New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1863

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McGeren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, furniture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

Mr. Andrew Hosmer, the polite Clerk of the steamer Diligent, has our thanks for the latest St. Louis dates.

Boats Fired into on the River—The Von Phul Crippled and Aground.

Intelligence was brought yesterday by the Baton Rouge packet Mittie Stephens, that the Henry Von Phul, which left New Orleans for St. Louis on Monday, was suddenly fired into by artillery, when about two miles above Bayou Sara, and so riddled with shot and shell as to be unable to proceed on her trip. At last report, the boat was grounded on a bar opposite the point whence the firing proceeded. The number of guns used against her was reported to be 16—no musketry having been used.

The steamer Atlantic, Captain McDougal, from Natchez, arrived last evening. Her officers report that the steamer Henry von Paul, Captain Yeoman, hence on Monday last for St Louis with a full cargo of sugar, salt, &c., while proceeding up the river and when in Morgan's Bend was fired into by a battery of 6 guns, stationed at that point. The first shell exploded in the pilot house, killing Captain Yeoman and Mr. Curry, the barkeeper. The steam pipe to the piston was cut into two, and the cabin badly torn up. Nine of the men employed on the boat were wounded, of which three died the same night. The firing of the battery lasted until the boat reached the head of the bend. The Atlantic towed the Henry von Phul to the Gunboat Station, out of danger.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 5th says:

From the officers of the steamer Fanny, which came up this morning from New Orleans, we learn some particulars in regard to firing into steamers. The Fanny was fired into, coming up, at Waterproof. It was judged that three distinct shells were fired at her.

GUERRILLAS ALONG THE RIVER.—A Cairo dispatch of the 1st inst. says the towboat Hammitt was fired on coming up at Grand Gulf, and reports a battery of seven guns, 12-pounders, two miles below Red river, and also 1300 guerrillas at the same place.

The Memphis *Argus* says Mr. Dupee, U. S scout, and Warren Bulkley, U. S. Commissioner, old citizens of Tennessee, were killed by guerrillas in Cheatham county.

Guerrillas are very troublesome on the Cumberland river, says a Cincinnati dispatch of the 1st inst. Boats are fired into, houses and citizens robbed, and property carried off or destroyed.

UPPER RIVERS.—A Pittsburg dispatch of the 1st inst. says: The river is five feet 2 inches, and falling. Weather clear and cool. We read in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 2d inst. that the river was falling there rapidly. On the 1st inst. boats were frozen up in the Illinois river.

The Latest from Richmond and Charleston.

Late Southern papers contain the following dispatches:

Richmond, December 3.—The community has been in good spirits to-day at the changed aspect of affairs consequent upon the retreat of Grant's army, and the recrossing of the Rappahannock by Meade. Some regret is expressed that the latter should have escaped the defeat that awaited him; but retreat is regarded as evidence of weakness as well as timidity.

The President's Message is complete. It is said to be longer than his last Message to Congress.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point today. No papers, but it is reported that the *Herald* admits a loss of 40,000 (40,000) men in various engagements and skirmishes in Tennessee.

Charleston, December 3.—There has been no further shelling of the city since morning.—Monitor shelling of Sumter continued all day from Cumming's and Gregg's, and they continued to keep up an occasional artillery fire.—Some excellent practice was made to-day from our batteries

From Knoxville via Richmond.

Bristol, Va., December 3.—A courier is in from the front, and states that Longstreet had carried the northern portion of the enemy's works, and had demanded the surrender of Knoxville.

Three Days Later News by the River.

Heavy Skirmishing in Virginia.

LONGSTREET AND BURNSIDE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF WHEELER'S DIVISION

Rebs from Chattanooga.

MORGAN AND STAFF ESCAPED TO CANADA

Latest European News.

MARKETS, &c.

By the arrival of the steamers John J. Moe and Diligent, St. Louis papers to the 3d and Memphis papers to the 5th have come to hand, with a variety of intelligence.

From General Meade's Army.

Washington, December 1.—Information is received from the army of the P. to-day to Monday noon. The train captured on the plank road Friday is said to have contained a small quantity of ammunition, which the rebels exploded.

In relation to affairs in front on Saturday, it is stated that at daylight our army lay across the Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, at Robertson's Tavern, about twelve miles from Orange Courthouse.

The rebel lines were light, and gradually pushed back by our skirmishers for a mile and a half over to Mill Run, near Ridgeville. On both sides of the road sloping half a mile, and each side of the run, was an open space on the edge of the woods west of the Run. The only way was in line of battle on each side of the road, with their batteries intrenched. The slope from there to the river is studded with rifle pits, from which the enemy poured volleys of grape and canister into the advancing columns of the enemy, consisting of Johnson's and a part of Rhode's division of Ewell's corps, twice in succession, gallantly repulsed the enemy, who were in every instance driven back in a perfect rout.

The fight ceased at dark. The Third bivouacked on the field at the junction of the two roads just mentioned, six miles from Locust Grove.

Our loss in killed and wounded is probably not less than 300. With such hosts did the rebels retreat that they left behind all their dead, the ground being literally covered with them.

Our proportion of killed in the fight was very small, and an inspection of the battle-field leads to the conclusion that their casualties far exceed ours.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

It is reported to-day that Gen. Meade has fallen back upon Fredericksburg, as it is almost probable that the campaign in Virginia must close with a recent movement there.

The *Herald's* Rappahannock Station dispatch, dated 7 P. M., Tuesday, says another *Herald* correspondent has been captured by the rebels.

Some 200 head of mules, cattle and sheep were captured from Mosby at Thoroughfare Gap last night and brought to Bristow Station.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, November 30.—There has been no fighting in Northern Georgia for the past two days. Our troops hold the country as far as Ringgold and Cleveland. The enemy is below Tunnel Hill, and the campaign is probably ended. No news from Burnside at headquarters.

The fruits of the victory are 6000 prisoners, 48 guns, 7000 stand of small arms, and a large quantity of stores.

Our total casualties will not exceed 4000.

Cincinnati, December 1.—One thousand five hundred of the Chattanooga prisoners arrived at Chattanooga last night. Guerrillas are very troublesome on the Cumberland river, firing into boats, &c.

Chattanooga, December 1.—Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings and railroad bridges. A cavalry reconnoissance twenty-three miles southward disclosed no enemy, but they were found in force at Tunnel Hill. The railroad from Ringgold to Chickamauga was destroyed by Hooker.

Colonel Gross's brigade was left on the old battle field of Chickamauga, burying our dead, a large number of which were left by the rebels uncovered since September 20th.

Cincinnati, December 2.—A special dispatch from Chattanooga states that at the battle of Ringgold the Seventh Ohio suffered severely, losing Colonel Creighton, Lieutenant Colonel Grane killed, and Adjutant Baker, wounded.—Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt. The Seventy sixth Ohio also suffered severely.

Prisoners still come in large numbers, and will foot up 7000.

The mountains in Kentucky and Tennessee are full of deserters, trying to get home. Bragg, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way South.

The heads of a number of our soldiers on the Chickamauga battlefield were found severed from their bodies and stuck upon stumps and poles.

Court martial convened in this city for the trial of General Brayman.

Captain Parke was dismissed yesterday, by order of the War Department.

From General Burnside.

Washington, November 30.—The *Star* says information from General Burnside, as late as Wednesday night, on the Neh, is to the effect that he was safely provisioned for his needs, and fully able to resist the enemy until old could reach him from Grant. At the time (Wednesday night,) Longstreet was before Knoxville. The order sent him by Burnside to abandon the siege and rejoin him, had not then reached him.

Doubtless Grant has now cut the road by which Longstreet must go to effect a junction with Bragg, and as the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad leading into the former State is believed to be in so crippled a condition that Long street can neither use it for supplies or as a means of escape, it is thought he would make a desperate effort to take Knoxville in order to put himself in possession of sufficient supplies to afford his army subsistance while he moves away.

A Cavalry Fight at Kingston, East Tennessee.

Washington, December 2.—The *Star* has courteously printed, in advance of its publication, the following dispatch from authentic sources:

Cumberland Pass, November 30, 10:50 P. M. Captain Byrne repulsed Wheeler's attack at Kingston on Wednesday. Wheeler then retired towards Knoxville.

Cumberland Gap, December 1.—All available forces left the Gap to-day, under direction of Major-General Foster, with a view to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. Burnside is said to be closely pushing the enemy's rear. Decisive results are anticipated.

LATER.

8 o'clock, P. M.—An official courier has just reached here from Knoxville. The rebels succeeded in throwing a pontoon across the river on Sunday, but were prevented from crossing by our batteries commanding the point. This brought on a general engagement, resulting in the rout of the enemy, and the capture of Wheeler's entire division of 8000 troops.

New York, December 1.—The *Tribune* has a special dispatch dated Knoxville, Saturday, November 28, via Cumberland Gap, Monday, saying: We are in the twelfth day of the siege. The enemy have gained no advantage, and we are better prepared for the attack. The most sanguine expect Longstreet is delaying for reinforcements from Virginia. The enemy made a diversion Wednesday upon our position over the river, but, after an hour's fight, were driven back.

On Thursday a detachment of the Second Michigan made a gallant charge and captured a Confederate rifle pit within 500 yards of our works, but subsequently were compelled to give way with a great loss. Major Partridge was taken prisoner; Adjutant Noble and Lieutenant Halpin, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Cormick, of the Seventeenth Michigan, died Friday from wounds. It has been comparatively quiet for the past two days.

Cincinnati, December 1.—The *Commercial's* Cumberland Gap correspondent telegraphs tonight that all the available force has been sent from there to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia.

He says a courier from Knoxville brings the intelligence that the enemy attempted to cross the river on Sunday, (November 29,) bringing on a general engagement resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Gen. Wheeler's division of five thousand men.

Cincinnati, December 1.—Major-General Foster arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday, *en route* for Knoxville. There is nothing later from Burnside. A dispatch from Chattanooga says sufficient reinforcements, under Gordon and Granger, have been sent to Burnside to secure his success.

New York, December 1.—The *Tribune* has the following special: General Wilcox telegraphs from Cumberland Gap that the rebels came in yesterday report heavy cannonading hear I yesterday in the direction of Knoxville. It was very rapid—about forty discharges per minute, and lasted several hours.

Affairs in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, December 2.—Louisville dispatches to the *Commercial* says forts are entertained of a raid on the Nashville railroad, as the guerrillas in the State are concentrating.

A collision occurred eighteen miles south of Louisville yesterday. Cars were destroyed and two persons killed, and four badly hurt.

Louisville, December 2.—The retarded Nashville train arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. One soldier of the Second Ohio artillery, one of the Fourth Tennessee infantry and one citizen were wounded, other casualties slight.

General News from Washington.

Washington, December 1.—The President's illness is variloloid.

It is rumored that Hooker is to be placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac again.

Henry Ward Beecher is in town, a guest of Secretary Chase.

Congressmen are beginning to come in pretty rapidly.

Various rumors of the withdrawal of the new fractional currency are without foundation. The currency is daily issued, and preparations are nearly completed to issue in such quantities as may be requisite.

New York Municipal Election.

New York, December 1.—The election passed off quietly. The following is the vote for Mayor: Gunther, (Democrat,) 22,581; Opdyke, regular Union, 19,460; Gunther, Independent, 29,435. Gunther is elected.

New York, December 2.—Eight Aldermen elected yesterday—five Unionists and six Democrats. Eight Police Justices elected—three Unionists and five Democrats. Eight Civil Justices elected—two Unionists and six Democrats. The above is the *Tribune's* classification.

Union Prisoners at Richmond.

Baltimore, November 30.—The *American* says we have opened a correspondence with Commissioner Ould, which may probably lead to the establishment of some systematic arrangement for the care and subsistence of our prisoners in Richmond, until such time as a change may be effected, with the conviction that there is not a sufficiency of food at Richmond for the people or prisoners.

Escape of Morgan—His Arrival in Canada.

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Columbus, Ohio, November 28.—General John H. Morgan and six of his junior officers escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary last night. The names of the prisoners who escaped with Morgan are as follows:

Captain J. C. Bennett, Captain S. B. Taylor, Captain Ralph Sheldon, Captain L. M. Hines, Captain L. D. Hockersmith,, Captain, G. S Magee.

Colonel Dick Morgan, and the six captains who were confined in the lower range of cells, had, by means of two small knives, dug through the floor of their cells, which are composed of cement and nine inches of brickwork. Underneath the cells is an air-chamber, extending the whole length of the building. Of this fact the prisoners seem to have been aware. Once in the air-chamber, one of them could crawl to its terminus and dig down in the soft earth with their knives until the bottom of the foundation of the wall was reached; then, digging out under, the thing was completed.

Meanwhile, Captain Hines had started out of the bed ticking, and all arrangements were complete for their final escape. Every thing being in readiness by last evening, only a little straining was necessary for the escape of General Morgan. He occupied cell on the second range, just over the one occupied by his brother Dick.

Last evening, as the prisoners were being locked up for the night, the Morgans were allowed to exchange cells with each other. After Dick had seen everything prepared, he permitted his brother John to take his place. Some time during the night the prisoners crawled through the hole they had dug under their cells, but had skilfully concealed, taking the rope with them.

They escaped from the prison immediately between the main building and the female department. Once in the yard, and their escape was comparatively easy. They went to the southwest corner of the outer wall, near the big gate, and threw their rope over the top, where it secured itself on one of the spikes.

On this rope, and by the aid of some timbers near at hand, they clambered to the top, and easily descended on the outside. There are no guards on the outer walls after a certain hour. The prisoners were dressed in citizen's clothes and had no fire-arms in their possession.

Capt. Hines, who is a mason and bricklayer, seems to have had charge of the work which resulted in the escape of the prisoners.

Not a trace was left for the warden of the prison, of which the following is a copy:

"Castle Morton, cell No. 20, November 27th, 1863.—Commencement, November 4th, 1863 Conclusion, November 20th, 1863. Number of hours for labor per day, 3. Tools, 2 small knives. Quantity of cloth made, one *front set down*. By order of my 6 honorable confederates. HENRY HINES, Captain C. S. A."

Toronto, December 1.—Four or five of Morgan's fellow-prisoners are reported to have arrived here to-night by the Western train.

Toronto, November 30.—John Morgan arrived here to-day, via the Great Western Railroad.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that the question is at length settled beyond all doubt that Messrs. Bates, Bay and Dryden (Conservatives) are elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri for the next six years.

News from Bermuda.

New York, December 1.—Bermuda advices report the French steamer Chas. Martel, from New York October 3, with an assorted cargo valued at $200,000, foundered at sea. Her crew were rescued from the ship St. Georges, of New Bedford, and landed at Bermuda.

The blockade running steamers Advance and Powerful had sailed for some South ern port. Also, the steamer St. Petersburg.

The Gibraltar, from Wilmington, arrived at St. George's with a full cargo of cotton.

New York Money Market.

New York, December 2—Stock—Lower with one or two exceptions Money — Exchange quiet and unchanged. Gold 48½.

New York Cotton Market.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 5th inst., says:

At New York on the 2d (the latest dates to hand) the cotton market was reported quiet and steady at 80½.

New York General Markets.

New York, December 2.—Flour—Market quiet, unchanged at $6 25 to $6 30 for extra State; $7 45 to $7 55 for R. H. O.

Pork—Market a shade firmer, $16 to $16 62½ for old; $18 25 for new mess. Cut meats quiet and firm. Lard—quiet at 11¾ to 12¾c. Whisky—decidedly firmer at 79 to 80.

Latest Foreign News.

St. Johns, November 30.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool 21st, and Queenstown 22d, passed Cape Race at noon day. She was boarded by the news yacht, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamer Great Eastern had been advertised for sale at auction on the 18th of January, by order of the mortgagees.

The English journals are quiet on American affairs.

The *Times* says America has rapidly settled in its normal state of war, and early peace looks hopeless.

The sycophants in the Alexandra case are still progressing. The Attorney General concluded his argument in favor of a new trial on the 20th, with a warm eulogium on the decisions in American courts, calling them an honor to jurisprudence in that country.

Successful experiments with a great Armstrong gun throwing shots weighing 850 pounds, had been accomplished.

The English Parliament stands prorogued on the 12th of January. The English answer to Napoleon's proposed Congress question has been delivered. It does not announce unqualified acceptance, but seeks information as to the principal points proposed for discussion, and further communications between the two Governments may be expected. The Papal Government acquiesces, and the Prussian reply was expected on the 21st.

It is believed the principal replies will ask for information as to the programme. The Paris correspondents of the London *Times* asserts a belief that the proposed meeting of Congress loses ground daily. The *Times* continues editorially to show the objectionableness of the scheme. It is reported that the Spanish Government supports the conditions of Maximilian's acceptance to the Mexican crown.

A bill has been submitted to the French Council for supplementary credits of 91,000,000f, to meet the Mexican expense, and the *Monitour* and other journals warmly support the measure. The Polish affairs in milder tones. The *Monitour* now only published the Russian version of events.

There has been a great fire in Portugal. The Municipal Chambers and numerous other build ings were destroyed, and several lives lost.

Sweden was making preparations for war.

Accounts from Japan are unfavorable. Seamen and other Americans are preparing for war.

LATEST FOREIGN COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, November 21.—Cotton dull and declined 1d, and for some descriptions 1 to 1½d—closing quiet and unchanged. Orleans fair, nominal; middling 27½. Mobile fair, nominal; middling, 27¼. Uplands fair, nominal; middling, 27.

Breadstuffs firm; flour steady, wheat firmer 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. for Western red, corn firm at 28s. 9d. to 29s. for mixed.

Provisions tending downward. Beef steady; pork easier, but quiet. Lard a decline of 1s

Sugar buoyant, and advanced 6d. to 1s.

London, Breadstuffs firm. Sugar active—Coffee dull Tea steady. Rice quiet. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard easier. American securities nominal, and no sales. Consols for money 92⅞ to 93⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has declined £41,000.

The Paris Bourse was firmer, at 67f. 40c., but the Bank of France continued to lose specie.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Murderous Attempt.—Officer Duffy, of the Second District police, yesterday afternoon arrested the colored man Edwards on the charge of having stabbed one François Gorine, with intent to kill.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—John Segur and Mick Creeson were up yesterday on the charge of having required the attention of the police on account of their weakness in the knees. They were required to pay $5 each for attendance.

Mrs. Kelly and Kate Patterson were tried for being so deeply fallen that they became an eyesore to the community. Mrs. Kelly was sent to the Workhouse for four months, and Kate for six months.

Salvadore Bertouche is suspected of an attempt to rob a fruitstand last night in the St. Mary's Market. Bail $250, to appear on the 12th instant.

Peter Northerner appeared as a vagrant, and was sent down for six months. Mary O'Neil, found in the same status, was sent to the Work house for four months. D. McDonald, colored, a vagrant, was sent down for thirty days.

L. B. Walters and Pat. Candler, found to be dangerous and suspicious characters, were workhoused for sixty days. Dan Donovan, however, caught a six months sentence.

Mrs. Lathuan had her trial on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on a boy fourteen years of age. The name of the youth was Henry Bod, and he stated that accused beat his head bloody, and struck him over the spine with a formidable piece of sugar cane. It was urged that the youth in an unbecoming manner had demanded full payment for work which was not fully finished. The jury found accused guilty, and recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

A colored woman named Valentine was found guilty yesterday of having, on the 28th of November, stolen from Mrs. Harrick $450, mostly in gold and silver, from her residence in Barrack street. The accused had been squanderising silver and fastened suspicion on herself as she had been employed in the house. Two colored women, Coralia and Olympe, were suspected as guilty abettors, but being placed on the witness stand one of them testified that the accused had said she had found the money on the street.

Henry Paulan, alias Ernest Miller, was tried for stealing, on the 8th ult., from Andrew Acostwitch the sum of $67. He was caught in the act and found guilty by the jury.

Provost Court—Judge Alocha presiding.—A soldier who did not conform with the stipulations of the Theatre was sent to his regiment to forfeit one month's pay.

Seneca Taylor was charged with being a deserter, as he gave contradictory statements as to his regiment. He had a pass and was drunk. He was sent to the Provost Guard.

Chas Trainor, of the Ninth Connecticut, was charged that he drew a knife on a restaurant-keeper when asked to pay for refreshments—to-wit: stewed oysters and "four drinks of liquor." The soldier was drunk, and testified that he went there with a female and ordered the refreshments, and had the liquor. The dispute arose about the change for a $5 greenback. The restaurant-keeper was threatened with Ship Island, and the soldier sent to the Provost. P. Smith and Casimir Rougier, were brought up for having violated a military permit, and having silks in their possession supposed to have been stolen. They were coming from a French ship, recently arrived, which had brought the wife of Rougier from France, who brought the silk for family use, as accused informed the Court. The silks were confiscated, and Rougier discharged. Smith the owner of the silk forfeited his pass.

First Justice Court.—Judge Bienvenu.—Hubert Dunderville, who is suspected of murder, was yesterday before the Court, but released until further orders. The indictment or information against the party was not yet perfected.

Love.—Sergeant Malone reports that a fire broke out near 11 o'clock last night, in a stable on Tonti street, between Bienville and Conti line streets, destroyed property valued at $250. The premises were owned by P. H. Monsenay, and occupied by Pat. Cranston.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Dramatic.

As a general thing, English adaptations for the stage of French romances have hitherto been nameless monstrosities. The exceptions could easily be counted on the fingers of a one-armed man. The fact is, narrative fiction and dramatic fiction are constructed on such widely different principles, that the attempt to convert the one into the other is offering violence to the genius of both. Language is the sole instrumentality employed by the story-writer. He has a field of description limited only by the power of words. Narration and analysis, dialogue and commentary are adequate to the subtlest revelations of character and the amplest description of events and scenes. To the dramatic author narration is denied, commentary, except in strained and indirect form, is almost out of the question. The talk and action of the persons must do the bulk of the dramatic work that does not fall to the provinces of the scene-painter and stage-carpenter.

Bearing these things in mind, it is almost strange that such adaptations as referred to were not more monstrous abortions than they have proved. The Romance of A Poor Young Man, adapted by Lester Wallack from the French story of that name, is an evidence of what radical difficulties a skilful playwright and stage manager may measurably overcome in the way of the dramatic transformation of another's work. In doing this, however, he has had to run some serious risks, one of which is the prolongation of the play to the verge, perhaps to many minds beyond the verge of tediousness And not in force, but whenever any Power has taken upon itself to go to war with another of its rights are to rule the transactions of the whole community of nations."

He thought that "it might ultimately become a question, should the subject ever be considered, whether there might not be some other course which might be consistent with that which would best promote the prosperity of nations and the universal happiness of mankind and that, though there was no doubt that those who go to war are considered to have a right to do to their opponents all the mischief in their power, yet that it might well be questioned if the mischief might not be carried to an adversary produced far greater mischief on mankind as a whole whether that was a state of the law which justified and a regard for the interest of humanity should unfortunately sanction, and whether some alteration in such law would acknowledge the rights of the peaceful might not be sought against the rights of belligerents."

These remarks of the Lord Chief Baron embody a sentiment which must have often presented itself to those in authority, to those to whom suffering and distress have peculiarly, during the past eighteen months, brought it home with peculiar force and urgency. Since the general recognition of International law by the civilized nations, history has afforded no instance in which belligerents have operated with equal harshness or with equal detriment to a neutral nation. A deference to belligerent rights produced the complete suspension of a branch of industry which wholly maintained an important section of the community which chanced to be dependent upon one of the belligerents for the supply of its raw material; and thus some hundreds of thousands of innocent and hard-working persons are reduced from comfortable circumstances to being pensioners on the public charity.

It is questionable whether even a state of war with the Northern States of America would have been productive of results more calamitous to this country than these. Those results appear to be some stringent and overwhelming reason for a law an obedience to which entails consequences so disastrous to the people of another country. Who are mainly the parties to the dispute which brought such distress upon them. At first sight it would almost have seemed that that right of necessity, wh ch Vattel asserts to be in some cases paramount to all other rights, might have been pleaded and legalized in favor of the trade of neutral nations, which by its real advantages might serve for a rule for future ages, neutral rights should be extended to the free navigation of neutral vessels between the ports of belligerents and along their coasts, to the exemption from capture of belligerent property, except contraband of war, in neutral bottoms, and to the non-recognition of any blockade which was not so effective that it should be dangerous for any vessel to attempt to break it." But these concessions to neutrals, with the exception of the last, have not been adopted into the law of nations. The stereotyped arguments which are brought forward against them have a general and a particular bearing. It is said that that general effect would be to make war less obnoxious, and, as to their particular effect, that it is contrary to the interests of this country to curtail the maritime rights of belligerents and to extend those of neutrals.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863.

We have but few changes to note in Monetary affairs to-day. The Exchange market was very quiet and rather weaker, but there was no change worthy of note at a slight improvement on yesterday's rates. There was also more demand for our leading staple at rather firmer prices, predicated, no doubt, to a great extent on the encouraging advices from New York, where, on the 1st inst., the market had partially recovered from its previous depression, and middling was quoted at the advanced rate of 80c., which includes the gold tax on the 2d. The same accounts put gold at 48¾ premium on the 1st. The steamer of Saturday, the 5th, will be due on Sunday next, but in the meantime we may have intermediate dates via the river and the West

The Gold Exchange was noticed sales of Boston Sight to a round amount at 1 per cent. discount, which was held yesterday at ⅜. The Banks were willing to check on New York at par, but not to buy except to special cases. On the street there appeared to be very little movement. The few sales that transpired indicated a weaker market, but with there was but very little demand there appeared to be but little disposition to press sales. Dealers supplied their customers at par@¼ per cent discount for Sight and 1@1¼ discount for one day's Sight. The ordinary rate for Cotton Bills could not be quoted better than 1@1¼ discount. To-morrow being "merchants' day," there may be more movement to-day, but the absence of the Consul for certain matters will enable us to give more definite quotations. We have no quotable variation to notice in Foreign Exchange. One of the Banks which has been drawing Sterling bills at 162¾ for its own notes, has put up its rate to 165, equal to 163@170 for currency. Others ask 165, 167½ and 170 for their own notes, the inside figure being for circulation which commands 1¼ premium over currency. Private bills may still be quoted at 160 @165. We hear of some bankers' and first class bills sold within this range. Nothing further transpired in France. The Banks variously ask 3.35@3.30 and 3.25, payment in their own notes. The outside market is nominal at 3.55@3.40.

As we stated in our report the market was firmer but less active yesterday than the day previous. To-day there were some orders pending which gave more uniformity to the demand. Dealers bought at 30, 31, 32 and 33 premium as they could purchase, and there were sales to pay duties as high as 35; but this seemed to be an outside rate. The ruling rates for lots of any magnitude were 33@34. Spanish Doubloons may be quoted at $15 50. The last sale reported previously was 30 at 29¾ 25-Silver also was stiffer. Dealers paid 41@42 ₱ cent. premium and sold at 43@45. Mexican Dollars are in some request at 1@1¼ per cent. premium over gold.

Legal Tender notes occasionally command ¼ ₱ cent. premium over Currency, but ordinarily are received and paid out at par. Dealers offer 1@1¼ ₱ cent. premium for Citizens Bank notes. We have heard of nothing further in Canal since the sales yesterday and the day before at ¼ ₱ cent. premium. Crescent City Bank notes are quoted at 40, but some holders ask 65. Bank of Louisiana may be quoted at 49@50 and Merchants' at 38 @40.

In Stocks we noticed a sale of 69 shares Canal Bank price not reported. We are aware of its having been offered at 80. We have heard of a sale of City Railroad at 125, dividend included. Gas Light is held at 126. City Consolidated Bonds are quoted at 49@50. We noticed a sale of Insurance Scrip, a mixed lot, at 4½ ₱ dollar. It may be quoted at 35@40.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
TUESDAY EVENING, December 10, 1863.

COTTON—The accounts from New York reporting Middling at 80c on the 1st and 2d, which proves a more buoyant market while the sales of 1,000 bales yesterday on the previous decline has strengthened the market while the sales of 1,000 bales yesterday on yesterday's reported figures. The sales, as far as reported to-day, comprise 2,700 bales, including 1,000 at auction, of which 2 Flakings sold at 69½c, 6 Ropeland at 59½c, 4 Rebaled at 58½c, 12 Middling (3 and 4) at 69½, and 1 Strict Middling at 70½c. Prices 62½ at auction sale, as follows: 18 bales Rebaled at 58c, 45 Ordinary, good staple, at 61½c, 36 at 62½, 10 Low Middling at 64½, 100 at 65c, 100 at 65½, 100 at 66c, 100 Low Middling at the same, and 50 Middling (3 and 4) at 70c. The inquiry was more active after the receipt of the New York news, and there was a fair amount of transactions which were not reported. Two weeks ago on same day 1400 bales Low Middling sold at 70c, 1000 at 69½c, Middling at 68½c, and Strict Middling at 71. 87½c, or on under last week's figures.

SUGAR—The market is well supplied. Purchasers were more active yesterday and to-day, and with accidedly better demand prices rallied on with much more firmness. The sales reported are 700 hhds, on private terms, 50 Common, 100 at 11c for Fair to Fully Fair, 113c for Choice, and 2½@2¾c for Prime to Choice Yellow Clarified, now ruling, and 3@3½c for Fine to Choice White Falr, and 12c for Prime to Choice centrifugal. By auction, 10 hhds and 2 tcs sold at 12@12½ ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate and has prevailed to-day, and the sales reported to-day, about as in the hands at yesterday's prices. Prime centrifugal, for Refining or Distilling, is quoted at 60@65 and 56c ₱ gallon. By auction, 130 bbls sold at 53@60c ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—There were sales to-day to dealers of 500 bbls, in several lots, at 5.60@5 12½ and 5.20@5 25 ₱ bbl, for Ordinary to Choice Extra.

COAL OIL—A lot of bbls sold at 75c ₱ gallon.

HAY—There were sales to-day of 200 bales New York, inspected, in several lots, at 3 ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—To-day's sales sum up about 500 sacks at 61@ 64 ₱ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sales at auction to-day 254 bbls Ear Corn in the shuck, 20 bbls and 10 bbls Sugar at 10½c, 11 sacks Rice, 6 lbs at 12½c, 1 bbl Mackerel at 6.50, 1 bbl Pickles at 6.50, 10 bbls Cranberries, 50 bbls flour, 20 bbls potatoes, 10 do do, 5 do do 11 bbls flour 9 pkgs mdse to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

COAST—Per sch Brandon—240 bbls corn to order
COAST—Per sch Maria Louise—52 bbls sugar 32 bbls molasses R Brugier—49 do Warmbier & co
BONFOUCA—Per sch Pinecutter—35 cords wood to order
COAST—Per sch Meredith—25 hhds sugar 49 bbls molasses P Caccamo
DONALDSONVILLE—Per ship P Marie, 17 hhds molasses, 1 half do do, 2 bbls corn 25 bbls do P Gallagher—1000 pounds cotton, 1 bale do Master
COAST—Per sloop Reimer—1st bbls corn to master
YAZOO RIVER—Per steamer Diligent—320 bales cotton W Nichols—39 do Graham, Hodges & co—80 do J W Ferry
ST LOUIS—Per steamer J J Roe—1340 bbls flour 2 do cell E S Kemp—114 bbls flour G W Graham & co—14 bbls do Bower & Garner—20 bbls do Bowen & Co—20 E E Carstenbyke—40 bbls apples M Donahue—50 do Petrovich—30 do Brent P Deibondis—3 0 sks corn H C Bowen—50 bbls do Bowen & Davis—12 sks corn Master. U. Flood—4958 sks oats Capt W S Armstrong—2 pkgs mdse Thompson & Barnes—42 pkgs mdse D & H Aleck—345 bags cotton C Wilkins & co—42 do Carrollton—undries to order

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Atlantic—29 bbls cotton H S Hockaday—117 do Sevier & Carter—117 do Wardwell—86 do B W Hunnicutt—21 do J N Jackson—5 do Ingersoll & Ford—6 do Thomas—207 sks cotton Graham, Hodges & co—sundries to order—1,286 bags cotton, 207 sks do

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Sunshine—1945 sks oats Capt W S Armstrong—144 bbls flour T Prudhomme—30 bags candles 30 bags hams and shoulders G W Symington—200 bbls flour Gaff, Lyons & co—20 do Warmbier & co—850 do Jas Connolly & co—400 do Bower & Garner—200 do E Fudickar—100 do Graham & co—4 bags butter A Waltz—3 bbls lard T Yerby & co—1 bbl do 2 bags apples 4 bags onions Brice & McClure—50 bbls beer J Wolf

SATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—4 bales cotton G R May—11 do Avendano Bros—2 do J G Hart—1 bag sugar Robt Hare—6 do J H Carter—25 do to order

PORT HUDSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—136 bbls cotton 1 do seed A Hennessy—46 do H Summers—15 do Bower & Garner—25 do Friedlander & Gerson—10 P Maspero—44 bales cotton H W Taylor—8 do Flint & Bro—1 do Lagan & Ford—6 bbls sugar 38 bbls molasses L W Dodge—81 do E Tyler

STEAMBOATS

Diligent, Smith, from Vicksburg
J J Roe, Eaker, from St Louis
Atlantic, McDougal, from Natchez
Sunshine, —, from St Louis
Jennie Rogers, M Gaff, from Red River
Mittie Stephens, Godden, from Port Hudson

BELOW—COMING UP.

Ship Chapter Oak, Carver, 14 days from New York
Ship Jerash (British) from Liverpool, in ballast
Bark Ontario, Lowell, 17 days from New York, to Schroeder & Co
Bark Edwin, from New York to D Havard
Bark Antonio, Cowperthwaite, from New York
Bark H D Brookman, Cheney, from New York
Bark Martha's Vineyard, Rose, from New York. MO A Fosdick
Schr Henry Ward, (British) from Vera Cruz
Schr Isabel, from Matamoras

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—194 bales cotton 15 hhds rosin
SHIP ISLAND Per ship Osprey—Asa'd under

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—194 bales cotton 15 hhds rosin
NEW YORK—Per steamship Columbia—100 bbls bread 200 bbls beef and oddments to U S Quartermaster
BOSTON—Per ship Osprey—75 bales wool to order
bag Brent & Davis—1867 bales wool to order
GUARDIAN—Per bark Barthasin—3,077 cases wine 696 hhds do E Borde—1,265 cases do 1,265 cases do 1,000 half do do E Borde & co.
NEW YORK—Per bark Edwin—1,000 bbls flour 5 do garlic Schneider & Zuberbier—10 bbls potatoes Pettibone & Kellogh—20 do P Dallaher—20 do do do—5 do do—100 bbls flour Brent & Davis—5 do do Thomas—74 do H Bauer & co—2 pkgs mdse J H Heald 12 do G Chatterton—4 do J G Ratsey—400 bbls flour Ed Frere—114 bags bacon 50 do sardines, 100 do do—50 do do Grenache—6 bbls flour 20 bbls potatoes L G McQueen 5 do do 11 bbls flour 9 pkgs mdse to order

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 11 1863

Arrived yesterday, 120 Beeves, 145 Hogs, 45 Veals and 45 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 70 Beeves, 70 Hogs and 15 Cows. Sold at Sheriff's Sale, 50 Beeves at 11 @ 9½ and 2 Cows.

Eastern Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb.....
Western Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb.....
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb.....
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ head.....
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ head.....
Veals, 1st quality, @ head.....
Hogs, @ lb.....
Cows, @ head.....

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 11, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship E C Knight, Nash, for New York
Ship Transporter, Sadwin, for Liverpool
Sloop Gipsey, Vincenth, for Ship Island

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

U S transport steamship Mississippi, Murphy, Memphis, from Boston, U S Quartermaster—51 deserters
Bark Carlbadt, Hoyt, from Bord