The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, sugar. At 12 o'clock, at mlscellaneous, furniture. At 11 o'clock, corner of Burgundy and Poydras street, mule. At 11 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, Russia duck, rope, &c., &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at foot of Canal street, flour.

E. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Saturday,) the 5th instant, at 10½ o'clock, on steamer Henry Van Phul, foot of Canal street, 150 bbls. flour, favorite brands.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—See ad vertisement of McCerren & Landry in another column. They sell at 11 o'clock, to-day.

Flax and Russia Duck, Russia Bolt Rope and Bunting will be sold by auction this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 47 Magazine street, by D. E Morphy, auctioneer. See his auction advertisement.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.—E S. Keep, No. 62 Poydras street, has just received a few barrels of fresh Italian chestnuts. See advertisement.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. C. Marmo, 69 Royal street, makes photographic visiting cards, equal to any executed in this city, at extremely moderate prices. See advertisement.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Mr. C. Marmo will rent, for offices, two fine rooms, with gas fixtures, &c., formerly a portion of the first story of the large house No. 69 Royal street. See advertisement.

The United States mail steamship Geo. Cromwell, John A. Post, commanding, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, $100,000 in specie, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

A C Graham, Jehial Read, Thos P May, H H Stanley and wife, E Sach, S Stillman, Mrs Gen Wilson, Mrs Wolverton, Mr Warwick, Capt J Gale, Mr Ramsay and se want, A Ramos, Mr Baldwin and wife, Wm Durbridge, A McFeeters, J Wilson, Capt Kemper, N W Hoyt and servant, G L Laughlin jr, child and servant.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Rose Isle is torn from the boards, as it were, by managerial violence, and to-night we will have a new programme combining the Shakspearian drama and a screaming farce. We look with interest and expectation to Mr. Barrett's personation of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Let not all who are concerned forget that the Circus will be open here to-day at noon, with all its combined feats and wonders.

THE BARK GARIBALDI NOT ARRIVED.—It was announced in the shipping list that the bark Garibaldi was below coming up. This seems to have been a mistake. A dispatch from Southwest Pass to Mr. Koger, a merchant of this city, dated December 4th, states that the Garibaldi had not arrived.

[From the New York Times, November 25th.]

Speech of Hon. Fernando Wood.

HIS FIRST SINCE THE RIOTS—THE COPPERHEADS OF BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, JUBILANT

Last evening, the Peace Democracy of Bergen county, New Jersey, gave a supper at Ber gen, in honor of their successes thereabouts at the late election. Hon. Fernando Wood was the guest of the evening.

Hon. Fernando Wood responded to the toast in his own honor:

Mr. Wood, who was received with great enthusiasm, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and in retarp congratulated the State of New Jersey on the noble position she had attained in the eyes of the world by her considerate devotion to the principles of free government, and the unqualified sentiments she had ever expressed in favor of peace. He felt sure that had the principles she had professed been adopted, and the example she had set been followed, the Union would long ere this have been restored. He did not propose, on this occasion, to enter into any discussion of the great principles at issue before the American people. His views on these questions were fully known. In a few days he would be called on in another place to give free expression to his opinions, and to give at least an intelligent version of the duty of the Democracy at this crisis. We had failed, he said, on evil times. The war is defended by some, because it is said to be the only way of restoring the Union; others again sustain it because they think it will crush out slavery; and, again, others hound on the fight because it creates an unnatural expansion of the currency, and confesses, as they think, to their individual interests. With the motives of men I have nothing to do.—Whatever may be the secret or avowed grounds on which a prosecution of the war would justify his course, rest assured, my friends, it leads to a reach that will engulf all alike in one common maelstorm of destruction. I care not whether it is prosecuted for patriotic purposes or not; the objects of man or of the government are nothing in view of the fact that the effect, tendency and catastrophe will of necessity be fatally disastrous. It is folly to prate of motives, however high and ennobling they may ostensibly appear, when the results which accrue from these motives are destructive and debasing. It may be as well said that a man is justified in jumping from an eminence, a fall from which is certain to break his neck, because he did not design doing any injury to him self. Whatever his intentions he may be, he perishes in the act. So with this war. Whether we will or no, its continued prosecution is certain destruction. There is no such thing as rebellion under the institutions upon which the Government of the country is founded. Suppose New York chose to secede, who dare attempt to prevent her? Virginia had the same right as New York. War is dissolution and disintegration No man in his senses can dispute this. Every man who favors it, directly or indirectly, favors the dissolution of the American Union—promotes the establishment of a centralised despotism, and advance the fortunes of the most desperate and unscrupulous knaves that ever cursed a country. The advocates of the war may well be classed as the "evil disposed" and the "simple minded." These two classes comprehend the whole war party of the country. The Democracy cannot follow either. The last the late elections do look as if the people favored the war. Admitting it, rely on it, this apparently popular verdict can, if honestly annalyzed, be found to be nothing more than a temporary estrangement. The real patriotic sentiment of the country will yet declare itself in thunder tones against it. But if it be true that the people are in favor of the war, let the War Democrats remember that the Democratic party will not be trusted with power to prosecute it. Therefore, let the Democracy remain true to itself and its time honored principles, and, if it fails, let it die battling for the ever-living truths proclaimed by the fathers of the Constitution. Persistency and consistency in politics, if founded in justice, true and right will sooner or later assert its power and be triumphant. Let us, therefore, adhere closely to the theory of Government upon which the Union was originally founded. The present delusion must subside. Like the French Revolution, the dreadful sea of carnage and fanaticism must run its course and have its termination. All civil wars founded on social or moral ideas have produced the same excitements, been pregnant with the same popular madness, and culminated as the will in the downfall and extinction of the men or party which advocated them Rely on this: History will repeat itself in this instance as it has in a thousand others—her names has not been changed—men are new as in the days of Robespierre and Cromwell—bloody, treacherous, fanatical, selfish and sapatitious. Mr. Wood did not mince matters with the War Democracy. He said the Democratic party to which his hearers belonged must discard all aid and assistance from and affiliation with these War Democrats; they must separate neither their friendship, influence or votes. He believed that when the President called for troops, if only one State Excesive with brain and nerve had deco he duty under the Constitution, the war would have been stopped before now. With 100,000 under Lee threatening Washington, neither Stanton nor Lincoln would have had courage enough to turn and face the fire they would have felt in the rear. It is the duty of the people now to raise to give another man or another dollar for the purpose of carrying on the war. A reference made by the speaker to Mr. Vallandigham was received with the most boisterous applause.

Ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Wood. He indorsed all the most ultra demonstrations of Copperhead doctrinism enunciated by his New York examplar. He believed the only salvation of the country lay in the restoration to power of the Democracy, and he was not very sure that the only means by which the Democracy steered the necessary lease of power.

Arrest of Prominent Citizens of Maryland by the Military Authorities.

We read in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 25th Nov.:

A number of the prominent citizens of Anne Arundel county were arrested in Annapolis yesterday by the military authorities, and brought to this city under guard and taken to the office of Colonel Fish, where they were paroled to report again this morning. The charges against them are disloyalty and refusing to take the oath of allegiance on the late election day in the State, viz: 4th of November. Among the following are their names:—Ex Governor Thos. H. Hicks, Colonel Joseph H. Hanaleon, Nicholas Green, clerk of Anne Arundel county circuit court; Jas. Revell, State's attorney for the same county; Mr. Miller, late register of wills; Mr. Worthington, of appeals; Robert W. Tate, Benjamin Watkins, Wm. Tell Claude, W. H. McFaelle, G. W. Duvall, Edwin Boyle, B Lonegee, Dr. E. F. Dowson, Jas. R. Tate and D. Claude Handy, Thos. Franklin, formerly Senator from Anne Arundel county, was also arrested, but owing to his age, was permitted to remain in Annapolis under guard. It was also stated that the members of the grand jury for Anne Arundel county had been arrested, and would be brought to this city under guard to day.

General Pester to Supersede Burnside.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th November to the New York *Times* says:

Notwithstanding the semi-official denial of the statement of General Burnside's army, it is promised of General Burnside's army, it is promised General Foster to his successor was issued on the 20th inst. Orders to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. He was relieved at his own request.

Walter Savage Landor, who is now ninety years old, is about to publish a volume of poetry, entitled "Heroic Idyls."

Solicitor Whiting, of the U. S. War Office, on the Exchange of Prisoners.

The following is a letter addressed by the Secretary of the War Department to a gentleman in Boston, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

War Department,
Washington City, Nov. 20th, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government, relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the suffering of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners—One is the bad faith of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slave masters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country, and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But if this were allowed the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could *then*, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced to avenge the death of the first Union soldier of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here; and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WHITING.

Thirty Days After Fasting.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 18]

It is encouraging to those who look to God for deliverance from our present troubles to know that about thirty days after each day which has been set apart by the President of the Confederate States for prayer and fasting we have had a battle and a victory. I noticed this fact stated in the Southern or United Presbyterian, with dates to prove. In the last instance the fact is again verified. The battle of Chickamauga took place on the 20th of September, and the 31st of August was the day of fasting and prayer. It has always been just thirty days than any other number, though in two or three instances it has varied a day or so.

In view of this fact, would it not be well for all religious denominations to unite in urging the President to set aside one day in every thirty for fasting and prayer, and not wait until our country in shrouded in gloom from defects and disasters.

Guerrilla Operations in Western Kentucky.

Cairo, November 25.—A report was received in Paducah yesterday, that a party of eighteen or twenty rebels entered the town of Birmingham, Calloway county, Ky., on the Tennessee river, thirty miles from Paducah, on Monday last, and helped themselves to horses, saddles, boots, shoes and other things, amounting in value to several thousand dollars.

Rumors of conscription are prevalent in Paducah, and various companies of home guards are spoken of.

ARREST OF THE MOTHER OF GEN. WINDER.—Mrs. Gertrude Winder, mother of Gen. Winder, Provost Marshal of Richmond, Va., was arrested recently at her boarding-house in Baltimore, by the military authorities. She was taken to the office of Colonel Fish, accompanied by her son, Charles H. Winder, Esq., who resides in Washington, and who happened to be in the city on professional business. After an examination of her case she was sent back to her boarding house, and placed under military guard. She is said, by eighty years of age.—One of the charges against her is for corresponding with various persons in the South.

General Butler, says a Washington dispatch, in his first walk at Fortress Monroe, was astonished at meeting a rebel officer looking at a parade of our troops. It was General Fitz Hugh Lee. On being told that he enjoyed the liberty of Old Point, General Butler sharply expressed his disapproval of such a reprehensible courtesy. The next day Lee made a voyage to Fort Lafayette.

Mrs. Semmes, an aunt of the rebel privateer, Raphael Semmes, and Miss Semmes, her daughter, were arrested not long since at Baltimore by a government detective, upon the serious charge of attempting to poison the U. S. Surgeon of West Buildings Hospital.

Major-General Schenck having tendered his resignation as a Major-General of Volunteers, it has been accepted, and he will transfer the command of the Middle Department to Brigadier-General Lockwood. General Schenck will take his seat as a member of the 38th Congress in the House of Representatives in the coming Congress. A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Sigel will probably be Gen. Schenck's successor.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, November 25, P. M.—Flour dull, and prices nominal. Wheat 5c. lower, and in moderate demand at $1 25 to 1 28 for red, and $1 45 to 1 48 for white. Corn firm, and in good demand, with light receipts, new 96c.; old $1 10 to 1 12.

Whisky advanced to 73c. and in speculative demand.

Hogs firm but unchanged. New mess pork 5c. Lard 12c for steam. Hams, city, 8¾c.; country, 8¾c. 100,000 lbs. sugar-cured sold at 23½c, and 800,000 bushels Youghiogheny coal at 25c. afloat.

Gold declined to 44, silver to 38.

St. Louis Market.

St Louis, November 25—2 P. M.—Flour—Market active, prices remain unchanged, with sales of 2756 bbls., including 100 bbls. choice superfine, in part, at $5 75; 400 bbls. superfine choice at $5 30 delivered.

Whisky—Active and firm, with no change in prices. Sales comprise 228 bbls. ordinary proof, in lots, at 65c.

Potatoes—Market dull, and prices continue low, with sales of 140 sacks, in lots, mixed, at 70c.

Onions—Sales of 20 bbls. at $5 50 per bbl.

Dried Fruit—Active, and prices remain firm, with sales comprising 62 sacks and 35 bbls., in lots, apples at $1 40; 25 sacks choice apples at $1 55; 6 pkgs. peaches at $3 25.

Green Fruit—Sales comprise 130 bbls. apples, good, in lots, at $2 25.

The river was seven feet and falling on the 25th ult. Weather clear and cold.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leamond, Esq., Presiding.—Ellen Quinlan was before the Recorder again. This time on the charge of having been picked up so drunk that she did not know what she was about on the pavement, a young sailor were about. The youngster was also drunk. Ellen had only paid on the previous day $10 for her drunken acts, and claimed to have been by that experience, perfectly cured from frequenting the bottle. The Recorder put more faith in the evidence given against her than in her statements. She was fined $15, and the sailor $2

Henry Brown was in Court in such a state of insobriety that he got asleep and could not be made to wake up for trial. He was remanded to get sober.

First District Court.—Judge Hiestand.—Peter Manning alias Harvey, Louis Dehan alias Howard and Charles Dogan, were let out on the charge of having burglariously broken into the store of one, Faynaski, on the 16th of November, and carried off a quantity of cashmere, valued at $400.

Cognan had confessed to special officer Ward the felonious proceedings, and the goods were recovered from the place where they had been sold by the felons. They were found guilty and await their sentence.

Provost Court—Judge Stocks presiding.—Rosanna, a good looking young colored girl introduced herself into the bad graces of officer Sokoloski, who was so inquisitive as to ask her if she did not carry whisky for soldiers in a tincan. This occurred in the afternoon on the sidewalk in Girod street. The fidgiuant officer maiden answered the officer that was none of his business. This irritated the man of authority, who arrested the girl with the can and brought them before Judge Stocks.

Any number of witnesses testified that the house occupied by the family of accused was a disorderly resort of soldiers, who went in there sober and came out staggering drunk. A cluster of bonnets there bore the same character. Other witnesses said the residence of accused was not one of the disorderly places. Accused pleaded her respectability, and the Judge concluded that she resided in a dangerous neighborhood, and to move into a locality more suitable to respectability. She promised to move before noon on Monday next.

A drunken soldier attempted to obtain from officer Sokoloski, and his partner, a pipe and tobacco by threatening his life with a revolver. A scuffle followed, which broke the officer's club, worth $50, and brought the revolver and the man before Judge Stocks. The affair was cleared up and the soldier sent back to duty, with forfeiture of the revolver, and orders to pay for the broken wreck.

The trial of an old negro who was found with three blankets was very amusing. He had been told that he was a traitorous thief and would be severely punished with powder and lead. He appeared much down hearted, but his wife, a comely damsel, bore under her bonnet and demeanor a spirit that bid him the fetishism had proven and that he earned them by honest toil. One when an officer's servant in the Customhouse, another, when taking off and making a crop of sugar. And that these two men were given either by an officer on whom he worked, or by formerly quartered in Lafayette square, but had gone into the field. This circumstance had caused him to find a market for his services in a boarding house, and he was taking his bridge there when he was arrested. The judge had listened very attentively to the story of the three blankets, which actually would adorn a page in the history of the war.

The old man was told to go in peace, and did so after blessing the judge on his knees.

A writer in the London *Times*, gives a lively, graphical sketch of the late Lord Lyndhurst, and that, "great as he was, he bowed before the greatness of the Supreme Being!" What confidence a confessor!

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Hy. Von Paul for a late St. Louis paper.

RESUMPTION OF THE PRICE CURRENT.—According to previous announcement this valuable repository and medium of commercial intelligence, made its reappearance this morning, under the conduct of its old proprietors and editors, Young, Bright & Co. Though somewhat reduced in size, in correspondence with the diminished commerce of the city, it yet serves as an index to a considerable commercial renaissation in staple items of New Orleans trade, and abounds in matter of the utmost importance to the practical merchant not less than to the commercial statistician. We observe in its columns the same minute and methodized statement of details, and the same careful and discriminating commentary, which formerly distinguished it.

Later News via the River.

Further and Important Intelligence from the Principal Seats of War.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Henry Von Phul we have St. Louis papers of the 26th ultimo, from which we compile the following intelligence:

Additional Regarding the Recent Battles near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, November 25—7 P. M.—We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed and driven from every position. Our loss is small. The enemy's loss is heavy in prisoners. Finding Hooker so successful in his movements against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that position during the night. Hooker took possession early in the morning and moved south and got on Missionary Ridge some where near the battle field of Chickamauga. He is expected to intercept the flying rebels.

General Hooker is said to have captured not less than 2000 prisoners in a magnificent assault of Lookout mountain.

General Sherman, being all prepared, began an assault at 8 A. M., to-day, upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill, near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery, and he had to descend into a valley, and from there made another ascent to the position held by the rebels Two unsuccessful assaults were made by Sherman, but with the co operation of the center, he ultimately gained the position and completed the victory.

The brigade of Gen. Sharz, with a portion of Gen. Lighthead's brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite heavy loss after an attack persisted in for an hour, but not being reinforced, were unable to hold a part of the hill.

In the attack, General Coarse was wounded quite severely in the thigh.

The 37th Ohio, 6th Iowa, and 1024 Illinois were in the assault.

A second assault was made at 1 30 P. M., in which Mathias's Loomis's and Ransom's brigades were engaged.

This force reached within twenty yards of the summit of the hill and works of the enemy, when they were flanked and broke, retreating to the reserves. In this assault Gen. Mathias was wounded, and Col. Putnam of the 93d Ohio killed.

The most persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right in order to hold the position of so much importance to them. About 2 o'clock General Grant started two columns against the weakened center, and after an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the center, and gaining possession of the ridge on which the enemy was posted.

The main force was driven northward towards Sherman, who opened on them, and they were forced to break and took a safer line, considered flight down the west slope of the ridge and cross the Chickamauga We have taken not less than 5000 prisoners, and perhaps as many as 10,000 General Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville and the region east of it. There are reports that we have taken a whole corps.

Among the casualties are Lieutenant Colonel Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana, Major McCawley, Tenth Iowa; Colonel O'Meara, Nineteenth Illinois. Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, Nintieth Illinois; Major Walker, Tenth Missouri; Major Welch, Fifty sixth Illinois; Major Innes, Sixth Iowa, wounded. Major Irwin, Sixth Iowa, killed.

Full reports of killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Sherman's corps and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed tomorrow.

Prisoners say Bragg was on the ridge just before they were taken. The successful storming parties consisted of Wood's and Baird's divisions on the left centre, and Johnson's and Sheridan's on the right centre. Some of the wounded were left in the hands of the enemy after General Sherman's unsuccessful assault, but were ultimately recovered.

Chattanooga, November 25, 10 P. M.—The captured artillery is reported at about forty pieces. General Hooker captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout mountain. We are in entire possession of the field. We have control over the railroad and river to Bridgeport. Two boats are now in this city.

Our loss will not amount to more than 300 killed and 2,500 wounded in the three days' operations. The success has been most brilliant.

The enemy is reported bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge.

Colonel Phelps, Thirty-eighth Ohio, and Major Glass, Thirty-second Indiana, are killed.—General John E. Smith is reported wounded. Colonel Avery. One Hundred-second N. York, lost a leg. Major Elliott, of the same, is dead.

Knoxville.

Washington, November 25—The *Star* says: We have positive and reliable intelligence from our army under Burnside, in Knoxville, to noon of the day before yesterday, embracing twenty-four hours later than has previously reached here. Burnside has been able not only to hold his position without loss, but to keep open and intact all his communications. Everything is progressing as well as could be desired.

Southern News via Richmond and Fortress Monroe.

FROM CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, CHARLESTON, &c.

Fort Monroe, November 25.—The steamer New York arrived from City Point this afternoon with 45 surgeons from Richmond

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following:

Missionary Ridge, November 24 —The enemy massed a heavy force on our right this morning, and advanced at 2 o'clock, driving in our pickets.

Charleston, November 22.—There was no shelling the city last night, but a slow fire on Sumter. A second dispatch says there has been a vigorous fire kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours all day. The enemy has not shelled the city to day, but divided his attention between Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins. They also threw a number of shells on James Island. Two hundred and ninety shots were thrown on Sumter last night.

It is not certain yet whether they intend an attack in force or to advance their lines.

There are various rumors of the occupation of Knoxville by our forces, but nothing official, however. Two thousand Yankees passed Knoxville, and five regiments, through Jacksboro', *en route* for Kentucky.

Our forces are active in front. President Davis arrived at Orange Courthouse on Saturday. He is stopping with General Lee.

Missionary Ridge, November 23.—To Gen. Cooper: We held the roads leading into Knoxville, except one between Holsten and French Broad River. The enemy's cavalry is mostly broken up. Wheeler cut off his train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Three Days Later from Europe by the Arabia.

London, November 14.—It is rumored that Drouyn de l'Huys is drawing up an explanatory document, containing the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to the Congress. In the meantime the English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to the Congress.

The French Government has informed Mr. Dayton that their views on the American question were unchanged. They had recognised and recently signed the treaty for the acquisition of Texas and Louisiana, as reported.

Berlin, November 15.—The Saurez Government had addressed a note to the Federal Council, protesting against the modification of the Republican constitution by the French, hoping for the sympathy of Switzerland.

Affairs remain unchanged in Poland. The withdrawal of the Grand Duke Constantine from the Governorship is confirmed.

Latest Foreign Commercial.

Liverpool, November 14.—Sales of cotton for the week 32,000 bales. The market opened today with an advance of ⅛d., but it was subsequently lost, and closed irregular.

London, November 14.—Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar firmer, and advanced 6d. American Securities steady; sales small. Consols 92⅛ to 93¼ for money.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to seven per cent. The monthly statement shows a decrease of 67,000,000f. Rentes 67f. 37c.

The War in North Carolina.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER AT NEWBERN—THE PEACE MEN ELECT EIGHT OUT OF THE NINE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Newbern, N. C., Friday, November 20.—Major-General Butler arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe via Morehead City, accompanied by his Staff, his wife and daughter, and Rear Admiral Lee.

The Raleigh *Standard* claims that the Conservatives have elected eight members out of ten to the rebel Congress. Those of them who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their condemnation of the rebel Administration, received the largest majorities. The Conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldier's votes.

The cargoes of seven large steamers which ran the blockade off Wilmington in one night, are advertised in the rebel papers for sale.

From California.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LOS ANGELOS.

San Francisco, Monday, November 23.—The Merchandise taken from Los Angelos by the steamship Constitution is valued at nearly $200,000, embracing teas, wool, drills, whalebone, furs, and quicksilver.

An impromptu Vigilance Committee forced open the Los Angelos jail on Saturday morning, taking therefrom five prisoners charged with murder, high way robbery, and horse-stealing.

The Committee then hung the prisoners under the corridor in front of the jail.

This done, all suspicious characters were warned to leave the county within so many hours, or take consequences.

Business was suspended in Los Angelos on the occasion, but the dispatch says the whole affair passed off with little or no excitement.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.—The steamer Rainbow, from Nassau for Wilmington with a valuable cargo, was captured by Federal steamers recently, and sent as a prize to New York.

Old paper is now selling at from six to seven cents per pound. Don't burn it.

[From the City of Baltimore's Mails.]

Napoleon's Project of a European Congress.

[From La France of Paris, Nov. 11.]

The information at present received continues to prove that the Powers are more and more favorably disposed to the idea of an European Congress. It is now possible to foresee that the greater number of them will be represented.

The *Constitutionnel, Pays* and *Patrie* applaud the lofty ideas and generous aspirations expressed in the Emperor's letter.

A dispatch from Paris of the 11th instant says:—The adhesion to the greater number of the propositions of the Emperor for a Congress is not doubted, but no official adhesion has yet arrived.

[Paris (Nov. 11) dispatch to Cork Reporter.]

An account of the intrusion of the empire has been disturbed among the Senators and Deputies. With regard to foreign affairs the account sketches the events which led to the Polish insurrection, which the Russo-Prussian Convention transformed into an international and European question. The statement goes on to detail the negotiations that have taken place between the other Powers and Russia upon the subject, and says:—"We cannot believe the union of the Cabinets, in affairs so worthy of solicitude, should remain sterile. Let us not in this case attempt to impose our solution upon Powers interested as directly, and even more so than ourselves, in the regulation of the pending difficulties. It is not in accordance either with the traditions or rights in a question so essentially European, to go alone to meet a responsibility in which all ought to partake.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 11th instant, says that the general impression at Paris is that the Congress will be convoked.

ENGLISH OBJECTIONS.

The London *Globe* of November 11th says that there is little necessity for a European Congress. With the exception of the annexation of Cracow and one or two transitions, every territorial or political change since 1815 has been recognised. As to the future, with such slight exceptions as necessity, or unanimity, the *Globe* hopes no hasty assent will be given to the Emperor's proposal. A Congress unnecessarial would be little less than mischievous.

The London *Times* of November 11 announces that the Danish tunnel would most again that day, to consider an answer to be returned to the proposal of the Emperor of the French

The London *Post* says there is every reason to conference should leave things worse than when that was set, and thinks that, unless backed by ultimate purposes of a co executive character, in case of the failure of reason and moral persuasion, a Congress is not likely to have much more effect on Russia than the remonstrance already addressed by the three A's. Confidently asserted by those who have the best opportunities of knowing the Secretary's opinions upon the subject, will continue to be his policy, unless prevented by circumstances beyond his ability to control.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The War Department to day sent its estimates for the next fiscal year to the Treasury Department. This completes the estimates of all the departments on which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be based. The utmost caution is used to prevent any possible premature publication of the figures.

We read in the New York *Evening Express* of the 25th November:

The *Tribune's* Washington letter insists, against the *Times*, that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1865, will not reach $1,200,000,000, as stated, but will fall far below that figure. The *Tribune* gives the following figures as the estimates of the Secretary:

Civil List	$15,000,000	Navy	$140,000,000
Interior	10,000,000		
War	655,000,000	Grand total	$710,000,000

The total of last year's estimates was $842,000,000. This year the War Department does not ask for so much by $203,000,000, while the Navy Department asks for double.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1863.

This being "pocket day," there has been quite an active demand for New York Exchange, Sight and one day's Sight, and with a compatively limited supply offering, rates have further advanced. The sales on the street were at from ¾@1¼ per cent discount, fair commercial or cotton bills readily commanding 1¼@1¾. Dealers commenced drawing at ¾@1 discount, but subsequently raised their pretensions to par. The bulk of the transactions appears to have been at from ¾@1. The bulls of the Banks did quite a large business, checking at par and buying at 1, 1¼@1¾ discount. Nothing of any moment was done at the others, one of them declining either to buy or check. We heard of no operations in Foreign Exchange, but Sterling may still be quoted at 160@165 for private bills and 162¾@170 for bankers, the inside figures when payment is made in the Bank's circulation France are held by the Banks at 5.40, 5.35@5.25, outside 5.50@5.40.

Gold has but little done in Specie. We noticed however, 50 ℔ cent. premium offered for a large sum, ($50,000) and 51 for $5000, which could have been had at 52. Dealers variously paid 48, 49 and 50 for small sums offered at their counters and asked 53. The inside figures were from parties who did not wish to buy at the ruling rates, being willing to let their purchases be their available funds from channels in which they meet a quicker movement. The market cannot "fairly be quoted under 33@42. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars.

There is no change to notice in Legal Tender Notes, Where wanted they command ¼@¾ ℔ cent. premium, but in many cases are received and paid out at par. Canal Bank notes continue scarce and in request at 1@1¼ ℔ cent. premium. Citizens' rule at about the same. We have heard of nothing in the uncurrent rates of the other Banks, but continue to be quoted Consol City ¾ 87¼@90c. ℔ dollar. Bank of Louisiana 42@50 and Merchants' at 36@40.

Nothing transpired in Stocks and Bonds. City Railroad Shares are held at 125, and Gas Light at 126. The City Consolidated Bonds may be bought at 82@84. The last sale of Bank Stock appears to have been that of Louisiana State Bank at 90. Union was offered at the same. Insurance Scrip is occasionally in request for investment, yielding, at the ruling rates, a handsome interest, which the fire line of the companies enables them to pay punctually. It is quoted at 32½@40c. ℔ dollar, according to the date and the company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, December 4, 1863.

COTTON.—The commercial accounts from New York and the war news from Tennessee have brought the market to a complete stand still. There was none offered to-day at auction, and we did not hear of any transaction at private sale. There was very little inquiry, but at the same time little offering. The accounts by the Saturday steamer from New York are looked for by operators with unusual interest.

SUGAR.—The supply is light. The demand appears to have somewhat fallen off, probably because the market is quiet at about quarter to prices. Yesterday and to-day's sales were not previously reported, and are confined to 220 hhds. in several lots, at 10½c. for Fair, 11¼c. for Prime, and 12c. for Prime to Choice new crop, and 11¼c. for Fair, and 12c. ℔ lb. for Fully Fair old crop.

MOLASSES.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 200 bbls. Prime now sold at 56c. ℔ gallon. Most of the transactions to-day came on Levee consignment and not placed in the market. The entire demand of the week appears to have subsided, and we have not a single sale of importance reported, leading to operate us less at a nominal decline in prices.

FLOUR.—We have again to notice a very dull market at the quotations. Single sales are confined to 100 bbls. good Superfine and 50 bbls. Extra Family, all round, and a lot of 200 bbls. choice Extra at $7 50. A lot of 50 bbls. very choice Superfine at $7 ℔ bbl. The actual demand is supplied at $6 75 for Superfine and $7 50@8 00 ℔ bbl for Extra.

CORN MEAL.—A lot of 1000 bbls. good New York Hay sold at $26 50 ℔ bbl., subject to inspection. There have been small sales of Oats from store at $1 20 ℔ bushel, and a lot of 1000 bushels Corn in the ear at $1 20 ℔ bushel for Corn. $1 20@1 40 for Oats, $24 50@25 50 ℔ 100 lbs. of Bran, and $26 ℔ ton of Hay.

PROVISIONS.—A lot of 200 bbls. mess sold at $23 50 ℔ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—Snapshots for New York are taking Cotton at ⅜ c. ℔ lb., bulking twenty feet ℔ M. for Corn, $1 10 ℔ bbl. for Sugar, and 50c. ℔ bbl. of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day:—19 bales Gunny Bags at 20½@21c., and 100 bbls. Potatoes at $3 50@3 62½ ℔ bbl. There were other sales, but we could not obtain the particulars.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 5, 1863.

Arrived during the week 644 Beeves, 801 Hogs, 362 Sheep, 56 Veals and 30 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 965 Beeves, 239 Hogs, 220 Sheep, 48 Veals and 28 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 1207 Beeves, 1087 Hogs, 363 Sheep, 60 Veals and 44 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	—@— 14
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	—@— 12
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	—@— 10
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	—@—00 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	—@—00 00
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	25 00@30 00
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00@25 00
Hogs, ℔ lb. gross	9 —@— 10
Milch Cows, ℔ head	60 00@100
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	3 00@4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 5, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, for New York.

Steamship Columbia, Baxter, for New York. W J Reid

Schr Isabel, (British) Thorpe, for Matamoras. A Moulton

Steamer Lafourche, McQuoid, for Baton Rouge, Master

Steamer Millie Stephens, Goddan, for Fort Hudson, Master

Steamer Magnolia, Fraser, for Donaldsonville, Master

Steamer Gardner, Gardner, for Baton Rouge, Master

Steamer Lumbiana, Yore, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark John Carver, Carver, 25 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district, 22

Schr P Counn—71 obds sugar 500 bbls molasses Montgomery & White

COAST—Per schr Hero—4 bales cotton W B Barbank—bet hhd bbls molasses R Brugier—30 bbls do F Arot & Co.

PEARL RIVER—Per schr Christopher Columbus—990ft feet lumber 13 cords wood W F Converse, jr

SAN LUIS—Per schr Mindoro—6 cords wood to master

BONFOUCA—Per schr Phenomenon—3 cords wood "artful scheme, planned solely with a view to secure information, through fear of publicity." The basis, if, indeed, it can be called one, of this monstrous impudence, is, in quarters likely to know, understood to be the circumstance that the wife of the person who has ventured to file the petition obtained two residences for the use of herself with a view of obtaining some inferior employment for her husband, with whom she was then living. At the second interview, out of charity, and to get rid of her, his lordship gave her a fifty pounds. Now the husband and wife have quarrelled, the former institutes this outrageous calumny, on no firmer foundation whatever than the one I