THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2.

On our second page will be found shortly and auction notes, bank notices and other advertisements.

BENEFIT OF MISS. BARRETT AT THE VARIETIES.—The boldness of this theatre with whom Mrs. Viola Barrett is an established favorite, will of course see to it zealously that the benefit of this sprightly, talented, useful, and meritorious young actress shall not fall short of a brilliant success.

It is needless to recall the character and extent of the services she has rendered at the Varieties. We will merely observe that in the role of the soubrette, in comedy, in comedy, and in a species of mute-drama, she is eminently valuable on a stage where vivacity and variety are promised, and expected.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. VINCENT ORPHAN ASYLUM, 4TH DISTRICT.—That the poor are always with us, is a fact of divine attestation. Complete independence of human sympathy and concern is the implacable dream of arrogance and self-sufficiency. Poverty is a trial for those to whom its afflictions are sent, but also for those who are blessed with comparative immunity from temporal calamity. As they can only claim their blessings, none they be weighed in the inscrutable scales. To impart to the needy in thanksgiving; to assist the distressed in prayer. If the unfortunate and destitute in general have claims of this moral cogency—claims, indeed, of divine endorsement—how especially and penetratingly eloquent comes the appeal of charity when pleading the cause of the homeless, the helpless, their children upon whom bereavement and destitution, like an untimely frost upon tender buds and flowers, has fallen.

It cannot be said that opportunities are not presented for conveniently and efficiently responding to this appeal. In their case, happily, charity is nowhere better organized than in this city. The St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, she to named, is one of those institutions which have eminently served to develop the charitable spirit into a beautiful and harmonious system. A fair for its benefit is announced to take place at Masonic Hall, which will last nine days, commencing on the 13th and ending on the 21st.

Visitors at this fair may expect a reasonable consideration for whatever they may choose to expend. Lunch every day will be one of its substantial features. It will be conducted under the experienced Presidency of Madame Capdevielle.

Late News via Fort Morgan, Ala.

(From special correspondence of the Bee.)

Department of South Alabama,
Fort Morgan, November 30, 1864.

A remarkable military quietude every where, not only in this Department, but in the Department of West Florida, and also in Mobile Bay. Is it not the calm before the storm?

SEAMEN'S REBEL FORCES.

The nearest reported rebel force to this point is said to be at Fish River, fifteen miles up the Mobile Bay. Even this is nothing more than an advance support. They remain very quiet on the defensive.

MOBILE HARBOR.

With the exception of an occasional shot from the rebel batteries at our gunboats, naval life is got range in either case, nothing of importance has transpired within the past week.

A NEW REBEL RAM.

A new rebel ram has come down the Tombigbee river, and is now at Selma, having her armor and plating put on. She is reported to be a very formidable engine of war, after the pattern and style of the ram Tuscaloosa, captured by us during the Fort Morgan bombardment. She is expected to arrive in Mobile at an early date. There is said to be seven rams and gunboats inside the obstructions, besides some water batteries.

The obstructions are of a very strong and almost impassable nature, such large piles driven into the earth some eight feet beneath the water, torpedoes in abundance, and numerous sunken vessels. It will require skill and daring to overcome these rebel means of defense. But the gallant tars who reduced the strongholds of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines will also humble the defiant enemy now secure in his inner works.

OUR NAVAL HEROES READY FOR THE FRAY.

That our gallant heroes are ready for an attack when the order is issued, is apparent. The health and spirits of the men are excellent; and with tried and skillful officers, they will enter into their work with a determination that ever conquers.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

It is said that there are no less than four or five blockade runners at Mobile, all laden with cotton, and eagerly awaiting the chance to escape.

REBEL NEWS ABOUT SHERMAN.

The Mobile papers of a late day report Sherman moving in two columns toward the seaboard, and that one of these had reached Jackson, Mississippi, on the 25th instant. Great excitement prevailed in Mobile. The Home Guards were being called out and sent into the interior, perhaps to counteract the movements of the daring Federal General.

Additional News via Mobile.

[From the Picayune last evening.]

The *Advertiser and News* of the 30th has the following:

[FROM NOVEMBER AGAINST JACKSON, MISS.

We learn that this expedition, consisting of about 6,000 men, after advancing about ten miles this side of Big Black, halted, and returned, having, as is supposed, smelled a very extensive mice—or mice trap; tis about the same thing. Had they advanced there was the protection kind of an arrangement made for giving them a warm reception.

The Brandon *Republican* says: "Sherman going to pass this morning, we have met Major Howard, who left Brandon last night. He was told by Col. Wood that the Yankees were crossing Big Black Wednesday at 1 o'clock, supposed to be about 5,000.

A gentleman from up the road this morning, says it is reported that the Yankees were in three miles of Jackson, and that everything transportable was being carried to the east side of Pearl River. This move is doubtless made to let Sherman's expedition in Tennessee. It will fail of its object. They may occupy Jackson for a very short time, but the salacious depredations will hardly promise further into the State.—*Chickasaw Advertiser.*

The papers of the 26th contained a rumor that Jackson, Mississippi, had been occupied by the Federals. The *News* of the 26th corrects this, and says a dispatch received from Senatobia puts a quietus on the report current yesterday of the capture of Jackson by a raiding party of Yankees from Vicksburg. The dispatch to remain here and to come through Jackson, which, of course, it could not have done had the Yankees occupied the place.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

A petition of the Federal forces heretofore complaining our loss in East Tennessee have been sent to and ignored. They told the Union men that they were going to Nashville after the election. General Foster, of one of the Federal regiments, has removed his family from Washington county, which is indicative of the fact that they do not expect to hold the county.

Horace Breathbridge has issued a proclamation, warning complete protection to those East Tennessee women who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 15th.

Though there have been no movements in advance, we learn there is a very important movement going on in the rear of the Army of the James. A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from behind the Federal lines, reports that the Federal army is very much depressed by the result of the recent Presidential election. They think they see in the re election of Lincoln an endless prolongation of the war, and hence are probably cast down. They had hoped for McClellan's election, and that with this consummation would have come peace. Their disappointment and depression is manifesting itself in desertion. Our informant says they are going off by whole companies—that the woods are full of them. They should remember General Order No. 63, and come this way.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 15th.

THE LAST ARGS AND DIFFICULTIES.

The *Augusta Constitutionalist*, of the 19th instant, does not apprehend any serious results from Sherman's late movement, and gives the obstacles and difficulties to be overcome in reaching Savannah or Augusta. It says:

The distance from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles by railroad; from Atlanta to Macon 101 miles, and from Macon to Savannah 201 miles, and we do not intend yesterday, no army of twenty-five thousand men, and we have good cause for saying that Sherman has not more than this number of effective men, can't move more than ten miles a day at the farthest, and very few people will get that far.

According to this calculation, it would require seventeen days to reach Augusta, or ten to reach Macon, and twenty-nine to reach Savannah, allowing no obstruction in his march.

Should it be his purpose to embrace either of these points in his present movement, prompt vigilance on the part of our authorities in making the distribution of our forces, of which we have a sufficient number in striking distance, can in less than ten days so obstruct his march as to destroy the army.

We do not believe, however, that it is his purpose to visit either of these places, but that he has been driven to his present movement by force of circumstances.

It is a well known fact that the Army of Tennessee has been lurking in his rear for some time without any apparent definite object, so far as we have been aware of, rendering Sherman's retreat impossible without incurring the loss of his army with all he had recently accomplished.

He does not contemplate retracing his steps, because he proclaimed the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passed.

The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta has been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnant of his shattered army than of capturing any fortified cities.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

Georgia papers contain the following dispatch:

Richmond, November 19.—For the Press of the State of Georgia.—To the people of Georgia:—We have had a pretty full conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done and are still doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms, remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry; burn all bridges and block up the roads in his route, and assail the invader in front, flank and rear, by night and day, and let him have no rest.

JUDAH HARTHROP,
MARK HEARDARD,
JAS. T. SHORMANS,
J. M. SMITH,
GEO. M. LESTER.

The Legislature.

THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to employ a competent engineer to proceed to Baton Rouge and report by bill or otherwise such measures as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the State property situated in that city.

The Amnesty resolutions were taken up under the head of unfinished business, and were adopted by a vote of 15 yeas to 5 nays.

The bill for the organization of the militia was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The joint resolution relative to a pension agency in this State was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint resolution relative to mileage of the members of the General Assembly was adopted on its second reading.

The bill relative to a homestead for Widows and Orphans was adopted at its third reading.

The bill relative to Justice of the Peace was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution censuring the President *pro tem* for refusing to call the name of one absent at the time of putting the question was not allowed to vote was rejected.

After a lengthy debate on the question of the Auditor's refusal to credit certain warrants of Senators and other several resolutions were of fered and laid on the table,

The Senate adjourned.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

Several members gave notice of their intention to introduce bills.

The following bills were read a first time and laid over under the rules:

A bill to amend articles 95 and 97 of the civil code relative to certain marriages.

A bill to authorize the establishing of Public Schools for Women and Children, and to levy a special tax for their support.

On suspending the rules the House took up the bill relative to the time of the payment of State taxes for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. The bill underwent its second and third reading and was adopted without debate.

On motion the House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court — Judge Howland.—The case of Mich. Gleason, charged with murder, appeared at the Bar of this Court yesterday morning, when the Sheriff returned a venire containing the names of the witnesses called, moved for a postponement of the trial, to have something of importance to submit to the world previous to the commencement of his earthly career, which request was not within 15 yards of the deceased when he fell into the river, and that a murder, therefore, was impossible as far as accused is concerned, at least. The case was continued until Monday next.

Depravity of youth.—Th. Belmont, Geo Tucker, Th. Kelly and Joe Tucker, all youths under age before Recorder Genella yester day on the charge of having stolen a dozen of hats from the store of M. Benedict at the Magazine Market.—They were sent before the First District Court. Other lads boys who were charged by their tutors and parents with vagrancy etc., were sent to the house of refuge.

Provost Court before Judge Lee.—All the small cases pending were continued at the opening of the Court and the Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

The Terrible Storm in Calcutta.

CYCLONES—WHAT ARE THEY?

Probably few of our readers are able to form anything like an adequate conception of the fearful import conveyed in a recent brief announcement of the destruction in India of an extensive cyclone or hurricane. Here, in the temperate zones, where the seasons glide gradually and delightfully imperceptibly into each other, great changes are unknown, and storms, with rare exceptions, come and go with but a passing notice, in the torrid zones, however, all this is changed. For long months the sun, with scarcely a cloud to lessen its strength, burns and parches everything upon which it shines, the heated air baking the ground as in a furnace. At length, with no intervention of an autumn, the winter sets in and the rains come down, and for long months pour down in floods. An immense condensation of moisture, a condition of the atmosphere, something resembling a vacuum, and an immediate rush in of the surrounding air follow, and a gigantic whirlwind at once sets in, sweeping over the country in every direction, uprooting trees, tearing down buildings, and creating havoc wherever it goes. On the water no precautions will suffice to guard against its effects, and the results are always great and direful.

The storm of the 5th of last month was not the most extensive which is recorded, and yet the damaged done in these localities for the purpose, the lamps are stripped out, and in this condition they are admitted duty free as old brass. Pelting, Poland, which may be seen by the curious every day in the week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Nothing unexpired in Socks.

Holders showed no disposition to realize, but few did not bear of a sale. City Bonds are nominal at 97½@100 for Consolidated, and 90@95 for Small.

In Bank notes, we noticed a continued good demand for Bank of Louisiana, Bank of New Orleans and Merchants. The sales yesterday included one lot of Southern Bank at 1 discount, and one lot of Bank of New Orleans sold at par. There has been other sales at high as 50c for New Orleans and an advance on Merchants or discount. Bank of Louisiana have sold at par.

Commercial City are quoted at 1@2 discount. Improved demand and 50c for larger lots. We hear that some judgments, to a limited amount, have been obtained against the Bank of Louisiana, but we have not learned the particulars.

Gold and Silver are unchanged. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 109@110 buyers and 110@111 sellers. Francs 5.15@5.10 buyers and 5.10@5.05 sellers.

Cotton—The market continues extremely dull to-day, with a wide interval between the buyers and sellers, but still indicating the condition most favorable to the latter. Sales are reported at 61@62c for fair to good ordinary, 63@64c for low middling, 65@66c for middling, 67@68c for good middling, and 69@70c for fully good middling. Receipts are light, and stocks are reported as small.

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