THE DAILY SE[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1861.

The New Orleans Daily Picayune.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,244.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction Yesterday.

By G. Lemmon, Bisshe & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Chartres street, unmovable dry goods.

By E. M. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, corner Bienville street and Carondelet Alleyway, horses, cows, fowls, poultry &c.

PREGNANT SIGNS.

The arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON appears to have created a vast amount of exultation at the North. The Yankees, in their benighted arrogance and lordly self-confidence, do not doubt imagine that, let them assault which river outrage they may upon the laws of nations, the aggrieved party stands in too humble fear of their power and their wrath to demand reparation. The act is fully justified by them. Nay, it is even said that Mr. Chase, one of LINCOLN'S Cabinet, openly expresses his regret that Commodore WILKES did not capture the steamer Trent herself, as well as her passengers. Seeing that hitherto Great Britain has displayed marked tolerance towards the United States, and has borne the winged gaucoonde and abuse of the Yankees with the good temper which usually accompanies the consciousness of superior strength, they fancy doubtless that they may offer her any humiliation or indignity they please, without the slightest fear that the British Lion will show his fangs, and utter his awful roar. It is only then we can explain the delight of the Yankees at the capture of our Ambassadors, and the boundless confidence they feel in their entire immunity from retribution for the offence.

We are not ignorant that public law may be cited as well in favor as against the outrage perpetrated by Commodore WILKES, nor do we seek to deny that England has at times declared her adherence to it, in point which would almost justify the boarding of one of her vessels at sea, and the forcible abduction of men claiming allegiance to another power. In truth the principles enunciated by Great Britain in reference to this, as well as other points of international law, have varied to suit the particular interest of that power, and the peculiar exigency of the times. Hence the doubt hanging over all speculations as to the views which the British Government may take of the arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. One thing, however, is not to be questioned. England has invariably been tenacious of the privileges of those who are under the protection of her flag. She may regard the deck of one of her vessels as sacred from insult or outrage. She may consider that the passengers on board the Trent were as fully entitled to the protection of the Union Jack, as if they had stood in Hyde Park. If she thus assumes to judge the case, she will demand prompt and complete reparation, in default of which she will be ready to launch the thunderbolts of war. Even the possibility of such an event in the present critical condition of the United States would startle the rulers, were they not given over to an incurable beneficiaries, and an inflated conception of their immense power and inexhaustible resources, which, it would seem, calmly itself can hardly dispel.

Meanwhile the latest intelligence from British source does not look as if England would be disposed meekly to tolerate the national affront to which she has been subjected. The Canadian press, which is apt to prefigure that of the mother country, and which has been hitherto divided in opinion respecting the merits of the contest between the Confederate States and the Federal Government, is unanimous in the expression of indignation and resentment at the capture of our Ambassadors. We learn that the Toronto papers publish very severe strictures on the conduct of the Federal Government, and declare it to be an insult to which the meanest Government on the face of the earth would refuse to submit. They advise the Federal authorities at once to liberate the captives, without awaiting the formal demand for their immediate release, which England will undoubtedly make. This, is the first symptom of the storm, and though it comes merely from the provincial press, it must be reasonably regarded as precursory to the more authoritative language of the British press. With respect to Lord LYONS, the telegraph informs us that he is unofficially very "unpaded" in his conversations upon the subject, by which we presume it means that he unheatedly condemns the outrage. It is stated, moreover, that Lord LYONS does not think that a collision will occur with Great Britain, because the Federal authorities will apologize and return Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. We have no idea that ever they will do any thing of the sort, for the deed was done deliberately, and the Lincolnites claim that Commodore WILKES is sustained by the law of nations.

Of course Lord LYONS cannot officially take cognizance of this affair until he receives instructions from the British Ministry; but the acknowledgment that in private he condemns unreservedly the act, and treats it as one of high-handed and unjustifiable oppression, would give color to the inference that he anticipates vigorous remonstrances from the great nation which he represents. It is evident that a diplomat of the experience and ability of Lord LYONS would not for an instant commit himself by unpalatable declarations, if he conceived that his views might be possibly in opposition to those which his Government would adopt. The sentiments and expressions, therefore, attributed to the British Minister possess marked significance, and would seem to foreshadow a bold and resolute attitude on the part of Great Britain. So mote it be!

CIGARS.—Messrs. P. Prats & Co., No. 29 Commercial Place, offer for sale a magnificent assortment of cigars, of superior quality, imported from Havana houses of the highest standing. Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Prats & Co. for a list of the various brands of these choice cigars.

WHAT IT COST TO TAKE PORT ROYAL.—The New York *Tribune* makes the following estimate of the cost of taking Port Royal:

Rent of vessels up to this time, say	$3,000,000
Pay of soldiers, &c.	630,000
Value of impressed vessels	600,000
Value of clothing worn out do	165,000
Value of powder burned do	20,000
Value of the Governor and Pearson, lost, on the Gaulene sands	160,000
Total	$4,055,000

The *Tribune* must add at least two millions more for the loss of some ten or more transports, two gunboats, and the entire battery of the Winfield Scott.

The Governor of Georgia recently seized several hundred sacks of salt at Savannah, paying five dollars per sack to the owners.

The Lafayette *Gazette* has the following:

THE YANKEES ON CAMPBELL ISLAND.—Not more than a fortnight ago, Mr. Dowdell, who keeps the light-house on Tybee Island, reported, it is said, that he had seen two or three war vessels standing off in direction of what is generally known among our fishermen as the Belle Pass. The news came to us this week that a number of Lincolnites have landed on Campbell Island, killing cattle, and committing other depredations. On Saturday last, according to two letters which were shown to us this week, Dr. F. E. Robertson, Messrs. Kelly and Oscar Price, who had sailed over to the island in a small boat, were fired at fifty or sixty times by the enemy, who, on that day, had increased their stock of provisions by the addition of three boxes taken from the island. The sails of the pleasure boat were riddled with bullets, and the escape of these gentlemen, who seem to have acted with great presence of mind on the occasion, may be considered as something almost miraculous. Few years ago, not one has resided on the island, Mr. Pratt who has had charge of the property on the island, having, for prudential reasons, deemed it best to put into practice the old saying that "discretion is the better part of valor," and migrated with his family to the mainland. The number of cattle running about Campbell Island was huge, and owned by the Thibodaux family and Mr. Barras, who have summer residences on the island. We hope some effectual plan will soon be devised and put into operation to check the thieving depredations of the marauding blockaders that infest our coast and prowl about our estuaries and bays.

THE FIRE AT CONDE.—See the Memphis *Avalanche*:

We have just seen a despatch from Corinth, to an official of this city, giving the following as the cause of the Fire at Corinth: "Twenty five hundred Enfield rifles, two hundred and thirty-three thousand cartridges for same, twenty-five hundred cap pouches, one thousand six hundred percussion caps, one hundred thousand pounds of rifle powder, one million percussion caps, two thousand pairs of bootees, and three thousand pairs of shoes, besides naval ammunition for Louisiana and Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF HOSTAGES.—The *Philadelphia* says: Five more hostages were brought to this city on yesterday morning, and were conveyed by two carriages from the line of the Passaic. Of the prisoners, J. C. Kelley, William Watson, Robert Allen, Joseph Phillips, Monroe Mahomed, Phillip Magruder and Elias Beach were arrested for giving the enemy aid and comfort by their infidelity. Thos. McDonough and Thomas Martin were arrested while endeavoring to get to Washington.

[Richmond Examiner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMMUNICATED TO THE NEW ORLEANS SER.]

From Savannah.

Tybee Island Reported Occupied by Yankees.

Savannah, November 26.—The *News* of this morning says: Four Federal ships appeared off Tybee Island on yesterday and fired several times. There were no Confederate troops on the Island, and only a few pickets, who retired to Fort Pulaski.

Gen. Lawton has gone to the fort.

It is supposed the enemy will attempt a landing on the island, so as to blockade more effectually.

LATER.

Since writing the above it is reported the Yankees have occupied the island.

From Pensacola via Richmond.

Richmond, November 26.—The following is the official dispatch, dated Pensacola, near Pensacola, one o'clock, Monday, 25th:

"The enemy seems to be defeated, and does not renew his fire. They have fired into our lines but one day, and fast all been removed. They lost a number of valuable shells were thrown into the navy yard with comparatively little damage.

"(Signed) "BRAXTON BRAGG."

An official dispatch received last night (Sunday) says:

"Both the Federal ships have sailed off yesterday. All the damage done our works is repaired. Our wounded are only slightly hurt, and doing well."

From Richmond.

Richmond, November 25.—Daniel Hand, formerly a Merchant in Augusta and Savannah, but more recently in New York, has been brought here and committed to jail, charged with treasonable conduct or being a spy.

Lieut. Hunter, aide-de-camp to Gen. Lee, left here on Saturday for Pensacola.

Gen. Lee has received the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The demand was refused, and he has asked for his passports. We are unable to trace the rumor to a reliable source.

From Washington via Nashville.

Washington, November 19.—Lord Lyons has not behaved officially since the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell. Unofficially he is almost impertinent. In his conversation he assumes that the United States must avoid the point in controversy, disavow the act of Wilkes, and return Mason and Slidell to England.

The Spanish Minister has openly declared that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would have immediately demanded his passports.

Lord Lyons, it is said, has assumed a menacing tone, and has declared that Mason and Slidell must be given up, and ample reparation made for the offence offered to the British Crown. Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated, but in his ordinary intercourse these expressions of disapprobation and hostility have been unguardedly made.

Opinions of the Canadian Press.

Toronto, November 18.—The *Globe* and *Leader* have severe articles on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The *Globe* says it will add strength and dignity to the United States Government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance on the part of Great Britain.

The *Leader* says: "It is an insult which the meanest Government on earth would not submit to, much less Great Britain."

From New York, via Richmond.

Additional by the Norwegian.

Liverpool, via Queenstown, November 8.—The sales of Cotton for the week were only 17,000 bales, which were all taken by the trade. Sales Friday (to-day), 20,000 bales; market closing buoyant, with an advancing movement. The following has the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 12¾d. Middling Orleans, 12d. Fair Mobile, 12¼d. Middling Mobile, 11¾d. Fair Uplands, 12¾d. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.

Stock in port 833,000 bales, of which 300,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool November 8.—Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet.

London Money Market.

London, November 8.—The closing quotations for Consols are 93¾ to 93½. Money easy.

France.

Paris, November 8.—Some heavy commercial failures have occurred in Paris. The Bourse is firm and higher.

The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy is substantially made.

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, November 26.—In the Senate, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Mayes, approving of the Governor's recommendation to the banks to suspend specie payments, and the issuance of Confederate States Treasury notes instead of their own; also, to refer this subject to the people for their approval.

A bill was also introduced by the same member, authorizing the Police Juries of the several parishes to levy taxes for war purposes, and a resolution requiring into the expediency of the suspension of the State of the Confederate and payment of the Confederate war tax.

In the House, Mr. Tappan's resolution to adjourn the Legislature to New Orleans, after considerable discussion, was made the special order for to-morrow.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Duvignaud, was adopted for the election of Confederate States Senators on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

A very important bill was introduced by Mr. Bostin in relation to Executory Process, and another by Mr. Solomon in relation to the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Macaulay, at once to go into the election of a State printer, will be acted upon to-morrow. The Governor's message was sent to the two Houses to day at 12 o'clock.

From Savannah.

Lincolnites Display a Federal Flag on Tybee.

Savannah, November 25.—The *Republican* of this morning says: Late Sunday evening several barges filled with Lincolnites landed on Tybee, and soon after raised the Federal flag on a house.

From Charleston.

LINCOLNITES LANDED ON MAIN LAND.

Confederates Moving to Meet Them.

Charleston, November 24.—The *Courier* of this morning says: An official dispatch received in this city, dated the 24th instant, says two boat loads of Yankees have landed at Bachlegham, six miles from Bratton, then coming directly on the mainland. Our forces were made a forward movement to meet them. Gen. Lee has ordered that no boat leave Charleston without a permit from the Mayor.

From Baltimore.

Public Sentiment North Alarming—Federals Bound to Do Something.

Charleston, November 26.—This morning's papers contain a dispatch dated Hancock, 25th, which says: A party just arrived from Baltimore states that the public sentiment is of a character to alarm the Federal Government. The feeling is so intense that it cannot be restrained, and he thinks there will be a simultaneous attack made on the Confederates within ten days. McClellan will probably advance within a week, the weather permitting. The roads are in a bad condition, but it is reported that McClellan is ready this side of Annapolis and adjoining, that troops were ordered to be at Annapolis by Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Smith.

From Nashville.

Indications of an Early movement of the Yankees—Large Numbers of Troops Arriving at Louisville.

Nashville, November 26.—The movements at Louisville and elsewhere in Kentucky seem to indicate an early movement of the Federals in large numbers. Two more large boats from two to three regiments have arrived at Louisville daily, and been sent forward towards Bowling Green. Nelson's command had been withdrawn from Prestonburg to the mouth of Sandy river, whence it was thought to Louisville. The Wild Cat and Camp Dick Robinson troops seem to be concentrating at Danville and Crab Orchard.

Twelve Lincolnites Burnt by the Confederates.

Bowling Green, November 24.—The Louisville *Courier* of to-day has been the scene of 12 men sent out to Franklin, Ky., yesterday, to arrest some Lincolnites who were connecting the telegraph line that establishment. The Lincolnites called to the number of 12 or 14 in a house, and one of their number dashed and fired upon our troops, killing one or two of our men. The house was surrounded on Saturday and set on fire, burning the house and all the men in it except two, who escaped. A detachment of 52 cavalry arrived at Franklin last night to arrest the parties implicated.

From Washington.

Reconnoissance Contemplated—Nothing of the sort Apprehended.

Washington, November 19.—Dispatches received here to-day from Rosecrans say that the rebel pickets, with a few cavalry, are about Gauley bridge and Summerville, where it is understood they intend to make a stand. Reconnoissance in force will be made by Gen. Cox, and if the reconnoissance shall develop a forward movement it will be met by the temporary abandonment on the part of the rebels.

From New York.

New York, November 19.—The Fleet for Port Royal continues to arrive. The fleet is to be divided, and the transports to convey eight troops, which are to open another port. The transports are now taking in bulk, by dozens days. There is sufficient tonnage here, in the island, engaged, to make this fleet. Last Friday says the Charleston Delaware, Philadelphia and Cosmopolitan have been chartered by the Government for three months, to sail immediately for Port Royal. The transport Atlantic is now coming and taking provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry troops.

Indications of an Engagement on the Potomac—Rumors Bound for Some Days to Come.

Manassas, November 26.—Both the Federal and Confederate camps indicate a general engagement in a day or two.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Northern papers of the 15th instant give the following European advices:

The London *Times* publishes a long letter from Mr. Theodore S. Fay, American Minister to Switzerland, which is mainly devoted to a refutation of Earl Russell's late speech at Newcastle, in which he (Earl Russell) asserted that one side in America was striving for empire, and the other for independence or power. Mr. Fay protests in the strongest terms against Lord Russell's speech, and complains in general terms against the sympathy extended to the rebels by the English and continental journals.

The London *Times* editorially criticises Mr. Seward's letter, and says that although it carries American profundity to the farthest point, it is not to be compared to the absurd and peevish utterances of Cassius M. Clay and other of Lincoln's diplomatists.

The London *Times*, after arguing the question of slavery in its relation to the existing contest, asserts that the recognition of the Confederate States and peaceable separation will be a great blow to the Abolitionists, and the Anti-Slavery party has been advocating for years.

The London *Times* says: "For our own part, we, as Englishmen, shall be glad to see the establishment of the Confederate States, simply because the political power of the slave owners will be much less than of yore. Formerly every Silvocrat had the whole American Union at his back, and he knew it. The case will be different when the country which sends him out is only a kind of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, costly indeed in its ambitious propensities. If the old Union had based, the extension of slavery over Mexico would have been certain after a few years. Now, however, the South will find a rival determined to prevent her aggrandisement. The cause of justice and civilization will gain by the quarrel of these partners in guilt. There are some of the reasons which have influenced Europeans in their judgment of American affairs. They are to be set on against those they have never been answered hitherto, and Mr. Fay does not attempt them. Until we hear some better argument than his, we shall remain without any desire for the reconstruction of the republic, which was so completely founded on principles of slavery, as is the Government of the Confederate States, and which was, moreover, able to commence almost every aggression, in which the Confederate States alone can never venture."

At a Conservative demonstration at Worcester, Earl Shrewsbury, in allusion to American affairs, said that our democracy on its trial and how it failed. He thought separation inevitable, and predicted the ultimate establishment of some sort of aristocracy in America.

Sir John Pakington, at the same meeting, pointed to the failure of democracy in America as a warning to England, and expressed the conviction that a reunion of the States was hopeless. He wished the great powers would remonstrate against the unnecessary war, and while approving of England's neutrality, he regretted that Earl Russell, in his recent speech, had set in more decided language expressed the view of England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* professes to have learned from reliable quarters that the projected intervention in Mexico is conceived with ulterior views. The time must come when the cotton blockade can be no longer tolerated, and the furthest period allotted for the game now on foot, by the North and South to be played, is for January next. If at that date the Southern States hold their own, their claim to joint recognition by France and Spain will be irresistible, and the Mexican question must cease. These assertions are regarded in England as utterly untrue.

The short time mentioned in Lancashire continues to make progress. The mills in various parts were reducing their time to three days per week, and in numerous instances an entire suspension was taking place.

Six companies of the first regiment of marines had been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico.

The frigate La Guerriere had received instructions, and would sail for Mexico about the 4th of November.

From Port Royal.

The news from that portion of the coast occupied by the enemy continues to come to us most tardily, and in meagre proportions. The distance of Hilton Head from the mainland, and the hazardous nature of all navigation in the neighborhood, render it difficult for our forces to approach near enough to form any very definite idea of their number or movements.

It is understood, however, on pretty reliable authority, that the Yankees have occupied Bay fort and Port Royal Island, on which it is situated, and are now confined to Hilton Head, Pinkney Island, immediately west and separated from it by Skull creek, and the point known as Bay Point, on Joiners Island, across the Sound and opposite Port Walker, on Hilton Head.

It is said they are throwing up extensive and formidable works on Hilton Head, these giving evidence of an intention to make a permanent lodgment on the island. Shell creek is now completely under their control, and the works on Pinkney's Island, on the extreme west of the island, command the entrance to Deafboat Sound.

It is said that a party of two Federals returned to the mainland a few days ago, when being discovered by our men, one of them was captured, the other got to his boat in time and made good his escape. The prisoner states that the fleet footed 13,000 of the 30,000 want of what they set sail. He could give no account of the remaining 7,000, and, from all indications, there is good reason for the belief that they went to the bottom in the storm. It is thus he, leaving out the sick and unmanned of property that perished with them, the Yankees have purchased an island foothold on our coast at a fearful cost. In view of the fact that they are likely to stay, we are almost inclined to the opinion that they deserve it!

Yesterday developed nothing in explanation of the firing on the coast, reported in our last issue.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Burning of the Tuscarora—Further Particulars.

We copy the annexed account from the *Avalanche* of Monday:

The Confederate gunboat Tuscarora, while coming up the river last Saturday, was discovered to be on fire about half-past twelve o'clock, about three miles this side of Helena. The flames, when first discovered, were seen issuing at the forward end of the boiler, and directly under the wheel house. The wind was blowing all very strong, and the flames, despite the efforts that were made to suppress them, spread with fearful rapidity. The boat was run ashore as soon as possible. By this time the whole boat was in flames. The engineer opened the water pipes immediately, so as to move the machine. He had hardly time to knock out a bolt head and jump into the water before the shells in the forward and aft shell locker commenced exploding. The crew tried to throw the powder in the magazine overboard, but had not time to do so—the explosion of the shells commencing in *seven minutes* after the flames were first discovered. The captain and all the crew escaped ashore.

The explosion of the shells set the negro quarters on Mr. Herbert's plantation on fire, besides firing the tops of trees and all combustible material. The halyards were burnt off, when the flag of the "stars and bars" fell down and lodged in the top of a tree, and blazed out to the breeze just as if it had been placed there by design. This singular occurrence is regarded by the gallant naughty Tuscarora Hoot, as an omen that our cause is bound to triumph under all circumstances. In order to responsible the flag, the tree had to be cut down. All the officers and part of the men were left in charge of the wreck. Capt. W. Lynn, lieutenant, four officers and the remainder of the crew reached the city yesterday morning on the steamer D. Hood, from which point they will to-day proceed to Columbus. Some of the men saved any thing but the clothes upon their persons.

The manner in which the fire originated is still a mystery. The most plausible conjecture seems to be that some of the crew had shirts drying which a spark may have set on fire, and the combustible material and high wind conspired to make a conflagration. At all events, the origin of the fire is a mystery.

When the Natchez and Fort Kennett passed yesterday the wreck was still burning, but the magazine was lying at the *ofem* and covered with water, was safe.

The wreck of the Tuscarora, it is thought, will be raised without difficulty, and at comparatively little expense.

The officers speak in terms of deserved praise of the kindness and attention of Mr. Herbert, whose premises sustained much damage by the exploding shells, had also of the kindness of the Hood, who conveyed to this city and afforded them all the comfort in their power, free of all expense.

CONTEMPLATED EXODUS OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—Brigadier-General Winder has issued orders for the removal of five hundred of the Abolition prisoners now here to Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The first installment of one hundred and fifty, under a guard of sixty men, will be despatched from this city to-day at noon, and leave the Rosenberg Railroad depot at one o'clock, P. M. The prisoners will go in charge of Dr. Watts, of Louisiana, Acting Surgeon of the prison, a vigilant and worthy Confederate official, who will see that none slip through his fingers on the way. The second lot will be sent off to-morrow, and two hundred the next day, concluding the list. General Winder, with his usual energy, has dispatched a quartermaster to Salisbury, North Carolina, to put certain buildings there in shape for the reception of another lot of five hundred Yankees, who will be sent thither at an early day. After they go there will no more be sent to Tuscaloosa, unless the depots here get too much crowded for comfort.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DENTAL NOTICE.

JAMES S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

Will resume his services to those who require operations on the teeth, at his office and residence, No. 15 Bienville street, near Carondelet. No compilation in price will equals. nov26 1m

Saltpeter Acid.

A FEW carboys Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric Acid, for sale low, by the single carboy.

E. S. MEDRICK,
97 Canal street.

SPAR CANDLES—A few boxes 8s sell weight, in store and for sale by

GUTHRIE & CO.,
No 6 M. St. Louis st.

WINCHESTER SOAP—A few boxes in store and for sale by

GUTHRIE & CO.,
No 6 M. St. Louis st.

HAVANA COFFEE—20 bags Havana Coffee for sale by

WM. KING & CO.,
Levee st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Cognac Brandy, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Hollands Gin, Rum, Tom Gin, Ale, Porter, Cordials, &c.

J. P. LEVY,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRE-CRACKERS—20 boxes for sale at

J. P. LEVY,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others having goods in storage in the Tobacco Warehouse, No. 1, in the Third District, are hereby respectfully notified that said goods will be removed to the Warehouse No. 2, in the Second District. Any persons having tobacco in the Warehouse of which goods in said warehouse will please call at the Warehouse, receive their goods from them, and put their permits to have them transferred to wherever they choose.

J. PETIT,
Manager of Bonded Warehouse No. 2.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Governor's Council.—There was no quorum of the Council last evening, and only a bare quorum assembled in the lower Board. A communication was read from the Mayor vetoing the resolution which passed the Board, authorizing the Mayor to keep on at his own cost on the levee, on his paying $50 per month to the Free Market. Mr. Morrow holds that it would be unfair to grant the special permit when others were debarred the privilege by ordinance, and he was not sure of the right to grant it without the concurrence of the wharf lessees. Mr. Boggs moved to lay the communication on the table, because it had not been returned until the closing day, whereas it should have been sent back by the 15th. This was carried, although the Mayor may rely on the ground that one of the intervening days, being Sunday, cannot be counted.

A petition was read, and properly referred, signed by Messrs. John P. Robert and others, complaining of the dirty condition of the gutters, foot of Esplanade street, as a nuisance. Gentlemen of the public never suspend, when the opportunity presents, to make for a pendicing battery, that it required to be repaired and drained to keep their to serve or injury. It might have been made like the only one in Lafayette Square.

The New Commander.—Brigadier-General Daniel Ruggles has assumed yesterday of all the Confederate State troops in this department, comprising seven regiments of eighteen Independent companies, or a force of about seven thousand men, as follows: Sixteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Pond; Seventeenth, Col. Hood; Nineteenth, Col. Hunter; Twenty-first, Col. Gladden; Col. Scottsville regiment at Camp Lewis; Fourth Louisiana Regular Artillery, Col. Miller; Fourth Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Barrow. The eighteen independent companies are distributed among the various regiments and batteries.

Awaiting the Worst.—Variety is the present style of the conversation and popular place of amusement, where an evening can be passed more agreeably than any other place in town of. The talk for this evening includes that central old place "A Round for an Oliver." We refer all readers to the advertisement of the entertainment.

"A Negro Stabbed and Killed.—Coroner Bush held an inquest yesterday upon the body of William Hodgson, a negro boy of twenty-five years, belonging to the estate of L. Pagan, who was fatally stabbed on St. Joseph street, at half-past five o'clock in the morning. It appears that a baker, who serves bread to St. Mary's Market, has been missing ten or twelve loaves every morning, and he determined to watch for the thief. Yesterday morning he also missed a loaf, and followed his cart, or thought he was at it, for he chased him up the alley that runs from the market to St. Joseph street, where he tryed to reach the cistern mill, No. 20 St. Joseph street, where he works. When they got upon St. Joseph street the baker attempted to take and drove a bowie-knife into his back, on the left side of the spine, between the fourth and fifth ribs, penetrating the lower portion of the upper lobe of the left lung. Wellington was taken into a cell and fell down, where he died before a doctor arrived. The baker returned to the market, with the bloody knife in his pocket, and remarked that he had his bread stolen every morning, but that he had fixed the thief now. He was arrested several hours after.

The baker's name is John Hodgins. He does not deny killing the negro, but alleges that he was first knocked down and kicked by him.

Deputy Sheriff—Mr. Alfred Kilshaw was sworn in as a deputy of Sheriff Walden yesterday, in the Supreme Court.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. On motion of the District Attorney, the charge of murder against Thomas Shaw was dismissed by nol. pros. Shaw killed John W. West on the 16th of June last, on the steamboat Texas, during a fit of insanity. They were fellow-passengers, and Shaw struck him over the head with a hatchet, while they were quietly conversing on the boiler deck. The case has been tried a number of times, but these are no ref'ences, and memory Spear has recovered from his injury.

Jules Hiaire, f. m. c., was convicted of being within the State in violation of law.

Recorder Clarinel's Court.—Mrs. Hart gave bail in $300 to answer the charge of assaulting Mrs. Carroll with a glass decanter, with intent to kill her.

John Williams was held to bold to explain how he came to visit Mr. Francis Carroll's house, No. 37 Bienville street, and walk off with his clock. Elizabeth Ross was required to answer for insulting Annie Hildebrand.

Henry Johnson, f. m. c., had to pay $10 and give some bonds for what's called Betty Bell, f. m. c. Mr. Johnson swore he Betty Bell stole Louisa Jones's dress, and Henrietta Charles brought on the case, and all three were fined $5 apiece, and had to give some bonds.

Correction.—We are requested by Mr. Frank Stanley to state that in discussing the charge of forgery against him and Mr. Constant, Recorder Clarinel did not add that the prosecutor had good grounds for instituting a civil suit.

NOTICE

To Stockholders of the Star Insurance Company.

THE Commissioners of Liquidation of the first Insurance Company have declared a dividend on the outstanding certificates of said Company, payable on and after the 1st December next, at the office of the Star National Insurance Company, No. 14 Carondelet street.

nov27 3t

Succession of Andre Grasso.

THE creditors of the above succession are hereby notified and present their claims, together with the titles thereon, to the undersigned.

J. A. BAQUIE, Testamentary Executor,
nov27 2t[illegible] corner Julia and Carondelet streets.

For Sale,

BY F. PRATS & CO. No. 29 Commercial Place, [illegible] Espada, Cinto de Oro, [illegible] Espada de Fortuna, &c. [illegible] Espada del Rey, Cabaiga [illegible] Espada Cimarrona, [illegible] Cabrera Chicos, do. [illegible] Espada Britanica, Leros, [illegible] Espada Conquistador, Meridiana; [illegible] Espada Estrellas; [illegible] do do do Espada de Lantern, Water Scott, Flor; [illegible] do do do; [illegible] Chaudoro, Flor de Morales; [illegible] do do do; [illegible] Cuchillos Superiores.

nov 26 Cigars. nov27 1m

Gold Mislaid.

LOST, since Sunday evening last, a white Gold Guard Watch. Finder will be liberally rewarded for the delivery of the same at No. 267 St. Charles street. nov27 1t

Shop Boat.

A SHE GOAT has been found. The owner can have her on payment of costs. Apply at No. 171 St. Ann street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

nov27 1t

To Let.

THE HOUSE No. 16 Conti street, between Chartres and Dauphine. Apply to

ETERNOD & PIAGET,
46 Chartres street.

Houses to Rent.

TWO Dwelling-Houses, slightly damaged on Esplanade street, in the vicinity of the railroad. Terms moderate to good tenants.

ROSTER & KER,
78 St. Charles street.

Linseed Oil.

A LOT of choice refined LINSEED OIL for sale by [illegible] 187 CONTI STREET, between Bourgady and Rampart.

nov26

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1861.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December.

A. M. FORTIER,
nov26 td6w Cashier.

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

A. PEPIN, Agent,
No. 42 Camp street.

Also, on hand, for sale, a lot of SODA ASH and WOLFSMILK ACID.

nov26 6m

Wanted Ten Male Nurses

FOR the LOUISIANA HOSPITALS in Virginia. Apply on the 26, 28 and 29 inst.

B. GARDERE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Lard Oil

FOR sale by G. GOTH,
nov26 1m 76 Conti street.

GOLDEAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Camp and Common Streets,

FOUNDED 1852.—18 CONSTANTLY OPEN.

LIBERAL arrangements made with all who wish to improve their time or themselves speedily for business. Students can enter at any time, and get the quality and thousand fourth, from Partners to shipping clerks. Circular to the Office of Adams and Co., Merchants, or, by their addressing the undersigned, or any graduate.

It is more important to park our education in times of war than at any other time, if we intend to be a nation. A nation that neglects the education of its sons and daughters, is not one step from physical servitude.

All who wish to acquire, speedily, a Commercial, General and Mathematical Education, or to make most ample arrangements at this College. There are more than 1,000 graduates. Students can board in Creole, French, Spanish or German families.

Catalogues sent to all who wish them.

REUBEN GOLDEAN, President.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1861.

THE repairs on the Western and Atlantic road being completed, we are ready to receive and forward all freight for Georgia and South Carolina.

nov16

Office of the Star National Insurance Company,

Corner Camp and Commercial Place,
NEW ORLEANS, November 14th, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with article 11 of the charter of this Company, that the annual election for TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve during the ensuing year, from the first Monday in December, will be held at the office of the Company, on the 2d Monday in December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

DENTAL NOTICE.

JAMES S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

Will resume his services to those who require operations on the teeth, at his office and residence, No. 15 Bienville street, near Carondelet. No compilation in price will equals. nov26 1m

LYNCHBURG, November 26.—The Confederate *Courier* of this morning says that one of the incendiaries was captured and brought to that city, supposed to be a spy.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday reports three vessels crowded with Federalists lying at Mazard creek, supposed about to land. Some vessels are also reported off Beaufort. Sixty or seventy of the citizens they quartered at Beaufort. The military are active or eight ships lights were seen off Morris Island last night—probably belonging to a gunboat flotilla.

Special Dispatch to Daily Register.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PICA. }
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1861. }

COTTON.—The sales to-day reached 65 bales old crop at —. There is very little offering, and factors are more stiffened.

TOBACCO.—100 bbls. sold yesterday at —.

SUGAR.—The sales embrace about 60 hhds. at easier prices. *Low Pale* 9@9¼c; *Good Pale* 9¾c. Yellow Clarified 10@10½c. Yesterday's sales reached about 200 hhds.

MOLASSES.—About 2000 bbls. sold at rather easier prices. Fair selling 14@16c, Prime to Choice 16@18c. Also, 400 half bbls. at 21c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—600 bbls. sold at $9 for Fine, $10 for Superfine, and $11 for Extra, 200 at $9 for Fine, $10 for Superfine, and $11 25@$11 37½ for Extra, 75 bbls. Superfine at $10 25, and 125 at $10 50, and 200 bags Superfine at $10 37½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—200 sacks White sold at 60 ⅌ bushel. The market is dropping.

WHEAT.—91 sacks Red and White sold at 93 ⅌ bushel.

RYE.—None in the market.

WHISKEY.—Rectified is remaining in the advanced rate of $1 10 ⅌ gallon.

LARD.—Prime in bags is retailing at 20@20½c ⅌ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $16 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders are selling at 16@17c, and sugar-cured at 19@20c. ⅌ lb.

SALT.—The lot of 1000 bags Cadiz, received from Memphis, sold on the levee at $1 ⅌ sack, to be dropped and stowed at the expense of the purchaser. Dealers continue to engage their regular supplies at $1 60@$1 65 for Cadiz, and $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ sack for Fine, and 65@65 50 ⅌ sack of two bushels for Packing Salt.

Cattle Market.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 27, 1861.

Arrived yesterday, 168 Hogs, 737 Sheep and 239 Veal Cattle. Amount of stock sold was 578 Texas Cattle, 39 Hogs and 737 Sheep. Stock remaining on sale is 1186 Texas Cattle, 410 Hogs, 300 Sheep and 239 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Texas Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs.		3½	4@4½c ⅌ lb
Hogs " "	⅌ head.	50	50@60 ⅌ head
Sheep " "	"	50	50@60 ⅌ head
Veal Calves, " "		50	50@60 ⅌ head
Sheep, " "		50	50@60 ⅌ head
Hogs, " "	⅌ pound.	10	10@10½ ⅌ lb
Sheep, " "	⅌ head.	50	50@60 ⅌ head
Milch Cows,		30	30@35 ⅌ head

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 27, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Indian No 3, Hands, from Alexandria.
Star of the West, Cox, from Bayou Sara.
Illinois, Dubbins, from Donaldsonville.
Ida Gates, Gates, from Bayou Sara.
Belle Creole, Green, from Fort Adams.
Mary E. Dugan, from Donaldsonville.
Cleopatra No. 2, Broad, from Attakapas.

DISPATCH BY THE RIVER.

ALEXANDRIA.—For steamer Indian No 3—75 bbls molasses 8 W Withers; 4 do do Parlin & Orendorff; 3 bales do W H Wilkinson; 4 do do Leplus & Fusse; 100 do sugar to Hornell, Gayle & co; 1 bale do A S Jones—19