New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12528.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

No. 73 Chartres street,

Subscription ... (one year to advance) ... $12

Country papers and letters ... will be promptly attended to. All persons, unless known, must give one week's notice to stopping before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person requesting the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1862.

sales at Auction (entire).

By Hanlon & M'Lean, at 10½ o'clock, at their auction store, No. 19 Maroline street, corner of Common street, machet, hams, shoulders, butter, pilot bread, cream bitters; at 12 o'clock, cotton and moss.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on Hennen's street, between Coupe and Love street's, sug.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, hose, hams and sides.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 31 Bienville street, five Rockland grapes; at 10½ o'clock, at 21, 30 Camp street, 70 bbls. flour, 100 hams and sides, at old book, at the St. Louis Warehouse, choice flour, at auction, at the Tattersall stables, No. 104 Gravier street, horses, buggy, harness, hacks, &c.

The United States mail steamship Potomac, Captain Fletcher, leaves her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, with a fine freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

T. M. Prentice, W. K. Vanding, R. N. Seeber, J. Meyer, L. Spivacher and Lady, S. Levenson, Mrs. Gray, child and nurse, and 66 in the steerage.

The Spanish steamship Cuba, Capt Burgnero, sailed last evening for Havana, with a good freight, mails, and the following passengers:

Mrs. L. Kohlwaas, Mrs. A. Lattois and daughter, Mr. B. Lacoste, Mrs. Wilson and family, Mrs. Robert and family, Mrs. A. Jessops and child, Mrs. Frank and servant, Mrs. S. Hopkins, Mrs. C. Xavier, Mrs. Vidal and child, Mrs. R. Peters, Mr. P. C. Lis wife and family, Mr. Bosch and wife, A. Bosch and servant, Mrs. C. R. Hester, J. Veras, Jr., Jessie M'M Calhoun, Sophie Mahon, P. Sears, A. Mahon, J. Henry, N. Theodore, H. Boyd, J. Lyons, J. C. Smith, J. Pastrana, Mrs. O. Orsan and family, Mrs. C. Pancheard, and 30 in the steerage.

Bank of New Orleans.—The cashier of this institution cautions the public against receiving some of the old notes of the Bank of New Orleans, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, and which were cancelled and returned to Baton Rouge in January last. See the cashier's advertisement in another column.

R. T. Montgomery has this day, (Saturday) the 8th inst., a number of cases of a great variety of merchandise, and will take place as follows: At 10 o'clock, at store 31 Natchez street, 100 boxes fine Rockland grapes; at 10½ o'clock, at 30 Camp street, prime corn, fruit, butter, apples and soap; at 11 o'clock, at St. Louis Warehouse, 250 barrels choice flour; also, at same hour, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, furniture, mattresses and other goods; at 12 o'clock, at Tattersall's stables, 101 Gravier street, fine saddle and harness horses, barouches, top and open buggies, and one pair of fine bay horses, with fine harness. See advertisements.

The attention of buyers is called by D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, to his various sales advertised for this day, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 47 Magazine street.

Letter from Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland.

We find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of October 31st, the following extracts from a letter from Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland. It comes to us rather late in the day, but as a part of the history of the times, it may not be without interest to our readers:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE TROUBLES OF EX-GOVERNOR E. LOWE, OF MARYLAND.

Hancocktee, September 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer:

Believing that I feel competent to set up right, I am nevertheless constrained to correct a grave misapprehension in regard to the public sentiment of Maryland, arising from the passage of the Confederate army over the Western border. As our Government, through the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, addressed to the people of Maryland, has formally announced its declared intention of not disturbing an opportunity of deciding their political destiny, it is not unreasonable to say that there should be no difficulty in doing so peaceably. If the present occasion is lost, it may never again be recovered. It becomes a wise people and the statesmen who mold their interests, to watch for occasions. In my letter to the Legislature of Maryland, in January last, I gave the reasons why I believed that the people of Maryland would, by an overwhelming majority, unite with their brethren of the South in establishing the independence of the Confederate States. I then, as now, gave my reasons for their belief and arrived at my conclusions.

The experience of seven months has only confirmed those opinions. I am, therefore, as firmly convinced as I ever was that the great majority of the citizens of Maryland are in full accordance with the action of the Confederate Government, and that before it will accomplish that object, *military necessities carried the army away.* Even, therefore, had it been in the power of the people to prevent, (and I have shown that it was not,) they certainly had a right to know, in a decisive manner, whether they would be properly supported in the attempt; or not, and had an assurance, to pay the penalty of such a revolt.

Would Virginia or any other Southern State have counted upon this movement without the belief that the whole power of the Confederate Government would be exerted to protect its citizens? And yet Virginia and every other Southern State is quite willing to accept the hazards and calamities of war, rather than that it should be required by its citizens generally that a part or even the whole of any one State should be found greatly absorbed in order to secure the independence of the entire Confederacy. Let me state, in further illustration, that Maryland was [illegible] to the Confederacy. She wants [illegible] Southern States, and of the Southern people, as the length of time [illegible] to prove. Let me also say that [illegible] that there was not [illegible] Federal Government, of that nation, [illegible] Southern Confederacy, and when [illegible] appearance of events, [illegible] would be required for the [illegible] knowledge of the real and [illegible] responsible, I am sure that they [illegible] a very brief period, if [illegible] from the present [illegible] The proclamation of the [illegible] would has hastened that relief, [illegible] believe that he will yet afford [illegible] of Almighty God [illegible] the press friendly to Maryland [illegible] feeble but heartfelt appeal for [illegible] children, and that she may [illegible] sympathy of all her Southern brethren.

E. LOUIS LOWE.

Harbor Defenses of Philadelphia.

Under this heading the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 24th has the following:

A day or two since we drew attention to the facts stated in the by the English press, and which there is no reason to doubt—that a considerable number of iron-clad steamers for the rebel service were now nearly or quite ready for sea. It was added, that they would be for steamer and motive power now so under the English flag, and thousands of dollars of British money will thus pass from the pockets of our people into the hands of the English, under whose flag the vessels are put to be sailed. The undersigned have put up the war risks five per cent.

The Military Draft in New York.—The New York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 24th ult. says:

Pursuant to notice from headquarters, applicants for exemption from the approaching conscription are thronging all the station houses in the several Wards to-day, and as the time for the applications is limited to ten days, the "rush and crush" from day to-day will probably be, as it has been to-day, tremendous. Many are the ludicrous scenes and incidents. Scores of able bodied, healthy looking men are almost breaking their necks to prove that they are infirm, and the least physical possibility could be magnified into good evidence. Pauperism is a ramified one, and enough to make a New Yorker hide his head for shame.

Literature Abroad.—The Emperor Alexander has ordered to be restored to Warsaw his library of 17,000 volumes, carried to St. Petersburg at the time of the Polish revolution in 1831.

There are rumors of a new poem by Tennyson ere long.

Mr. Thackeray will, it is reported, commence a tale in *Cornhill* on January.

Mr. Hodgson, who commences a novel in *Cornhill*, has collected to write another for *Good Words*.

A volume of the essays of the late H. T. Buckle will appear in the early part of the winter.

A curious discussion is now being carried on in the columns of the *Athenæum*, relative to the possibility of finding a rhyme for the word orange.

Publishers pay W. Collins for the copyright of his novel, "No Name," £4000. Anthony Trollope receives for "The Small House at Allington," *Cornhill* £2500, and Miss Evans, "George Sand" for "Romola," £7000.

Dr. Kane's Narrative.—The copyright on Dr. Kane's work, which Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, has paid over to the lamented author and his heirs, is $64,000—a larger sum than was ever realized on a book by any other author in the English language. The nearest approach to it was in the case of Lord Macaulay, whose publishers paid him £11,000 for his History of England.

The "Contrabands."—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* has the following:

Now that the weather is growing cool, the question naturally arises, what is to become of the numerous contrabands in Washington and vicinity this winter? Will the poor wretches be permitted to starve or freeze to death, or will the Government undertake to support and provide for them? Their present condition, even before cold weather has set in, is miserable and of last in the extreme. What it is likely to be a couple of months hence, it is not difficult to imagine. Hundreds of the contrabands here have had, already, quite enough of liberty and abolition philanthropy. They would gladly return to their masters and mistresses, had they have no power to do so, and, indeed, are not permitted any opportunity to carry such desire into effect. This morning a stout negro, rigged up in cast off army clothing, came to a door where I was standing and entreated to be given a "job"—any thing by which he could earn a spell of victuals. I questioned this man and found he was from Fredericksburg, having belonged to a well-known lady of that town. Jerry (the negro) had for several years "hired his time" from his mistress, and was getting along very well as a carter. In an evil hour he determined to turn "contraband" and came to Washington, bringing a hundred dollars in silver, his savings. This hard-earned money is now all gone, and Jerry himself, sadly out at elbows and toes, humbly bears a little employment at sawing wood, to postpone starvation. He is very repentant and anxious to "go home," but, according to his own statement, *not allowed to do so.* He may rot among the philanthropic abolitionists, but cannot be permitted to "return to slavery." This is one instance out of many which have fallen under my observation, and of thousands which undoubtedly exist in this city. What have the abolition fanatics to say to it? What remedy do they expect *others* to apply?

Parson Brownlow Wants a Command.—Parson Brownlow in a letter giving his views on the evacuation of Cumberland Gap and kindred subjects, says:

I now propose to the Government, in good faith, to give me the command of fifteen thousand men, including three East Tennessee regiments, and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and hold it and its railroads. I am in earnest in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and unskilled forbearance. Let me have the strong point of the rebellion. Besides, I am able to go into *active* service, and if I can't get to the army I must at once start a paper at the North, for the benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion and secession generals and secession staff officers who are in the United States army.

I am, &c.,

W. G. Brownlow.

The Question of Recognition.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of October 20th, in an editorial on "The Battle on Hand," makes use of the following language:

The last advices from Europe render it mortally certain that France and Great Britain will recognize the Southern Confederacy on or about the 1st of January next, *provided the situation shall remain unchanged till that time.* In other words, if our Generals shall simply hold both stand on the defensive and in due time subside into winter-quarters, they decide to give up the Union.

[From the World of the 16th.]

Geo. F. Train delivered a long address in Boston on Thursday, in reply to Mr. Sumner's late Abolition harangue. Mr. Train will be a busy man for some time if he carries out the following plan which he announced in his speech:

I would put down this rebellion though it run rivers of blood. The Union must be maintained. But Mr. Train could see peace ahead. It would come from Richmond in a day or two. He was the self-appointed embassador of America in England and he would be no less than that here to exterminate Abolitionism.

He declared he was an American in England, and he had dared to be one in Faneuil Hall. All he wanted was to make white men as good as niggers, and thus stem the torrent of Abolitionism. Having finished his labors here, he was going to Richmond to arrange for peace settlement. That accomplished, and the nation once more prosperous, wives and happy, he should take ten thousand Irishmen over to Ireland and liberate that oppressed land.

The Reported Slave Revolt.—The telegraphic correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* from Washington, under date of October 23d, says:

The information received yesterday with regard to an apprehended slave revolt in Culpeper and Orange I obtained from home, according because of my double about the truthfulness of it has been received here with distrust. The fact that there is at present a good many rebels in that section of Virginia, and comparatively few negroes to what there generally has been, renders the report somewhat doubtful.

The New York *World* of the 30th ult. says:

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states that the many friends of Major General John C. Fremont will be glad to learn that he is about to be intrusted to an important command in the Southwest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglary.—The premises of Vincent, the confectioner, at the corner of Carondelet street, were entered by clumsy burglars on Thursday night. They pried open a door leading into a narrow battery or kitchen, from Carondelet street. They lighted paper all over this, apparently expecting to find some stray pieces of silverware there; but they were disappointed. They then made their way by a narrow passage into the shop. There they lighted a number of lucifers, and first broke open a corner cupboard, in which there was nothing but books, and them they did not trouble. They next broke open the till of the soda water counter, and took some $10 which they found there. They then left, to learn the extent of their booty. The fact of the burglary was discovered early yesterday morning by officer Gainsburgh. He believes he can trace the perpetrators.

Burglary.—The premises of Messrs. Fifet, whose establishment adjoins that of Vincent, was also entered on Thursday night. The entrance to this is by a gate-way on Carondelet street, opposite the Star Insurance Company's office. On this passage the gate of the warehouse opens. This was forced open, apparently with great violence, for there are marks of blows with a hammer all over the edge of the doors. On getting in, all they seem to have done was to help themselves to some carpenter's tools from the passage the gate of the warehouse opens. This was forced open, apparently with great violence for there are marks of blows with a hammer all over the edge of the doors. On getting in, all they seem to have done was to help themselves to some carpenter's tools from the passage the gate of the warehouse opens. This was forced open, apparently with great violence, for there are marks of blows with a hammer all over the edge of the doors. On getting in, all they seem to have done was to help themselves to some carpenter's tools from

Burglary.—Maria Summers, who arrested as above mentioned, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months. The money was found some up in her hair.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—For steamer Bellville—19 bbls molasses 67 hhd do do to order

DIED,

Friday, November 7th, at one o'clock, P. M., EMMA LOUISE, youngest child of Edmund B. Randolph and Arabella W. Smith, aged 3 years and 4 months. The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of the deceased, on Greenville station, on the Carrollton Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, November 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 95.

(Extract.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1, Confederate States of America, New Orleans, La., March 28, 1862.

XII. All process from any Court of Law or Equity in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the seizing of the families of so-dier now in the service of the Confederate States, or on land or water, for rent past due, is hereby suspended, and no such collections shall be forced until further orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Lovell.

(Signed) J. G. Pickat, A. A. G. Order 1.

The above extract from orders of the rebel General Lovell, issued and ordered, as set forth in the Confederate of soldiers and sailors now in the service of the United States.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

Geo. C. Strong A. A. G. nov8 1t

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL LOUISIANA, New Orleans, November 6, 1862.

By direction of the Major-General Commanding, notice is hereby given to all proprietors within this Department of dram-shops and establishments where spirituous liquor is called liquors are of low manufactured or of refined, and breweries where a toxicating beer is made, that they must cease manufacturing and close their places of business on Saturday, 8 instant.

JONAH H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal General Louisiana.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans November 3, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that all persons who have been released as prisoners of war since the 31 day of September, and all who were released from the city at that time, who had previously been paroled, who were actually in the service of the so-called Confederate States at the time of making their parole, will return their names at the office before Saturday, November 8th.

JONAH H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal-General Louisiana.

New York, via Matanzas.

To sail on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR NEW YORK VIA MATANZAS, Havana, Commodore, will sail positively as above.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to D. DE QUIJOUNIA & CO. nov8 2t 52 Perdido street.

For Havana.

To sail on SUNDAY, Nov 9th, at 8 A. M.

THE splendid Spanish steamship PAJARO DEL OCEANO, Captain ——, master, having for Havana as above, has accommodations for a few first class passengers and the same cross passengers.

For freight and passage, apply to

nov8 No. 37 Carondelet street. CLIO BROS. Agents.

For New York.

To sail on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. the fast and superb steamship ROANOKE, James Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. Mail, will save as above. For freight or passage, apply to WARNEKEN & CO. nov8 4t 41 Union street.

MADAME LA MARQUE.

THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT IN THE UNITED STATES!

MADAME LA MARQUE is a SPIRIT MEDIUM! She has ever existed. The wonderful revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily never fail to give proof of, as her rooms are crowded with persons from all parts of the country, all of whom are loud in the praises of the flattering manner in which she is treated by other by the learned and by the Press. Persons in doubt or difficulty, or who are in pecuniary trouble, should not avoid consulting so able a Clairvoyant, but should at once call on MADAME LA MARQUE, who is prepared to advise all who may honor her with a call. Madame LA MARQUE can be consulted on all matters relating to the past, present and future of life, whether absent or present. Her power is unlimited, and she is prepared to work wonders in bringing about speedy and happy unions between persons who are adverse to each other