THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22.

On our second page will be found sheriffs' and auction sales, bank notices and other advertisements.

Auction Sales this Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 ... street, cots.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM MORGANZA.]

Attempt to Reinforce Hood by Crossing the Mississippi—Magruder Said to be in Command—Mutiny on the Belle St. Louis—The Luminary Aground—Troubles at Metropolis Illinois.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

Morganza, November 21.—The steamer Niagara passed down with St. Louis dates of the 15th.

Gaines's Landing, Ark., November 7.—The rebels are again attempting to cross the river to Hood's assistance at this place.

It is supposed that the rebels have a force co-operating with them on the Mississippi side. I don't think they will effect a crossing. This movement is formidable, and consists of the Texas portion of the Confederate States army. Magruder is said to have command. The movement has been watched for weeks, and our forces are prepared for it.

Cairo, via Morganza, November 21.—The Memphis Packet Company's new and splendid steamer Belle of St. Louis left St. Louis for Memphis on the 14th instant, with a large number of passengers and soldiers. She had not proceeded far before there was a mutiny, which compelled the Captain to return to St. Louis. The cause of the mutiny and damage done we are unable to learn in consequence of the press of business on the lines.

The steamer Luminary, from St. Louis the 11th to New Orleans, is hard aground at Crawford's, near Cape Girardeau. She will be off in two days, unless there is a sudden fall in the river, which is not likely. A big rise is coming down the Ohio.

A citizen of Metropolis, Ill., having cheered for Jeff Davis, the citizens tied his hands, put him in a skiff and into the current of the Ohio, cut a hole in the skiff and cut him loose. He was drowned.

Two soldiers of Gregory's command went into Metropolis, insulted some citizens and threatened to shoot any one that interfered with them. They destroyed a house in which were several defenceless women and children. The next day a party of soldiers was sent after them, captured and shot them.

The dry-dock at this place broke loose to-day, floated a short distance and broke into a total wreck.

A Republican Explanation of the New York City Presidential Vote—New York the "Capital of the South as well as the North."

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The city of New York in the late election stands unenviably distinguished from every large city of the United States. While in the others the government and the war for the Union have been supported by large majorities for Mr. Lincoln, or the opposition majority has sustained a considerable diminution, in this city the majority for the opposition has been largely increased. This majority has been given for the candidates whose success was ardently wished by the rebel leaders, who were nominated by the party that declared the war a failure, and demanded, in resolutions put forth as the creed of their party, that it should immediately cease; candidates who were supported by every man in the northern states who is either secretly concerned in the rebellion, or hopes its success, or desires that its authors shall escape from the ruin which they are pulling down upon themselves.

The metropolitan vote given at this eventful period of our history against the policy by which alone the Union can be preserved will always form a foul page in our political history. It will be remembered to our dishonor long after the hands which deposited the ballots shall lie in the grave.

Yet there are some considerations not to be overlooked, which may help somewhat to diminish the severity of the judgment passed upon the people who inhabit this great mart of ours. The accord of opinion and feeling between the city of New York and those who inhabit its magnificent interior has never been perfect in regard to political questions. New York has not been the capital of the state of New York only; it has been, and still is the commercial capital of all the states in the Union. It has been the capital of the South as well as the North, of the slave states as well as the free. In this city the plantation states have always had their commercial, their social and their political representatives. The commercial connection between this city and some of the remote states of the South was even much closer than with the inhabitants of some of those states which are our near neighbors, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for example. Intermarriages, moreover, have frequently taken place between families here and families at the South, adventurers from the South have resorted hither in quest of fortune, more numerously than to any other city; opulent slaveholders have made it their residence for a part of the year. These causes have combined, ever since New York attained its commercial pre-eminence, to create a southern party here, and to imbue a considerable part of society with southern prejudices and modes of thinking. It was so before the war, and it continues to be so, for the prejudices and partialities to which we refer have rooted themselves too deeply to be easily wrenched up.

This accounts in part for the persistency with which many among us are seeking to screen and favor the rebellion, but there is another cause which adds prodigiously to the power of this Southern party. Great numbers of persons from the slave States have made this city their place of refuge, while their native soil is devastated by war. They crowd the hotels; they fill the boarding-houses; they swarm in our streets. They are original citizens of the United States; they have been residents here long enough to vote, and they have voted unanimously for McClellan and Pendleton.

To all these sources of the large majority cast for the opposition may be added thousands of votes given by persons just naturalized. The work of naturalizing the Irish emigrants was plied with more than even the ordinary activity, and the Irish voters are said to have supported McClellan with an extraordinary unanimity.

Mr. Mellen, General Treasury Agent, and the New Orleans Market.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 17th has an article in defence of Hon. Wm. P. Mellen's lately cancelled instructions to special Agent Callicott, of Vicksburg, the gist of which defense is as follows:

The new regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President July 29th, 1864, provide for bringing or sending products "to market in the loyal States," and require that the permits granted shall authorize the transportation of products "to the first port or place in a *loyal State* where there is a permit officer," &c. [See regulations 38 and 39.]

The general agent therefore decided, as any man of common sense must decide, that although the port of New Orleans is a loyal port "is not a port or place in a loyal State."

New Orleans is a place in the State of Louisiana; the State of Louisiana was declared by the President's proclamation of March 31st, 1863, to be "in a state of insurrection against the United States;" that proclamation is still in force; and a State in insurrection is clearly not "a loyal State." All Union men rejoice in the loyalty of the city of New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana, but until the Government of the United States recognize Louisiana as a loyal State none of the subordinate officers of the government can do so.

While the regulations remained unmodified, the General Agent was bound to carry them out, and in this did no more than his duty. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury modified the regulations in this respect, Mr. Mellen promptly forwarded instructions to all the Special Agents on the Mississippi, that by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, "products produced by the labor of freedmen" etc, in insurrectionary States may be sent to the market in New Orleans; as to a "market in the loyal States," and may there be bought and sold as in any market in the loyal States."

These last instructions are in fact an amendment of the regulations, which the General Agent had no power to make until authorized by the Secretary.

Personal.

(From Personal advertisements for N. Y. Daily News.)

Clarksville, Tenn., October 31, 1864—Harper Jordan, of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn.—When last heard from, nearly two years since, was connected with the Texas Cavalry, under General Dick Taylor. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his mother. Address New York *Daily News*.

U. A. JORDAN, Clarksville, Tenn.

Captain White of the "Tiger (rebel) Rifles," advertises in the Jackson *Mississippian* for information from his wife.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, November 21, 1864.

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

Several of the Committees reported progress.

A petition to legalize a certain marriage was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill relative to the duties and fixing the compensation of the State Printer, was referred back to the Committee on Printing.

The House bill to provide ways and means to carry on the State Government was adopted at its second reading, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported unfavorably on the Joint Resolution which had been referred to it relative to requesting the members of Congress elect to use their influence to have the Post-office reorganized in Algiers on the plea that the Senate had previously adopted a joint resolution relative to Post offices throughout the State.

The bill providing for the election of Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans passed its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

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

A communication was read from Mr. E. R. Wagner, relative to furnishing the General Assembly with stationery.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in the following bills:

A bill to organize the Supreme Court.

A joint resolution relative to the Hon. R. K. Cutler and C. Smith.

The following joint resolutions were presented and laid over under the rules.

A joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Internal Improvement to enquire into the affairs of the Mexican Gulf Railroad and to report the same to this body.

A joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the United States Treasury to remove W. P. Mellen, the General Agent of the Treasury Department, from office, on account of certain illegal transactions at Natchez, Vicksburg and other places.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably with amendments on the Senate bill relative to the adoption of minors. Report was adopted.

A number of members gave notice of their intentions to introduce bills, among them are the following.

A bill to repeal the Article of the Civil Code prohibiting marriages between white and colored persons.

A bill to establish a Police of Courtesans.

A bill relative to Recorders and a bill for the organization of Corporations for works of public improvement and utility, passed their first reading.

The following bills passed their second reading:

A bill relative to Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to abolish the Black Code of the State of Louisiana.

A bill relative to the sureties on Judicial Bonds.

A bill to amend Article No. 155 of the Civil Code.

A bill to amend Article No. 3465 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to appropriate $100,000 to the 1st New Orleans Volunteer Regiment came up at its second reading, and after a lengthy discussion was laid upon the table, subject to call.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Heistand.—The Grand Jury met yesterday and adjourned without having any report to make to the Court.

Aug. Gabert was appointed and sworn in as interpreter of the Court.

Arthur Germain, Cleaning Porter and Cornelius Alexander, colored, were brought before the Court on the charge of having stolen, about the 29th of August, four iron wagon axles, valued at $20 each—weight, near 170 pounds, a lot of screws, etc, worth $100. The property had disappeared from the warehouse of Paul Dram, and was buried in the premises of accused. Arthur Germain plead guilty.

Maria Adele, Jane Lewis and Betsey, black women, had their trial on a charge of shoplifting. On the 19th of October the accused went into the store of Mrs. Goodman, No. 3 St. Phillip street. She observed the woman Maria Adele slip something under her dress, and on searching it was ascertained that she had taken a package of ladies hose, valued at $6. Maria Adele was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court. The others were acquitted.

Joe Burns was tried and found guilty of an assault and battery on Gaspard Mesner.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lieber.—Wm. H. Walter, of the First Louisiana Regiment was convicted of having done damage to the extent of $5 when helping himself to some fruit from a stand on the corner of Marais and Mandeville streets. He was ordered to pay damages.

Mary Ann Casey was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days. She had in contempt of Court broke her bond to appear to answer a charge of having used seditious language. She was acquitted of the latter charge, but sentenced for the contempt.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. Wolfley, Presiding.—Louisa Maley was fined $10, Rosa Brown $25 and Annie Louis $10 for an extra row.

M. Messerschmith, charged with retaining a fiddle fraudulently, was sent before the First District Court. Alice Jackson, charged with fraudulently retaining two shirts, the property of Blaze Domingo, was also sent before the First District Court. Sam Gust, colored, was sent before the same tribunal, for stealing a mule, and Faustin Anson, for frivolously charging another colored man with insult and abuse, was fined $5.

Wm. McDonald, charged with having stolen a hogshead of sugar, was held to answer; bail $500.

Jno. Cavanaugh, a youth caught pilfering cotton was sent to the Fourth District House of Refuge for 10 days. Mary Ann Murphy, drunk on the New Levee; F. McQuarter and Abr. Moss, colored levee rats, were all sent to the workhouse for 30 days each. Other cases were disposed of with fines and sentences to the workhouse.

Civil Organization for Baton Rouge.

[From the Baton Rouge Comet, Nov. 19.]

[Communicated.

Hon. Michael Hahn, Governor of the State of Louisiana, having made known his intention to appoint a Mayor, City Marshal, etc., the citizens held a public meeting at the Market House, on Thursday, the 17th of November, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated for the respective offices:

For Mayor—John M. Nelson.
For City Marshal—John Gray.
For City Treasurer, Assessor and Collector.—William Henderson.
For Selectmen — First Ward. — Goldrige Higgins, James Irving, and L. Legendre.
For Selectmen — Second Ward. — Bernard J. McCabe, Charles H. Fenn, and Joseph McCormick.

The meeting was attended by a large number of persons, among whom were most prominent citizens. The 21st Indiana Brass Band was in attendance and played several National and other airs, and in the evening serenaded the people's choice for Mayor, John M. Nelson, Esq., and William Henderson, the popular candidate for City Treasurer. General Benton and Colonel Landram, the respected Command are of the Post were respectively honored by serenades.

N. B. Bermingham, Chairman,
T. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Personal Appearance of Beauregard and His Generals.

Beauregard is about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, broad forehead, face tapering rapidly to the chin; prominent nose, dull, dark eye, and wears a gray moustache and imperial. He is fifty years old.

Hood is about six feet high, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes, heavy sandy beard, a large framed man, about thirty-five years old.

S. D. Lee is a young man about twenty-nine years old, five feet eight inches in height, light hair and whiskers, gray eyes and fair complexion.

Cheatham is about five feet nine inches high, heavy build, dark hair, dark hazel eyes, about fifty-five years old.

Clayton is six feet high, about forty-eight years old, hair turning gray, short, stiff beard, a good looking man.

Pat. Cleburne is six feet one or two inches high, about forty-two years old, lean, iron-gray hair.

Bate is a well grown man, about thirty-eight years old, six feet high, dark hair, speaks pleasantly, and limps upon his right leg from wounds received in Georgia.—*Exchange.*

—A traveller was lately boasting of the luxury of arriving at night after a hard day's journey to partake of the enjoyment of a well-cut ham and the left leg of a goose. "Pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a left leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury you must find that it is the only leg that is left!"

—"Josh, does the sun ever rise in the west?" "Never." "Never?" "Never." "You don't say so! Well, you won't ever catch me emigrate to the West, if it's always night there. I've a cousin who is always boasting how pleasant it is in that region; but it must be all moonshine."

Romance and Reality.

The story of *Bob Brierly*, in the play called the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," finds a curious illustration from real life in the following police report, which appears in a late English paper:

At the Warwickshire sessions, on the 19th of October, George Haynes, twenty-five, was charged with having, at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 12th of August last, stolen two pounds weight of beef. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and asked to make a statement. The chairman having remarked that he had been previously sentenced to penal servitude at Gloucester assizes for housebreaking, the prisoner said that was really true. He committed the offence when he was only thirteen years of age, and was sent to Gibraltar, to the penal settlement there. After having been imprisoned for three years and a half, his conduct had been so satisfactory that he had been released upon a ticket-of-leave. He forthwith returned to England, and did all he could to obtain an honest livelihood. After working for four years in Warwick, during a part of that time he had attended regularly at All Saints' Church, Emscote, and assisted in the choir, he went to reside at Stratford, got work, and attended the parish church at Charlecote, singing in the choir. All things went on well with him and with his family for a long time. One day, one of the Stratford police, named Weston, called upon him, and asked if he had ever been transported. He declined at first to answer the question; but ultimately admitted that such was the case. From that time his prospects were blighted. He was dismissed from the choir at Charlecote Church, and lost his place. In every way he was being hunted down and oppressed. At the time he took the meat, his wife and children were in a starving condition, and he took the meat for them.

Rev. T. B. Dicken, of Emscote, sent a letter, testifying to the prisoner's character as being honest, sober, and in every way respectable—Mr. Kynnersley expressed his deep regret at the statement which the prisoner had made. If it was true, and upon the face of the facts it seemed probable, the policeman had exceeded his duty, for he ought not to have interfered with him at all. The prisoner seemed to have conducted himself creditably, and the former offence might have been considered buried in oblivion. Both he and his brother magistrates considered that the prisoner had been hardly dealt with, and, under the circumstances, he would only be sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor.

Romance of First Love.

Some thirty years ago there lived in the city of London an opulent Jewish banker of the the name of R. As rich men usually have, the subject of the present sketch had a lovely daughter, rejoicing in the scriptural name of Sarah. As Sarah reached the age of womanhood, her beauty coupled with her father's wealth, drew to her feet many suitors. Only one, however, could gain the prize, and that H., the son of a rich Polish nobleman. But when did the "course of true love run smooth?" H. and his father became mixed up in one of the many revolutions that have occurred in Poland, their estates were confiscated, and they were obliged to flee for their lives. With the flight of H.'s riches, R. discovered that his intended son-in-law would not do, and so told the young people. The lovers separated with vows of eternal constancy, H emigrating to this country, and Sarah remaining in London. But, as the copy-book says, "out of sight out of mind," and so in this case. The sea had rolled between the lovers for about a year, when a rich suitor paid his addresses to Sarah, who accepted and married him. H. was almost distracted when he heard the news, but reflection came to his aid, and he consoled himself by also marrying. Years passed on, the husband of Sarah died last year, leaving her a widow, penniless, and with eleven children. In the meantime the wife of H had died, leaving him eight children. When H. heard of the abject condition of his first love, all his old affections returned. He pictured his Sarah poor, and with a large family dependent upon her, which resulted in his sending for her and her children. After mutual reiterations of unchanged affections, the marriage day was fixed, and on Sunday the parties were married by a Jewish minister. They numbered one hundred and four years between them—the lady being fifty years of age, with traces of her former great beauty still existing, and the husband being fifty-four years old. The newly married couple have a grown up family of nineteen olive-branches to twine around their domestic hearth stones.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHEN WILL THEY MEET?—There is a curious duel now pending in Boston which began ten years ago. Mr. A——, a bachelor, challenged Mr. B——, a married man with one child, who replied that the conditions were not equal—that he must necessarily put more at risk with his life than the other, and he declined. A year after he received a challenge from Mr. A——, who stated that he too had now a wife and child, and he supposed therefore the objection of Mr. B—— was no longer valid. Mr. A—— replied that he now had two children—consequently the inequality still subsisted. The next year Mr. A—— renewed his challenge, having now two children also, but his adversary had three. The matter when last heard from was still going on, the number being six to seven, and the challenge yearly renewed.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Amusements.

THE VARIETIES.—The past week at this theatre has been quite satisfactory as to substantial results, though nothing of remarkable dramatic interest has illustrated its boards.

The benefit of Mrs. Allen on Friday night was the great event of the week, rivaling, if not eclipsing, any benefit at the same theatre for several years past.

The dramatic features of the occasion were not impressive or memorable. Mr. Hill's Grimaldi in the Life of an Actress was artistically made up and cleverly acted. Mrs. Allen showed a meritorious desire to make something not essentially vapid out of the heroine of a piece prepared by Boucicault, as it was said, for the sole purpose of furnishing a character on a level with the capacity of his pretty and dollish little wife, Agnes Robertson. An intellectually and physically full-grown actress who should succeed in the Lilliputian work, might well claim the motto of "She stoops to conquer."

Our American Cousin was produced last night at the Varieties, and, according to the announcement, for positively the last time. The public, unterrified by the inclement weather, no doubt joyously welcomed the last performance of that play. We certainly did.

To night at the same place the Marble Heart is to be given. If that inexhaustible storehouse of materials for modern drama, the Parisian demi-monde, must be opened occasionally for a novelty or a sensation, Marco and Raphael might justly claim on moral principles precedence over Camille and Armand. But in truth the atmosphere of both is saturated with a baneful perfume—there is moral contamination and death in it. In point of moral healthfulness, the stabular odors and associations of the equestrian drama—of Mazeppa, Rookwood, Dick Turpin, &c.,—are comparatively innocuous.

We trust Mrs. Allen will mitigate her declamatory elevation of voice and auctioneer eloquence in the vehement passages of Marco, and that Mr. Hill will not overdo hysterics in the pathetic parts of Raphael.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The cavalry seems to have evacuated this place, at least for a season, for want of sufficient forage no doubt, the hey-day of its glory having terminated the night of Miss Kate Vance's lamented fall.

The next special attraction for the St. Charles boards will be M'lle. Zoe, the famous and versatile danseuse, pantomimist, and sensation actress. She comes commended from many quarters for her brilliant beauty, fascinating grace, and artistic accomplishment.

THE ACADEMY.—The recent accessions to the Academy's large company have told perceptibly in crowded and delighted houses. For to night an entire change of programme is announced, embracing all the stars, Zanfretta's "Magic Star" included.

Admiral Farragut and his Secretary, and other officers, arrived in the city yesterday by the steamer Glasgow, which came across the Lake.

Additional from Mobile Papers.

[From the N. O. Times.]

A REBEL STATEMENT OF WAR LOSSES.

The *Southern Almanac*, for the year 1865, published at Lynchburg, Va., gives a statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners in the great battles of the war, for 1861-'62-'63-'64. The publishers say the returns for the first three years are accurate, having been compiled from official sources. Those for 1864 are approximated, as no official statements have been published, but they are, nevertheless, nearly correct.

CONFEDERATES.

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	1,981	4,912	1,6 6	8,869
1862	19,1.9	61,301	5,9.5	85,945
1863	12,[illegible]	68,[illegible]	71,[illegible]	151,000
1864	18,302	45,0 0	7,500	67,[illegible]
Total	51,776	146,811	16,[illegible]	371,844

FEDERALS

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4 9 4	8,974	9.7 5	24,049
1862	[illegible]	66,[illegible]	66,8 8	138,[illegible]
1863	18,302	64,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	96,[illegible]
1864	64,[illegible]	110,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Total	103,[illegible]	248,265	119,441	464,4.0

Federal loss in battle, etc. ....[illegible]
by sickness, etc. ....[illegible]

Confederate loss in battle, etc. 274,544
by sickness, etc. ....[illegible]

Prisoners of Federal loss ....384 '75

619 419
[illegible]
1,444,[illegible]

YANKEE PRISONERS.

The Yankee officers captured by Gen. Forrest at Athens, Ala., arrived in our city yesterday morning en route to Memphis. They are on parole and under the charge of one Confederate officer, Captain Henderson, who is conducting them to Memphis with the view of having them exchanged for some of our officers.

These prisoners speak in high terms of Gen. Forrest—say he is very different man from what he had been represented to be, and that he has complied with every promise made to them upon their surrender.

They expressed great willingness to bear any letters to our prisoners in the Federal lines, and some of our citizens are availing themselves of the opportunity to communicate with their relatives and friends.—*Canton Citizen, 11th.*

BLANKETS.

The Government has sent the army 15,000, new and comfortable blankets. They will be very acceptable.

DIED,

At the Providence Infirmary, in the city of Mobile on the 10th inst., in the 28th year of his age, after a short but violent attack of dysentery, First Sergeant Paul Briant, of Company C, 21st Louisiana Regiment, eldest son of Judge P. P. and Clara Fusilier Briant, of Louisiana.

COTTON COMING INTO MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *Times* of the 16th says:

Cotton continues to come into the city quite freely, and goods are being permitted to the country in large quantities, several hundred bills being passed daily at the Treasury Department. This we like to see. It will tend to reunite the people quicker than any other measure that could be adopted. Commercial intercourse naturally precedes social intercourse, and the most beneficial results follow in its wake.

Comments of the Richmond Press on Jeff. Davis's Message.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig*, of Nov 9:

Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's message, which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to. The first is: The condition of freedom is so much better for the slaves than that of servitude that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon. The second is, that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of the slave by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of impressment even without the consent of their masters. The first proposition is a repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is that condition in which the negro race may attain the highest moral and intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life, as are suited to them?

Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master. If the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave, and not for the miseries that would attend him if freed. The second proposition is still more startling. It is a concession that the Confederate Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, and then emancipating them. Lincoln has never gone so far as this, for in his plan for compensated emancipation he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject. We are perfectly sure the President could never have designed to give his assent to so monstrous a proposition as this.

The following is from the afternoon edition of the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th:

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The message is partly reviewed by the *Sentinel*, who thinks its views are so clearly and happily presented as to need no elucidation.

Touching the employment of slaves in the public defense, the *Sentinel* merely presents the views of the President without commenting upon them, only in so far as it gives its adherence to these views in expressing the opinion that the Executive view of the subject places it where the *Sentinel* has always thought it should rest. The *Sentinel* demands of the Government a wise policy and skillful administration for the management and maintenance of our railroad system. It points out the advantages of the building of a railroad from Danville to Greensboro', and urges the construction of another from Danville to Lynchburg, as it would give us another and an inferior line between the South and Virginia, which would greatly facilitate military combinations. While on this subject, we wish to ask, in the absence of better knowledge, what reasons prevail against the construction of a railroad from Richmond to Lynchburg, forming a diagonal between the sides of the parallel formed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the Central and Orange, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads.—This road might be used exclusively for military purposes, and would shorten the actual route by at least one-third. Again, with the construction of the road proposed by the *Sentinel*, should the Danville and Richmond road, and the Central Railroad be cut above or below either of their termini, we should still have communication with the South by this interior line.

The *Dispatch* forbears, for want of room, to comment on the message, yet it proceeds to give a succinct review of the position assumed by the Executive upon the question of the employment of slaves in public defense, and concludes that the President is opposed to make soldiers of our slaves.

The *Enquirer* contents itself with a brief synopsis of the contents of the President's message, reserving full comments for a further occasion.

The *Examiner* characterizes the message as a paper intended to be cautious, but which is, in fact, on several points, indiscreet. It opposes the employment of negroes in the army, and gives its reasons at some length that negroes would do as soldiers.

The French Turcos, who are negroes, have proved failures on trial.

The *Examiner* adds:

The President opposes the introduction of negroes into the army as soldiers, but desires a corps of forty thousand to be used in labor on fortifications, as engineers, as teamsters, and as sappers and miners. To a proposition of that sort no one could have the least objection, if he had not concluded with an obscure passage, which, if it means anything, means that the forty thousand slaves so employed shall be set free at the end of the war, as a reward for their services.

But the negro's freedom is to be given him as a reward for his service to the country; his freedom, therefore is a boon—it is a better state—a natural good of which our laws deprive him and keep him from. Now that is the whole theory of the abolitionists, and we have the sorrow to think that if one portion of the Presidential message means any thing it means that.

But while the treatment of this topic over the signature of Mr. Davis will attract most attention, there is much else in the paper equally deserving of attention here, did the space admit of further remark. It is indeed full of similar wisdom. We can not, however, send the message to our readers without observing the fact, that the suppression of all independent newspapers, for three years attempted by suggestion, and by general propositions which included it, is now, directly and boldly demanded. Newspapers should exist, but editors, their printers and employes, should not be exempts, but details. "A discretion," says the message, "should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned."

"Congress," says the Constitution, "shall pass no law limiting the freedom of the press;" but it shall make a law by means of which Mr. Davis can send a man to shut up any newspaper that offends him or any member of his government, by taking away its editor's detail. We hope it is needless to explain how such a law is inconsistent with any species of liberty in the animadversion of the press upon public men or measures.

GEN. CANBY'S HEALTH.—We are happy to be able to state authoritatively that Gen. Canby's health is improving very fast, a fact exceedingly gratifying to this community, which holds the able Commanding General in great esteem and respect.—*N. O. Times, 20th.*

Sherman's New Campaign.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writes on the 10th:

The news concerning Sherman's programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known in this city. It is known that after Hood had got well into Alabama some weeks since, and after General Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from Northern Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place, it was given out, he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of twenty five days.

The route is two hundred and ninety miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps, and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army. Troops have gone North from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary, to guard East Tennessee.

Hood's army entire is nearly five hundred miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant General Thomas, with an army, will take care of Hood in the absence of Sherman. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee. General Thomas is already prepared to fight Hood, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee river. If Hood goes into Western Kentucky he falls into a trap. Look out for glorious news from Sherman's army within thirty days, for within that time it will have made the grand military march from the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one of the most extraordinary campaign of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose Sherman. They made a tremendous mistake in sending Hood to Tennessee. You will probably get your first news of Sherman at Savannah or Charleston.

In a subsequent issue, the New York *Times* has endorsed and further develops its correspondent's sketch of Gen. Sherman's incipient campaign.

It is not at all strange that the circumstances concerning the new campaign proposed by Gen. Sherman, which were published exclusively in the *Times* of yesterday, should have produced a profound sensation throughout the country. We have had nothing of a military character analogous to it in the course of the war—if we except the grand march made by Sherman from Vicksburgh across the State of Mississippi, at the beginning of this year. And even that remarkable campaign differed, and was inferior, in many important particulars, to the new one whose outlines we gave.

The end to be achieved in this case is far more important, the distance to be traversed much greater, the time to be covered much longer, the difficulties to be overcome much more formidable, and the operating column much heavier. In the former case, the rebel army was in his front, and he drove it before him, in this case he leaves it in his rear, and takes no heed of it. From Atlanta to Augusta is one hundred and seventy-one miles from Augusta to Charleston one hundred and twenty one miles, to Savannah one hundred and thirty six miles.

But, as an evening cotemporary is quoting our news, correctly remarks, "the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way, to make transportation laborious, such as Rosecrans met in Tennessee in his campaign against Chattanooga, no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force, the whole region both to the south and east is rich in food, and but little untouched by the war. And in whatever direction they may march, Sherman and his troops will know that at the end of their route friendly co-operation and abundant supplies await them."

[From the New York Times.]

The Florida Case—Our Attitude and Our Duty to Brazil.

It is well to say at the outset that the capture of the Florida in a Brazilian port is clearly illegal, being a breach of that law of nations which we as much as any other Power—just now more than most Powers, are interested in upholding. There might be some justification for seizing her in an English port, as she owes her powers of mischief to the failure of the English authorities to execute their own laws, and the career of destruction, so far from having been a subject of regret to the English public, has, we fear, to the majority of them, been a source of high satisfaction.

But neither Brazil nor any other nation, except England, has had hand, act or part, in sending the Florida on her piratical course, or keeping her in it. From Brazil we have received no injury whatever, even if we had, it would be none the less, our duty to respect the law in our manner of avenging it. As it is, there is not a particle of excuse for perpetrating such an assault on her peace and dignity as is involved in the commission of an act of war in one of her harbors.

The only pleas that can be possibly put forward in defence of it are, that the Florida might still do us great injury, and that we are not saying that we have nothing to fear from Brazilian indignation, but these are pleas which a great nation ought to be ashamed to urge. The harm the Florida can do us can be measured in dollars and cents, but no price that can be computed ought to be of half as much consequence to us as the maintenance of the great principles of law and justice.

We trust, therefore, that we shall not be blinded to the real nature of the incident which has just occurred at Bahia, by its material value to ourselves. We owe Brazil such an apology and such satisfaction as she shall think necessary, and as the usage of nations may prescribe, and we hope there will be no delay on our part in offering them. We ought not to forget the saying of one of the greatest political philosophers, uttered many years ago, in commenting on our affairs, "that it is only by the scrupulous conformity to morality in great affairs that Governments can hope to teach the community at large to know, to love, and to observe it in the lesser concerns of life."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Charged with Murder.—An old man named Duffy died yesterday in consequence of wounds received at the hands of J. Gressler, in the Fourth District. Duffy owed Gressler for oysters. The latter took the old man's hat. Duffy got a hatchet to recover his hat. A fight followed, and Duffy was severely beaten. This occurred at night on the 13th inst. Duffy died yesterday and Gressler is arrested charged with murder.

CAPTURED WITH THE FLORIDA.—The sword of Capt. Morris, of the *Florida*, has been received at the Navy Department. It is of English manufacture, crowned with a lion's head, and bearing the rose, the thistle and the shamrock on its hilt and blade, with a Confederate flag etched on afterwards. Curiously enough, there was retaken on board of the *Florida* the official engrossed copy of the Congressional resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey, for his service in damming the Red River, and thus enabling the flotilla of Admiral Porter to get out of trouble. This valuable document was sent to Col. Bailey in a mail which was on board of the *Electric Spark* when that steamer was captured by the *Florida*, and thus fell into the hands of the enemy.

POVERTY A RELATIVE TERM.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true as God's word. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a moment's peace because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

—Jones, since his marriage, has taken to talk slightingly of the holy state. Brown was telling him of the death of a mutual friend's wife, whom "the disconsolate" had courted for twenty-eight years and then married. She turned out to be a virago, but died two years after the wedding. "There," said Jones, "there's luck! See what the fellow escaped by a long courtship."

—"Papa, din't you whip me once for biting little Tommy?" "Yes, my child; you hurt him much." "Well, then, papa, you ought to whip sister's music master, too. He bit sister yesterday afternoon, right on the mouth, and I know it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

—As long as men smell of whiskey and tobacco the women have a right to defend themselves with musk.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 21, 1864.

The weather has been inclement and unfavorable to-day, and the general market has exhibited but little animation, but our leading staple has been in active request and sold to quite a liberal extent at very full prices, closing at an advance of [illegible] on Saturday's currency. This increased demand is mainly attributed to the favorable tenor of the correspondence by the last New York mail, but has also been stimulated by foreign advices that no relaxation of the restrictions on the Trade Regulations can be anticipated, at least before the meeting of Congress, and that it may consequently be expected that our receipts will be confined to the limited supplies to be furnished by the plantations worked by free labor within the lines. The sales of the past two days must reach nearly [illegible] bales, and may be fairly expected to considerably increase the supply of Domestic Exchange. Owing perhaps to this anticipation the market was rather easier to-day, the sales including some New York sight at [illegible] per cent. premium, [illegible] do at [illegible] some one day's sight at [illegible] five days' at [illegible] dis count, [illegible] discount.

The Banks and dealers continued to check on New York at 1 premium, but met only a limited demand. Certificate Checks on the United States Treasury at Washington are still quoted at [illegible] discount.

Foreign Exchange was quiet. We heard of nothing in private bills, but in Bankers' there were sales of Sterling at 270, 271½ and 272, mostly from second hands. The ruling Bank rates—that is the asking rate—was 273. Nothing was reported in Francs which are held at 2.00a2½ for Bankers'.

The specie market opened with a very good feeling but subsequently appeared to be heavy and drooping. We have no sales to notice, but at the close Gold was quoted at 245a250 as the rates at which round lots could be bought for shipment. These are the same figures as on Saturday evening. We heard of no sales of Silver. American [illegible] dollars are quoted at [illegible] and Mexican dollars at 250.

Nothing was reported in Stocks or Insurance Scrip. In City Bonds we noticed sales of [illegible] of the Bank ad[illegible] ... The Consolidated are quoted at [illegible] the latter being the generally asking rate.

Bank Notes continued quiet but with some enquiry for Bank of Louisiana at [illegible]. Merchants are quoted at 30c. Bank of New Orleans at [illegible] Bank of Louisiana [illegible] (and in some request) and Crescent City [illegible]. The Bank of New Orleans continue to give old State bonds, instead of [illegible] in exchange for the old [illegible] at par and redeems its twenty dollar and smaller denominations with City Treasury notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 21, 1864.

COTTON.—The New York correspondence being decidedly encouraging buyers came forward with increased spirit to-day, and although they were met by more stringent pretensions on the part of holders who asked materially higher rates, yet the sales summed up [illegible] bales at figures establishing an improvement of about [illegible]. The business including [illegible] good ordinary at [illegible] ordinary [illegible] low middling [illegible] middling [illegible] strict middling [illegible] at prices not reported, and [illegible]. On Saturday, in addition to the amount reported, [illegible] middling [illegible].

WESTERN PRODUCE.—It has been cold, cloudy and rainy to-day, and very little out door business was done. About [illegible] barrels Flour have been received from the West since Saturday, nearly all of which is for forwarding to the North. Instructions have been received to forward various lots in store, and we are advised that considerable of that now on the way here is for export direct. Although the dealers and grocers, who are the only buyers, have not shown much disposition to purchase, the stock on sale is more firmly held and it is affected by the general forwarding movement, [illegible] ... will supply the immediate wants of their regular customers. The sales to-day were confined to [illegible] barrels Flour to the dealer on private terms, and [illegible] ... Hay, [illegible] Oats [illegible] ... receipts of Hay are only very limited amount.

Several boats have arrived from the West. Copies of their manifests will be found in our Marine intelligence.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.—We have not a sale of Sugar to report. A small quantity of new Molasses has been received since Saturday, and 30 bbls prime new sold at [illegible] gallon.

FREIGHTS.—There is some Tobacco and more Cotton and Flour offering to go forward. The rates by mail steamers for New York are [illegible] for Tobacco, [illegible] for Flour, and [illegible] for Cotton.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November [illegible], 1864.

Arrived yesterday 1 4 Beeves, 29 Hogs, [illegible] Sheeps, [illegible] Veals and [illegible] Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold 158 Beeves, 61 Hogs, 10 Veals and 31 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale 17 7 Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheeps, 341 Veals and 76 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, [illegible] ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springer Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1864.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Brig E H Fittler, Hohns, 21 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district

Schr Friends, (British) Mc Lane, from Ruatan Island to ... 21 district

Schr [illegible], from Horn Island, to master—Basin

Schr Sarah Jane, Pratt, from Pass Manchac, to master—Basin

Schr Gabriel Aine, Delgo, from Coast, to master—2d district

Schr Anne, [illegible], from Pass Manchac, to master—Basin

Schr Lydie, Casanilla, from Bonnet Carre, to master—21 district

STEAMBOATS.

Bart Able, [illegible], from St Louis
Flora, Hurley, from Louisville
Belle Donna, Smith, from Morganza
Grey Eagle, Fraser, from Vicksburg
Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux
Mittie Stephens, McQuaid, from Baton Rouge
Ben Franklin, Connant, from Baton Rouge
Nannie Byers, Grace, from Cincinnati

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Victory, (British) ———, from Matamoros, in ballast—9 passengers
Schr Belle J Amen, Godfrey, from Philadelphia

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship George Washington—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.—Per brig E H Fittler—[illegible] tons coal to U S Quartermaster

RUATAN ISLAND.—Per schr Friends—Assorted fruits to order

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship George Washington, from New York—Adams Express—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Nannie Byers—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Bart Able—[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Flora—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Independence—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—[illegible]

MORGANZA—Per steamer Belle Donna—[illegible]

HORN ISLAND—Per schr Union—450 bbls sand to order

PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Sarah Jane—17 cords wood to order

COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aine—25,000 feet lumber to Roman & Oliver

PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Anne—14 cords wood to order

BONNET CARRE—Per schr Lydie—14 bales cotton A F J [illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

Wanted.

A good WASHER and IRONER. Apply at No. [illegible] Esplanade street, between [illegible] and Dauphine.

Bricks for Sale.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Creole BRICKS, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to A. TACQUET, No. 5, Old Levee street, from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock, P. M., or to C. TIBLIER. nov24 1m

Special Notice.

ANY body having any claims against me, will present them at the store of Messrs Lanard & Kimbardt, No. 3 Chartres street, within three days from date. SALOMON LEVY.
New Orleans, November 22, 1864.

Charles Treuilly,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

HAS removed from No. [illegible] Royal street to No. [illegible] CHARTRES STREET, Corner Bienville.

For Sale,

A CHRONOMETER of Arnold & Dent's manufacture, London, in perfect order. Apply to JOHN GRACE, 5 Bank Place. nov.2

For Sale.

TWO MILCH COWS, in excellent condition and giving good yield of milk. For particulars apply to JOHN GRACE, 5 Bank Place.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the undersigned on the [illegible] inst., a RED COW. The owner can have her on payment of all costs. J BARRERE, [illegible] corner Clara and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District.

Sundries ... Sundries.

500 BAGS Liverpool Coarse SALT
[illegible] bags Rio Coffee
[illegible] cases Port and Madeira WINE
[illegible] cases CLARET
[illegible] cases PRESERVED FRUITS
[illegible] GUNNY BAGS and BURLAPS
[illegible] bbls. TAR, [illegible] bbls ROSIN
[illegible] bales PAPER STOCK
[illegible] bales MOSS, in shipping order
For sale by JOHN GRACE, 5 Bank Place.

THE steamship MATANZAS, from Havana, is now discharging cargo at Post 55 Fourth District. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods. All goods not landed, otherwise the same will be stored at the expense of consignees. Freight money to be paid at the office of the agents, [illegible] Common street. AVENDANO BRO. nov17

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

New Orleans, November 14th 1864.

IN conformity with the charter of this Company, an election for seven Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place on MONDAY next, November [illegible], between the hours of [illegible] A.M. and [illegible] P.M., at the office of Messrs. E. Rochereau & Co., 16 St. Louis street. J. V. CHAFFRY, Secretary. nov14 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GIQUEL & JAMISON are notified to settle their accounts between the present date and the 1st of November next. Otherwise said accounts will be handed on that date, to their attorney who will attend to the collection of the same.

GIQUEL & JAMISON, in liquidation, 1st Canal street.
New Orleans, October 4th, 1864. oct4 1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. JULES PERASIN are notified to call, within thirty days, at No. 10 Chartres street, at the store of Messrs. M[illegible] & Dimeste, and present the same. nov17

Coal! Coal!!

I HAVE RECEIVED by tow-boat Sallie [illegible] large tow of Pittsburgh COAL which I now offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest market price. Steamships, steamboats, foundries and plantations supplied with whole or half boat loads at the shortest notice.

Office, No. 111 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Yard, 30 Dauphine street. J. M. PETERSON. oct13 1m

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers to make their tax schedules [illegible] either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desired, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply [illegible] the State Assessor, No. 111 [illegible] Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti from [illegible] to 12 o'clock. JOHN Y DUFOUR.

For sale entitled to drawback or duty paid.

LANDING ex ship [illegible] from Bordeaux, [illegible] cases CLARET, Cane Frouest,
[illegible] Ch. de Bauveon, a family wine,
[illegible] 1858, a superior article,
[illegible] ordinary WINE, [illegible] gallons each,
[illegible] H. Barnes White WINE,
[illegible] boxes VERMOUTH, Noilly, Prat & Co.,
[illegible] Trapistine CORDIAL [illegible]
For sale by J. N. CUKIEN, 20 Toulouse street.

THIRTY firkins choice Goshen BUTTER,
[illegible] choice smoked SHOULDERS,
[illegible] HAMS,
[illegible] bbls mess PORK.
Landing from steamer Ida Handy and steamship Evening Star.
For sale by E. S. KEEP, 56 and 58 Poydras street. nov21 3t

TWO Hundred and fifty bbls choice S. F. FLOUR,
200 bbls Planters extra,
[illegible] rolls Standard and Blanket BAGGING,
[illegible] coils ROPE,
[illegible] bales TWINE,
[illegible] bbls paraffine Gun OIL,
[illegible] cans Sewing Machine OIL.
In store and for sale by E. S. KEEP, 56 and 58 Poydras street. nov21 3t

15 bbls new FRENCH CHESNUTS,
10 cases, [illegible] boxes CHAMPIGNONS,
just landed, for sale by E. S. KEEP, 56 and 58 Poydras street. nov21 3t

Havana Cigars.

14,000 Londres, Brevas, Conchas, Colinadras, Media Regalia and Regalia Sua [illegible] best Brands, warranted of our own direct importation In store and for sale by BORNIO & BRO., No. 77 Gravier street. nov11

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to remind his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. 206 to No. 182 corner Baronne and Girods streets. He has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair. All the works, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, Back Braids, Side Braids on Combs Cashepeignes, Puff, Waterfall, being manufactured by him, he can sell them cheaper than any other house. He also offers a fine assortment of Combs and French and American Perfumery. Depot of Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin, guaranteed one of the best article in the world.

A large Saloon is specially reserved for Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing for the Ladies and hair cutting for children.

A liberal discount for hair dressers' goods.

FELIX BARON, 182 Baronne street, corner Girod. sept20 4m

Notice to State Tax Payers.

ALL persons indebted to the State of Louisiana for Taxes in the Second District, City of New Orleans, on the rolls of 1861, 1862, 1863, are hereby notified that this is the last month that will be allowed them to pay said Taxes without heavy cost.

V. GERODIAS, State Tax Collector Second District, City of New Orleans. nov11 10d

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by G. E. MEDINA, Corner Gen. Taylor and Water st., Jefferson City. Orders left with L. Raymond, corner Bienville and Royal streets; M. Jadeon, corner Camp and Canal sts., or Box 310 Mechanic's Exchange, will receive prompt attention. sept2

LIME. LIME.
GREAT REDUCTION.
J. M. Coeone's Kiln, Carondelet Walk No. 253.

THE owner of the above Kiln having succeeded in curtailing expenses, is now enabled to greatly reduce the price of Lime. Shell Lime in any quantity and in flour barrels is offered at $1 50 by ten barrels and more, and $2 a barrel below that number.

PAUL MORPHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
12 Exchange Place, Up-stairs. nov5

G. SCHMIDT
Has removed his Law Office to No. 7 .... CARONDELET STREET .... No. 7. nov1—1m

DR. FORMENTO
HAS transferred his Office to No. 5 Carondelet street. CONSULTATION HOURS, from 12 to 2 o'clock. nov18 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Lumber, Sheet Iron, Furniture, &c.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, November 23d, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the store of M. H. Meyer, 100 Camp street—

A large lot of Well Seasoned Boards, Panel Glass Doors, Crockery, Household Furniture, &c. Terms—Cash in Treasury notes. nov22

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 22, and 23.
Entire change of Programme.

Mr. CHARLES E. COLLINS, Mr. W. WENTWORTH and Miss MAUD STANLEY, every night. First week of ALEX ZANFRETTA....Comic Trick Pantomime entitled "MEDINA or THE MAGIC STAR." All the members of this Mammoth organization in one programme.

DAY PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NOON.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

Mrs. J. H. Allen as Violet—Mr. Barton Hill as Grimaldi.

Tuesday Evening, November 22,

Will be presented (this night only) Boucicault's Great Play, in five acts, of LIFE OF AN ACTRESS ....LA ZINGARELLA—by Misses Rose and Kate Weed....To conclude with the Farce of BETSEY BAKER. nov22

New Orleans Mail Packet Company Steamers.

BEN FRANKLIN, H Connant, Master. MITTIE STEPHENS, ——— Master. STAR, W. R. Greathouse, Master.

The above Boats have formed a regular line for Coast trade and in future will run to Baton Rouge and all intermediate points leaving as follows:

Ben Franklin, From New Orleans, MONDAY'S, THURSDAY'S, 5 P. M. **Mittie Stephens**, From New Orleans, TUESDAY'S, FRIDAY'S, 5 P. M.

Ben Franklin, From Baton Rouge, TUESDAY'S, FRIDAY'S. **Mittie Stephens**, From Baton Rouge, WEDNESDAY'S, SATURDAY'S.

Star, From New Orleans, WEDNESDAY'S, SATURDAY'S, 5 P. M. **Star**, From Baton Rouge, THURSDAY'S, SUNDAY'S.

The owners of this line promise to have their boats conducted in the most liberal manner, so as to insure entire satisfaction to Planters, Merchants and to all others who are inclined to ship by them. Shippers can have their insurance effected at lower rates than by any other boats. For freight, insurance or passage, apply to

LOUIS C. D'HOMERGUE, Genl. Supt. Office of Manhattan and Phœnix Ins. Co., Corner Camp and Common streets, or to JOHN L. TITUS, Gen. Freight Agt., corner Bienville and Old Levee streets, (up-stairs). nov13 1m

New York Mail Steamship Co's
Line of Side-wheel Steamers,
Carrying the United States Mail's
NEW YORK—DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA.......Jayne.......Saturday, November 19th
EVENING STAR....Bell........Saturday, November 26th.
GUIDING STAR....Knapp.......Saturday, December 3rd.
MORNING STAR....Nelson......Saturday, December 10th.
SUWO NADA.......Jayne.......Saturday, December 17th.
EVENING STAR....Bell........Saturday, December 24th.
GUIDING STAR....Knapp.......Saturday, December 31
MORNING STAR....Nelson......Saturday, January 7th
DAY STAR........(Building).

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR is 2[illegible] tons, the EVENING STAR 2[illegible] tons, the GUIDING STAR 2416 tons, the DAY STAR [illegible] tons, and the SUWO NADA 1800 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. ☞ For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 35 Carondelet street. sept1 ly

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, MARCH 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do. do. 11
CITY OF NEW YORK........do. do. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN..........$[illegible] STEERAGE..........$30 00
do. to London........[illegible] do. to London........34 00
do. to Paris..........[illegible] do. to Paris..........40 00
do. to Hamburg......[illegible] do. to Hamburg......37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & M. KEEVER, 96 Gravier street. mh3

For Matamoros.

THE fine fast sailing Schooner BRAZOS, [illegible] master, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick dispatch as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to No. 5 St. Louis street, 2d floor, or to A. BOCOLA, 141 Old Levee. nov16

Office Sun Mutual Insurance Company,
New Orleans, Nov. 19, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Scrip holders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 61 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of amending the Charter, so as to have the right of making such discounts on premiums, and on such terms as may deemed expedient for the prosecution of the business of the Company.

JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary. nov19 1m

Lessons in Fencing.

J. BOUILLARD Fencing Master, and J. BRUN Counterpoint Master, beg leave to inform all persons wishing to take lessons that they are still at No. 112 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets up stairs. oct1 1m

DIVINATION.
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!
By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No. 93 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultation, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. nov12

Dr. HUARD,
FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.
Residence, No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's.
Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M. aug12—3m

ALFRED BOULIGNY,
Auctioneer,
No. 20 CARONDELET STREET,

Will attend to sales of real estate, stocks, furniture and outdoor sales. nov18

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Septième état annuel de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union, publié ainsi que l'exige la loi et sa charte.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1864—

Primes sur les risques d'incendie	68,[illegible]
" " " des rivières	9,270 00
" " " des mers	15,[illegible]
	93,[illegible] 77
En moins, primes remboursées	1,3[illegible]
Primes non expirées le 30 avril 1863	36,[illegible]
	39,[illegible]
	137,734 36
Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir:	
Pertes par les incendies	23,[illegible]
" sur les rivières	3,[illegible] 00
" sur les mers	14,[illegible]
Total des pertes	42,794 61
Ré-assurances	1,[illegible]
Dépenses et intérêt sur scrip, accompte et intérêt	37,[illegible]
Quittes pour cent remboursé	11,[illegible]
En réserve, pour risques non expirés	33,[illegible]—137,734 2
L'actif de la compagnie est comme suit:	
Billets de capital	[illegible]
Prêts garantis par hypothèque	[illegible]
Prêts garantis	[illegible]
Effets pour primes	[illegible]
Scrips d'autres compagnies	[illegible]
Actions, bons et autres garanties	[illegible]
Fonds d'ayant passages	[illegible]
En caisse	[illegible]
Comptes individuels pour primes	[illegible]
	464,391 34

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

A. CHIAPELLA, Président,
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 14 mai 1864.
Ad. MEUNIER, Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt, à partir de ce jour, sur les certificats non payés de scrip.

—DIRECTEURS:—

Jno J Adams, F Durrive,
J H Elmer, C Rahn,
J Goldstein, Jos Boyncodt,
P Casnave, A Bouscaren,
L F Generes, J J Fernandez,
E W Ogden, J A Seignouret,
F Lobit, A Couvin,
A Chiapella.

Notice.

THE public is notified that all powers of Attorney to whomsoever given by me heretofore are hereby revoked. LOUIS TREGRE.
New Orleans, November 17th, 1864. n18