New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED) A

No. 73 Chartres street,

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1862.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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No merchandise [illegible] for less than one square, and no advertisement will be received for a shorter space than one week, unless at the option of the Proprietors.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Reuben & McLean, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, [illegible] corner Bienville.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries; at 12 o'clock, at No. 71 Natchez street, lard; at 11 o'clock, in the Exchange Warehouse, hams; at 11 o'clock, in the Union Warehouse, hams, pork and beef.

By McCuren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By D. W. C. Farrington, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Bourbon and Fourth streets, horse, cow, carriages, &c.; at 12 o'clock, on the east side of the New Basin, schooner Georgia.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL RETHAUD.—The French Admiral, Mr. Reynaud was to have left our port at midnight last night on board of the Catinat, which was to convey him to the frigate La Guerriere at the mouth of the river. The Catinat will return to her moorings in our port. As we have already mentioned the Admiral will return to our city by the middle of next week.

Brett, Davis & Shone have just received per steamer Creole, fifty barrels fresh eggs and a choice lot of gunpowder and imperial teas, which they offer for sale this morning. See their advertisement elsewhere.

Mr. Farrington sells, this day, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Bacchus and Fourth streets, one horse, one cow, carriages, wagons, &c.; at 12 o'clock, on the east side of the New Basin, schooner Georgia and all her equipments. The terms are cash, in currency.

Mr. D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the various sales advertised by him to take place this day.

A general assortment of furniture, carpets, China dinner and tea sets, glassware, stoves, &c., will be sold at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, by Messrs. McCerren & Landry.

Late News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published yesterday late intelligence from Southern sources, which we copy below:

We gather the annexed interesting intelligence from the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of the 18th instant:

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Richmond, November 17.—Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, has tendered his resignation, and it is understood to have been accepted by the President. The reported cause is a difference of opinion relative to the appointment of subordinate officers. Judge John D. Campbell, of Alabama, will act as Secretary until a successor is appointed.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, November 17.—Baltimore papers of the 15th have been received.

A correspondent with Burnside's army telegraphs that the Federal front was fifteen miles beyond the Rappahannock, south of Warrenton, on the 12th inst.

Richmond, November 17.—A report reached this city from Fredericksburg last night, that the Federals were again advancing on that place in force, and in consequence of which a quantity of manufactured tobacco, belonging to merchants, was destroyed. This morning the apprehensions and excitement of the people increased, and large numbers left town. The last train which left about noon, and arrived here at 5 o'clock, brought down a number of refugees. At the time of departure the enemy had not appeared, but were believed to be within fifteen miles. Various extravagant rumors in relation to this affair have been circulated here to-day.

General G. W. Smith, commanding this department, has been appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

The latest from Fredericksburg says the enemy are on the opposite side of the river. There has been skirmishing all day, and the enemy were held in check in the town.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, November 17.—We have advices from Memphis to the 10th. Porter's fleet will attack Vicksburg as soon as it can pass the bar at Frederick's Island.

Price is said to be seven miles below Holly Springs, entrenched at Davis's Bridge, on the Tallahatchie river. If the railroad is impassable, a battle will be postponed until Grant can move trains and artillery.

They think Bragg will attack Grant's rear; that Rosecrans can't come to his assistance in time; and that another force of ours will attack Rosencrans's rear if he follows Bragg.

Gold was quoted at forty cents premium over green backs.

Eight hundred bales of cotton are sent in per week from West Tennessee. None is received from Arkansas or Mississippi.

The Western men are clamorous for peace. They say they are in the army and can't get out.

All the negroes nearly have left their owners, and every Federal officer has black servants. They cook for all the privates.

A gunboat guards a tri-weekly steamer to Cairo.

The order expelling certain families of Southern soldiers had not been enforced.

Price's troops are reported in fine spirits.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Murfreesboro, November 17.—Rosecrans arrived at Nashville on the 11th instant, with three divisions, making five division now there.

Another Federal division is at Bowling Green, one at Mitchelsville and another at Gallatin.

Rosecrans declares his determination to subdue the Southern people as he proceeds South. The alternative will be offered, he says, of all to acquiesce or proceed within the rebellion. He will apply the same law to women and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, in order to consume what he considers our limited supplies, and thus starve us into subjection.

A force of ten thousand Federals are near Lebanon, a body of whom made a dash into that place on Saturday, but left after destroying several houses and plantations in the neighborhood.

The enemy made a reconnoissance in force to within four miles of Lavergne last night, shelling the woods as they advanced, but the firing was distinctly heard here. They afterwards fell back to the asylum, six miles distant from Nashville.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Colonel Adam Johnson's cavalry made a dash into Madisonville, Ky., last week, killing forty and wounding one hundred and fifty-two.* The Federals fled, but were pursued. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats, and brought back forty wagon loads of army supplies.

THE CRESCENT REGIMENT ON BAYOU LAFOURCHE—LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The *Appeal* has a letter dated Berwick City, October 29, which gives the following list of killed and wounded of the Crescent Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, in the engagement on Texana road, on Bayou Lafourche, the 27th—signed "James B. Roser, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant":

Col. G. P. McPheeters, killed.

Company B.—Private A. P. Stevens, very slight wound in left arm.

Company C.—Wounded: Private F. Reid, dangerously in left side; Private Wm. Wood, wound in left shoulder.

Company D.—Killed: Private F. L. Fribourg. Wounded: Private John Brown, dangerously in the chest.

Company E.—Killed: Sergeant B. G. Barton, Private J. W. Savage. Wounded: S. D. Postlewaite.

Company F.—Wounded: Private A. H. Vandervoort.

Company G.—Wounded: Corp. A. Lorenzes, in right wrist; Private Alexander, dangerously in hip.

Company I.—Wounded: Privates C. Kraif (supposed to be dead), R. J. Falkner, Morris Crowell and W. L. Murphy.

Went into action, 134 officers and men.

Killed, 4; wounded, 9; wounded and prisoners, 11; missing, 55: total loss, 71.

THE LATE GEN. VILLIPIGUE.

The *Appeal* also has the following:

[General Order No. 13.]

Headquarters Third District Department Mississippi and East Louisiana, Port Hudson, Nov. 10, 1862.

It becomes the painful duty of the Brigadier-General commanding to announce to the troops the death of Brigadier-General Villipigue, who died at five minutes to eight o'clock, P. M., on yesterday.

Gen. Villipigue joined us but a few days since, and when welcoming so able an officer to our command, we little thought that this noble officer, with such manly form, would be soon stricken down by disease.

Gen. Villipigue was a graduate of the military academy of the United States, and entered that institution from South Carolina in 1850, and graduated with distinction in 1854.

He served continually from the date of his graduation to the commencement of the present war in the United States army, and in his field of service on the Western plains, against the savage Indians, greatly distinguished himself.

On the commencement of the present war, he came promptly to the call of his State and country, and has, by great skill as a soldier, carved a reputation that time cannot erase.

His noble defence of Pensacola, where he was wounded, and of Fort Pillow, caused an order of admiration to be issued by officers high in command. In the late bloody battle of Corinth, where our troops behaved with unsurpassed bravery, General Villipigue won the admiration of all by his cool bravery and good generalship.

He was a true Christian and a rare soldier, and his loss to the Confederacy is a heavy one at this time, and we all most deeply regret that one so young could not have been spared to witness the endless success of the cause he had so nobly aided for.

The remains of the deceased will be escorted to the railroad depot at half-past 3 o'clock today. The officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BEALL.

JOHN R. FELLOWS,
Aid-de-Camp and A. A. A. General.

FEDERAL VIEWS AT MEMPHIS.

Under this heading the *Appeal* has an article from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 14th inst. as follows:

A number of troops returned to the city yesterday, which had been out on a scouting expedition. They went south of Hernando, not through it as has been stated, but nine miles east of it. The party met no opposition in their course worth naming. The pickets of Blythe's regiment, which has been lying below some weeks, keeping tolerably quiet, and doing but little marching, retired with unbecoming rapidity on the approach of the Federal troops, and this regiment was driven back into Senatobia. The troops returned by way of Germantown. This expedition has cleared the country south of the city for a considerable distance of any important body of troops. Little thieving parties of guerrillas, who meet, do a piece of unbearable thieving, then separate to meet again whenever there is a chance of mischief or spoil, are all that remains in that portion of the country of active enemies. This clearing will give the residents opportunity to bring in their cotton and produce for sale, and to get family supplies. The only difficulty in the way of business may be the little, miserable guerrillas. To keep them down rather requires strong police than any thing else. It is necessary to keep a regiment hunting a flying will-o'-the-wisp dozen or two guerrillas. This business must be done by the neighbors who are infested with the nuisance and do not like it. If they are willing to submit to or encourage the guerrillas, they must alone submit to the loss of the advantage of a market where they can buy and sell. It is as well the country people should understand that if they will clear their neighborhood of little parties of brigands, the troops will keep at a respectful distance any important body of the enemy.

Holly Springs, it has been ascertained, has been left by the enemy, who have fallen back on Abbeville, twenty-two miles east of Holly Springs, so as to get the advantage afforded by the Hatchie River and the rugged country of the bottoms. Here it appears likely some show of opposition to the advancing Federal troops will be shown, for the purpose of keeping the troops at bay while the fortifications now in progress at Jackson are pushed to completion. When those works are done, if they are successful in keeping the Federals at a stand, they will fall back on Jackson; and there the celebrated "last ditch" scene is to be enacted, for Jackson is the key to Vicksburg, and Vicksburg lost, Tennessee is as clear of "secesh" as Kentucky, and Mississippi will not be able to hold a single town of importance within her borders. At Jackson, Union troops from Cairo will meet Union troops from New Orleans; at Vicksburg, gunboats from Cairo will meet gunboats from New Orleans: can the result be doubtful? Slowly, surely, the circle has contracted around the gulf States. With Vicksburg goes all support from the west bank of the Mississippi; and with that river swarming with gunboats and transports—with the seaports blockaded and threatened with powerful armaments—and Union troops swarming from the northern border of Mississippi and Alabama, and hurrying on from New Orleans what is to be counted on? The movement now in progress initiate an easy time of expectation and foreboding, which the French expressively call "the beginning of the end."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Appeal* also has the following paragraphs:

The Greenville *Observer* has intelligence from Pensacola to the effect that the inhabitants of that city are being required to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government or take lodgings in Fort Pickens. Some of the most prominent citizens of the place have been imprisoned.

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns from Pittsburg that the Ohio river is still slowly falling at that point. It has seldom been known so low at this season of the year, and navigation is almost entirely suspended upon it.

Judge J. W. Tucker, formerly of the Missouri *State Journal*, has become an associate editor of the *Mississippian*.

General Cobb has been assigned to the command of the new department bounded by the Suwanee and Chattahoochee rivers, in Florida and Southwestern Georgia.

We learn that orders have been received by the proper officers, from the commanding general of this department, instructing them to permit no more intercourse across our lines above.

Passengers from Memphis and vicinity, who arrived in this place yesterday evening, assure us that preparations are making on a large scale by the enemy for an advance into the Mississippi. Troops continue to arrive from the North, and it is believed that they will be ready for a forward movement in the course of ten or fifteen days. The Federals make no secret of their design, but openly declare it to be their purpose to flank our army at Abbeville and force it to fall back

Further Southern News.

The Memphis (Grenada, Mississippi) *Appeal* learns that Gen. Heiman, of Nashville, and for some time in command at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, died at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 10th instant.

The steamboat Eureca, from Cairo for Memphis, with a large number of passengers, including about twenty ladies, and a large cargo, struck a sunken wreck near the head of Plum Point Bend, on the evening of the 12th instant, and soon afterwards sunk. Several passengers, it is reported, were lost.

The Memphis (Grenada, Mississippi) *Appeal* of the 17th instant has the following:

We understand that a prominent citizen of Memphis has recently crossed the lines of both armies in entering a proposition from the Federal Commander in that city to Lieutenant-General Pemberton, looking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi for the freighting and passenger boats of the enemy. The consideration tendered for this privilege is that the families of Southern men in Memphis are not to be disturbed by the authorities. The privileged boats are to be distinguished by a red flag in day time and a white light at night in the war, and the Government vessels to carry red signals. The former are to be unmolested—the latter to run the chances of war."

The *Appeal* protests against the consideration of such a proposition by the Confederate authorities, even for a moment.

The *Appeal* of the 19th has the following:

The concentration of the Federal forces intended to be operated under the command of Gen. McClernand, has, beyond doubt, commenced; and as it has been distinctly announced that the opening of the Mississippi was the object of this expedition, the movements on that line are and will continue to be watched with interest.

The new levies of the Northwestern States commenced moving from their camps of instruction immediately after the late elections. Up to Thursday last some three or four thousand of these were landed at Memphis, and we learn from parties who left that city on Monday that several additional transports had arrived. Whether they passed down the river, or landed the troops on board at the city, we have not been able to learn. Large numbers have, however, already gone down. We have a letter from Friar's Point, dated the 16th, which informs us that the following vessels, loaded with troops as designated, had just passed that place: Gunboat Conestoga, steamers—Hiawatha, —; Gladiator, 800; City Belle, 200; Istan, —; Mercury, 800; Ohio Belle, 400; Imperial, —; Tecumseh, 500; Starlight, with two barges; Nebraska, 1,000; a stern-wheeler, 500; Catahoula, 200; a stern-wheeler, 400; ferry-boat, with barges, 400; total, 7,500. Many covered wagons, and horses and mules, were also on board; and in addition a tug and stern-wheel boat passed, of which our correspondent was unable to obtain any information."

The *Mississippian* states that Brigadier-General M. L. Smith, commander at Vicksburg, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

It appears by a paragraph in the San Antonio *Herald* that, by order of Gen. Hébert, martial law is repealed throughout Texas.

The following dispatches appear in the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal*:

"*Richmond*, November 15.—The enemy has a numerous fleet in the Lower James river, in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar.

"It is stated that the enemy made an advance on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, this side of Black water river, on Friday last. A skirmish ensued, and the enemy was driven back several miles. The affair is regarded as unimportant, but may be the prelude to more formidable demonstrations.

"*Richmond*, November 18.—Up to half-past 12 to-day the enemy had not occupied Fredericksburg, but were on the heights opposite. The skirmish yesterday was an artillery duel and not resumed this morning.

"*Abberville, Miss.*, November 17.—Our cavalry again occupy Holly Springs. The enemy have retired to Grand Junction and Bolivar.

"*Okalona, Miss*, November 18.—A scout just in at Saltillo, from between Purdy and Corinth, reports that he saw 500 wagons passing from Corinth to Jackson, Tenn., loaded with stores. Five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were guarding the train and driving beeves. The enemy have small forces at Bethel, Glendale and Corinth. They told the citizens, as they were passing from the latter place to Jackson, that they were going to fall back to Jackson and Memphis.

SACRIFICES OF A BARBAROUS KING TO APPEASE AN EARTHQUAKE.—In July last there was a severe earthquake in Africa. The King of Dahomey, imagining that it was the perturbed spirit of his father speaking in its wrath, appeased it by ordering public sacrifices of human beings. The first day three chiefs were beheaded, the next day twenty-four persons of less degree, the next day twenty-four others. The fourth day was devoted to feasting, but on the succeeding day sixteen men and sixteen women of Sierra Leone, attired in European dress, after being paraded about and exposed to studied indignities, were beheaded with blasts of trumpets, and the many horses and an alligator, sacrificed with them, and with whose blood theirs mingled. One was crucified against a tree, to which he was fastened by nails driven through his hands and feet, and with a horrible touch of grotesque, a large umbrella was stuck in the corpse's grasp. In the market the King was feasted on dead, making war speeches to his assembled subjects. Around were twenty or more heads—the heads of prisoners slain during the night after being frightfully tortured. All this is testified to by a Dutch merchant, Mr. Knobbart, who had been invited to visit the King, as he had a great curiosity to see a Dahomian. Mr. Knobbart had a curiosity as eager to see an African King, he has probably had his curiosity satisfied by the other spectacle which he witnessed. The London *Post* is urging the British Government to stop these barbarities by overturning the Dahomey Monarch, who has recently threatened Abbeokuta, with fifty thousand troops, and, it is feared, will extend his power and increase his already colossal enormities.

When may a man be said to be "dressed in borrowed plumes?"—When he's tarred and feathered.

From the Upper Missouri.

A DESPERATE FIGHT BY A PARTY OF MEN IN A MACKINAW BOAT WITH THE INDIANS WHILE DESCENDING THE MISSOURI RIVER.

[From the Omaha Nebraskian, Nov. 4.]

The Sioux City *Register* of the 1st inst. contains the particulars, from a gentleman who was among the party, of a most desperate fight that took place on the Upper Missouri, below Fort Benton, by a party of returning miners while descending the river in a Mackinaw boat, with the Yanoton Sioux tribe of Indians. The correspondent relates the particulars as follows:

"We left Fort Benton on the 22d of September, and proceeded down the river without any interruption worth mentioning, until the 10th of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, when about one hundred and fifty miles below Fort Berthold, we discovered a large Indian camp, which we learned afterwards to be 'Big Head's,' Chief of the Yanoton Sioux. They immediately hailed us, but we continued on our course without noticing them. They gave the alarm to the camp below by discharging their guns in the air, and it was but a few moments before the whole camp was aroused, and then began the fight, and from every place of concealment we received a shower of bullets. The firing began to lull about 12 o'clock, and we thought we were nearly through with them, when we suddenly came upon another and larger camp of 'Medicine Beard's' of about two hundred warriors. They posted themselves on the bank in a very narrow part of the river, where they knew we had to run within a few yards of them. They again hailed us to land, when our Captain, Wm. P. Edds, seeing our critical position, headed the boat directly to the shore, making them believe he was going to land, when this stratagem brought out a large number from concealment, and withheld the fire of the balance, when he suddenly wilirled her around broad side and sung out, 'Now is the time boys, give 'em h—ll,' when we poured a volley, which tumbled Mr. Redskin right and left, making them skedaddle in every direction. Now commenced a running fight, which lasted until 6 o'clock, and from every place which offered any concealment we received their fire. Mr. L. J. Germain, of Galena, was wounded in the thigh—upon whom, by the by, too much praise cannot be bestowed for his manly conduct and courage; also our Captain, who occupied an exposed position, and was a conspicuous mark, but who managed the boat in such a manner as to prevent as many telling fire; and to his coolness, and judgment, and courage, all are indebted for their lives. In the early part of the fight Mr. Thos. Willard and L. J. Lansing were standing together, when a spent ball struck the former, which so disabled him that he was unable to keep his feet. Our friend Germain who had been in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge remarked that the fight was more severe, in proportion, four being wounded out of five that were exposed, the balance being partly protected by the baggage, &c., which had been hurriedly placed as a barricade. We left Mr. Germain at Fort Randall, to undergo surgical treatment. The balance of the wounded were able to continue on their voyage, and without further accident arrived here safely, and are now waiting for conveyance to their homes."

The Next Federal Congress.

The Chicago *Times* gives complete returns from the Congressional elections lately held in the North. The newly elected members do not take their seats until 1863. The *Times* classifies the members elect as follows:

	Conservative.	Republican.
Maine	1	4
Massachusetts	1	8
New York	18	15
New Jersey	4	1
Pennsylvania	14	10
Delaware	1	0
Ohio	14	5
Illinois	9	5
Indiana	7	4
Iowa	1	1
Kansas		1
Wisconsin	3	2
California	1	1
Minnesota		1
Missouri	4	5
Oregon		1
Total	77	75

In the present Congress the delegation from the above sixteen States stands as follows: Conservatives, 45; Republicans, 96.

The following States have yet to elect Congressmen:

	No. Members
Vermont	3
New Hampshire	3
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4
Maryland	6
Kentucky	9
California	3
Virginia (probably)	15
North Carolina (probably)	7
Tennessee (probably)	10
Total	57

Of these, it is likely the Republicans will elect 3 in Vermont, 3 in New Hampshire, and 2 Connecticut—making 8 in all; while the Conservatives will elect the remainder—29 in number. The will make the next House more than Conservatives, 107; Republicans, 81—Conservative majority, 26. The present House is divided as follows: Conservatives, 71; Republicans, 107—Republican majority, 36.

ROBERT J. WARD, Esq.—We find in the Louisville *Journal* of the 14th the annexed reference to the death of Robert J. Ward, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of this city:

Mr. Robert J. Ward, of this city, died some days ago at Helena, Arkansas. The intelligence of his death will create feelings of deepest sorrow and regret in the hearts of thousands who admired and loved him.

Mr. Ward was a native of Kentucky, and his home was in this city for about thirty years. He was the model and perfection of a public spirited and enlightened citizen—a warm-hearted, devoted and generous friend, and of a courtly, honorable and high-souled gentleman. He was kind, cordial and liberal to all, and his house was always the abode of elegant and magnificent hospitalities.

We do not believe that Mr. Ward ever made an enemy. We never heard any man speak unkindly of him. Not every one could appreciate the powers of his fine intellect, but all who knew him loved him, and he was half idolized by his numerous relatives and his host of friends.

Very many will bless the memory of Robert J. Ward, and it will bless those who cherish it.

THE NEW GUNBOAT INDIANOLA.—The new gunboat Indianola, at Cincinnati, is not yet quite finished. The Indianola is being constructed in a coat of iron three inches thick. The plating or slabs of iron are securely pinioned to the sides of the vessel three feet in thickness by long iron bolts. The wheel-house and roof are covered in the same manner. On the top of the iron roof a wooden house is erected for the comfort of the crew when not in dangerous localities, and on the deck is also a way by the enemy. The two Dahlgren guns of the Indianola are exceedingly smooth and beautiful, and each weigh fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two pounds. They were cast at Pittsburgh and carry balls of two hundred and eighty-two pounds about two miles. They are easily managed by a screw, and a sim can be taken with great precision. The engine, of five hundred horse-power, and boilers are well protected in the hold of the vessel. Officers and crew have comfortable berths in their quarters below, which resembles the Liverpool steamers. The Indianola draws eight feet of water, and costs about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. She will be ready for service in about two weeks.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHANDLER IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Free Press*, speaking of the influence of Mr. Chandler, one of the most uncompromising radicals in the United States Senate, gives the following account of the result at the late election in the county where Mr. Chandler resides:

His name alone has weighed down and destroyed every candidate upon the ticket. It has obliterated the majority for Lincoln of two years ago, and given the opposition nearly seventeen hundred majority this year. It has taken the rich offices of the county and given them to the opposition. It has sent a united opposition delegation to the Legislature in the place of a large Republican majority of Senators and Representatives elected two years ago. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. E. C. Walker, Mr. Elder, Mr. David Walker, Mr. Harbaugh, Mr. Webster, all strong men in the county, are literally his victims. The people consider them, although all good and respectable citizens, in some manner connected with him, and, therefore, beat them. The verdict, upon an inquest upon their political death, would be "killed of Chandler." Yet, only two years ago, the city and county were strongly Republican, and, since then, Mr. Baldwin's district was created by the Legislature expressly that it might be and was supposed to be good for six hundred Republican majority.

DEATH OF JAMES M. PORTER.—From the N. Y. *Post* of the 12th we learn the following:

James Madison Porter, Secretary of War under President Tyler, died yesterday morning, November 11, at Easton, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-nine. He was the son of General Andrew Porter, on the Revolutionary war, and was born in 1793. He entered upon the study of law in Philadelphia, and during the war of 1812, when that city was threatened by the British army, he entered the service, and remained till discharged by the Government. Judge Porter was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and was prominent in the debates incident upon the several proposed features of that instrument.

In March, 1843, he received from Mr. Tyler the appointment of Secretary of War, and continued the affairs of that branch with marked ability. But the Senate, at the instance of Mr. Buchanan, then United States Senator, did not confirm his appointment, and he gave place to William Wilkins, after having held the position eleven months. Since that time he has held many prominent positions. He was President Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, member of the Legislature, and in other positions.

What do the sailors do with the knots the ship makes a day?

A young female artist can draw the men equally with a brush and a blush.

"Caught in her own net," as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex blushed in her presence.

MCCLELLAN VIEWED BY THE TIMES.—The *New York Times* thus records its appreciation of McClellan:

Gen. McClellan had an admirable physique, noble personal qualities, great scientific attainments. Hearing that of him was enough. We booked him on the spot as a military genius—the "coming" man for the crisis. And really his long trial has shown of many capital points. He has organized his army well, and skillfully brought it up to a high pitch of discipline. He has known how to win the personal devotion of his soldiers, which Wellington never did or could. He was assiduous, hard-working, emphatically a painstaking man—vigilant, circumspect, and never to be surprised. He was good withal, at conceiving, scheming, planning—at any thing, in fact, but executing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fires.—Sergeant Ferguson, of the Third District police, reports that a fire took place on Magazine street, near the Marigny Canal, on Tuesday, by which a house owned by Johnat Erhart, and occupied by Mrs. Swantzburger, was entirely destroyed, together with its contents. No alarm was given.

Another is reported to have broken out on Tuesday in a kitchen in the rear part of the house 114 Frenchmen street. It was discovered by officer Socks, who extinguished it before any damage was done, and without any necessity for giving the alarm.

Yet Another Death at 226!—Corporal Dewitty reports that a negro boy, twelve years of age, died night before last at the deadly 226 Front Levee. The Coroner has been notified. This makes the eighteenth inquest to which he has been summoned in the same house. The deceased is doubtless the one noticed on Tuesday as sinking beneath an attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

The verdict on the woman whose death was reported yesterday morning was "Diarrhœa."

Letting a Prisoner Escape.—An officer of the First District police, whose name we did not learn, reports that on Sunday he arrested Patrick Gafoer, and another man, whose name is unknown; that they resisted him, and that he called officers Ford and Lacy to his assistance, and gave the unknown man into their custody; that they allowed him to escape; and that they insulted him about it at the police station.

The Inquests at 226.—As we supposed, the eighteenth victim at 226, was the boy reported to be dying of pneumonia. His name was David, and he belonged to Judge Dunbar.

The woman who died on Tuesday was Patsy, belonging to Mr. Pierre Landreaux.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. Yeast, 342 Bacchus street, near Erato street, was entered by burglarious thieves on Tuesday night, and robbed of a variety of articles. The thieves got into the kitchen and stole a quantity of clothing, of crockery-ware, and spoons, &c. Fortunately most of the silverware and the most important pieces of clothing had been secured. The rascals cut down the clothes line to tie up their booty with. The robbery would seem to have been committed by persons who were well with the premises, and knowing that Tuesday was washing-day. They did not make their way into the main building of the premises.

Fire.—A fire broke out about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon on Poydras street, at the back of the gas-works, but it was of no consequence, although the fire department promptly turned out in force to attend to it. One hose company only was in attendance, and that was detained by the regular trace at St. Joseph and Prieur to Chalmette and New Good Fair, and to Fair. At section, 710 bales of cotton sold, on the basis of 64, 97½ and 97⅝c for Common to Good Common, 98, 98⅜c for Fully Fair, 98⅝ @ 99c for Prime, 9 for Choice and 9 3-16c for Strictly Choice, and 8¾ @ 9 3-16c for Ordinary to Fair. At section, 710 hhds. of sugar sold, on the basis of 6¼, 6¾, and 7⅛c for Common to Good Common, 8¼, 9⅛c for Fully Fair, 9⅝ @ 9¾c for Prime, 9 for Choice, and 9 3-16c for Strictly Choice, and 8¾ @ 9 3-16c for Ordinary to Fair. At section, 75 hhds. of molasses sold, on the basis of 37½ @ 38c for Prime to Choice, and 40c for Fancy. At section, 1,000 bbls. of rosin sold, on the basis of 1 @ 1 12½ for Strained, and 1 75 @ 1 87½ for Pale. At section, 1,000 bbls. of spirits turpentine sold, on the basis of 37½c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1862.

COTTON.—We noticed the sale yesterday of a lot of 41 bales Middling at 54½c. ₱ lb. A mixed lot of about 600 bales is to be sold at auction on Friday.

TOBACCO.—We hear that negotiations were pending for nearly all in the market, consisting of a round lot of considerable magnitude, in the hands of one party, but we could not learn whether or not the transactions has yet actually transpired. Holders were asking extremely high prices.

SUGAR.—With a fair supply and a brisk demand for investment on speculation, and for export, the sales to-day comprise about 600 hhds. in several lots, by the regular trace at 8c. for old Prime to Choice 8¾ @ 9c for new Good Fair, and 9c for Fair. At section, 710 hhds. of sugar sold, on the basis of 6¼, 6¾ and 7⅛c for Common to Good Common, 8¼, 9⅛c for Fully Fair, 9⅝ @ 9¾c for Prime, 9 for Choice, and 9 3-16c for Strictly Choice, and 8¾ @ 9 3-16c for Ordinary to Fair. At section, 75 hhds. of molasses sold, on the basis of 37½ @ 38c for Prime to Choice, and 40c for Fancy. At section, 1,000 bbls. of rosin sold, on the basis of 1 @ 1 12½ for Strained, and 1 75 @ 1 87½ for Pale. At section, 1,000 bbls. of spirits turpentine sold, on the basis of 37½c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

BAYOU GOULA—Per steamer St Maurice—15 bales cotton 20½ hhds sugar 44 bls cotton seed to order—220 bls molasses E H Monmouth.

COAST—Per schr Star—40 bales sugar 50 half bbls molasses to order

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. Westerns 264 hhds sugar to

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, November 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 97.

The provisions of General Orders No. 97, excepting [illegible] hereby extended to embrace all the Banks in the Mississippi river, except the [illegible] of Orleans, Louisiana and St. Bernard.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 25, 1862.

Captain EDWARD PAGE, Jr., 31st Massachusetts Volunteers, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. James, left bank of the river. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will make his Headquarters at Carrollton.

By command of JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal-General Louisiana.

Just Received, Per Steamer Creole,

50 BARRELS FRESH EGGS;
50 " Prime Family Mess Pork;
5 half " " "
For sale by
BRETT, DAVIS & SHONE,
Corner Grovier and New Levee sts.

Spice Mess in Dee Hot.

VALLEY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Chalin 19th 1862, corresponding to the
Mid of Harmony 5862.

GRAND CONSISTORY of S. P. R. of the Royal Secret, 33d Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the State of Louisiana.

A special session of this Grand Consistory will be held in the Grand Lodge on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Brethren of Lodges, Chapters and Councils under this jurisdiction are requested to be fully represented.

By order of the Sublime Princes, active and honorary, are invited to attend.

By order of
E. SALOMON,
Lieut. Gen. Com.
H. Bernty and Chief Commander.
G. C. of the State of Louisiana.

Southern Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1862.

An election for six Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank House, on the 15th of December, 1862, from 12 o'clock, M. to 2 o'clock, P. M.

THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

Exchange

AT SIGHT ON NEW YORK, in sums to suit; for sale by C. T. SUDDECKE,
nov27 1m 31 Common st.

Bacon Sides.

40 HHDS. CLEAR AND RIBBED PRIME for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
nov27 71 97 Old Levee st.

For Sale.

NOW landing per steamship Marion, from New York—

200 barrels Mess Pork;
100 " Prime Pork;
600 " Extra Flour;
50 Sterces Lard;
50 " Hams;
25 Sterces Sugar-cured Hams;
100 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
50 half barrels Fulton Market Beef;
50 dozen Brooms;
200 sides Sole Leather;
100 bags Salts.

Apply to WM. J. REID,
nov26 3w 39 Magazine street.

Boots and Shoes, Findings, and Military Goods.

JUST received, per steamship Marion and Creole, splendid assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots.

Also, a small consignment of Panbers, Ribbons, Boots, Ladies and Misses' Hats, &c.; Hoop Skirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers.

For sale low by JEHIAL READ, Agent,
nov26 1w 33 Customhouse street.

For Sale.

JUST received per steamship Creole, from New York—

200 barrels St. Louis FLOUR;
425 boxes Medium STARCH;
75 " MoDonald "
For sale by WARNEKEN & CO.,
nov26 1w 41 Union street.

43 BARRELS ALE, pints, of the famous Burton Brewery Company, at Burton-on-Trent, England; for sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO.,
nov17 6t No. 17 St. Louis street.

Havana Cigars.

6000 MEDIA REGALIA MILAN, de Manoel Vega.
Regalia de Media Flor, de Manoel Vega.
Regalia de la Reina Flor, de Manoel Vega.
Regalia de Milan.
Media Regalia, Flor Fernandez, de Manoel Vega.
Just imported per steamship Nassau, from Havana, and for sale by
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
nov18 7t No. 97 Old Levee street.

For Sale,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street—

20 casks Claret, Montferrand, A. Sconlot.
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. nov27

Tea, Nutmegs, Flour, Bacon Sides.

30 2 cases Nutmegs;
100 barrels Extra Flour;
50 casks Cumberland Bacon Sides.
Some of New Orleans bills taken by
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
nov19 84 Common street.

WE have on hand old Liquors that have been years in our
WHISKY,
BRANDY,
RUM, PORT WINE,
MADEIRA.
Also—CHAMPAGNE,
SARDINES,
CASTILE SOAP,
RAISINS,
ALMONDS,
FANCY SOAPS
PICKLES,
KETCHUPS,
SUNSHAPPS, ?
BITTERS.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.
E. T. HART & CO.,
oct 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CAULIER PAPER
BALSAMIC NITRATED.

This paper, burnt close to the stick, stops immediately all coughing and suffering from asthma. Sold in a box by CAULIER, Druggist, Pharmacien, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

It is easy to say grace, but not half so easy to pause it.

Notice.

THE steamship CREOLE, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees of goods are requested to