuesday the 15th inst, at 4 o'clock, ex brig T. D. Wagner, post 38, Third District, 3000 gallons coal oil.

The cotton trade between Memphis and Arkansas, says a Western dispatch, has been broken up by the guerrillas, who seize the cotton, destroy it, and conscript the owners.

WORSTED.—C. Janbert & Co., 41 Chartres street, have received by the last steamer 500 pounds of worsted of assorted colors.

The attention of our readers is referred to the Succession Sale of James H. Peck by McCerren & Landry. An interest on the Patent Right of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for several States will be sold, together with other effects.

Dealers in cotton should attend R. J. Montgomery's sales of 107 bales this day, (Tuesday) the 15th instant, at one o'clock, at saleroom No. 93 Camp street. The lot consists of desirable grades and original packs. Samples ready for inspection at sale.

The attention of the trade is called to the various damaged, and other sales advertised for this day, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, No. 47 Magazine street.

The members of Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7 met last evening at their hall, and appointed their officers. The names will be found in the advertisement.

FOR. BATON ROUGE, PORT HUDSON, &c.—The attention of shippers and passengers is called to the card of the semi-weekly packet Black Hawk, which leaves New Orleans every Monday and Thursday at 5 P. M., for Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and the principal landings below. Freight will be received on board Wednesday for the trip of the next day.

Adjutant-General Thomas has ordered all steamboats on the river in Government employ to be furnished by ordnance officers with 25 stand of arms and corresponding ammunition, to enable the employees of the boats to protect them from guerrillas.

The Potomac Cemetery.

The command of the Potomac Army has won the title of cemetery of rising and distinguished generals. Its voracious jaws successively closed upon Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker. Yet it seems that this tremendous accumulation of fame and greatness has not been able to fill its cavernous vastness. It is still hungry for more. Its fatal mouth stands frightfully open. Like the Roman chasm, the mouth will not close until its horrid fauces have swallowed, from spur to plume, the devoted chieftain. Of course, General Meade is to be the sacrifice if any shall be made. The inexorable finger of Washington rumor points to him as the predestined victim. His Gettysburg laurels can not protect him from the malign glance of disappointment at the last miscarriage of the "onto Richmond" programme.

The ultra advocates of the overland and rectilinear method of reaching the rebel capital, as opposed to McClellan's strategy of circumbendibus, are men to whom failure is worse than criminality. They are philosophers who see but a jargon of nonsense in the remark of Victor Hugo that "success is a charlatan, and history is its dupe." To their profound contemplation success is the only divinity which is worthy of human adoration. Hence they entertain a sacred animosity for failure as the very offspring of Satan and brother of Death. It will not be their fault, therefore, if General Meade shall not be sacrificed to the god of their worship. Indeed, candidates for his military succession are already canvassed. Prominent among these candidates was, until recently, General Warren; but, says a Washington correspondent, "his errors in the last engagement with Lee's army will most probably occasion his being laid on the shelf." From the same source we learn that "General Sedgwick is now most generally spoken of as the rising star which is to be called forth to attempt once more the execution of the project of taking an army to Richmond by a route that is impracticable to a great army, even without any enemy to dispute its progress." It may not be long, then, conceding some foundation for this correspondent's views, before General Meade's successor shall be in a way to follow him to that Hades of military reputations, that Avernus of misadventurous captains, the most facile descent to which seems to be always very near the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

The Question of French Recognition of the South—The France-Mexican Question—Letter from Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. Mercier.

The last documents published in the Yellow Book are relative to the Mexican question and the relations of France and the United States. We reproduce the following letter from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Mercier at Washington:

PARIS, September 13.

SIR.—Mr. Dayton, whose intercourse with me has been marked by a frankness and uprightness to which I testify with pleasure, being concerned at certain rumors which appear to have found some credit lately at Paris, has approached me in reference to the subject. According to these reports, too lightly accepted, the Government of the Emperor had decided to recognize the Southern States. A treaty had already been signed, by which the new confederation was to cede to France, either for her sell or for retrocession to Mexico, Texas and a part of Louisiana.

At the moment when Mr. Dayton imparted this intelligence I found myself precisely in a situation to offer him information for information, and, before replying to his questions, I demanded if, among the suppositions causing alarm for the maintenance of the friendly relations between the two countries, he had not received, like myself, other news which was less legally circulated, such, for example, as the communication by him to me of a protest, on the part of his Government, against our expedition to Mexico and its consequences, the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Russia, the appearance of a Federal fleet before Vera Cruz.

As regards the protest, after remarking that no one knew better than myself that no such protest was delivered, Mr. Dayton said that, inspired with the general spirit of Mr. Seward's correspondence, and with the knowledge he himself had of the sentiments of his countrymen, he could speak as to the impression produced upon the opinion of his country by the preponderating intervention of a European power in an American republic, and by the establishment of a monarchy in antagonism to the United States; but from this attitude to a protest, or any intention of threatening action, the distance was very great, and there was nothing in the expressions to authorize him to cross the interval. He knew nothing, on the other hand, of the proposed alliance of his Government with Russia, and he had every reason to disbelieve it. In the presence of a Federal fleet before Vera Cruz, this did not appear to him to mark the hour of a contemplated.

I told Mr. Dayton that I had never attached importance to the rumors I mentioned, and that in speaking to him about them it was much less my object to provoke explanations on his part than to warn him against rumors of another nature, but probably from the same source, about which he had spoken. I could, for the rest, contradict them categorically. As to the recognition of the Southern States, the dispositions of the Emperor's Government were known to him, and the question was still at the point where our last interview had left it. We had not then recognized the South, and for a very good reason, we had signed no treaty for the cession of Texas and Louisiana.

On that subject, I could repeat to him what I had already often said, that we did not seek, either for ourselves or for others, any acquisitions in America. I added that I hoped the good sense of the people of the United States would take a just view of those exaggerations and unfounded suppositions by which it was endeavored to excite and mislead opinion, and that I counted upon his assistance to cause the prevalence of a more equitable appreciation of our intentions and of the necessities which our policy had to obey.

I thought, Sir, that it would be well for you to be informed of the details of this conversation, in order that you might, on your side, communicate them to Mr. Seward, and use them as a text by which to correct the false judgments and unjustifiable opinions that may exist around you.

Signed: DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

From the captain of the steamer Argyle we learn that the steamer Fanny McHenry was sunk on the passage from Cincinnati to Memphis. She ran against a bank below Island No. 10, and was injured so that she filled and sunk a few miles below Fort Pillow. She was owned in Cincinnati, and at the present high price of steamboat stock was probably worth $30,000. She ran in the Memphis line of Cincinnati packets, and this was her first trip to Memphis. She is very badly snok, and will prove a total loss.

The J. H. Dicky, on her down trip, ran into the Cheeseman in a fog and sank a barge. The Cheeseman was considerably injured, but the Dickey escaped without anything serious. The G. W. Graham also ran against a bank and was slightly injured.

We are informed that the Telegraph No. 3 has been abandoned, with no hope that she can be raised. A strange fatality seems to attend steamboats this season.—*Memphis Bulletin, 8th inst.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Th. Edmunson, of the Eleventh Indiana, and C. Reynolds were arrested for being drunk. The latter forfeits one month's pay; John Sullivan, of the Thirty-first Mass., shared his fate. James Boland looses three months' pay.

C. Orh was tried on the charge of having sold beer to a soldier. The soldier testified that he was at a dance and called for cider, which was served him. His female partner obtained beer, and gave it to him for the cider. They were discharged.

Three soldiers last night entered the room of two police officers, committing an assault and battery, and acting very unbecomingly. The defense tried to lay the blame on the officers. One of the accused, Martin, said if any body was to be blamed he was the only party. The Judge sentenced him to forfeit one month's pay.

Edward Glades was brought up for being seditious language and being in the habit of doing so to the annoyance of a police officer. He explained that he remarked about John Morgan's escape, he could not be properly styled a horsethief, as moving armies were in the habit of taking by force what they wanted. There appeared to be some personal feelings between the accused and prosecutor, and the case was dismissed.

Two men were charged with having had a quantity of timber, or a dock, belonging to the navy, in their possession. One of them had bought it on the levee, and the other assisted in taking it down to the lower wharf, when they were arrested. The Court ordered the property to be returned.

One white man, two male and four female darkeys, were brought up for having been caught in a seditious, religious assembly numbering some 40 persons. The burden of their songs was, that they wish their masters back, and Beauregard and Jeff. Davis to rule again, that Mason Lincoln did not do for them as good as they expected. The accused denied having indulged in any seditious songs, that they held a Union meeting. The black preacher, in Confederate uniform, read from a book a hymn they had been singing, and which the officer, as he intimated had mistaken for a political song. The court ordered them to move and separate, and not to hold any more such meetings.

A teamster named Schwartz was accused of having taken a mule of his team from the camp, without returning it. He says the mule got away from him when he was drunk. His pay is $25 per month, and he is to lose $10 per month until the mule is paid for. The mule is valued at $150.

The charge against Mr. McLaughlin, for improper language on board a steamer from Natchez, about the oath of allegiance, was opened yesterday. It was shown by the defense that accused said it was difficult to "compel" ladies to take an oath, who did not want to take it or respect it. This was when a Mr. Curry said there was a way to make them take the oath. Dismissed.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Esq., Presiding.—A colored woman named Maria pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen a small sum of money. She was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Ch. O'Reilly, with a wooden leg, has a home in Pittsburg, Penn., and was sent for entertainment to Capt. Mitchels' Hotel, as he found no other home in this city.

A number of the lowest females arrested in the California house, in Gallatin street, and some males, many of whom are supposed to be of the most dangerous sort, were brought before the Recorder yesterday. The house had been reported as a nuisance, and the inmates were arrested upon an order of the acting Mayor. Mr. Mandiverri asked for the release of the parties on technical grounds, but the Recorder decided it to be his duty to examine the matter. The case was fixed for another day.

Edward Walsh, for an assault on Mrs. J. Mullen, was sent to the Workhouse for fifteen days.

John Williams and James Thompson, as vagrants, were sent to the Workhouse for fifteen days.

Johanna Hartman and Jos. Jugland were fined $5 each for having been found drunk.

First District Court.—Judge Hestand.—The trial of Lorenza Saliba, on the charge of having murdered one Lawrence Corona, was taken up yesterday. The bloody affair occurred about two months ago, early in the morning, before daylight, in the vegetable market of the Second District, where deceased was stabbed with a dirk, which passed between the eighth and ninth ribs into vital parts, causing death in a few minutes. The evidence to connect the accused with the deed was published when given before the Coroner. The jury took the matter under consideration and had not agreed on a virdict at a late hour.

Inquest.—Dr. Yeiser, the Coroner, reports having held an inquest on the body of a stillborn child on St. Peter street, and adds, that the body clearly showed that death occurred some days previous to the birth. The parents, the Coroner states, are refugees recently arrived after terrible hardships, escaping only with their lives—hence the death of the then unborn child.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that Lookout Mountain should be taken possession of by the Government, as both a military position, to be gradually fortified as carefully and impregnably as England has fortified Gibraltar, and also as a hospital for the worn soldiers of the United States service.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 8th learns that several gunboats have been ordered to the scene of the late attacks on steamboats, near Water proof.

UPPER RIVERS.—At St. Louis on the 5th the river was falling, with 5 feet to Cairo, boats of 5 feet draught rubbing hard. The Missouri was closed by ice. The Ohio was falling on the 5th at Cincinnati, and at Pittsburg on the 4th it was 4 feet and falling.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 6th, says:

Rumors continue to come in to the effect that Faulkner and his marauders are still in the border of Tennessee, and doing a heavy business at recruiting. Rumors also say that General Hurlbut's summary conscription order is driving hundreds to his ranks.

The official returns of the imports and exports of bullion and specie of Great Britain for the week ending November 17th, show that there were imported into the United Kingdom gold valued at £369,927, and silver, £244,293—total, £614,100. There were exported gold valued at £430,186, and silver, £556,914—total, £977,064. The exports, therefore, exceeded the imports by £362,964

Robert Heller, the celebrated pianist and magician, expired a few days since in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the effects of a wound received in the accident on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

A son of the poet Longfellow was wounded badly in one of the recent battles.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

The officers, Wm. Conley, master, Jos Lloyd, clerk, of the mail passenger packet Hope, have politely obliged us with latest St. Louis papers.

The steamer Quincy is announced to leave New York for New Orleans on the 8th instant, direct, the Evening Star, via Havana, on the 12th, at 12 M., and the Yazoo, direct, on the 16th, at the usual hour, 3 P. M.

The steamboat Isaac Newton, from New York for Albany, on the 5th, near Yonkers, burst her boiler and was destroyed by fire. It was not known how many lives were lost.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The present week commences with an entire change of acts by the mammoth circus. To-night the celebrated French equestrienne, Lola Lehman, will make her appearance. A great programme of splendors and wonders is in preparation for the holidays.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Baker will produce to night, for the first time this season the pleasant comedy of Everybody's Friend. The cast will comprise Lawrence Barrett as Frank Fatherly, Dan. Setchell as Major De Boots, and Joseph Barrett, Viola Barrett and Mrs. Fisher in other parts. If Setchell's De Boots shall equal the gorgeous display of John Owens in the same warlike presentment, its martial splendor will be wonderful to behold and such as to cause a housefull of brass buttons and shoulder-straps to pale their ineffectual fires.

The Battle in Front of Chattanooga.

[From the Richmond Whig, November 30.]

For the first time in a great battle Confederate troops have been put to flight by the enemy. There is no doubt we were greatly outnumbered, but this disadvantage was largely counteracted by our superiority of ground. We held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, positions very strong naturally, and rendered, we presume, still stronger by art. General Bragg must have considered them well nigh impregnable, else he would not have chosen the occasion when the enemy all along superior to him in numbers, had been heavily reinforced, to send off a large detachment of its own army on a distant expedition. There will hardly be any division of opinion as to the cause of the unwonted and most painful spectacle of a whole wing of a Confederate army giving way under the onsets of their Yankee assailants, and breaking into a disorderly flight.

Unprecedented as is the melancholy occurrence, it cannot have taken the public by surprise—for, however little the people may understand of the mysteries of military science, common sense teaches them that confidence in the capacity of the commander is an essential element of success to an army. We find no fault with Gen. Bragg. Doubtless he did the best he could. It is no fault of his that he has held a command for which he was incompetent. We give him credit for gallantry as a soldier and devotion as a patriot. If it did not please his Maker to endow him with the great and rare faculties that constitute the successful military leader, no just mind will find in that defect cause for denunciation or censure.

Winter Quarters.

The New York *Times* is decidedly of the opinion that both the Tennessee and Virginia armies should go into winter quarters. It says:

Both armies are exhausted by a season of most intense activity, that has witnessed on each theatre of war three great battles. It is difficult for those at a distance to realize the state of prostration in which a series of such campaigns as have marked the past year leaves an army. Our army in Virginia and our army in Tennessee has each three good months' work before it—work which may not be apparent to those stay at home but heads who breathe only of battle and bloodshed, but which is none the-less real and essential, and will appear so in the long run.

[From the New York Times, December 8.

Quarrels of Corps Commanders.

If we are to believe common report, there was, during the late movement, a disgraceful disagreement on the question of rank, in the ranks of the enemy, on the part of Hooker and Sedgwick, with General Meade's corps commanders. These disagreements among corps commanders have been one of the greatest afflictions of the Army of the Potomac. We remember but one council of war among them all, where the corps commanders agreed upon anything; that was at Gettysburg, July 2. But there were two others at the same place where they disagreed; and but for a council of corps commanders General Meade would have attacked Lee at Williamsport, when the latter's army was divided by the swollen Potomac. Hooker, at Chancellorsville, was induced, against his inclination, to call a council, and from that none nothing was done. And so the record runs all through the army's campaign, up to this last affair, where one commander gets by the ears with another, because the other, his junior in rank, is assigned to a position and command of superior importance, by the Commanding General, who believes him to the proper man for the place. Until this thing is stopped there is no hope for the Army of the Potomac. Its history is dotted all over with just such affairs, followed by just such failures as this last. Gettysburg was a success because there wasn't *time* for a council before the battle commenced; but the councils held after the fighting was over, resulted in the same headstalling, indecisive policy.

From Atlanta and Richmond.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of the 3d.]

We are indebted to Surgeon Joseph Fithian, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, a resident of Bourbon county, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, for some interesting facts in regard to the Confederacy and the Union prisoners. After remaining on the battle-field a few days, he, with other prisoners, was taken to Atlanta, Georgia, where he was kept until the 16th of November, when he was transferred to Richmond, Virginia, at which place he and about a hundred other medical officers were exchanged on the 24th.

Dr. Fithian states that the railroad between Atlanta and Richmond is in much better order than he expected to find it. The freight cars are much abused and dilapidated, but the track itself seemed to be in good condition, the rails only occasionally being uneven or damaged. The trains carrying heavy loads of prisoners, or soldiers, make about ten miles an hour.

On the route through to Richmond he noticed a general emptiness of barns and granaries, and a corresponding scarcity of able bodied men. The storerooms, also, seemed to be destitute of goods. The only thing of which there did appear an abundance, was cotton, of which the warehouses, and the platforms, at the depots, seemed to be well filled. Men and women, everywhere, were anxious to know of the Union prisoners what they thought as to the probable termination of the war. They expressed themselves as desirous to see the speedy end of it, but in all cases they wanted it to result in separation and the acknowledgment of the independence of the South.

There seemed to be very few rebel troops along the line of the road. What there were of them looked hearty, as though they were well fed, and, for the most part, they were well clothed. One regiment of North Carolina troops was especially noticed. They were hunting for deserters, but had been ordered to the front. They expressed themselves anxious to have the war stop, and many of them said they had never fired a gun at a Union man yet, and did not intend to.

Only.

Only another sword
Dripping with human blood;
Only another drop
Swelling the crimson flood.

Only another tear
Wiped from the face of time;
Only a brother dear
Lost in his manhood's prime!

Smoothly the garments fold
Over the silent breast.
Only another soul
Gone to its dreamless rest!

Capt F. W. Stowe, a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has gone to Washington to seek a position in the Invalid Corps, in consequence of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Illinois has over seventy-five regiments under the immediate command of Gen Grant. Trusty surgeons and nurses will be sent by Gov. Yates as soon as they can get ready.

† It is stated now that Ayer is re-elected to Congress from the Third District of South Carolina, by a majority of five hundred and four votes. His opponent was Mr. Rhett.

The Rome (Georgia) *Southerner* learns that thirty days' furloughs are being granted to the farmers in the State forces, for the purpose of allowing them to sow wheat.

New engines and other rolling stock have arrived, at Wilmington, for the use of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Ran the blockade, of course.

Southern Items via New York.

Watson's battery, raised by some Louisiana planters, and equipped entirely at their own expense, is now preparing for a battery of 32-pound Parrott's, at a cost of seventy five thousand dollars, it has negro drivers, which are also the property of the Company. The new battery is intended to operate on the Mississippi, and the Richmond *Enquirer* expects, from the character of the officers and men, that the Yankees in that quarter will soon hear thunder from it.

At a sale of negroes in Abbeville District, South Carolina, John, 22 years old, brought $4,700; George, 19 years, 4,500; Olive, 23 years, $4,100; Lewis, 34 years, $4,025; Laura, $4,050; Rachel, $4,000; Eliza and four children, $8,150; Martha and one child, $5,005; Emily and five children, $6,580; Malissa, 10 years, $3,150; Alfred, 12 years, $3,250; Charley, 12 years, $3,400 Forty negroes, old and young, brought $98,880

A late issue of the *Mississippian* says: "Our latest advices from Arkansas indicate that Gen. Holmes is about to resume command of the army in that State. The intelligence throws a damper upon our hopes for the success of our forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. General Price is the man whom the army and the people want. He can lead the Western soldiers to victory."

The Mobile *Advertiser* says: "Dr. Peters, who killed General Van Dorn, was captured a few days since on his plantation upon the Mississippi River, where he was engaged in selling wood to the Yankees. He professed to his captors that he was desirous of getting back into the Confederacy, that he might have his trial, but it would seem as if he could have found his way back long ago, had he desired it."

Capt. W. S. Winder, Acting Adjutant to the General, has left Richmond charged with the duty of locating in Georgia a depot for the keeping of prisoners this Winter. Americus has been fixed upon as the probable site, with accommodations for 6,000. It is contemplated to make Richmond the reception depot, but enough will be retained here to meet the occasional demands of exchange.

It is understood that the model of the statue proposed to be raised by Virginia to the late Gen T. J. Jackson is satisfactorily progressing in Europe, and letters to that effect have been received from the artist engaged thereon. A meeting of the Executive Committee charged with the execution of the statue, is called for the 14th of December in Richmond. As yet no time has been named for the completion of the statue.

Gen Pillow, with his Staff, has left for Montgomery, Ala., whither he has transferred the headquarters of his bureau. Being cut off from Tennessee, he removed to Montgomery to be nearer to his field of operations.

A direct line of telegraph is now completed from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga. This is a great saving of distance—messages having heretofore to pass by the circuitous route of Columbus—and, it is said, will greatly facilitate the transmission of messages.

At a public sale in Bibb County, Ala., a few days since, yokes of oxen brought from $200 to near $500; milch cows, from $50 to $170, and dry cattle in like proportion; all on three years credit, with interest from date.

A letter-writer in the Mississippi army says Gen Johnston's army is spread over a considerable extent of country. The boys seem healthy, contented, and in the best of spirits, having plenty to eat and wear.

The seeds of the persimmon, when roasted and ground, produce a beverage which cannot, even by old and experienced coffee-drinkers, be distinguished from genuine coffee.

The Georgia Legislature has reaffirmed the position against reconstruction which it took in 1861, adopting over again the identical resolutions on the subject which it then passed.

The Conservative Union National Committee.

Cincinnati, December 4—The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Burnet House at three o'clock.

Gov. Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, was made chairman, pro tem.

Hon. A. M. Kendall was elected permanent president of the committee. Wm C Hurd, of New York, was elected permanent treasurer.

The convention assembled at 12 o'clock in the large hall. The convention was addressed during the session by the following named gentlemen: Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky; J. P. Faurot, of New York; Lieut. Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky, Wm. C. Hurd, of New York, General Leslie Combs, A. Norton, of Texas, J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio Samuel T. Williams, of Maryland; J. C. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of New York; John H. James, of Ohio. J. Brunner, of Kentucky, Paul Shipman, of Louisville; Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New York, and many others.

Letters were read from Hon. John Bell Robinson, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon. Linn Childs, Hon. Edward Kelleer, of Massachusetts; Hon. W. Read of Pennsylvania; Governor Trumble and Hon John L Thayer, of Ohio; Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, of Illinois; Hon. John B Hueton, of Kentucky, Gov. Colby, of Vermont, Hon. C. B. Calvert, of Maryland, Hon. B. Davis Nixon, of New York and many others.

All expressed the greatest interest in the success of this movement, and nearly all the earnest desire for the nomination of General George B. McClellan by this convention. In deference to these numerous expressions in favor of General McClellan, the subject of his nomination was before the convention for its consideration, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution presented by Hon. J. B. Brunner:—

Resolved, that this convention of consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggests to the Conservative Union National committee, the name of George B. McClellan for the next Presidency, and recommend to the said committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidate for President and Vice President as they may deem expedient.

During the discussion the name of Hon. W. B Campbell, of Tennessee; Gen. Leslie Combs and Governor Thomas E Bramlette were mentioned with great interest for Vice President.

The committee on national committee convened and adopted the following resolution upon motion of Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky:

Whereas, The Advisory Convention held in Cincinnati on the 4th instant, having recommended to this committee the name of George B. McClellan for the Presidency, and none for the Vice-Presidency, and it being desirable to have a future meeting of this committee for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, therefore

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of this committee to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 23d day of this month, and that all members be earnestly requested to attend in that city for the consideration of the resolution, and such action as may be deemed advisable.

The permanent Secretary of the committee is Mr. Stevens, of New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Attempt at Suicide.—A young and likely woman was yesterday morning seen to leap into the Mississippi river, evidently with the design to put an end to her earthly career. She was drawn out of the cold, wet, and inhospitable embraces of the Father of the Waters and thus prevented from going unceremoniously into another world. She did not assign any reason for being tired of life and stated to the policeman that she lived near the corner of Galeonie and Magazine streets. As she was almost prostrated from the effects of wet and cold, she was taken to the Charity Hospital for treatment.

Stolen Property.—Geo. Keen, a darkey, was arrested this morning with stolen property in his possession, and is held to answer for his misdeeds. He drew the suspicion on himself by having two pieces of merino, shirtings, tape, &c., which he could not accounts for.

Robbery.—Sergeant Ingram reports the residence of Mrs. Murray, No. 474 Camp street, was robbed by the colored girl Mary, of linen and wearing apparel. Accused will be called on to explain herself.

Insanity.—M. J. Joice, charged by officer McCann with insanity, was sent to the asylum for a medical examination, and treatment if necessary.

Abuse and Interference.—Wm. Craig, found to have used improper language towards an officer in the discharge of his duty, was fined $25 by Recorder Vennard as a caution. C. McCann, the friend of Craig, was charged with having refused to pay for segars and having abused the watchman. He was let off with a fine of $5.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard.—Elizabeth Roy, a young female but an old acquaintance in police courts, was up for having been drunk and obscene. She was fined $10, or 60 days Workhouse. Peter Dorsey and Noel Goode, for fighting, Wm. Sheridan, for being drunk, and B. Williams, colored, were fined $5 each. Leon Fouchet, for disturbing the peace, $15; S. M Deshon and his wife, for fighting, were fined $2 50.

The colored man, N. Allen, a drunkard and vagrant, was sent down for 4 months, and Timothy Lane for 30 days.

A Philadelphia rumor says Rosecrans is to be placed in command of the Army of the Potomac.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 14, 1863.

The market has been extremely quiet to-day, not only in every department of monetary affairs, but also in our leading staple, the movement in which has been checked by the tenor of the New York correspondence by the George Washington. Holders, however, generally adhere to their previous pretensions, seeing nothing in the published reports which quote middling at 79@ 80c., to justify any material concessions on their part. The annual election for seven directors of the Canal Bank resulted, as was expected, in the re-election of Messrs. Geo. Jones, J. H. Stauffer, Geo. W. Babcock, C. T. Buddecke, D. McCord, B. B. Hart, and C Schneider, who constituted the old Board, without opposition.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed some sales of New York Sight at 120@¼ ₱ cent. discount. 1¼ was offered for some drafts which could not be had under 1¼, but we also heard of some which were passed at 1¼. The Banks checked at par@¼ discount, the latter being a concession. Dealers asked par@¼ discount for Sight and ¼@¾ discount for one day's sight. The outside market may be quoted at ¼@1¼ discount. There was very little done. Foreign Exchange continued inactive, but we heard nothing to require any alterations in our quotations, the Banks holding Sterling at 165@170, payment being required in their own notes, which variously rate at par@¼ and 3 ₱ cent. premium, and private bills being held at 161@165. The Banks hold Francs at 3 35@ 3.25, payment required in their own notes, while the outside market is nominal at 3 50@3 40.

The reaction in the Wall street Specie market has had but little influence on rates. Dealers would not pay over 50¾ or 51 ₱ cent. premium for the small sums offered at their counters, but offers of 55 were refused for several round sums and sold at 53¾ and 53¾. Dealers sold as high as 56¾. Silver ranged from 40@45 ₱ cent. premium, the former being the rate paid for small sums over the counter, but we heard of no operations in it of any magnitude.

Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par, but coin, is really commanded ¼ ₱ cent premium. Dealers offer ¼ ₱ premium for Canal Bank notes but ask higher when we proposed sales. 1¼. Citizens' Bank notes rule at 1 ₱ premium. There was an increased demand for Crescent City Bank notes at 64@64¼c ₱ dollar, to fill an order for a round sum. Bank of Louisiana notes were firmer and wanted at 50c. Merchants' sold at 38, but are quoted at 35@40.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Stocks and Bonds. City Railroad shares may be bought at 12½, dividend off. They may now be quoted at 119@120. Gas Light is held at 125@126, and Consolidated City Bond at 82@84. We noticed some inquiry for Insurance scrip on Saturday, at 37c. ₱ dollar, but nothing has transpired since to establish quotations.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, December 14, 1863.

COTTON.—The correspondence by the Geo. Washington has had rather a depressing influence on our market, without, however, enabling any display on the part of holders to give way unless to a very trifling extent. There was some query at lower figures, without near the spirit in anything being done. The sale offered from a similar lot of barely Middling, held at 71½c. The sales at auction to-morrow will probably test the market. There was nothing to-day.

SUGAR.—The receipts are small, and the stock is light and in good demand at previous prices. To-day's sales embrace 35 hhds in various lots at 8¾@8¾ and 9¼c. for Inferior and Common, 9¾@10¼c. for Fair, 10¾@10¾ for Fully Fair, 10¾@11¼c. for Fully Fair to Prime, and 12¼c. for Yellow Clarified new crop.

MOLASSES.—The stock on sale this morning was light, a part of the receipts having been on Government account and a part for refining purposes. The sales to-day embrace 60 bbls at 58c., in several lots, comprising nearly all in first hands at previous prices. Prime 52@56c. and Choice new crop 60c., and Prime old crop 65c. ₱ gallon.

FLOUR.—The only sale to-day was a lot of 100 bbls. good Extra at 6 25 ₱ bbl., an extreme outside price. The market is very steady, and small lots of choice Extra can not command the above figures.

FEED.—About 800 sacks Oats sold in lots on the landing at 81 30 ₱ bushel, and 25 bales inspected New York Hay at 1 ₱ cwt. The market is nearly bare of Corn and Bran. The sales were at 1 70 ₱ bushel for the former, and 2 25 ₱ 100 lbs. for the latter.

EGGS.—Western may be quoted at 35@40c. ₱ dozen.

EXCLUSIVE.—Potatoes sell on the landing at 2 75@3 and Apples 4 50@6 ₱ bbl. There are no Onions in the market.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little to go forward. The next regular mail steamer now on the berth for New York is asking 5c ₱ lb. for Cotton. The last steamer paid out at 2¾c ₱ lb. Ring vessels ask 5c ₱ lb. for Cotton, 6 15 ₱ chd. for sugar, and 50c ₱ bbl. for Molasses. A sale has been placed on the berth to load for Liverpool, and two ships to load for Havre. The rates are one penny ₱ cwt more than ruled for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 15, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 140 Beeves, 120 Hogs, 186 Sheep and 30 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 150 Beeves, 120 Hogs and 3 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 1177 Beeves, 1000 Hogs, 864 Sheep, 154 Veals and 44 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	—@— 10
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	—@— 8
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	—@— 7
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	30 00@45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	—@00 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	20 00@25 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	10 00@15 00
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	8 50@— 10
Milch Cows, ₱ head	60 00@90 00
Sheep according to quality, ₱ head	8 00@10 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Hornco, Reid, for New York, Master
Bark Winslow, Davis, for New York, in ballast, G A Fosdick
Schr Friend, (British) Grant, for Austan Island, S Fernandez
Steamer John J Roe, Taber, for St Louis, Master
Steamer Mittie Stephens, Godden, for Port Hudson, Master
Steamer Jennie Rogers, McQuoid, for Baton Rouge, Master
Steamer Belle Creole, Whitmore, for Thibodaux, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship Kansak, Thrane from Baltimore, 4th 4th instant, to U S Quartermaster—3d district
Bark Hendriette (French) Gulraud, from Bordeaux, to O Bercier & co—2d district, 3d
Schr Jeanne Creole, Lefate, from Madisonville, to master—Leeds
Schr L'Eclair, Parillo, from St James Parish, to A Socola
Schr Concordia, Chalot, from Great Sloop St Charles, Chaumecre, from Barataria
Sloop J H Isaacson, from Coast, to master
Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walser, from Pointe a la Hache, to F Martin
Lugger New Year, Carlin, from Fort Jackson

STEAMBOATS.

Duke of Argyle, Williams, from Cincinnati
Hannibal, Cable, from St Louis
Hope, Conley, from St Louis M. HILBORN,
Jennie Rogers, McQuoid, from Baton Rouge Secretary.
Belle Creole, Whitmore, from Donaldsonville
Mittie Stephens, Godden, from Baton Rouge
Gertrude, Alnelle, from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Jerald, (British) from Liverpool, to master
Bark Gephas Sterett, Gregory, from Philadelphia
Bark Brookman, from Matamoras
Bark Leroy, Williams, from Philadelphia
Bark Old Hickory
Bark Mustang, Wells, from New York
Brig Rival, from Philadelphia
Brig Imogene, Saunders, from Philadelphia
Brig Ida M Cumsey, McLellan, from Philadelphia
Schr F D McGeehan, Goodall, fm Brazos Santiago
Schr Mary Campbell, from Brazos Santiago
Schr Henry Ward, (British) from Vera Cruz
Schr Elceislor, from Brazos Santiago

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Borneo—342 bales cotton 474 hhds sugar 484 bbls molasses 56 half do do 10 bales moss 1897 hides 60 pkgs fur
BRIHT ISLAND—Per schr Friend—35 bbls flour 13 bbls pork 10 bbls potatoes 1 do lard 3 do tar 3 do rice 50,000 shingles etc
ST LOUIS—Per steamer John J Roe—1000 sacks salt 300 hhds sugar 288 bbls molasses 100 pkgs mdse
FORT HUDSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—81 pkgs mdse
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—70 pkgs mdse
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—Sundry mdse

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship R C Winthrop—762 bales hay 1000 bbls pork 350 bbls flour 698 do meal 4376 boxes bread 5000 sks corn 13 Gaster—mdse
NEW YORK—Per bark H D Brookman—29 bbls oil 153 hds do 3 ₱ bbls potatoes to order—136 hds starch to J H Carter—