New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at the foot of Toulouse street, (Old Basin) lumber, flooring, ceiling, and white oak knees; at 11½ o'clock, at No. 95 Camp street, choice oats, hams, starch, and lard.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, opposite Post 30 Third District, potatoes.

By the Sheriff, at 11 o'clock, the contents and fixtures of a coffee-house situated at the corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Alley.

By F. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Elysian Fields street, between Victory and Conception streets, old iron, copper, &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, furniture and [illegible].

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Creole for late Northern papers.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of cloths, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at the store of Messrs. Dumas & freres, 136 Chartres street. See advertisement.

There will be sold by R. T. Montgomery this day, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Old Basin, foot of Toulouse street, about 7000 feet good new lumber, suitable for flooring and ceiling, and much needed in this market; also, 50 assorted white oak knees. At 11½ o'clock, at store No. 95 Camp street, choice oats, starch, hams and lard—all superior quality. See advertisements.

D. W. C. Farrington, auctioneer, gives notice that the sale of miscellaneous, law, medical, theological and school books will be resumed to-day, (Monday, November 24) at 11 o'clock. Terms cash in currency.

ARRIVAL OF THE McCLELLAN.—We received last night the following dispatch:

New Orleans, November 23, 1862.—The steamship McClellan will be here to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. She crossed the bar early this evening. OPERATOR.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a coffee-house, situated on St. Louis street, corner of Exchange Alley, Second District. See advertisement.

Furniture, carpets, mattresses and a rosewood parlor set at auction, to-day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their mart.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Snickersville, near the Gap of that name, under date of November 2d, as follows, touching the capture and release of the Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. Meagher:

MAJOR O'NEIL TAKEN PRISONER.

The General informed me that only half an hour before his Assistant Adjutant General, Major Thomas O'Neil, had been taken prisoner by some rebel cavalry who were just in the edge of the woods on the road leading out of the town. They have on the blue jackets of our own cavalry, and thus the more easily deceive our officers. General Meagher directed Major O'Neil to take a small guide color and proceed cautiously upon the road and plant the flag where it might be seen, when, if the mounted men were our own, they would approach and make themselves known. The Major, however, proceeded straight into the line of the rebel scouts, who lay in ambush until he had passed, when they closed in behind him, and, without firing a gun, demanded his surrender. He was immediately carried to the rear, and by this time is no doubt on his *second* journey to Richmond. General Meagher is very much exercised at his loss, Major O'Neil being a very valuable assistant at this time. He speaks of him as a very brilliant man. He belonged to the Second Battalion New York Artillery, and for some years was connected with the Hussars. After making their capture the rebels fired on our pickets and made off.

"Had the Major any papers of value on his person?" Nothing but a song entitled 'The Green Old Flag,' the General replied, with a little waggery. "I hope he will sing it to them until they let him go again," I replied.

RECAPTURE OF MAJOR O'NEIL.

I am very happy to be able to state that Major O'Neil has returned safe and sound to General Meagher's headquarters. He states that he was deceived by the United States uniforms and flag carried by the squad of four mounted rebels. When he approached and saluted them they presented carbines, and obliged him to surrender. They then proceeded toward a church at Bloomfield, where they said they had a squadron of cavalry, but on reaching the spot the church was locked, and no cavalry in sight. Shortly afterward some cavalry pickets made their appearance, and the rebels, supposing them to be their own men, rushed up to them, and were surprised to find themselves the victims of their own decoy dodge. They proved to be some of Gen. Pleasanton's men. Two attempted to escape, but ran into our pickets again. The others yielded with a good grace, and, with their horses, were sent to Gen. Pleasanton's headquarters. The arrival of Major O'Neil, after so exciting an adventure, was the theme of great rejoicing.

Important from Charleston.

A BRITISH FRIGATE THERE—DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL—THE YELLOW FEVER RAGING—IRON PLATE STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

Boston, November 12.—The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from on board the U. S. steamer South Carolina, off Charleston, under date of October 18, as follows:

The British frigate Racer, by permission of Flag-officer Green, entered Charleston harbor, and took away as a passenger the British consul.

The consul says that the rebels have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are all ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day to arrive from England in an iron-plated steamer. He also reports the rebel steamer Nashville lying at the mouth of Stono Inlet, six miles from Charleston, watching for a chance to run out.

He reports that there were over two hundred cases of yellow fever at Charleston when he left.

The same correspondent, under date of October 19th, writes as follows:

About one o'clock last night heavy firing was heard to the northward, which continued for half an hour. From the sound of the guns this firing was judged to be about eight miles off.

This morning a boat arrived from the flag-ship informing us that a vessel had run the blockade during the night, and the firing heard was from the Flambeau, which got under weigh before the steamer ran the line of the blockade, and attempted to stop her, but she took not the slightest notice of the Flambeau, which fired twenty-two shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron-plated and thick at that, or the Flambeau's rifle shots would have gone through her, but she did not seem to mind them, and kept on up the channel and run in. It is thought that the latter vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates for the rams; and [illegible] from [illegible] hot work before [illegible] here besides [illegible] them.

Interesting from Kentucky.

REBELS REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF MUNFORDSVILLE—DISMISSAL OF A LIEUTENANT FROM THE UNION ARMY—INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH NASHVILLE, ETC.

Louisville, November 11, 1862.—The *Journal* says the rebel force under General Wheeler was within fifteen miles of Munfordsville last night, when reinforcements were ordered forward. General Gilbert had sufficient force to protect the Green river bridge.

Rumors prevail that General Rosecrans has ordered trains proceeding from Louisville towards Nashville to return in the absence of any telegraphic communication.

According to the latest reports all was quiet at Nashville.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, (Union) brother of Adam R. Johnson, the rebel guerrilla, of Ohio, tendered his resignation to Major-General Cook, alleging as a reason the publication by the President of his emancipation proclamation. When General Cook ordered him to be arrested and sent to the military prison in irons.

After ten or fifteen days' confinement, no charge having been preferred, General Boyle released him, ordering him to join his regiment without delay.

Johnson again tendered his resignation on the same grounds, when he was placed under arrest and dismissed from the service in disgrace, and his insignia of office stripped from him in the presence of the whole regiment.

General Rosecrans's orders on this subject were read at the head of the regiment. Johnson was sent back of our lines to report to General Boyle, and directed not to re-enter the lines.

The Southern line was working to Nashville between noon to-day and five this afternoon. At the latter hour it gave out, and it was probably cut by the guerrillas south of Gallatin, Tenn., to which place it is now in operation.

Removal of General McClellan.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of the 11th instant, under this heading, publishes the following:

The subjoined letter has been given to the public as "containing some of the reasons why the President has concurred with his military advisers in making the recent important change in the command of the Army of the Potomac."

It will be observed, however, from the date of the letter of Gen. Halleck, that it gives reasons which might have been urged in explanation of the removal of Gen. McClellan some two or three weeks ago, if that step had then been taken by the Administration. As he was retained in command after these representations by Gen. Halleck, we are left to infer that these charges against him were satisfactorily explained, and that he is now relieved for reasons other than those which are assigned in this communication, or that his removal, if previously resolved upon by the President, (as has been intimated by several journals supposed to be in the confidence of the Administration) was held in suspense for some undesignated reason of State policy. The former of these suppositions is strengthened by the statement made in the *Morning Chronicle*, from which we copy the letter, and which says, in introducing the communication, that the removal of Gen. McClellan was made for reasons which appeared "conclusive" to the Administration; and it adds that "these reasons will doubtless be made public, *should the interests of the country demand their disclosure*." The "conclusive reasons," therefore, are something other than those contained in the subjoined letter, and have not yet been "disclosed."

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, October 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

1st. That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureaus here; that is, for quartermasters' supplies, by his chief quartermaster on the Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies, by his chief commissary on the Commissary General, &c. No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-chief.

2d. On several occasions Gen McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus, with orders to report. It was ascertained that, in every instance, the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay, in any department or bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots, or of a want of cars; but whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and in distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information I can obtain, I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no army in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

3d. Soon after the battle of Antietam General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that, if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October, he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south. Your army must move now, while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

4th. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side.

5th. On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth and sixth corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the 11th he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies, sent by rail, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (11th) he spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "one hundred and fifty horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington."

I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished. Gen. Meigs reported on the 14th that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington for the previous six weeks had been 1459 per week, or 8754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McClellan's army on the upper Potomac was over thirty-one thousand. He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th Gen. McClellan stated in regard to Gen. Meigs's report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing, "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depots, and, unless greater effort to insure prompt transmission is made by the department of which Gen. Meigs is the head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs's attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 25th he reported, as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of Gen. McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered. Col. Ingalls, aid-de-camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McClellan, telegraphed, on the 25th, "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General that the clothing was not detained in cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met all my requisitions, so far as clothing is concerned. Our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over 250,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McClellan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

United States Military Telegraph.
Received October 22, 1862—4.40 P. M.
FROM M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brig.-Gen. Meigs: Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or dispatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army would not move until it was supplied.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

A LOUISIANIAN SENT TO THE "OLD CAPITOL PRISON."—A Washington dispatch of the 11th says:

A man named H. W. Skinner, an agent of the rebel Government, who was captured near Warrenton, was sent to the Old Capitol Prison to-day. Skinner is a Louisianian, and was in some way connected with the sale of troops from that State.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.—We learn that Major-General David Hunter has been appointed to the command of an important military expedition now being prepared for operations against the rebels. Its destination is, of course, a secret.—*New York Herald.*

McClellan's Farewell Order to the Army of the Potomac—His Movements.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes to that paper, under date of the 11th, as follows:

Washington, November 11.—Major General McClellan and personal staff left Warrenton at 11 o'clock to-day.

On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops, which had been drawn up in line, afterward broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded round him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said in response, while on the platform of the railroad depot:

"I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye."

To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response. The troops were also drawn up in line at the Bristow Station and Manassas Junction, where salutes were fired, and where McClellan was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the army of the Potomac yesterday morning on dress parade:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Rectortown, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved; our mutual perils and fatigues; the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease; the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A.

The party arrived here this afternoon just in time to take the 5 o'clock train of cars for Trenton. The cars being detained, owing to some impediment on the track, Gen. McClellan was recognized by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft-repeated cheers.

As he appeared in public, hundreds rushed forward and shook hands with him, and while on the platform he was repeatedly cheered and called on for a speech, but he modestly and prudently declined to say any thing. The enthusiasm was very great for some time.

Modest at 8 o'clock in a special car attached to the regular New York express train.

RECEPTION AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, November 11.—Gen. McClellan, accompanied by four members of his staff, arrived here early this evening in a special train from Washington. It was intended that his arrival should not be generally known, but a large crowd was at the depot waiting for the train in which he was a passenger. The General was most cordially greeted by the assemblage, and many rushed forward to shake hands with him. He received the demonstration with his wonted calmness, and acknowledged the compliment by simply bowing to the people.

The party then passed to the Camden Station, where another great crowd was in waiting, who cheered the distinguished visitor most enthusiastically. He acknowledged the courtesy as before, and stepped into the cars. At seven o'clock the train left for Philadelphia, amid the hearty and repeated cheers of the assembled multitude.

RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, November 11.—A crowd assembled at the Continental early this evening in the expectation of the arrival of Gen. McClellan. But the announcement was made that he would not arrive there, but proceed from the depot directly for Trenton. This caused the crowd to flock to the depot, where a large multitude was assembled. The train arrived shortly after midnight and was hailed with most boisterous cheers and music from the band. In response Gen. McClellan made his appearance upon the platform, and after the subsidence of the cheers said:

Fellow Citizens of Philadelphia: I thank you for your kindness. I have just parted with your brothers and sons in the army of the Potomac too recently to make a speech. Our parting was too sad. I can say nothing more to you, and I do not think you ought to expect a speech from me.

The train then proceeded along Washington avenue to the wharf. Its progress was hailed with cheers by the crowd. He was attended by his personal staff.

Trenton, N. J., November 11.—Gen. McClellan will arrive here at 2 A. M. of the 12th. Preparations have been made to extend him a proper reception.

Gen. McClellan's Plan of the Campaign and of the Cause of His Removal.

[From the Washington Star, Nov 13.]

It is clear from the prompt publication of the correspondence between General-in-Chief Halleck, Quartermaster General Meigs and the War Department upon the subject of General McClellan's complaints against alleged want of supplies for his troops, that the specific charge under which he was displaced was a declension on his part to make the campaign as it was carved out for him here. No sensible man will accept the theory that he was removed because the drift of the recent elections called for it—the recent elections having gone overwhelmingly against those who for a year past have been his bitter enemies in season and out of season, and for those who have as steadily and persistently placed their trust for the speedy success of our arms in him, and almost in him only.

Nor will the country any more readily accept the theory enunciated yesterday by the *Chronicle*, that he was removed on account of astounding developments resulting from recent investigations, &c., which, if meaning anything derogatory to General McClellan, apparently meant an aspersion upon his loyalty, which that journal, we are happy to perceive, promptly retracts.

While it is very true that there has been nearly even since he was called to the command of the scattered, broken and dispirited forces of Pope, an issue between General McClellan and the military authorities here, with reference to the deficiency of his supplies (especially for horses fit for cavalry and artillery service,) we are satisfied that the true reason for his delay in obeying the order to fight the battle which is probably to decide the result of the war, when and where he was ordered so to do by General Halleck, is a very different one. That order directed him to fight it in the valley, while, as he evidently believed, he would be deprived of the assistance of perhaps fifty thousand of his troops, regarded by him as necessary to be kept on the Maryland side, at the fords, to save his rear and Maryland and Pennsylvania from disastrous consequences of another raid of Stuart's cavalry, which would almost surely bring about his defeat when the enemy accepted battle in the valley, if by that time Stuart had succeeded in cutting off his communication with Washington and Baltimore, and destroying his supplies, necessarily accumulated and left on this side of the river. He must also have been influenced by the fact that if permitted to follow his own plan of campaign, he could obtain the assistance of from thirty to fifty thousand troops who could not be spared from guarding the national capital so long as Lee's army was between his own and Washington, as it would continue to be, had he essayed to march directly from Harper's Ferry upon Lee in the valley.

His subsequent movements clearly demonstrate the fact that however his proverbial reticence may have induced him to keep the secret of his plans in his own heart, (for fear that if any one here knew them they might possibly come to the knowledge of the enemy) and thus to plead embarrassment from want of supplies which may not have seriously existed, his declination to move when ordered so to do was really occasioned by his conviction that if he waited until the rise of the river made him 50,000 stronger for the movement from his immediate command, and 40,000 stronger from this vicinity, he could fight, not only with the assurance of victory, but just where victory would be likely to end the war in favor of the Union.

Had he essayed the battle in the valley, without these additional 90,000 troops, he must have fought when and where Lee chose. Had he been victorious in it, the result would have simply been more or less of men and material on both sides, as at Antietam, with many other subsequent battles as they fall back, at mountain passes, in all of which the rebels would have had choice of position. He evidently preferred to wait until the elements permitted him to move in greatest force. In his progress to the point where he proposed to fight the enemy—where he knew well the enemy must fight or soon surrender Richmond without a battle—he left at every gap through which Jackson (who remains in the valley with from 6000 to 20,000 troops) might possibly threaten his rear, a sufficient guard to hold it quite long enough to assure his communications with his base of operations and supplies, and he steadily pushed his way on for the field of his own choice. We refer to the banks of the Rapidan, the threat of Richmond, because it is the defense of Gordonsville, through which the rebel capital receives three-fourths of its supplies of every description. He knew as well that Lee must fight there to the sacrifice of his last man in its defence as that if victorious there Richmond would speedily be as much at his mercy as Washington would be at Lee's, with the Potomac so closely blockaded as James river is, the communication with Fredericksburg by turnpike so suddenly threatened as Petersburg now is from Suffolk, and with Annapolis Junction in the hands of a victorious enemy.

Were such the situation of Washington, the time for which it could continue to hold out could easily be counted by hours; and it is evident to us that Gen. McClellan's plan of campaign contemplated getting Richmond in that situation without a doubt [illegible].

Arrival of the Steamship Creole.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

The U. S. mail steamship Creole, George W. Couch, commander, from New York November 15th, 7 days 19 hours to the Passes, with full freight, mail and passengers, to Warneken & Co, arrived here last night, bringing dates to the 15th. She made the passage from New York to the light on Tortugas in 5 days and 2 hours. She experienced a severe norther, with heavy squalls of rain, during the remainder of the passage. Passed 19th instant, steamship Union, from New York 15th, bound to Havana; 21st, at sunset, saw U. S. gunboat McClellan chasing a steamer burning soft coal.

From the New York *Times* of the 15th, we make the following extracts:

Army Operations in Virginia—Probable Evacuation of Culpepper by the Rebels—Contradictory Reports about Jackson—He is said to be at Chester Gap with Forty Thousand Men—He is also said to be between Winchester and Harper's Ferry—Our Generals Ready for him at Either Point.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Warrenton, Friday, November 14.

A rebel brigade, which has for several days been reconnoitering our positions on the Rappahannock, left Jefferson this morning for Culpepper. Pleasanton's cavalry drove their rear guard from Jefferson.

There are indications that the rebels are about evacuating Culpepper.

Jackson is said to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not over 40,000 men under his command. We have a force in his front which prevents his coming down on this side. All is quiet here to night.

REPORTS FROM MANASSAS.

Philadelphia, Friday, November 14.—The Washington *Star* of this evening contains the following:

Manassas Junction, Friday, November 14.—Latest information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Burnside assumed command has been most profitably spent in perfecting army arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms takes place.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 14.—A special correspondent to the *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says it is believed there that Jackson is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Parties from Winchester and our scouts report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday, and that Gen. Hill followed him on Tuesday. Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been renewed during the past few days, and three of the First Maryland Cavalry have been captured.

Gen. Slocum, who commands at the Ferry, is fully awake to the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force.

The rebel cavalry scouts are still said to be on this side of the Blue Ridge, but beyond picking up stragglers and capturing a few sutlers' wagons, have accomplished nothing.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Harper's Ferry, Friday, November 14.—A contraband has made his way here, who states that he has heard high officers in the rebel service still remaining in the valley, conversing concerning the plans of operations they propose to undertake shortly. According to this negro's statement, they are to send a strong body of cavalry to make a raid between the point of Burnside's army and the Potomac at Washington, attack in detail all the small Union forces they can reach at Leesburg and elsewhere, and, in the meanwhile, send a force of infantry and artillery to hold Sigel in check, or engage him to prevent him from interfering with this proposed raid.

JACKSON MARCHING ON CUMBERLAND.

Washington, Friday, November 14.—Lieut. Rogers, of the staff of the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, was captured to-day by Col. Price's cavalry while visiting his family near Leesburg. He says Jackson will be in Cumberland within twenty-four hours. Similar rumors of Jackson's movements are received from Harper's Ferry.

Important Arrests—Two of General McClellan's Staff Officers Taken to Washington—Other Arrests Probable.

Trenton, N. J., Friday, November 14.—Lieutenant-Colonels A. P. Colburn and J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps, both belonging to the staff of Gen. McClellan, were sent to Washington this morning, under arrest.

It is said that the orders were received by an officer of the United States army in this city, and that the persons named repaired at once to Washington to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A report prevails here that other members of Gen. McClellan's staff are to be put under arrest.

The charges against them are unknown.

A large number of the citizens of Trenton and others are paying their respects, this morning, to the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The State street House is thronged with persons anxious to greet him, despite his wish to remain perfectly quiet.

A deputation is on its way from Philadelphia to pay him their respects.

From the headquarters of the army of the Potomac we learn that a rebel brigade, which has for several days been reconnoitering in position on the Rappahannock, left the vicinity yesterday morning for Culpepper, harrassed on their retreat by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry. There are indications that the rebels intend to evacuate Culpepper, probably with a view to concentrate at Gordonsville. The reports as to the whereabouts of Jackson and his command are contradictory. At headquarters he is reported to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not more than forty thousand men under his command, while at Harper's Ferry it is believed that he is again approaching that point.

The same paper of the 14th has the following:

Important from the Southwest—Occupation of Holly Springs by General Grant—His Pickets Two Miles Beyond—A Dash of Cavalry at Lamkin's Mills.

La Grange, Tenn., Thursday, November 13.—Gen. Grant's advance occupied Holly Springs to-day, and our pickets are two miles south of that place.

A second dispatch says that Col. Lee, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had driven in the rebel pickets at Lamkin's Mills, on the Talahatchie river, four miles south of Holly Springs, and captured one hundred prisoners, among whom were several officers and a captain on Van Dorn's staff. A brisk skirmish is now going on at Lamkin's Mills, and the rebels all retiring.

General Grant is determined to drive the rebels to the wall, and to pin them there.

SKIRMISHING WITH GUERRILLAS.

Burksville, Ky., Thursday, November 13.—Sixteen hundred rebel cavalry have arrived here. They say 5000 more are on their way to reinforce them.

At Nashville it was reported that a fight took place near Lebanon, on Tuesday, between Kennett's and Walford's cavalry on the National side and Morgan's men on the other. Seven guerrillas were killed and one hundred and twenty-five captured; also a number of horses. Our cavalry is in pursuit.

Cheatham's rebel division is at Tullahoma.

Part of Bragg's army is reported at Knoxville. The rebels are moving their sick to Chattanooga.

There are large Confederate stores at Murfreesboro'.

The New York *World* of the 12th contains the following:

GEN. LEE'S ARMY REVIEWED BY JEFF. DAVIS.—Our correspondent at Baltimore sends us the following account of the review of General Lee's army at Winchester by Jeff. Davis:

Prominent gentlemen of my familiar acquaintance, who have relatives in the rebel army, and whose means of information from the South are of a superior character, inform me most earnestly that President Jefferson Davis reviewed Gen. Lee's grand army at Winchester ten days ago. It was splendidly equipped and fully supplied, eighty thousand strong, with new uniforms. The officers are said to have appeared with white kid gloves. Those of the rank and file and in subordinate commands who had not received their uniforms were not permitted to appear on parade. The review is represented as a grand, imposing sight, and the troops in fine spirits at having been newly costumed. You may rely upon what I assert here as the truth.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED.—The *Delta* yesterday published the following appointments as Sheriffs in the respective parishes named:

Adolphe Verret, of Terrebonne parish; Martin Bonet, of Lafourche; Silas Talbot, of Ascension; *Mr. Ford*, of Assumption; Mr. Lapice, of St. James.

THE ADVANCE FROM CORINTH TO GRAND JUNCTION.—*Chicago*, November 9.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Post* says that our army, on the recent march from Corinth to Grand Junction, burned and destroyed the houses and barns along the route, sweeping everything away.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.—*St. Louis, Mo.*, November 10.—The *Evening News* has seen a private letter from Springfield, which says Schofield is moving back to that point. Scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause.

We find in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 12th the subjoined correspondence, which explains the circumstances of the arrest and late imprisonment in New York of Mrs. Brinsmade, a lady of this city, the daughter of one of our most esteemed fellow-citizens, Mr. Theo. A. James:

A Mystery of New York.

The following correspondence between the counsel of Mrs. Brinsmade and Simeon Draper, Esq., Provost Marshal General, is published by request of her friends:—

OFFICE OF BOWDOIN, LAROCQUE & BARLOW,
No. 35 William street.
New York, Nov. 8th, 1862.

Simeon Draper, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—The friends of Mrs. Brinsmade, late of New Orleans, have requested me to ascertain the facts connected with her arrest and imprisonment. I believe they are substantially as follows:

About two months since Mrs. Brinsmade, the wife of Dr. Brinsmade, a young lady of about twenty years of age, having a pass from General Butler, arrived in this city from New Orleans, having been placed by her father, Theodore A. James, Esq., a highly respectable merchant of that city, in the charge of Dr. Phelps, one of the surgeons of the steamer upon which he had secured her passage.

She brought letters from her father to Messrs. J. D. Scott & Co., and other gentlemen of this city. Upon her arrival here she was accompanied to the Everett House by an invalid naval officer, who had been requested by Commodore Morris, at New Orleans, to protect and assist her.

Mrs. Brinsmade's object in visiting the North was to reside with her uncles, one of them in Washington, the other in Troy. She remained a few days in this city and Brooklyn, and then went to Washington, where, after remaining four days, she was arrested by Marshal Baker, who kept her a close prisoner for four days, carefully guarded.

Some ten days after she left this city for Washington, a hackman called on one of her friends in New York, and said that a lady was brought on in the train of the previous night by a detective from Washington, and conveyed to the Forty-seventh street police station, and that her name was Mrs. Brinsmade.

An immediate application was made to Mr. Kennedy for the cause of her arrest and for permission to see her. This was rudely refused by Mr. Kennedy, who threatened to lock up the applicant if the inquiry was repeated.

Another friend of Mrs. Brinsmade then saw a Deputy Marshal, and was informed that she could only be seen by permission of Mr. Kennedy. He stated that she was confined in the Forty-seventh street Station-house, that she was a giddy, foolish secesh woman, who had been singing secesh songs, that it was thought best to send her home to her father, at New Orleans, and that she would sail in a day or two, but that no one would be allowed to see her.

With this assurance her friends were forced to be contented.

Thirty-five days afterwards a letter was received by one of her friends stating that she was still a close prisoner in Forty-seventh street Station house.

Application was at once made to you. Her friends were informed that you knew nothing of her case; that you would at once address the proper authority at Washington for information, and if in your power would release her.

Pending this correspondence, two ladies, the wives of two of our most reputable merchants, who had been for many years the neighbors of Mrs. Brinsmade, called on Mr. Kennedy for permission to see her.

They asked, "What were the charges against her, and who were her accusers."

Mr. Kennedy in his usual manner answered, "I, Madam, am her accuser. She is a general spy. From the moment she set her foot in this city my presence overshadowed her. I did not leave her a moment. She went to Brooklyn to visit her friends. I watched her, and when she returned to the Everett House, I watched her there. She went to Washington, and when I got her in the right place I arrested her and brought her back here and put her where she is."

In reply to the inquiry if there was no more proper place for the confinement of this lady than a police station he said, "No, that was the place for her. That her whole conduct on board ship indicated that she was a spy, and that she ought to be hung—that a thoughtless, giddy *thing* like her and the one who was arrested a few days since in Washington, who was making a wagon of herself, carrying quinine to the rebels, were the very ones to be employed as spies, and that they all ought to be hung."

In reply to the inquiry as to whether she was to be kept shut up where she then was and had been for five weeks, and her friends unable to see her or know where she was, he replied, "That is with the Department."

Through your kind intervention, after this long confinement, this lady was on Monday released to her friends.

I learn that she was arrested without the authority of any one in Washington; that the fact of her arrest was never reported by Mr. Kennedy to any Department of the Government; that no charges had ever been filed, and that even her name was unknown at the War Department, that as soon as you were enabled to learn the facts you obtained from Mr. Kennedy her release.

Will you be so kind as to examine the facts as I have related them, and inform me whether or not they are correctly stated, so far as they have come to your knowledge? Yours, very truly,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

Office of the Provost Marshal General of the War Department,
New York, Nov. 10th, 1862.

Sam'l L. M. Barlow, Esq., New York:

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 8th inst. I can only state that up to the 28th ult. I had no knowledge whatever with regard to Mrs. Brinsmade's case. On that day Mrs. Elliott called and informed me that she was under arrest and inquired what was the cause.

I on the same day wrote to Washington directing inquiry to be made of the Judge Advocate General.

On the 1st instant I was informed that the Judge Advocate-General knew nothing about the case.

Upon this, I asked Mr. Kennedy by what authority he held her as a prisoner; he replied she was arrested and held by order of Colonel Baker, the Provost Marshal of Washington. This I forwarded to Washington, and on the 3d inst. received from Col. Baker and the Assistant Secretary of War information by telegraph to the effect that the arrest had been made by one of Mr. Kennedy's officers, and Mrs. Brinsmade was detained by him without authority from the War Department.

I then called on Mr. Kennedy, received from him an order directing Mrs. Brinsmade's release, and went with it to the Station house, took her from it and placed her in charge of her friends.

The foregoing is all the information that I can give bearing on the subject.

Your obedient servant,
A. DRAPER, P. M. General.

THE DRAFT AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.—*Harrisburg*, November 10.—The difficulty among the drafted men, which threatened serious results, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The late order of the War Department, preventing them from organizing into companies and regiments, according to the laws of the State, has been revoked. Thousands are now returning to the various commands, who had either deserted or refused to assemble, while under the impression that they were to be forced into old regiments, and who refused to serve longer than the time for which they were drafted.

Milwaukie, November 10.—The draft in this State commenced to-day. In some localities it passed off quietly and in order. In Ozaukee county the lists were seized by a mob and destroyed; the Commissioner was severely handled and fled to this city. In Milwaukie City there were strong indications of trouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done to some of the wards, in not giving proper credit for volunteers. A crowd of 9th-warders assembled and marched through the city, to the number of 300 or 400 in procession. The result of the matter was, that the draft was postponed for the present.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of the 12th.]

Gov. Seward and President Buchanan.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following bit of gossip in support of the absurd story that Governor Seward was President Buchanan's confidential adviser during the last days of his ill-starred rule:

Just at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the Hon. Francis Adams said to one of his colleagues: "I am going to tell you a secret. Gov. Seward has been President of the United States for the last six weeks."

There is a very short answer to all these stories. There are just two men who would certainly know the fact, if it were as alleged. One of these is James Buchanan, who has recently addressed the public in reply to Gen. Scott on this very portion of his rule, and he does not hint that Governor Seward had any thing to do with it; the other is Governor Seward himself, who most emphatically contradicts it. How, then, can other persons' inferences and surmises establish what he so pointedly denies?

YOUNG DRUTTY A PRISONER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes on the 10th:

Among a number of Confederate prisoners who arrived here to-day from the front, is a son of the Hon. [illegible], late United States Minister to Nicaragua, and long in public employment here. He was not long since [illegible], Wash[illegible] ...

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Commission—Murder Trial Continued.—The trial of the four negroes for the murder of Mr. McKay, overseer of the Estrella plantation, was resumed on Saturday. Several witnesses were examined. The testimony has been published in full in the Sunday papers. After the evidence had been closed, the Court took a recess. On resuming, additional evidence was taken, but it was not of importance.

Inquests.—Coroner Beach, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, found at the Lake end of the New Canal. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, was five feet ten inches in height, had black hair, red moustache, slight beard, was dressed in a heavy overcoat with long cap, two check shirts, dark cassinet pants, and high laced shoes of leather; and he wore a truss on the right side. He is supposed to be one of a party of five who were trying to make their way across the Lake, when the skiff in which they were was upset, and they were all drowned. The verdict was, "Found drowned."

Another inquest was held on the body of Arthur, slave of an unknown master, found lying in the house No. 140 Louisa street, in the Third District. Verdict, "Dysentery."

Accident.—Mrs. Frances De Young, a native of Ireland, about 73 years of age, was taken to the Charity Hospital on Saturday, seriously hurt by a fall. She resides at the corner of Columbus and Claiborne streets, and went out for the purpose of feeding a starving dog, and having to pass a place which a bench had formerly occupied, she met with the accident, by which the thigh bone was fractured.

Run Over.—A boy named James O'Hara, about nine or ten years of age, was run over on Saturday by a Lafayette horse-car, on Baronne street, near Gravier street, and frightfully hurt. He had one arm and one leg broken. He was taken to his home on Carondelet street, near Poydras street.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—August Ryder, as his name was given on the police books, or Reuter, as it seems it should have been given, was discharged.

Wm. Burke and James Alexander were sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for stealing chickens. They gave particular accounts of parties and places from whom and where they had honestly got the fowls, but only to prove themselves as untruthful as dishonest.

Charge of Store Robbery.—Washington, a darkey, who claims to be free, because he alleges his master told him to go away from him, was arrested at 117 Dryades street Saturday, on the charge of having broken into the store of Block & Gross and M. Phillips, 111 Poydras street, and robbed it of a variety of plunder.

Turned Out.—Officer Flynn reports that Mr. and Mrs. Flannery have been turned out of their house, 87 Calliope street, by order of Judge Barrett's court. They are indigent, he says, and have no place of shelter. The premises are owned by J. Dann.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.

A Commission, to consist of Col. T. W. Cahill, commanding U. S. forces in New Orleans and Algiers, Col. H. C. Deming, Acting Mayor of New Orleans, E. H. Durell, Chairman Bureau of Finance. New Orleans, is hereby appointed to determine the amount due as jail expenses from the United States, on account of negroes already released from the Police Jail, to be paid by the Government.

Hereafter no such slave will be confined in that jail, unless such expenses are prepaid, the same to be released when the money is exhausted.

It is also ordered that a list of the reputed owners of slaves now in the Police Jail be published, and that all slaves whose jail fees are not paid within ten days after such publication be discharged. This is the course taken in all countries with debt imprisonment by creditors, and slaves have not such commercial value as in New Orleans as to justify their being kept at the cost of the city, relying upon any supposed lien upon the slave.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General, Chief of Staff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, November 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

I The Central Board of Commissioners in and for the Parish of Orleans will be composed of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, the City Attorney of said city, the Registrar of Voters for said city, and Dr. Edward Ames and Charles Lemarroe, Esqs., two citizens of New Orleans who are hereby appointed to this office, at least five are a hereby appointed by the Governor.

The Central Board of Commissioners hereby constituted will perform the duties imposed by Act of 1857, No. 225, entitled "An Act relative to Elections in the Parish of Orleans."

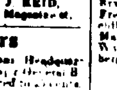
II Inasmuch as it has been found impracticable to secure a full registration of all the loyal voters in the Parish of Orleans in season for the coming election for Representatives in Congress, the Commissioners of Election in the Parish of Orleans to be appointed by the Central Board will decide upon the qualifications of voters in the same manner as in the other parishes of this state, and may receive the vote of any person who is a legal voter, as provided in the 13th and 14th sections of the "Act relative to elections, approved March 15, 1855."

By order of BRIG. GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, Ass't Adj't General. nov22 3t

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PARISHES OF PLAQUEMINES AND ST. BERNARD—November 22, 1862.

By direction of the Provost Marshal General, it is hereby ordered that the Levees of the Parish of Plaquemines be repaired, or made to conform according to the laws of the parish, before the 25th day of December. Those failing to comply with this order, will be dealt with as violating military commands.
nov24 3t C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal.

For New York.



To sail on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 8 P. M.

THE fast and splendid steamship CREOLE, Geo. W. Couch, Commander, carrying the United States mail, with leave to above. For freight or passage apply to WARNEKEN & CO., nov21 41 Union street.

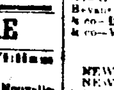
For Sale.

NOW landing ex bark Garibaldi, from New York—800 tons Lackawanna COAL. 350 bales of HAY. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, nov21 33 Magazine st.

All General Orders

UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, by Major General B. F. Butler, in pamphlet style. Price reduced to 25 cents. For sale by Hebert & Lacour, 151 Chartres street, Bayou Pontchartrain Railroad Depot. Printing corner of Marseine and St. Andrew streets, and nov18 1m R. R. WAGENER, 64 Camp st.

Five Dollars Reward.



LOST a porte-monnaie, containing fifty-five dollars and 30 cents, ($55 30 [illegible]) in city notes, and a passport. The porte-monnaie was lost on the road between Conti and Palmyra streets. The amount it contains is the only means which the loser possesses. The finder is requested to leave it with M'lle Leontine, Dress Maker, No. [illegible] Royal street, who will pay a reward of $5 for its delivery.
no 22 4t CONSTANT BARBIOT.

VENTE JUDICIAIRE

Jean Joseph Weckerling vs. William Houlihan.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No 9 999—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le vendredi, 26 de décembre 1862, à midi à la Bourse des Négociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, Second District de cette ville, à l'adjudication de la propriété dont suit la description, savoir:

Une certaine portion de terre comprenant ce qui reste du dépôt l'appartenant de la rue Félicité de deux terrains quarante pieds chacun, mesure française, situés dans le No Deux, suivant plan dressé par Joseph Pilié, daté du 29 décembre 1838 et déposé en l'étude de G. R. Stringer, alors notaire public en cette ville—La dite portion de terre mesure quatre-vingt pieds deux pouces et huit lignes de face à la rue des Religieuses, dans le Quatrième District de cette ville, cent sept pieds trois pouces et deux lignes de profondeur sur la ligne de la rue des Religieuses, cinquante-sept pieds six pouces et quatre lignes sur la ligne du côté de la rue Tchoupitoulas, et quatre-vingt treize pieds neuf pouces de face à la dite rue Félicité et un renfoncement d'environ quatre pieds dix pouces sur la ligne de la terre près la rue des Religieuses; le tout ainsi amélioré, et suivant acte passé à un acte au rapport de Wm L. Poole, notaire public en cette ville, en date du 1 février 1859, portant vente de la dite propriété par Louis Lemaster, de cette ville, au défendeur.

Les bâtisses et améliorations sur la portion de terre ci-dessus, ont été vendues séparément par le ministère de [illegible] dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—la La somme de deux mille piastres ($2000), montant de la réclamation du demandeur, avec intérêt sur la dite somme, au taux de huit pour cent l'an, à compter du 1er janvier 1860 jusqu'au jour de la vente, $8 coût de protêt, $12 honoraires d'avocat, $3 [illegible] d'acte d'hypothèque et les frais, comptant, au moment de l'adjudication—2o L'acquéreur assumera le paiement d'un billet de la somme de Mille piastres, échéant le 1 de janvier 1863, portant intérêt au taux de huit pour cent l'an à compter du 1er janvier 1859 jusqu'au parfait paiement, souscrit par le défendeur à son propre ordre et par lui endossé et garanti par hypothèque spéciale sur la propriété sus-décrite—3o Et la balance du prix d'adjudication, s'il y avait, comptant, au moment de l'adjudication.

JAS E. DUNHAM,
Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

24nov—3, 12, 20, 26 déc.

SUNDRIES in store and for sale by the undersigned—

- 1200 French Stone Demijohns;
- 250 barrels Cider Vinegar;
- 400 sacks Yellow Corn;
- 1000 boxes Claret, various brands;
- 200 baskets Olive Oil, quarts;
- 200 .. .. pints;
- 200 boxes Orange Flower Water;
- 100 .. Green Olives;
- 100 .. Capers;
- 100 barrels Flour, extra and double extra;
- 150 .. Pea's Starch;
- 100 .. Mess Pork;
- 200 .. Rump ..;
- 400 .. Mess Beef;
- 300 boxes Star and Sperm Candles;
- 250 .. Winchester and other Soaps;
- 200 dozen Shoe Brushes;
- 200 .. Brooms;
- 1000 gross Matches, best brands;
- 200 sacks half marks Salt;
- 100 .. Sun;
- 100 .. Rio, Java, Havana and Laguayra Coffee,

and sundry other goods. FRED. AYET, nov17 1m 59 and 61 Old Levee street.

DRUGS—The subscribers offer for sale—

- COCHINEAL—2 bales;
- GUM ARABIC—10 cases;
- BLUE VITROL—15 barrels;
- ALUM—25 barrels;
- COPPERAS—25 barrels;
- GUM SHELLAC—7 cases;
- CHIP LOGWOOD—15 barrels;
- BORAX—5 barrels;
- EPSOM SALTS—51 barrels;
- TURMERIC—10 barrels;
- OXALIC ACID—5 barrels;
- GUM MASTIC—1 case;
- CHLORIDE LIME—50 jars.

nov13 1m E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22 1862.

The Breadstuffs and Provision market remains in the dull and inactive condition previously noticed, the movement being confined to the supply of the trade and consumption of the city and immediate neighborhood. The stock on hand is ample, and prices for most descriptions of Provisions are ruling in favor of buyers. There is however some communication with a portion of the interior of the State, and it is probable that there will soon be a better demand for every description of plantation supplies. There have been further receipts of Sugar and Molasses to-day, but the market for these is extremely dull at the present high prices and the transactions in Sugar are very limited, while in Molasses we have not a sale to report. There is very little increased Freight room, but there has been an increase to the tonnage in port during the past week, and the rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports are a nominal ease. The weather continues cool, and with the exception of the nights, the atmosphere is clear and pleasant, and there is no immediate prospect of rain.

SUGAR. To-day's sales are confined to about 100 hhds new at 7½c. for prime and choice, for yellow clarified and about 200 bbls ordinary at 6¼c. for fair, fully fair and prime. See the preliminary remarks.

MOLASSES.—We have no transactions to report to-day. Yesterday a lot of new, in bbls., sold at 45c. ₩ gallon. See the preliminary remarks.

COFFEE.—The stock is very light, and the sales are consequently confined to small lots at 3½c. for Rio and 40c. for Java.

WHISKY.—That made from Louisiana Rum is retailing slowly at $2 75, and that made from grain at $3 and upwards ₩ gallon.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.—The transactions are unimportant and entirely of a retail character.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the asking rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports $6 50 ₩ hhd. of Sugar, and $2 50 ₩ bbl. for Molasses.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day:—147 bbls Prime Beef at $11 25 to $16; Mess Pork at $16 to $17; and 100 do do inferior at $13 50; 100 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, new, at $6 50; 100 bbls new Herrings at $2 50; 12 sacks Corn at 75 to 78c.; and 77c.; 100 sacks Corn Meal at $1 60 ₩ bbl. 20 bbls. Corn Meal at $3 35 ₩ bbl. Grits at $5 50; tubs Goshen Butter at 27c.; 10 bbls Lard at 15c.; 20 bbls Onions at 70c. for Jumbo and $2 60 ₩ bbl. $1 30 for round; 10 casks sugar cured Hams, city, at 8c; 10 Jars Wine at $2; 250 boxes brown Soap at 6 ½c.; 200 sacks Salt at [illegible]; 50,000 domestic Cigars at $[illegible]; 100 bbls. extra Flour at $6 75; 207 bbls. Potatoes at $3 50 to $4; and 250 bbls. Apples at $4 75 to $5 ₩ bbl.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 24, 1862.

Arrived Saturday 20 Beeves. Amount of stock sold was 7 Beeves. Stock remaining on sale is 137 Beeves and 17 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	$0 9½
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ₩ lb net	0 8
Texas Beeves 3d quality, ₩ lb net	0 7
Veal, 1st quality ₩ head	30 a 35
Veal, 2d quality ₩ head	20 a 25
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	15 a 7c
Milch Cows, ₩ head	$100 a 130
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	15

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Joseph Meigs, Baker, for New York, Master.
Bark Charles Edwin, Trow, for New York, G A Fosdick.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Marion, Capt. D. Phillips, U S N, Commander, from New York 12 h inst., to W J Reid. Ship [illegible] from Fort [illegible].
Bark [illegible], [illegible] days from New York, to W J Reid—Pilot.
Brig Samuel G Adams, Carver, 15 days from New York, to Brott, Davis & Shons, T P T.
Sloop Provence, from Coast—21 dist.
Payne's barge, from Coast—20 dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, McQuill, from Donaldsonville.
Empire Parish, Elliott, from the Passes.
Bee, [illegible], from Coast.
Sallie Robinson, [illegible], from Donaldsonville.
Frank M. [illegible], from Coast.
St Maurice, Kimmen, from Donaldsonville.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Couch, from New York, 15th instant, to Warneken & co—1st dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Gen Williams, Walker, from the Forts.
Star, McKeege, from Coast.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The [illegible] from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 18th inst. ships [illegible] and San Antonio—brought up bark Garibaldi and ship S G Adams.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship McClellan, [illegible], from New York.

MEMORANDA.

[illegible] The towboat Ida, Capt. Murray, towed the bark Garibaldi up over the bar, drawing 14 feet 6 inches, which is the deepest draught brought in over the bar since the opening of the port.

[illegible] The steamer Empire Parish towed inside the bar brig Albert Adams, from the Vesuvio.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Marion, from New York—Mrs Butler and servant, Mrs M Aiken, Mrs W Bell and nurse, Mrs B B and daughter, Mrs S B Bevaus and child, Mrs Wm Cooper, Mrs James Graham, three children and servant, Mrs Lemon and daughter, Mrs F Leeson and two children, Mrs Ivans and servant, Miss Jones, Mrs W J Kent, Mrs Stocker, Larkin, Miss Kate Larkin, Miss Lane, two children and servant, Mrs M Lee, Mrs M E Patrick, Mrs F H Read, Mrs W E Read, Mrs Mrs J M Bitzel, Mrs Rowe and servant, Mrs Smith, Mrs A Street, Mrs E Stannard, Miss Stetson, Miss Lindsay, Mrs T B Taylor, Mrs Waterman, Miss Waterman, Mrs J W Williamson, Miss F Whittemore, Mrs H Bishop, Mrs Wright, two children and nurse, Miss E Zeleng, F Alden, J H Baldwin, Jos Batchelor, J H Baxter, H R Beach, Harvey Beach, W A Bell, Wm Bird, D M P Best, Francis Brenan, Geo A [illegible], N Brown, W J Bryan, Thos Carlisle, James H Coffey, and servant, James Conklin, Thos Carolan, N Crane, Henry Zolnerba, T W Davis, J A Fischer, Wm Fiske, F Guion, H F Gillette, E Goldstein, Daniel Grey, J [illegible] Hane, John Heberle, H Hamilton, U S Navy, S Hirschsohn, R C Hickey, G Hoes, Chas Lease, M F Irvine, R Leeds, J R Kimball, James Lee, Chas Lent, M McCall, W N Montgomery, R R Montgomery, M L Myers, C Oakford, H Osgood, A T Penrson, E W Reimer, J L Rufford, J Rigney, Theodore Reichel, R S Roland, A S Snider, Louis Siebert, Chas E Spencer, J F Spoford, J P Stage, Theodore Stephens, Joseph Travella, E P Tibeton, M A Torrey, B Vallette, of Fort [illegible] Van Zant, P Vocellier, J H Williams, and R S Wright.

Per steamship Creole, from New York—Mr and Mrs Louis Baker, Mrs W A Goldman, Mrs Preston, Mrs De Forest, Mrs Algata Felton, Geo Eyer, Mr Rand, Mrs Ira Rosseau, Vinnie Bowers, Mottie Mayer, Mrs Solomon Bradt, Miss L Wier, and D M Train, Dr E C Drew, Pre[illegible] Lewis, H H Lewis, Mrs Rosengren and two children, Mrs J Lacey, F Lawrence, G W Amory, F M Marshall, D L Gillespie, J C Caro, Wm Hoppmann, Mrs A Wisman, James A Drew, J M Peters, Isidor Loewenberg, Miss Mary Cory, Mrs Girard, and 16 in steerage.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Joseph Meigs—711 bbls molasses, 30 bbls bread, 21 bales skins, 30 do rope cuttings, 1 do wool, 11 do [illegible].

NEW YORK—Per bark Charles Edwin—191 bbls molasses, 40 half do do, 34 hhds sugar, 25 bales moss, 1 do wool, 10 pkgs mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Marion, from New York—Joseph Seuberon—H. Oesterman & Rayko—S. Pollman—J M [illegible] & Barrand & Rifford—Henderson & Gaines—T Keeler—F Levy—L M[illegible]—T C Payan—Robinson & Oliver—E Roger & co—W G Betterton & co—E Step ston—Kean & King—B Goldstein—L Hane & co—F[illegible] & Haber—F Janirond—J Kemp, Jr—Levy & Dotte—A Minaller—A D Grief & co—Race & Foster—G A Trowbridge—Flichelberger & Dentjen—S B Bevans—F Goldsmith—Hebert & Farous—C Jaubert & co—Iberville & Ferre—S Marx—A Piaget—A Barret & co—W J Reid—C Westinear—J Wright & co.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—Ass'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per bark Garibaldi—145 tons coal 350 bales hay to W J Reid.
NEW YORK—Per brig S G Adams—61 tons coal 55 doz washboards, 15 bales hay, 500 bxs starch 10 cases blacking, 2 do brushes, 2 pkgs bedeck, 150 doz brooms, 5 cases tacks, 25 nests tubs, 700 cabbages, 100 bbls flour, 11 do ale, 200 half bbls beef, 200 half bbls flour, 48 bxs soap, 24 keg butter, 40 bxs candles, 150 bbls apples, 200 do potatoes, 15 do onions, 25 bxs candles, 300 qr bxs starch to Brott, Davis & Shons, 200 bbls potatoes to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Iberville—145 hhds sugar 23 bbls molasses to R H Montgomery—81 do to order—34 do McMiken, Value & co—16 do A Thibaut. 61 do do 6 hhds sugar Olivier & Duplantier—55 bales cotton J H Head & co.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Sallie Robinson—31 bales cotton and 15 hhds sugar to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer S. Maurice—18 bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per steamer Star—139 hhds sugar to order.

COAST—Per steamer Gen Williams—31 half bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per steamer Bee—32 hhds sugar 12 bbls do 65 bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per steamer Frank Mumford—83 hhds sugar to order.

COAST—Per sloop Provence—83 bbls rice 100 sks do to order.

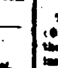
COAST—Per Payne's barge—200 bbls molasses to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

576 hhds sugar & 9 bbls molasses 50 hides to order.

DREES FRENCH HAT STORE
CIVIL AND MILITARY GOODS,
No. 61 Chartres street.

MILITARY KEPTS MADE TO ORDER AND FIT EXACTLY.



SILK HATS of all styles, remarkably light. Super Black Cassimere Hats. Men and Children's Soft Hats—Moorish, Victoria, Thibet, Meslow styles; brown and grey Beaver Hats. Black and brown Soft Malakoff. Magenta and Adalbert Hats, new articles. Ladies' Riding Hats, all descriptions. Children's Velvet Andalous and Tudors, grey and black Beavers, adorned with velvet and feathers, latest styles, from the best houses in Paris; Men and Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps; traveling and very light office ditto.

Besides his direct importation of Silk Hats, M. Drees, having secured the services of first-class workmen from Paris, is enabled to fill orders for all kinds of Hats. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street,

30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;

50	..	St. Julien;
15	..	Haut Brion;
20	..	Cos;
10	..	Ducru;
10	..	Leoville, Larose, Margaux, Lafitte, Laberve;
100	..	White Wine, Chateau Yquem. n21

For Sale.

2 CASES "Crane's Premium," 16, BANK NOTE PAPER, by WARNEKEN & CO., no24 41 Union street.

FLOUR—Superfine and Extra, best brands; HAMS—Sugar cured; MESS PORK—A superior article; BACON—Clear, do do; STARCH—T. & G. Fox's. And other goods, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., nov5 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXTRA FAMILY [illegible]—100 barrels, very fresh and [illegible] choice, for sale by BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

Important Sale of the Valuable Assorted Cargo of brig Samuel G. Adams at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock, ex brig Samuel G Adams, Picayune Tier, opposite Toulouse street:—

- 501 bales Hay.
- 494 sacks Oats.
- 300 whole and half bbls. Extra Baltimore Flour.
- 110 half bbls. Fulton Market Beef.
- 100 bbls. Soda Crackers.
- 75 boxes and half boxes Kingsford Corn Starch.
- 200 quarter boxes Kingsford do do.
- 50 .. .. Colgate's do.
- 100 boxes Adamantine Candles—lbs. and 6s., in boxes and cartoons.
- 51 boxes Castile Soap.
- 41 firkins choice Goshen Butter.
- 300 bbls. Apples—Newtown, Pippins, Spitzbergen, Pearmains and Baldwins.
- 5 bbls. Winter Pears.
- 13 .. Red Onions.
- 200 .. Potatoes.
- 179 .. Dried Apples.
- 11 .. Blood XXX Burton's Ale—first choice.
- 65 half tons White Ash Stove Coal.
- 151 dozen Painted Brooms.
- 25 nests Tubs.
- 11 cases Matches—300 gross.
- 5 cases (60 boxes) assorted Tacks.
- 20 gross Mason's Blacking.
- 15 doz. Clothes Lines.
- 2 gross Shoe Brushes.
- 60 doz. Washboards—With brooms and handle scrubs.
- 1 lot Hemlock Lumber.

Terms cash. nov21

7000 Feet Flooring and Ceiling Lumber, and 50 White Oak Knees at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the foot of Toulouse street (Old Basin)—

About 7000 feet LUMBER FLOORING and CEILING.
50 WHITE OAK KNEES, assorted.
Terms cash nov21

Choice Oats, Hams, Starch and Lard at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, THIS DAY, (Monday) 24th instant, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 95 Camp street:—

- 300 bushels Choice Oats;
- 20 bbls. Palmer's Sugar-cured Hams;
- 100 boxes Kingsford Starch;
- 10 boxes Oswego Starch;
- 9 tierces Choice Lard.

Terms cash. nov.

Potatoes.......Potatoes.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, the 24th November, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, opposite Post 30, Third District, for account of whom it may concern—
481 barrels POTATOES, now landing ex bark Clara Pickens. Terms cash. nov20

80 Barrels Canvassed Hams.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY the 25th November, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at No. 55 Common street—
80 Barrels Canvassed HAMS.
Damaged per bark Elias Pike, on her voyage from Boston to this port.
Terms cash nov24

Succession of Antoine Michaud.

BY F. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 24th November, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of the deceased, on Elysian Fields street, between Victory and Conception streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated November 7th, 1862—

The Contents of the aforesaid Store, consisting mainly of about 30 tons of old Iron, old Copper, 6 hogsheads of unginned Cotton, Sea Sewing Machines, 100 bottles of Syrup, 2 barrels of Molasses, 1 barrel Sugar, Blacksmiths' Tools, Hammers, Carpenters' Tools, 2 Bleaching [illegible] lot of new Cotton Bagging, Still Bars, 4 old Boilers, 3 Sugar Kettles, 1 lot of Hides, 1 lot of Wool, 1 large lot of Fishing Nets of various descriptions, &c., &c.
Terms cash. nov12 19 21

Contents of a Private Residence at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on the premises, No. 400 St. Charles street, (late Nayades) on TUESDAY, November 25th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., the contents of said residence, to-wit—

One rich rosewood brocatel Parlor Set, one rosewood Centre and Side Table, rich Brussels Carpets, Clocks, Sofas, Chairs, mahogany and black walnut Bedsteads and Bedding, one rosewood child's Crib, Bureaus, Armoire Tables, Hat Rack, Oil Cloth, an assortment of Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery, Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils, etc.

—ALSO—

One of Wheeler & Wilson's (latest pattern) SEWING MACHINE, mahogany casing, nearly new, and the Gas Fixtures in the house.
Terms cash. nov22

Mackerel, Codfish and Smoked Herrings.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, November 25th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, in the store of Messrs. Legeay & Ferre, Nos. 65 and 67 Old Levee street, Second District—
20 whole and half bbls. Mackerel.
120 drums and boxes Codfish.
200 boxes Smoked Herrings.
Landing ex bark Elias Pike, from Boston.
Terms cash. nov22

Furniture....Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, November 24th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart—

A large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of a beautiful Rosewood Parlor Set, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Armoirs, Lookingglasses, Sofas, Chairs, Bed-rooms and several Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
Terms cash. nov22

Positive and Unreserved Sale of French Cloths.

BY VINCENT & CO.
J. B. CROSAT, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 24th instant, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at the store of the importers, Messrs. Dumas Frere, on Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, without any reserve whatever—

The largest and most select assortment of FRENCH CLOTHS, such as Black d'Elbeuf, de Sedan de Louviers; Satin Laine de Sedan; Cassimeres, latest styles; Silk Velvet, of all colors; Plush of a variety of all colors; Satin de Chine, Woolen Linings; Drap and select assortment of Buttons, Bronze, Glass and Fancy Cloths, Tweeds, &c., &c.
Terms cash, in currency.

N. B.—The particular attention of merchants and merchant tailors is called to the above sale as it consists of the largest and most select assortment of goods offered in this market, and all of direct importation. nov20

PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES

BY D. W. C. FARRINGTON, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Camp and Common streets

THE sale of BOOKS at No. 60 Camp street will be resumed on MONDAY, November 24th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., where a large assortment of Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, Theological, and School Books will be sold.

Terms—Cash in currency. nov22 2t

New Orleans, 19th November, 1862.

THE following gentlemen were elected by the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, to serve for the next six months, viz:

Visiting Surgeons:
WARREN STONE, M. D.
M. SCHUPPERT, M. D.
I. L. CRAWCOUR, M. D.

Visiting Physicians:

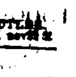
JAMES A. JONES, M. D.	A. F. SCHULTZE, M. D.
A. H. CENAS, M. D.	W. G. WILSON, M. D.
E. D. FENNER, M. D.	A. PEIXOTTO, M. D.
D. C. HOLLIDAY, M. D.	J. B. LeMONNIER, M. D.
S. B. HURD, M. D.	S. S. HOOK, M. D.
JAS. JONES, Jr., M. D.	NUMA LAMBERT, M. D.
ROBERT DAVIS, M. D.	D. S. BALL, M. D.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NEW ORLEANS, 21st Nov., 1862.

THE annual election for Seven Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on the SECOND MONDAY of December next, (the 8th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
nov21 1d CH. JUMONVILLE, Acting Cashier.

For Sale.



100 A No. 1 MULES. Also, large quantities of old Omnibus AXLES and SPRINGS. Also, new and second-hand OMNIBUSES, in good condition on accommodating terms. Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, City of Jefferson, above the Stock Landing.
nov21 5m F. WINTZ, Proprietor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 100.

The Bank of New Orleans having been fully examined, and its circulation having been made secure, the Commanding General, convinced of the responsibility of the present Board of Directors, permits it to resume its usual course of banking business.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff. nov22 3t

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Nov. 22, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day eleven dollars ($11 00) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., as follows, until further notice:

47 ounces of bread for ....20 cents.
[illegible] .. ..10 cents.
12 .. ..5 cents.

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

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor.
W. G. PETTIGREW, Secretary. nov22 1w

Hay.

600 BALES HAY, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to M. BARBOUR, [illegible].

Removal.

THE ARAGO [illegible] removed their office from No. [illegible] street, to No. [illegible] [illegible]