The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,243.

THE DAILY BEE,

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By N. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Fort street (fine cooking-stoves and household furniture).
By C. F. Portalli, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mandeville and Milneburg road (cows, bulls, horses, carts, hay, &c.

ENGLISH VIEWS.

We publish in another column an interesting letter from the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, in which a somewhat elaborate description of British sentiment is given in reference to the conflict in this country. It will be seen that the *Times'* correspondent betrays unusual frankness in acknowledging the almost universal favor displayed by the British towards the cause of the South. It is no doubt a source of bitter mortification and chagrin to a large class of newspaper writers upon the high-handed seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

They declare it to be an insult which the meanest Government on the face of the earth would submit to.

The *Globe* remarks that it would add strength to the American Government if the enquiries were liberated by it without awaiting a response from England.

We have also intelligence direct from St. Louis and Cairo.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck arrived at St. Louis on the 18th instant, and immediately assumed command of the army of the West.

It was generally understood there that his whole army was to be transferred to Cairo, leaving at St. Louis only sufficient force to hold it against attack.

Five hundred convicts left Washington on the 19th for Cairo, to man the boats of the flotilla, which is rapidly approaching completion at that point.

The following is condensed from the Washington *Star* of the 14th:

The Confederate force on the Eastern Shore of Maryland has been increased to about 1500, and Gen. Dix has sent a Federal force to the scene.

Fifteen thousand more troops will be immediately dispatched to reinforce Gen. Sherman's command in South Carolina.

Col. John Cochrane delivered an address to his regiment on the 13th, in which he said, "We should use every means in our power to subdue the rebellion.

"If we could take their cotton and sell it, or burn it, as might be best, and seize their arms and munitions of war; confiscate their property, and, which necessary, take their lives; and in their stead use the land as element of strength against us, we should not hesitate to take them, and, if necessary, place arms in many hands that they might assist in establishing the rights of a common humanity. (John is certainly putting very desperate.) Senator Cameron and other prominent individuals were present, and they appropriately cheered "John's" speech.

Kind Between the Pickets.—We understand that in a duel onto the other day the principal at Evansport opened conversation with the picket on the opposite side of the river. Before much time had elapsed they both found their fellow-feeling had made them strangely kind. Coffee was brought to Fredericksburg. In reply our pickets requested the Yankees to bring Rye & with them. Whereupon the Yankees became furious, and, outrageously, said the talk was brutum fulmen.—*Fredericksburg Recorder.*

KENTUCKY.

The Sovereignty Convention which met at Russellville last week adopted a provisional Constitution, without a dissenting voice, for the temporary Government of the State. It embodies sixteen sections, which are, in substance, as follows: The supreme executive and legislative power is vested in a Governor and ten Councillors, to be elected by the members of the Convention. They are clothed with all the requisite powers for speedy necessary laws, and for controlling the army and navy of Kentucky. The Council is empowered to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death or resignation of the Governor. The Council may pass such acts to be approved by the Governor—as are necessary to the preservation of liberty and public safety. The Governor is vested with the right of appointing judicial and executive officers, and of concluding a treaty with the Confederate States by which Kentucky may be admitted into the Confederacy. Three commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of negotiating a treaty to this effect as early as is practicable. A permanent Government will be established, as soon as an election can be held free from the influences of the armies of the United States. An auditor and treasurer are to be appointed by the Provisional Government. Every officer will take an oath to obey all laws passed by the Provisional Government. The salary of the Governor is $2000, and that of the Councillors five dollars per diem, while in session. The laws of Kentucky not inconsistent with the acts of the Convention are maintained whenever Kentucky shall be admitted into the Confederate Government. The Governor and Council shall elect two Senators, and provide by law for the election of Representatives in Congress. The Provisional Government is established temporarily at Bowling Green, but may be transferred elsewhere, if the Governor and Council think proper so to do.

Our readers are already aware that Col. GEORGE M. JOHNSON, of Scott county, was unanimously elected Governor. The following named gentlemen composed the Council of Ten: From the First District, W. R. MACRUM; Second, JOHN W. CROCKETT; Third, JAMES P. HAYES; Fourth, JAMES R. ORDEMAN; Fifth, JOHN COCHRANE; Sixth, J. T. BOWLDEN; Seventh, JAS. D. BADGE; Eighth, D. M. BAECH; Ninth, JAMES T. MOORE; Tenth, GEORGE B. HODGE.

The Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Government at Richmond are Hons. H. C. BURNETT, WM. PRESTON and W. G. SIMMS.

English Feeling on the American War.

We find the following strong testimony in the New York *Times*, one of the most extreme Republican papers of the North:

The English Feeling About America—Sympathy for the South—Probable Recognition of the Confederates—The Slavery Question, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Will you permit me to say a word or two of English feeling about America? You read the English papers as well as I, but you have not had the opportunity as always an accurate reflection of public opinion. Allow me, then, to report the popular opinion as I find it expressed among the common people.

It is an almost universal feeling of sorrow, and almost of indignation, at the war. "Every thing was going on so well," they say, "and now you spoil it all, and put back America a hundred years. We cannot sell our goods—we cannot get your cotton. Everybody suffers and nobody is benefited." The Abolitionists are disgusted because the Government must be fought to establish Emancipation. But the great majority of Englishmen prefer cotton, manufactures and commerce to philanthropy.

And, strange as it may seem to you, there is no doubt of the fact that three-fourths of the people in these isles have more sympathy with the South than with the North. Why it is hard to tell. Perhaps it is a generous feeling toward the weaker party. Free trade and cotton may also have their share in it. The fact is unmistakable And there is a strong and increasing demand for some action on the part of the Government which will open the Southern ports or end the war.

The papers, with a few exceptions, declare that England is so pledged to non-intervention that it cannot be done. England is too moral—too Christian for that. But they have great hopes of the coming of Napoleon. He has cotton factories which must stop, populations which must be fed, commerce which must not be ruined for a theory. All Englishmen are irritated at the Emperor. Let him but open the door, and John Bull will very gladly walk in.

The factories are working two-thirds time. In a month more it will be half time. In another month, one-third, or close altogether. And misery is almost here, with a famine prospect in Ireland. Cotton is promised in India, China, Egypt, &c., and it may come in time, such as they can send; but it will take five, perhaps ten years, to supply the existing, to say nothing of the increasing demand. Meanwhile it is a question of bread to five millions of Englishmen, and nearly as many on the Continent. There must be stronger scruples than are common to politicians, that will keep England and France from some interference in the war in America.

The first step, I predict, will be a formal recognition of the Confederate States. In that France will take the lead, or the two Governments will act in conjunction. This may come any day. A powerful fleet, English, French and Spanish, is nearly ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. Its ostensible destination is Vera Cruz, but it will be equally convenient to New Orleans, Mobile, or any of the southern seaports.

If I remember, Mr. Seward, in his letter to Mr. Dayton, said that any recognition of Southern independence on the part of any European power would be considered a cause of war by the United States Government. There is no scruple here about such a recognition. It would not be considered an act of intervention. It is a mere question of form and policy. But such a recognition would be of no use in opening the cotton ports, unless followed by a breaking of the blockade, and will, therefore, be only a preliminary proceeding. Some pretext will then be found for breaking the blockade. I have had no conversation with Palmerston or Russell on this subject, but I can feel a growing indignation here against this war. I see daily letters sanctioned at the frontispieces of a Yankee Gallops in a manic store window. An honorable and reverend clergyman, who has the least possible interest in politics, told me that he was ashamed to say he was perfectly delighted with the repulse of the Northern troops at that occasion. The Government would be unhallowed, I am certain, in any action hostile to the North, and necessary to the interests of British commerce.

The English people do not like slavery. They have, in fact, a sentimental abhorrence of it. But they do mean the keen desire such pretense of slave labor as are necessary to their commercial prosperity. And they are fully persuaded that the restoration of the Union and the Constitution would strengthen slavery. They think it foolish to divide the Union, and more foolish to fight about it. As to two Republics or Confederations in place of one, they have no objection, particularly as they think the one of little use, and, in fact, half a loaf is better than no bread. Such is my faithful report of British feeling, as exhibited in all sorts of places, and by all sorts of people. Everybody is astonished about America. No two sensible driver inquires about the war; the grocer gives you his opinion. I have not asked the needle man, but have no doubt that his mind is made up on the question.

And when John Bull has made up his mind, he is a man talking. The street boys sing and whistle Dixie. John knew it would never last, these yet! He always said it would blow up somehow. He is very sorry, but not a bit surprised. Nobody blames Yankee means't interfere with the business and bread of whole nations, bless ye! So John drinks his ale, and has entire faith that his Government will do what is right about it.

The Franklin (La.) *Banner* has the following paragraphs:

THE CAVALRY COMPANY.—A few weeks since there was considerable talk about convening the Franklin Guards into a cavalry company. We thought the measure important, and feel pleased that it is about consummated. The company is all right, provided all the members will turn out and do their duty. We hope the members will every one of them be prepared to answer to the roll call on drill days in future. This company now has half a dozen splendid long range rifles of Colt's manufacture, and will soon be supplied with more. The company are armed with Harper's Ferry muskets.

SEIZED.—All of the sulphur at the bi-sulphite works of Mr. C. Nystrand, of Centerville, in this parish, has been seized by authority of the Governor of this State to be used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Mr. Nystrand made offer to say to his friends and parents that he will be unable to fill any more orders for bi-sulphite, since the seizure of his sulphur has put it out of his power to manufacture any more.

We will here remark that this seizure is particularly hard on Mr. Nystrand, who is a poor and unfortunate man. A very worthy citizen. He has a large family and is in debt. By pending entirely upon his chemical works for supporting his family and paying his debts. He has been to New Orleans to see Gov. Moore about the matter, and owing to delays related to him from them, but he was unable to accomplish any thing. It is hoped that the Legislature may relieve him, otherwise he will be nearly ruined by the destruction of his business at this critical period.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.—The blockade of the Potomac by the Confederate batteries is telegraphically dull to the North. It is said to be the accumulation of freight in Baltimore in consequence thereof, that it takes two or three weeks to get any thing from there in Washington by the Liberty ground line. Flour arrives in Washington in a day or two by express. Hay commands $25 a ton; coal is from $6 to $10 a ton.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, November 25.—The Senate organized at 12 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Hyams in the chair. J. W. F. Wagner was elected Secretary, B. Childress Sergeant-at-Arms, and Edgard Rain Doorkeeper.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. T. G. Davidson. Hon. Adolphe Olivier, of St. Mary, was elected Speaker, H. W. Beatty Chief Clerk, Thos. P. Beale Assistant Clerk, J. H. Paralta Sergeant-at-Arms, and Fletcher Doorkeeper.

Adjourned at 3 P. M., till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Latest from Lincolndom.

Mail Has Been Suppressed.

Nashville, November 25.—A gentleman arrived here on yesterday who passed through Louisville on the 17th instant. He says that 3000 Federal cavalry arrived at Louisville on that day, said to be from Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 18th instant has accounts of a stampede of the Federal expedition sent against Cumberland Gap. The accounts say the stampede was worse than the Bull Run stampede, and was caused by the report that Gen. Harden's expedition from Bowling Green was advancing, and numbered 100,000 men. The *Commercial* says, "We have no heart for comment on such imbecility."

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

Secretary Chase Expects Gen. Wilkes Not Retaining the British Mail Steamer Trent.

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From Indianapolis.

Federal Troops from Western Virginia for Kentucky.

Indianapolis, November 19.—Gen. McClellan has ordered six Ohio regiments and two Indiana regiments to Kentucky from Western Virginia. There is a probability that other Indiana regiments will follow soon. A Northern regiment will pass through here during to-night.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Buoyant, but Unchanged.

St. Johns, N. F., November 19.—The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the morning of the 9th instant, passed this point, *en route* for New York.

No commercial news by this arrival.

BY THE STEAMER NORWEGIAN.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, November 8.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 50,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, but with unchanged prices since the Niagara's departure. The market opened with a decline of ⅛ to ¼d, but subsequently recovered. The sales to speculators sum up 30,000 bales, and exporters 7000 bales. Sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 20,000 bales, market closing buoyant at Wednesday's prices. The stock in port is estimated at 663,000 bales, of which 300,000 are American.

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Enemy's Vessels Keep Beyond Range.

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Gen. Pillow has addressed the following general order, dated Columbus, November 22:

Such of our friends as propose to come to our support are requested to remain in Memphis until they can organize into companies and battalions. They must also understand that they must submit to military discipline and government. While here, we can aid and will hold this position against any force the enemy can bring against it, but we want a larger force in our right and rear. We want additional forces in Fort Pillow. I want no unorganized forces here, and will receive none. If the people will organize and report to me before noon they can take the orders for their services where most needed. With the fleet of gunboats and the support which your patriotic Governor is determined to give this army, Memphis will be safe.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General C. S. A. Commanding.

REPORTED VICTORY OF THE CONFEDERATES AT FORT HUDSON.—The Charleston *Gazette* of the 22d says:

Rumor last night said that an engagement occurred yesterday between a Federal gunboat and our batteries at Fort Hudson, and that the batteries punished the gunboat's people very severely, killing 125 of 130 on her, and taking the others prisoners. We am not prepared to vouch for the truth of the statement, but shall not be surprised if it turns out as rumor has it.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION FOR WAR PURPOSES.—For general information we subjoin a list of property subject to the war tax:

Real estate, including all land and estates therein, with ferries, bridges and mines.

Slaves of all ages.

Merchandise of all kinds for sale, except the agricultural product of the country.

Bank stock, except such as may be retained by the bank, by its proper officer.

Railroad and other corporate stock, by its proper officer.

Money at interest, including bills and all notes and securities bearing interest, except Confederate bonds.

Cash on hand or deposit in bank or elsewhere.

Cattle, horses, mules, raised or held for sale.

Gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages.

Mayor Monroe.

The public mind indulges, we think, a very exaggerated estimate of the accuracy of military projectiles. The rifleman would suggest to any one in the habit of handling firearms that at such distances as cannon are employed for it would be impossible to take perfect aim, even with the finest and most arranged sights; and it would not be reasonable to expect that the best constructed gun would carry so far, with entire accuracy and regularity, even if perfectly aimed. The coarse balls and the coarse propulsion of artillery should certainly teach us not to anticipate of the handler of a columbiad the sagittamagic of a Kentucky rifleman.

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The introduction of steam enables vessels to pass a battery with much less risk than formerly. Their rapid motion baffles disturbs the aim and lessens the line of firing. It would seem especially important, where batteries alone are to be relied upon to forbid the passage of the enemy, that the aim should be interrupted by obstructions of any kind. The attempt to remove these would hold the vessel under fire sufficiently long to effect her destruction. But in the ordinary way, and especially at long distances, a fleet steamer may pass the gauntlet of a battery with much less risk than is usually supposed.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders.—Major-General Lewis has published general orders in which he states that it has come to his knowledge that a number of persons subject to militia duty were to have been sent last Saturday, on Canal street, idly gazing at the review, and he makes the charge of every officer and soldier under his command to report to him the names of any such persons whom they may see on that occasion. He also requires of every company present at review a full return of the number who were present, and reasons for absence offered them in excuse, and the quantity and condition of State arms in their possession, on or before to-morrow (Wednesday.) The failure to do this will subject delinquent officers to arrest and trial before court-martial. It would have been much more pleasant to have detailed regards on Saturday to secure the services, and arrest men found there, on the spot. Such an opportunity, once lost, may not be found again.

Fearful Effects of a Locomotive Explosion at the Carrollton Railroad Depot.—At half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon the locomotive Mississippi, of the Carrollton railroad, burst to better on Magazine street, just outside the depot yard, with a terrific report, and down, which every one ran into the air with terrible force, and carried from one to five squares off, falling into the streets and breaking through the roofs of houses and other buildings. Strange to relate, only one man was killed outright—the conductor, Martin Dougherty—although the engineer, named Jacob, and Adam, the fireman, were both so badly mangled and scalded that their lives are despaired of. They were carried to the Charity Hospital. Coroner Bench viewed the body of Jog Green was advancing, and numbered 100,000 men. The *Commercial* says, "We have no heart for comment on such imbecility."

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Morning, Nov. 25, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply is more than ample for the demand. About 300 hhds. sold at previous rates. Sold by Polly-Pale 220 hhds.

MOLASSES.—The supply is liberal, and the demand is freely met. The sales embrace about 2000 hhds. at 14c for inferior, 16@16c for Common, and 17@18c for Prime to Choice. Also, 200 half hhds. at 20@21c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—There have been no sales. Holders are asking $11 for Superfine, and $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

OATS.—75 sacks Yellow sold at 31 ₱ bushel.

OATS.—40 sacks sold at 34 @ 35 ₱ bushel.

BEAN.—100 sacks sold at 93 @ 97½ ₱ bu.

WHISKEY.—Scuttled is retailing at the advanced rate of 21 @ 22 ₱ gallon.

RYE.—61 sacks sold at 62 @ 63 ₱ bushel.

LARD.—Prime is kept is retailing at 9½@10c. ₱ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at 24 @ 25 ₱ bbl.

BEEF.—Mess is retailing slowly at 20@22 ₱ bbl.

BACON.—Sugar Hams have been retailing at 10c., and sugar-cured at 9@9½c. ₱ lb.

Custom Matters.

INWARDS DUTY, Nov. 25, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 100 Sheep and 30 Veal Cattle. Amount of stock sold were 197 Texas Cattle, 120 Hogs, 200 Sheep and 700 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale are 1373 Texas Cattle, 540 Hogs and 200 Sheep. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	₱ 100 lbs.	to sell at	0 00@0 00
Texas "	" "	" "	0 00@0 00
Veal Cattle,	" "	" "	11 00@11 00
Sheep,	" "	" "	1 00@1 00
Hogs,	₱ gross,	" "	6 00@6 00
Milch Cows,	₱ head,	" "	35 00@35 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1861.

☞ The clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Louisville, Queen, from Memphis.
Empire Parish Grant, from Lower Coast.
Laurel Hill, Hume, from Fort Adams.
Robert Fulton, Dandridge, from Donaldsonville.
Robert Fulton, Wright, from Alexandria.
J. W. Swan, ——, from Mobile.

ARRIVED BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS.—Per steamer Louisville—151 obls bags 5 obls corn 6 obls oats 26 obls potatoes 5 obls apples 1 obl onions 1 obl peas 1 obl beans 1 obl peaches 4 cks feathers 1 ck cotton 1 ck rags 1 ck hides 1 ck tallow 1 ck beeswax 1 ck wool 1 ck furs 1 ck ginseng 1 ck bees 1 ck hides 1 ck skins 1 ck sundries 1 ck bags 1 ck bales 1 ck bales 1 ck bales