The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street, 2nd story.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,879.

NEW ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McCOMBS & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, 78 Chartres street.

By E. M. Pachie, at 1 o'clock, at No. 48 Magazine street, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 4 o'clock, at back 1st] posite Ursulines street, cisti.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Residence of that portion of the city bounded by the southerly side of Felicity road, the upper city line, the river and the rear of the city, and of that portion bounded by the northerly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river and Lake Pontchartrain, are referred to an important notice elsewhere from George H. Daniels, collector. It requires payment of license taxes within the specified limits on the 25th instant, and the four days thereafter, under penalty of additional cost.

Messrs. McCarron & Landry will sell a large quantity of furniture and goods at their auction mart this day at 11 o'clock.

Dealers and all in want of coal should attend M. T. Montgomery's sale of 100 tons anthracite coal on Monday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at back 1bs, opposite Ursulines street, Second District, near the market, now landing, and will be sold without reserve.

PRODUCE JUST RECEIVED.—Family groceries, dealers and others who desire good Western produce, meet pork, beef, lard, hams, extra flour, &c., are referred to the advertisement of Mr John Grace, No. 5, Bank Place.

CHOICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—B. P. Ethell & Co., 52 and 54, Perdras street, are in the immediate receipt, per Western steamer, 1000 barrels of choice St. Louis extra and superfine corn. See their advertisement.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—The attention of all who desire millinery goods, of the newest and most select description, especially the attention of milliners, is called to the advertisement of the wholesale house of Daniel Gorman, No. 27 Magazine street, which has just received a shipment of various articles in the above line, and will continue receiving additions to the same by every steamer.

Purser Field, of the steamship Evening Star, has our thanks for valuable favors.

Three Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR

The Situation in Northern Virginia.

A RICHMOND ACCOUNT OF THE KELLY'S FORD SURPRISE & CAPTURE

Affairs at Chattanooga.

PLOT FOR LIBERATING REBEL PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND &c

The Latest from Mexico and St. Domingo.

LATER FROM ETHOPE.

By the steamship Evening Star, which arrived last night, about 8 o'clock, without previous telegraphic announcement in consequence of the Baltic line being down, we have New York journals up to the 14th, from which we make our usual compilation of intelligence. We have, by the same arrival, Havana papers up to the 10th, from which we take the latest news from Mexico and St. Domingo.

The Situation in Northern Virginia.

The New York Evening Post of the 13th says:

There is no important change in the Army of the Potomac. Our troops occupy the old battlefield of Cedar Mountain. Immense trains of supplies from Alexandria are daily forwarded. The reinforced is pushing rapidly ahead, and will be opened to the Rapidan by Monday night. Thursday afternoon the rebel guerrillas attacked the camps occupied by the workmen at Nokesville, two and a half miles east of Catlett's Station, burnt some of the stables and carried off the overcoats of the soldiers. A force of our troops were guarding a railway not more than a quarter of a mile distant at the time. The rebels are strongly posted on the Rapidan.

The Herald of the 14th says:

All continues quiet in front of the Potomac Army. The headquarters of the Commissary Department are now at Warrenton Junction, from which immense supplies of rations are daily forwarded. The demoralization in the rebel army is reported to be on the increase. A deserter from the 44th Alabama (Lowell's regiment) states that the whole brigade has laid down its arms and refuses to fight any longer. Upon an attempt to [illegible] under guard they dispersed through the country, with the intention of joining the Union army. The despondency of the rebel soldiery against it is said to be very great.

A report was prevalent yesterday that a large force of the rebels shelled General Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevensburg, on Thursday morning, proving that the enemy are still in strength at the ford of the Rapidan.

The Battle at Mully's Ford—Blake and Hays' Brigades Captured.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov 7.]

Official information was received by the War Department yesterday that two brigades of Lee's army were, on Saturday, captured by a sudden and unexpected advance of Meade. The dispatch bringing this intelligence gives none of the particulars of this disaster; but it was believed in official circles that our loss would fall much short of five thousand men. Governor Letcher and others, however, who arrived here last night, direct from the army, give no account of the affair. Their advices are to last Saturday, about noon. Blake's and Hays' brigades, being on picket, were attacked by about twenty-five thousand of the enemy, and after one of the most desperate fights on record, part of which was hand to hand, our men were surrounded, and all them, except some six hundred of Hays' brigade, killed or taken prisoners.

The number of our men taken prisoners is variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand; the latter figure is probably the nearest the truth. We also lost four pieces of artillery.

We have been able to obtain no information of the extent of our loss in killed or wounded, but it is confidently asserted that the enemy's loss was very heavy, some say as much as two thousand.

The fight is reported to have occurred at or near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, but whether north or south of the stream there are two opinions. One account is that the brigades were beyond the river, and in a manner cut off from the main body, the other that they were on the south bank, at Kelly's Ford, and were surrounded by the enemy, who crossed above and below them.

Hay's brigade is composed of Louisianians and Hoke's of North Carolinians.

It is believed that Gen. Lee expected Meade to advance upon him, yet was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. He knew Meade had received peremptory orders to fall upon and fight him battle wherever he found him, but thought it would take the Yankees several days longer to bring his army to the Rappahannock. It would now appear that Meade was advance as quickly as he retreats.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, November 12.—Quiet prevails in and around Chattanooga.

Trustworthy intelligence from Gen. Bragg's army up to three o'clock this morning is received, at which time we have advices dated from the rebel picket posts and arrived within our lines fully armed and equipped!

The disaffection in the rebel army is not longer confined to the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but is widely spread among the troops from other States.

Our daily peoples of deserters from the rebel lines average from twelve to fourteen.

Gen. Hindman is assigned to the command of Gen. Polk's corps, and he has relieved Gen. Longstreet, who was stationed on Lookout Mountain.

General Longstreet, with sixteen thousand troops, part of whom are cavalry, has gone to East Tennessee.

A considerable force of rebel cavalry has also gone to Loka.

The rebel divisions of Generals Cheatham and Stewart have returned to General Bragg's army.

General Bragg has now three full corps with him, those of Generals Hardee, Breckinridge and Buckner.]

Sixty thousand men is a low estimate of the number of men composing the army of General Bragg.

The report of an artillery duel between the Lookout and Mocassin Point batteries, this week, was occasioned from several rebel shells bursting directly over Point Lookout. One reply was vigorous. There were no casualties.

Thirty days furlough has been granted to the farmers of the Georgia state troops to allow them to assist in the harvest.

All is quiet on General Hooker's front.

The New York Herald of the 14th says:

Official dispatches from General Thomas, at Chattanooga, and General Burnside, in East Tennessee, were received at the War Department yesterday, dated on the previous evening, and state that all is quiet in front of their respective armies. The dispatch from General Burnside is held to set all anxiety at rest as to the safety of his position.

The Siege of Charleston.

The Richmond papers of the 11th have telegrams from Charleston to the day previous. Upon Sunday, had been going on at Sumter during the space of twenty-four hours. The two monitors were then in action. Since about thirty shots. Altogether, during the day, sixty rifle shots and twenty-five shells were fired, only seven of which struck Sumter. The whole number of shot and shell fired at Sumter during the bombardment is 1,536, of which 7,700 struck.

Fortress Monroe, November 13.—The United States steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. West, from Charleston bar, arrived in Hampton Roads, arrived this afternoon.

She reports that Sumter was still kept up on Saturday, and the fort was evidently defended.

The rebels put up a flag every night, which was shot away every day.

There had been no firing on Charleston of late.

The Johnson's Island Plot for the Release of Rebel Naval Prisoners.

Startling Disclosures—Confessions, &c.

Relating to this affair the Cleveland *Herald* of the 11th says:

There has never shone dark thoughts rebels on the Northern frontier than they have recently

United States troops. Among the robberies the notorious Jeff. Thompson and Major-General Trimble, both celebrated for their dare devil exploits and adventurous schemes. Since they have been placed among the prisoners, the guards have had considerable trouble in keeping order, and have to be continually on the alert to defeat and frustrate plans of escape.

The New York *Herald* of the 14th, on the same subject, states that Lord Lyons has been snubbed by the Governor-General of Canada on a Canadian rebel plot to seize Northern vessels on the Canada border; and requested to inform the United States Government of the fact. The same paper says that General Dix had gone to Buffalo to prepare against a surprise of the navy.

Relating to the same affair, the *Herald* has the following dispatches:

Sandusky, November 13.—Everything is quiet here and in this vicinity.

There is very little excitement in the city here. Gen. Cox and his staff passed to the front this morning.

Everything is being put in readiness for the rebels, and with the troops here and on the way Johnson's Island and Sandusky may be considered safe beyond a doubt.

Stimulus are pressed to fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would that any vessels attempting to enter our bay.

The United States steamer Michigan is off Johnson's Island, all ready for action.

All the reports about an attempt at escape by the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island are simply fabrications. There are no indications of any such intentions up to the present time.

"public opinion" had improved. It was generally believed that the rebellion was on the decline, and many of the conquered inhabitants were returning to their homes.

The Captain General of the insurrectionary limits of the Island had caused an order to be issued wherein it was stated that doubts having arisen as to the meaning and intent of the previous order regarding the blockade, &c., the ports of San Domingo, Semana, Puerto Plata, are free, the blockade comprising only those ports and harbors occupied by His Majesty's forces.

Mexico—Vera Cruz papers to the 31st of October had been received at Havana.

Sixteen thieves had been tried at Vera Cruz on the 25th, seven of them had been sentenced to death, and the others to hard labor in the fortress of Ulua.

There were reasons to suppose that the campaign in the interior would soon be, if indeed it had not already been open. General Berthier's division who was to be joined by Marquez's, in all upwards of 6000 men, had moved from Tuluca, according to a correspondent. Major's division had taken the Puebla road with the 82d of the line under Col. Cotes. A third division of 6000 men, under Gen. Douai, was on the eve of starting from the capital and would take the Queretaro road. Gen. Bazaine was to move with 2000 men. It appeared that Gen. Bazaine would leave with that last division.

The same mercantile paper to which the Havana press is indebted for the above information adds that the French-Mexican army sent forward to open the campaign, from which great achievements are evidently expected by the friends of the new regime, will vastly lighten the commissariat. It is well armed and equipped and fully provided with everything necessary to the successful termination of the expedition.

On the other hand, it was stated by the Journal papers—and the information was also derived from the same source as above—that the Constitutional President's forces had made a grand concentrating movement, intended to oppose the invasion to Queretaro, and even to San Juan del Rio. Those forces comprised three divisions, under D. Porfirio Diaz, Gonzales Ortega and Uraga, and numbered 20,000. The monarchical sheet thinks that the army is only 1200 strong, but admits the probability of their being reinforced by General Negrete, who had raised the siege at Necaltz.

There had already been skirmishes between the expeditionary forces and the Juaristas, wherein the latter were said to have been defeated. A fight had taken place at Astopan between 1000 guerrillas, under Cobos and Lira, and the Sierra troops, who had come out victorious. It is claimed that Colonel Cottrel's regiment had no hand in the matter.

Havayana News.

The steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 1st of November, arrived at Halifax early yesterday morning on her voyage to Boston. She brings two days later than the telegraphic report of the Bohemian published in the *Herald* yesterday.

Among the passengers by the Asia are the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Colonel Lamar, of the rebel army—one of the emissaries of Jeff. Davis to Europe.

Mr. Beecher was entertained at a farewell breakfast by the Emancipation Society of Liverpool. He made a speech full of friendship for England.

The steamer Braganza, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Lisbon, was boarded in the Bay of Biscay by the privateer Georgia. The rebel seamen inquired for newspapers and shipping intelligence. The Georgia had put into Cherbourg to recitoal and coal.

The British iron-clad frigate Prince Consort was very badly damaged when steaming from Plymouth for Liverpool to look after the Intel rams. She put into Kingstown harbor half full of water and leaking badly.

A party of English marines had possession of the iron rams, all work on the vessels was suspended, and two gunboats kept watch on Laird's yard.

George Saunders and Mr. Lindsay, M. P., figured in the columns of the London *Times* in opposition to the legal arguments of its correspondent in "Historicus" on the duty of neutrals.

The news of General Rosecrans's removal excited much surprise in commercial circles in Liverpool.

The National Steamship Company of England proposes to raise a capital of two millions of pounds sterling and run a fleet of powerful steam vessels for passengers between London and Liverpool and New York.

The London *Times* maintains that England is not behind France or the United States in her iron-clad fleet.

E. C. Pearson, the English shipowner, who furnished the most famous steam blockade runners, was still in bankruptcy. In his statement of assets he claims as due from the C. S. Government for Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the sum of £97,000 for the proceeds of contracts.

The Mexican Consuls in Paris, Bordeaux and Havre have been compelled to cease the discharge of their duties. The Consuls for Guatemala are to appear to them to the meantime.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte writes a letter in which he expresses the hope that "France will not allow Poland to be annihilated."

The role of the Russians in Warsaw was still exceedingly severe.

The liberal party in Prussia had gained considerably in Parliamentary strength by the recent elections.

Earl Russell had proposed a basis of negotiation between Germany and Denmark on the Holstein question.

The Austrian Government proposed to suspend twenty millions of florins in relieving the distress of the people of Hungary.

Furious gales prevailed around the English coast. There are no shipping disasters reported.

The returns of the English Board of Trade indicate a year of the greatest commercial prosperity for Great Britain.

The London *Herald* publishes a correspondence on the state of affairs in Japan, in which the English government is blamed for its "severity" to the Japanese.

Consols closed in London on the 31st ultimo at 92 for money. The Bank of Frankfort and the Bank of Holland had advanced the rate of discount. It was thought that the Bank of France would order a further increase in the rate of discount, owing to the continued drain of bullion. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm and the rates unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were dull and tending downward.

The Asia sailed from Halifax for Boston at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. A slight snow storm prevailed at the time.

News by the Bohemian.

We take the following from the New York *Evening Post* of the 13th:

The Bohemian, which passed Tuskar Point yesterday, brings Liverpool dates to October 29. Accounts from the West Indies, received in England state that the royal pirate George's steamer Dahomey, Captain, on the 25th of September, under full steam, and on the same evening was believed to have captured a steamer.

There had been a commotion in naval circles in England owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take one to one by force the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it was stated that, after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the frontplated frigate Prince Consort had started for Liverpool. In the meantime another gunboat had reached the Mersey on the 28th, and had anchored opposite Laird's ready to start at a moment's notice.

The *Morning Star* announces that the French Government has informed the United States minister to France, Mr. Dayton, that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war now supposed to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

General News.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.—A Washington dispatch of November 13th says: Very important dispatches from the rebel diplomatic agents in Europe to the rebel State Department have recently been captured. These dispatches show that the rebel agents despair of any practical benefit or assistance from England or France, and that, in point of fact, Louis Napoleon has no intention of affording to them any greater aid and comfort than the English Government is disposed to give them, and that, while he will accuse them with ideas of a Mexican alliance, they have nothing of a practical or substantial character to hope for from him.

CAPTURED ON THE R. E. LEE.—It is dispatched from Washington that two English Lieutenants, a English Consul, and two English commercial agents were captured on the R. E. Lee while attempting to run the blockade.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL FOREY.—General Forey left New York on the frigate Panama on the 12th for France. He was honored with salutes from the French, Italian and Russian men-of-war in the harbor.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI. — A Jefferson City dispatch of the 13th announces the election, after balloting the day before and that morning, of B. Gratz Brown, (Radical,) for the short term, by 7 majority.—Brown, (Radical,) for the long term, and Senator Henderson, (Conservative,) for the short term, by 1 majority. The final ballot resulted in the election of John B. Henderson for the long term, and stood as follows:—Henderson, 87; Phelps, 71; scattering, 19.

JEFF DAVIS IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th says: The President returned from his tour to the South and South-west on Saturday evening, and proceeded immediately to the Presidential mansion, where he received a number of calls.

The beautiful Arabian steed recently arrived at Wilmington as a present for the President was brought on in the same train, and is now at the President's stables.

SPECIAL MISSION TO CANADA.—Hon. Preston King, says a Washington dispatch of the 13th, has been sent by the Government to Montreal, for the purpose of conferring with the Canadian authorities relative to the alleged plot for the release of the prisoners on Johnson's Island.

Gold in New York.

The *Herald* of the 14th reports that in the P. M. of the previous day:

Gold opened at an advance on yesterday's prices, and before noon reached 147¾, which was not, however, fully maintained, and it soon fell off to 147. In the afternoon it began to decline, and closed at 146¾, which is lower than the price of the previous evening.

[From our Sunday Edition.]

The steamship Evening Star, from New York 14th, via Havana 10th inst., brought the following passengers:

From New York.—Mrs A H Hoyt, Miss Hoyt and daughter, Mrs Harrison, W A Knox, wife, child and servant, Mrs J A Noyes, J Hernandez, wife, 3 children and servant, A Campbell, Mrs Hamden, 2 children and servant, M J Louis, G Matthews, Mrs Jackson, 3 children, and servant, Chas Mercer, wife and 4 children, F Jaudon and daughter, M Lagarra and wife, 2 children, Jas Dowd and daughter, M Richards and wife, M E Carch, R K Montgomery and servant, J N Hall, Mr Ayres, wife and 4 children, Misses Ayres, W F Cobb, M F Hilton wife and 2 children, J Kessler and wife, 2 Misses Hodgkin and lady, Mr Leonard lady and child, Mr Mc Glue wife and 2 children, Col Denison, Miss Denison, 2 Hall and friend, S G Denison, A F Cochran, Mr Jarman, Mrs McFate, Mr Woodward, Miss A Easley, C L Seabury, J Isaacs, R Downing, Wm Thompson, Mr Foley, Jas Gordon, and 4 children, Mrs Gordon and 2 children, E Searey, Mr Chaseman wife and servant, Miss M Heald, Miss Brown, Mr Simon, Mrs and Miss Seeger, L Bostic, H H Lawrence, Mrs J E Beaulieu and child, Miss Julia Hamilton, L G Avery, Mr Fatheree, E Mitchell, Dr Cross, J Stewart, C Chase, Mrs Raymond and son, Mrs Dr Brown, Miss Nichols, Mrs Dr Hall, Miss Mary Mansfield, D Mosier, Mr Wurst, C W Wilmerding and wife, Mr Flanders, John Hueshaw and daughter, Mr Wason, wife and daughter, Miss North, Miss Pearson, Mrs Hunt, child and servant, R Evans, G Grant, Mr Hunt and child, D C Payne, Mrs Fitts, E Harrell, Charles Lincoln, F W Bonfish, Mrs and Miss Stuart, Mrs Nicholson, S F Babcock, J Dreyfous, W C Dreyfous, Mrs W G Robinson, J F Tucker, Miss Winchester, Mrs Hovis, J W Cole, Mrs Hammond, Capt Alden, John Farrington, T D Redfield, Mrs R H Whitehead, Miss Maggie McMillan, Miss Susie McMillan, Brig Gen Dwight, W H Libbey, W in steerage—21 passengers without a name.

From Havana.—R Aiscon, N Valbey, F De Castro, J Fernandez, Jas Mathews, F Saddiani, L E Quinn, Mrs Morris, Mr Ivory, Mr Tatlow, C Dufour.—In bottage

Report on the Condition of the Contrabands in the Department of the Tennessee.

The following report, dated Vicksburg, October 15th, from the committee appointed by the Chaplains' Association, while relating particularly to the contrabands in certain portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, will afford, no doubt, a tolerably correct general idea of the condition of the same class of persons in other localities:

Your committee beg leave to report, after such enquiry as a short time permits them to make of the Government Commissioners and citizens of Vicksburg, the following results, to wit:

First—*Numbers.*

Not less than thirty-five thousand are gathered on the banks of the Mississippi from Helena to Natchez. Of these about ten thousand are within twelve miles of Vicksburg, of whom only five thousand are men, except those enlisted in the army, the balance being women and children, men are entirely dependent on the government or charity for support—the able bodied being enlisted in the army, or employed as cooks, grooms and teamsters, in the cause of this inequality. Of the nine thousand near Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, seven thousand have been employed on abandoned plantations. The Government is agreeing to furnish and pay the same ten dollars a month, including three dollars in clothing, the women seven, two of which in clothing, children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, half price, rations provided for all. Those under the age of twelve are not required to work in the field, but are to have the privilege of going to school. Fields on the leased plantations last June destroyed the crops of many planters, and consequently the uncertainty of securing their crops did not justify the promise of larger wages as present, or such as will gladly be paid when these calamities are past. Besides these thousands under the supervision of General Sherman, there are many trying to support themselves, living as they can in vacant houses and hovels.

Second—*Health.*

That there has been fearful mortality among the freedmen, both the enlisted soldiers and the camps of the infirm, we have agonizingly felt. The causes appear to us to be:

1. Being congregated in great numbers in camps and lodges, without suitable employment or regular exercise.

2. Unusual and unhealthy food, the sudden change from corn bread to wheaten, sometimes over-eating and sometimes partial destitution of suitable nourishment, especially for the sick.

3. Change of water. Cistern water is usually drank in Southern cities and on plantations. Deprived of this, the fugitives have, of necessity, drank the waters of the Mississippi, or from springs in malarious districts. Added to these almost entire destitution of physicians and medicines.

4. Miserable apologies for tents or shelter to protect them from the heat of the day and the dews and storms of the night; and the fact that, driven from their homes with only garments almost worn out, they have suffered from cold already, some even unto death, and hence are living are wholly unprepared for the chilling winds and storms of autumn and winter.

Third—*Employment.*

Several thousands of the strong men are now soldiers in the United States army, and are doing good service as soldiers. Others are cultivating plantations of the Government, as we have already shown, and some have done well raising cotton and corn for themselves, unmolested by our enemies. Many of those encamped in Louisiana are hired to cut fire-wood, and the contractors pay both men and women suitable wages for this work. At present, thousands are too sick and feeble for military duty, or for work, and must be clothed and fed and nursed chiefly by the Government or charity of individuals, or be left, as the man who fell among thieves was, by the Priest and the Levite, to die of want. What good Samaritan will come to pour oil and wine into their wounds?

Fourth—*Schools.*

These have been commenced at Memphis, Corinth, Island 10, Helena and this place. One of 125 scholars is opened in Vicksburg by two missionaries of the "United States Brethren in Christ," of the State of Indiana. In all these schools, young and old manifest much enthusiasm and determination to learn, and one of our sources of grief now is, that when they ask daily for their spelling-books and primers, we are obliged to say, "Our book is gone, and those on their way to us, or ordered by us, have not yet come." Schools, to some extent, will be taught by colored men, and well supported, under the advice and aid of white friends.

These facts coming to our eyes and ears, lead us, in reply to questions coming daily from the benevolent at the North, to appeal to them, and to the agents, military and civil, of our Government, to meet these wants at once, by sending to them:

1. Suitable and strong garments for women and children, under and outer, including shoes, strong and new.

2. Providing them homes or tents that will shelter them from the cold.

3. Healthful and nutritious food, adding to the Government rations, that the sick and infirm may need, as a donation, or by sale to such as can buy.

4. Send them physicians, who love their souls and know how to minister to their bodies, well supplied with medicines, from Government or private sources, especially with simple herbs, on which they have so long relied, and which they crave as the milder does gold.

5. Preachers, school teachers and primary school books, are an absolute necessity for the mental and moral training of those whom yet a God-has broken by his, our strong hand, and has committed to the care of the lovers of their country and their fellow-men; and now, pointing to them, affianced, tossed, fainting, dying, says: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." "The poor ye have always with you;" and commands, "Feed my sheep." "If ye love me, feed my lambs;" and will say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Respectfully submitted.

J. Gozzo,
Chaplain 21st Ill. Vol. Inf.
Chaplain 1st Ill. Light Inf.
T. M. Stevenson,
Chaplain 17th O. Vol. Inf.

An English Surgeon's Statements Regarding Slavery and other Matters in the South.

An occasional correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing recently from Washington, relates a conversation between himself and an English surgeon who had spent some time in the South, where he had been attached to military hospitals, and where he professed to have enjoyed minimal facilities for obtaining important social and political information.

In reply to a question about the reported

The Transatlantic Trade of France.

ORGANIZATION OF A POWERFUL FLEET OF COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIPS

[From the London Times, October 27.]

The Clyde firms continue actively engaged, and some important launches have taken place during the last few days.

Messrs. Scott, of Cartsdyke, have launched the Lafayette, another of the great ocean steamers which they are building for the Compagnie Générale des Paquebots Transatlantiques. The Lafayette is 3400 tons builders' measurement, and her dimensions are as follows: Length, 350 feet; breadth 45 feet, depth 33 feet. She has four decks, the upper one being flush from stem to stern. The three lower decks have each a height of 7 feet 3 inches, and the steamer will accommodate three hundred and thirty first-class passengers and will have capacity for 1000 tons of goods, besides stowing 1200 tons of coal in her coal bunkers. Her machinery is being fitted by the Greenock Foundry Company, and will consist of a pair of side levers 90 inches stroke. Steam will be supplied from four tubular boilers, each 21 feet 6 inches long by 15 feet wide, working 26 tons, and the paddle-wheels will be 37 feet 3 inches in diameter.

The Lafayette, which is the largest steamer ever built in Greenock, is a sister vessel to the Washington, launched in June.

A third steamer in course of construction on the Clyde for the company's line will be ready in December, while five other equally large steamers are being built by Messrs. Scott, with French workmen, at St. Nazaire.

The motives which induced this commendation the Englishman to quit the theatre of these interesting observations are thus related:

"You forgot to tell me what pictures compelled you to leave the South?"

"The tyranny of public opinion, the difficulty of living in a community which suspects and judges more upon what it believes to be one's intention than upon what it hears or sees. The degree of retaliation has also been a great incentive with the Southern people. They suspected us of England recognizing them and Italy, Spain to raise the blockade by a sufficient supply of vessels, disappointed in this, they attempt to revenge themselves upon English shipbuilding firms in the South. They wish to make Lord Russell understand that citizens of English birth at the South are not entitled to better treatment than Mr Mason received in England, and that the people they leave the country the better. I did not wait for any advice to do so. Their coal dues, their looks, and certain words pronounced in my presence, were a sufficient warning. I left them with the opinion that they are possessed by the madness of revenge, of disappointment, of hatred against the North, and that they will stop short of nothing to secure to these sentiments a full and complete satisfaction."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—A fire broke out last evening, at about 8 o'clock, in a bakery situated in Dorleans street, near the corner of Roxburgh. The fire-men were soon on the spot, and, despite the want of water and a violent wind, succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, not, however, before they had destroyed the bakery and several small frame houses in its immediate vicinity.

Queen of Prince Albert at Balmoral.

This statue, designed, it appears, by Queen Victoria, represents her deceased consort dressed in the costume of a Highlander, with a rifle in one hand, while the other caresses a favorite dog crouched at his feet. The harmony of such a combination may be judged by imagining one of the Presidents or great statesmen of the United States, Washington, Clay, Webster, Jefferson or Madison, commemorated in stone or bronze dressed in the style of an Indian chief. The Highland costume is mostly traditional, and serves at the present day only for symbolizing Scottish nationality and antiquity. And what is there in the history of the Anglo German Prince Consort, or of his Teutonic ancestry, to identify him with Scotland, and especially the Celtic race of Scotland? The incongruous character of this monument to her husband's memory, would seem to lend a melancholy corroboration to the current notion that the poor Queen's head is somehow sadly disarrayed.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Cultivation of Land by Steam.

John Bull, who generally follows at some distance in the wake of Brother Jonathan, is beating the latter in one matter, the steam-plough has already come into practical use in England. It is yet an experiment with us. We gather some interesting particulars of the results of steam-ploughing on English farms from a paper by Mr. John Algernon Clark, printed in the Royal Agricultural Society's journal. He quotes, by a great number of reports, that steam tillage is cheaper, more expeditious and more efficient than horse tillage. Half an acre an hour is done with the steam-plough at a time when horses could not walk upon them, the hard pan formed by the horse's feet, as they tramp over the ground before the plough and harrow, is entirely avoided, the soil is more thoroughly and exactly cultivated, and, what is very important to the farmer, he is able to do a great deal of work in a short time, and thus to exhibit a few fine days.

A steam-plough accomplishes in a day the work of from twelve to twenty, or even thirty horses. In a long day it may do the work of forty horses. The engine does not tire as animals do, and readily spheres to overwork; nor does it eat, except when it works. It is quite possible to plough even by moonlight. The signals are given to the engine-man by lanterns, and the ploughman and porter boys can see their work well enough by common moonlight. Moreover, the steam-plough breaks up the soil to a depth of ten inches as easily as a horse-plough goes five inches deep, and the result is a constant and great improvement of the land thus treated. It is ploughed better, though the breaking up of the subsoil, and instances are frequent where waste and poor lands have become fertile and productive by means of such thorough cultivation. Mr Clark gives the testimony of a number of farmers who found their wheat heavier, and the yield increased by from six to eight bushels per acre. By successive years of steam culture the land becomes lighter and more easily worked; and so great is the increase in the weight of the crops, several farmers testify, that their lands have grown in value one-third through the use of steam. One asserts that he gets six bushels more wheat per acre; another, that he gets one-third more roots. Another, that the crops under the steam-plough come a week or ten days earlier to harvest, and it is commonly reported that several kinds of troublesome weeds have been entirely eradicated by the use of the steam-plough.

There are cases where the use of steam has outgrowed profitable. But this is only to say that certain circumstances of soil and situation are necessary to its most advantageous employment. But it has been found that many farmers have made fortunes by selling off their horses and getting themselves a steam horse, and many have transformed stiff clay lands into garden soils. It is an stiff clay that this force can be used to the greatest profit and advantage. It is probably in the great cornfields of Indiana and other Western States that the steam plough would be found most useful.

The question of cost is of course one which must rule to a great extent, with farmers everywhere. Where so costly an instrument as a reaper and mower finds buyers, however, steampans will not form a serious obstacle if once used are convinced that, to use a homely phrase, they "can get their money back." English farmers have proved this great holdings are not necessary. Letting the farms on which the most profit is made in England are those of one hundred and sixty-five acres, which has a ten-horse power engine, one of two hundred and sixty-five acres has a ten-horse engine, one of three hundred and seventy acres of clay has an eight-horse engine, and altogether the most successful experiment on record is on a hundred-acre piece, where an eight-horse locomobile portable engine is used.

This last mentioned apparatus—plough, engine and all necessary gearing—cost about $2,500. Mr. Smith, its owner, does work for the neighboring farmers when not employed on his own place. He sold off, on introducing steam, three horses, with harnesses, for which he received $375, and the results of the operations were such that in less than two years he cleared off the remaining outlay, and had his machinery in good order and free of cost.

In some cases neighboring farmers club together and buy an engine for use in common. This can be done to good advantage, as the steam-plough works so fast and is so arranged as to be readily moved from place to place over roads.

Indian Recruiting in Tennessee.

Washington, November, 12.—Advices from Tennessee say that Major Stevens is meeting successful and gratifying progress in enlisting negro troops there. He has established recruiting stations in Nashville, Murfreesboro', Gallatin, Carthage, Clarksville, Shelbyville, Columbus and Savannah, Alabama. Loyal slaveholders receive special attention, offering them to compensation not to exceed three hundred dollars for each slave that enters into military service—on filing with the commissioner affidavit of loyalty. The loyal slaveholders receive nothing.

Cincinnati dealers are selling coal at seventy cents a bushel.

If you are in a shivering way, stick to it and get still enough pretty soon.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 21, 1863.

The money market was extremely quiet to-day. The demand for the steamer having been filled, there was very little exchange wanted for remittance, and but one of the banks is buying freely. At the same time there was less offering, and on appearance of competition to sell the market, which may be reported steady, if not strictly firmer. At the same time the New York News appeared to have brought cotton operations to a stand still. The last advertised at auction was not offered, and there was such a marked difference between the views of buyers and sellers that there seemed but little prospect of parties coming together at private sale. The only exception of the general apathy was some demand for Gold, supposed to be for Matamoros. We notice a reasonably advertised for New York at 1 P. M. on Monday, another at the same hour on Thursday, and the coast usually packs on Saturday morning.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed sales to one of the Banks of about $20,000 New York Sight and one day's Sight at 2½, 2¾@3¼ per cent discount, at our quoted, first class. We heard of few other operations of any magnitude. The Banks continue to absorb on New York at 3¼ discount and dealers at 4@4¼, asking however bank rates for small sums. There was no little doing on the street that the outdoor market is nearly vacated, but may still be quoted at 3¾@4¼ discount. Sterling is held at 9½@9¾ per cent discount. Gold is in demand for Legal Tender at about par, sales and in others for their own notes exclusively. Private bills are to-night at 155 @160. The bank rates for France are from 5.43@5.38; private bills 5.82½@5.55, but there is nothing doing of any moment.

Notwithstanding the decline reported in Wall street, there was no quotable change in Gold. The demand in fact was comparatively heavy, and although one round lot was sold at the outside rate of ½ per cent premium. Yet quite a considerable amount, considering the limited supply, changed hands at 50, 50¼ and 51.—We heard of any negotiations at 51. The dealers generally paid but 49 for the small sums offered at that premium, but in some cases they gave 49¾. The demand was supposed to be for Matamoros. Silver is still quoted at 60@65 premium. Mexican dollars sale at 50, or more or less, according to quality, and are exchanged for Gold at par.

Legal Tender notes were nominally 4@5 per cent premium for Currency, but we noticed some offered at ½ and not taken. In many cases they are paid out at par.

Sterling further transpired in Rooms or Banks. Latest dates Bank to-day at 9½. One Light is quoted at 159@162½, and City Railroad at 115@118. Insurance Scrip rules at 23@25, & dollar according to the date and Company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 21, 1863.

COTTON.—The reported decline to New York appears to have had its effect on the market here. The transaction of sale was held at figures quite above the enlarged views of buyers, and we did not hear of a transaction at private sale, while the last advertised at auction failed to meet the views of the seller. There seems to be a disposition to await the advices expected by the Lafayette, now fully due.

The receipt of the week's supply is light. The market is quiet, but steady, and prices are firm. There were a fair inquiry to-day, but owing to the small quantity and the general disposition to hold, sales were limited to about 400 bales, more than one-half of which were Middling Fair, Fair to Fully Fair Shipping. By sample, 50 bales at 58½; 50 at 59; 50 at 59½, according to quality and condition.

MOLASSES.—The demand was more general to-day, but owing to the light supply the sales were confined to 200 bbls, and 50 do. at 60@62½ per gallon. Of this 200 bbls were fancy grass, and 50 bbls, for interesting new, and 40 bbls, for prime.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull and the stock gradually accumulating. We have not a sale to report to-day. Yesterday, and previously, we noted 200 bbls. choice Superfine sold in one lot to a dealer at $9 12½ per bbl., and 400 bbls. low Extra were sold, in several lots, at $9 25@9 50.

FEED.—We have heard of sales of about 1000 bushel Hay in lots at 0.31 per ton, a further material decline. It may be noted, in brief, that Corn is in demand, and offered freely. Oats sold at $1 50 @ bushel. It is reliable at $1 55. A small lot of Bran sold a few days since, at $23 and is held for $25 this day. Of Pollard, a small demand for Oats has been supplied at $1 30 @ bushel.

PORK.—Mess is selling in small lots at $22 @ bbl.

HIDES.—The small quantity received yesterday sold on the landing at also @ dozen.

CHICKENS.—Yesterday's receipts consumed round. By order of

J. SCHULER CROSBY, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

One Thousand Barrels Flour.

CHOICE AT LOUIS EXTRA and SUPERFINE.

Landing and in store, for sale by

B. P. ETHELL & CO.,

nov23 at Nos. 52 and 54 Perdras street.

Cattle Market.

SATURDAY CITY, November 23, 1863.

Arrived since Saturday, 257 Beeves. Amount of stock left over, 80 Beeves, 80 Hogs; 100 Veals and 0 Cows. Since Monday, 177 Beeves, 596 Hogs, 60 Sheep, 34 Veals and 30 Cows. We quote

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb nom. — @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb nom. — @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb nom. — @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head ..... — @ —
Texas Beeves, 2d