THE DAILY BEI
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 59 Common street, first floor.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, 215 bales cotton; at 11 o'clock, rear of Barrack street, on the Levee, schooner Helena; at 3½ o'clock, ex schooner Enoch Moore, Post 60, Third District, furniture, hams, oil, raisins, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, household furniture.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Residents of that portion of the city bounded by the southerly side of Felicity road, the upper city line, the river and the rear of the city, and of that portion bounded by the notherly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river and Lake Pontchartrain, are referred to an important notice elsewhere from George S. Denison, collector. It requires payment of license taxes within the specified limits on the 19th instant, and the four days thereafter, under penalty of additional cost

TO COAL DEALERS.—We call the attention of coal dealers to Mr. David Stickney's advertisement in another column.

GROCERIES, HAY, &c.—Messrs. Shannon & Sibbald, No. 4 Union street, have just received a splendid assortment of choice groceries, flour, hay, etc., to which we call the particular attention of the trade and of buyers in general.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Tuesday) the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, ex schooner Enoch Moore, potatoes, hams, coal and olive oil, prunes, pears, sardines, raisins, &c.

The raisins at the auction sale of the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, will be of more than usual interest to buyers, as the entire lot is in original packages in good order for shipping and of excellent quality. Besides the above lot will be sold about 5000 pounds Sea Island cotton of superior staple quality and condition. Samples of all the above lots will be ready for examination early, to which the attention of factors, brokers and purchasers is invited.

PARASOLS AND FANCY, AND LADIES' DRESS GOODS, &c.—Attention is called to the extensive assortment of choice, fancy, and staple dry goods, ladies' dress goods, &c., advertised by the extensive establishment of Brott & Davis, No. 22 Gravier street, corner of Tchoupitoulas street. A large shipment of such goods was received by the George Washington, and fresh additions to the stock will arrive by the Parkersburg and Evening Star. They are offered to the trade at unusually inducing rates

MEMORANDA.—The United States steamship Thomas A Scott, W. P. O'Brien, master, sailed from Bratos Santiago on the 13th instant, at 8 A M. Towed the United States steamer Northerner to the Southwest Pass. The Scott brings the following passengers:

Brigadier-General Vandever, Lieutenant A. Clark, Major R. K. Holcomb, C. F. Hunt and wife, Mrs. A. E. Otis, Mrs Chamberlain, Mrs. Webster, Miss A. Webster, Mr. Webster, Mr. Eugene Dumont, Lieut. J. Wilson and F. Smith.

LATE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

State and Congressional Elections on the 2d November.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The *Era* of yesterday evening is indebted to a gentleman from the interior for a copy of the Alexandria *Democrat* of the 5th, from which it reproduces the following intelligence:

Elections for Governor and for members of Congress took place in portions of Louisiana on the 21 of November. The gubernatorial candidates were Colonel Allen, of West Baton Rouge, who commanded the Fourth Louisiana regiment at the battle of Baton Rouge, where he was dangerously wounded, and Colonel Stafford, of the Louisiana regiment. Congressional representatives were voted for on a general ticket. As far as ascertained, the elections result as follows:

For Governor, Colonel Allen.

For Congress, First District.	Mott.	
Second "	C. M. Conrad.	
Third "	D. F. Kenner.	
Fourth "	Judge Dupre.	
Fifth "	B. H. Hedges.	
Sixth "	Perkins, probably.	

The returns are not sufficiently reported to indicate the candidates elect to other State offices.

The *Democrat* speaks thus, regarding the vote in Alexandria and the Parish of Rapides:

The vote of the parish is not all in, we go to press. This town polled 153 votes, which will speak pretty well for population, considering that all men under forty-five are in the army, and visitors don't count. It is a disgraceful fact that while so much fraud and fraudu practiced at the recent election Ohio, we should have allowed the same thing to be done here. We understand that one-third, if not more, of the votes polled in this town were by persons having no residence here, in the face of the Constitution, which says, "no person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in the State, who is not a citizen of the residence," and "every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of twelve months preceding the election, and the last month thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall have the right of voting."

In the last Legislature an attempt was made to disfranchise citizens who voted for Congressmen, but it was found impossible, as it would be against the Constitution, but on Monday the whole election law was disregarded.

The following is extracted from the same paper:

We do not publish anything concerning the movement of troops, and, therefore, cannot impart an order of Lieut.-Gen Smith to a certain command, and Gen ——'s address depicting its departure. The officer who desired its publication will receive this as our reason for not complying with his request, but we cannot and will not forbear much longer to give expression to the indignation every body feels that injury and ruin are to be inflicted when it is so easy to avoid it. When will the race of blunderers be extinct? In God's name is there to be no end of this imbecility? All this may be very deep strategy, but it is carrying us to h—l tolerably fast.

LATE FROM MEMPHIS.

Another steamer Burned by Guerrillas

By the arrival of the steamer Stephens, Captain Goddens, we have a copy of the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 11th.

The *Bulletin*, in its news summary, mentions the receipt of Northern dispatches of the 8th, but the contents of those dispatches are not contained in the present number.

The *Bulletin* has the following:

We learned on board the Gillum, which arrived this morning from White River, that a steamer with burned a few nights ago a few miles of Helena. We have heard the report there that it was the Mark E. Cheek, but the Gillum passed the Cheek, so that must have been a mistake. The Gillum passed a boat at Big Island, called the Allen Collier, which should have been in the vicinity; hence it is supposed that this was the boat. The Gillum passed pieces of the burning wreck floating on the water. None of the crew had arrived at Helena or were picked up on the bank, and no particulars have been received. The Allen Collier was a fine little boat, owned by Capt. Hoyt, of this city, and valued at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

RIVER PIERS.—The river is still rising and has reached its former height.

The last boats from the Ohio report the river rising at four feet in the Ohio, Ohio. It is thought that a large number of boats will soon be down

The guerrillas are getting daily bolder in their operations. It is not considered safe to land on the Mississippi side.

The guerrillas have commenced their attacks on the boats between Memphis and Cairo. They fired into the General Anderson near Tipptonville, and we learn that they have been seen at other points along the river.

A Slave-Trader in England.

Colonel L. Q. C. (Lucius Quintus Cerdus) Lamar, of Mississippi, is making speeches in England in favor of slavery and the rebel boilders' rebellion. Do Englishmen know that the Colonel Lamar is he who engaged openly and defiantly in the slave-trade during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan? Admitted, on by him actually ran a cargo of African negroes into an obscure harbor on the Southern coast, and the fact was celebrated by his kinsman Colonel Lamar, (whom one was the Southern master of the slave-ship) as "another great step in the progressive development of the South." The "imported Africans" were openly advertised for sale in several Southern journals, and Southern men, who afterwards visited the North, had seen and felt these fruits of Colonel Lamar's industry. *Did* they not dispute their satisfaction.—*New York Post.*

The *Post* is entirely mistaken in the principal assertion of the above paragraph. Englishmen may be pardoned for not knowing a fact that never had existence. Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar (of Mississippi, not of South Carolina) had nothing to do with the slave-trade during Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The *Post* has confounded him with another Lamar. It was A. S. Lamar, of Savannah, Ga., who did the private business with the court of Africa to which the *Post* indignantly alludes—the same enterprising individual who recently proposed a partnership with Fernando Wood and other Northern magnates and patriots for running the blockade on an extensive scale.

President Lincoln has again given an official acknowledgment of the Jesuit or liberal government which reopens the French ships-of-war, by recognizing M. E. Raidegan as the consul of the Mexican republic in San Francisco, California.

The Federal forces are said to occupy the west side of Lookout Mountain, while the rebels, under Longstreet, hold the east side.

The *Bulletin* [illegible] that the cause of a boiler has been [illegible] by the responsible parties of the steamer [illegible].

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,873.

Secretary Seward's Auburn Speech.

On the 24 inst., Secretary Seward who was at his home in Auburn, attending on his sick son, made an address to his townsmen, on the impending election, and its relations to national affairs. After alleding to the paramount duty of the people to sustain the Government in the present crisis, he said:

Your opponents commit the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the Administration from the Government, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve two masters. Consider this point for a moment. It is only through the Administration that the country can put forth the effort necessary for its rescue. If you discard the Administration of the Government by your votes, you bring no new or better one in its place. You then have practically an Interregnum from this time to the 4th of March, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President of the United States for four years, viz., from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 4th of March, 1865, fairly, legally, Constitutionally, elected. He was elected in 1860 to be President, not of a part, but of the whole of the United States; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other Gulf States. In those States *de facto* a President *de jure*, but not *de facto*. The object of this election is the object of the war. It is to make Abraham Lincoln President *de facto* from 1860 to 1864 in Georgia, South Carolina and other Gulf States, as he is President *de facto* in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio.

I know the war waged for that object will succeed, and I know elections held for the same object will succeed. It is injustice and downright robbery of Abraham Lincoln and the majority of citizens who elected him, to refuse him the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him in that election. There can be no peace and quiet until Abraham Lincoln is President, under that election, of the whole United States.

The absence of this rebellion seems doubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebels, when they have submitted, enough of slavery and slaves. They want to know what we propose to do with the slaves. I answer, that if they had submitted to Abraham Lincoln at the beginning, they would have retained the whole. They have lost by resistance, on an average, ten thousand slaves a month. Each month of prolonged resistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery or slaves in the land. The question of slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to slavery, they feel, has been the legitimate fruit of their own crime, but it was fruit ordained not by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think that the future will be his ways. The stock of Hay is fair, but that of Grain is very light, and the supply of forage has greatly increased since the last two years, and which had been kindly alluded to, were, in his opinion, due to the fact that they were a nation of farmers. He believed, without disparaging other pursuits, that from the culture of the soil, the drawing of sustenance from the bosom of mother earth, they derived a certain moral nutriment, a certain richness of sentiment, of capacity for self-devotion and sacrifice, which kept them the purest and free, and made the nature of men simple and unaffected. [Cheers]

He did not wish to commend any of the social institutions of the South to Englishmen, and he did not stand there to defend any one of those institutions. With a full and distinct understanding of the diversity of opinion that existed between his hearers and himself as to some of the institutions to which he referred, he assented in the face of that company, and before the world, that the white race in the South had been the guardians, the protectors, the benefactors of the black man, that they had elevated the black race of rational existence, that they had Christianized him to a state to which he had never before attained. He only desired Englishmen to listen, not to opinions, nor to misrepresentations, but to facts. When the American continent was discovered and occupied by the European race it came into contact with two savage races. One was the noble Indian race, a race of rational existence, and the highest type of savage manhood; the other race was one brought there, not by agency of the Southern people, but by agencies which he did not stand there to defend, the African race, which all philosophers and historians pronounced to be the lowest type of natural manhood, a race without a God, without rational ideas—cannibals, attaching zero to the civilization of the figleaf. ("Hear," and a laugh.) What had been the history of the two races he had described? The Indian race—the noble race incapable of domestic life, of settled habits, of civilization, and of the complete subjugation before the advancing wave of civilization. But the other race, the negro, with all its fulness and capacity, being naturally a servile race, had become domesticated, and in the process of contact of slavery if they pleased, but still with slavery, had risen higher and higher in the rapid scale, until they had furnished heroes and heroines for modern romance, poetry, and modern songs, while some had been deemed by statesmen fitted to enter within the charmed circle of social and political equality. [Hear, hear.] An institution that has brought about that race must be considered carefully. He might be told that, having brought the negro up to the point of civilization, the South ought to cast from twenty-four to thirty dollars a cord, delivered at the works. Several furnaces are now idle for want of fuel. The water is boiled in large iron kettles, ranged over fires, and the crystallization is rapid. The main works, with one thousand acres of land attached, are owned by Messrs. Scant, Buchanan & Co, who purchased them from Mr. Thomas L. Preston for the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Interesting About the St. Domingo Insurrection.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th instant says:

Our special correspondents in St Domingo writing from St. Domingo city on the 17th and 18th of October, give a very interesting history of the progress of the revolution against the Spaniards. The writers had journeyed over the greater part of the island, and report that it was being rapidly devastated by both parties in turn, without any definite result. Spain, it is said, could and would put down the rising of the people; but the question was whether it would pay her to attempt to hold the country. The struggle is not a war of races, although it was alleged that the original abolitionists of the United States had sent the most inflammatory and ridiculous messages to the negro population, with a view of making it so. The Spanish blockade is not very strict, and many traders from the United States are cautioned to have their papers in perfect order. The splendid country west of General Caxneora, a model for the island, is being ravaged by the rebel. General Santana, who renewed the Spanish rule, was at San Domingo, in the pay of Queen Isabella, surrounded by two thousand Spaniards and about as many more Indians who are devoted to him.

In the text of the correspondence above referred to, we read.

Some amiable foreign abolitionists of the Congo Seimer school tried to get up a war of races by furnishing arms to a mob of savage negroes on the frontier of Haytl, and exciting them how to take an undefended hospital and cut the throats of two or three score of Spanish soldiers. They were also told that the murder of white women and children would be very agreeable to the "King of the United States," whoever that potentate may be, and that "his Majesty would come with a great army and help the blacks to drive out the Spaniards in a few minute be saw his dear children—the real negroes—had given him this proof that they were determined to have no more to do with the white race."

This abominable story, coming to them in company with the fact of several hundred fine guns and pistols—all gratis, free love offerings—wherewith to slaughter the "white devils" so detested by the "King of the United States," had the effect of stimulating the border negroes to frenzy and scores of revolting atrocities on the straggling, half savage towns along the frontiers of Hayti. The object of the planner of this movement was to initiate a war of extermination by throwing away the scabbard and the sword was drawn; but after the first burst was over, and the masses of the Dominicans were lured into the conflict, there was no longer a question of race.

It is simply and entirely an uprising of the native Dominicans against the Spanish military officers What is the basis of the difficulty? Of what do the Dominicans complain? you will naturally ask. That it is impossible to say.— Nobody knows what the fight is about; and, what is funnier still, nearly all the mischief done by either party is done to themselves. There is any amount of large talk about vicegrics on both sides; but the fact is there have been no effective battles fought, except on paper.

A Washington View of France-Mexican Policy.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Washington, November 4, 1863.—Information received through a semi official source states that the Emperor of the French is to use all the means at his disposal for the prompt and definitive pacification of Mexico. To that effect he has been recently sending several vessels, loaded with troops, guns and munitions of war, in that direction, his object being the occupying, fortifying and arming the harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and of maintaining the military garrisons of some inland cities, destined to act as central depots for all expeditions against the guerrillas who are infesting the country.

Other information, more important still, would seem to indicate that Louis Napoleon does not intend to limit his policy upon this occasion strictly to a demonstration against Mexico, but that his intentions go to wider and whole continent, and that is to wish that river be a strong imperial fort, which is to usurp at a central time, not yet known, in the Gulf of Mexico. The recent visit of Mr. Slidell to Paris, is subject one, I am informed, of the most profound and positive character. It is stated that official advices have been transmitted to Cherbourg for the arming and equipment of thirteen vessels of war, destined to form a squadron of evolution in the Gulf of Mexico, and to remain there as long as circumstances may demand. The Government itself does not seem to make a secret of this project; for I find in the *Vigie de Cherbourg* a ministerial dispatch directing military authorities to prepare and fit out thirteen vessels, which will be directed successively upon Mexico. It is said also that this fleet will be joined by some of the iron clads which, under Admiral Renaud, are making a trial trip from Brest to the Teneriffe Islands.

The presence of such a strong naval force on the coast of America is attributed to various motives. Some people think that tired and annoyed at Prince Maximilian's objections—capitulated, perhaps, by the advances made to him by certain Mexican leaders, and by the organization of a strong French party in Mexico—Louis Napoleon has decided to drop the Austrian candidate and to govern himself that country by means of a governor, as he does Algeria. Others believe, on the contrary, that his resolution of sending a fleet to the New World refers merely to the presence of the Russian squadron in our waters, and to the fears he has that it might prey upon French commerce in case of a war with Russia. But should he annex Mexico to France, as has already been insinuated by a London paper, it is obvious that the assistance of a strong naval force would be indispensable to him, both as a means of blockading the Mexican ports and of preparing himself for the eventuality of a war with England or with the United States.

Orders have been sent to General Bazaine to commence military operations on the 15th of October, and to carry them on with all possible activity and vigor. The partisans of the French party in Mexico have written to Paris that Juarez was abandoned by all his former partners; that Doblado and Comonfort could easily be bought up; that, in fact, there was no real opposition party in Mexico, and that all the obstacles to overcome were those offered by independent bands of brigands, who, under the name of guerrillas, were pillaging the country, killing its inhabitants and committing the most outrageous crimes.

Speech of Colonel Lamar Before the Chertsey Agricultural Society of England.

The New York *Herald* of November 1st contains a speech delivered on the 16th October, before the Chertsey Agricultural Society of England, by Colonel Lamar, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, and a professor in the Oxford University of the same State. Colonel Lamar has been known as a man of fine literary accomplishments, and as an orator of elegant and fluent utterance and rich imagination. Below are presented a few extracts from his recent speech:

The "Health of the Visitors, and of Colonel Lamar," was drunk with a reclamation, the whole company, with scarcely an exception, rising to drink the toast.

Colonel Lamar, in reply, thanked the chairman for the cordial and kind manner and the cordial reception of his name. Their generous and cordial reception touched his heart and elicited his most sincere gratitude The enthusiasm which had been manifested was too more gratifying to him that it was manifested at a farmers' dinner. He belonged to a country which was a nation of farmers, [cheers] not, as they had been told, a country of indolent, wealthy, and dissolute farmers, of poor white trash and degraded slaves; it was not that, but a country of independent, intelligent farmers of the eight millions of whom two-thirds earned their subsistence by the sweat of their brow, nearly one-half of them owning the land they cultivated, and nearly all of them owning in each spatranad soil of their fallow ground that which was more precious to them than the gold of California—the spirit of independence and of personal liberty. [Cheers] Many of the qualities which that people had exhibited during the last two years, and which had been so kindly alluded to, were, in his opinion, due to the fact that they were a nation of farmers. He believed, without disparaging other pursuits, that from the culture of the soil, the drawing of sustenance from the bosom of mother earth, they derived a certain moral nutriment, a certain richness of sentiment, of capacity for self-devotion and sacrifice, which kept them the purest and free, and made the nature of men simple and unaffected. [Cheers]

[From the New York Herald, November 7.]

Mrs. Lincoln is said to have declined an invitation to the Sixteen ball in New York, "for obvious reasons."

THE LOCUST POINT.—In addition to the *Evening Star*, to leave New York for New Orleans, *via* Havana, on the 14th, and the Yazoo direct on the 18th, the Locust Point is advertised for the 12.h inst., direct.

Marshal Forey in New York.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of the 7th says that the French frigate Panama arrived the day before at New York from Vera Cruz, having on board Marshal Forey, late Commander in chief of the French expedition in Mexico. Marshal Forey had not landed. His stay would be short, his intention being to proceed to France with the least possible delay.

Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther is a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York city, having been nominated by several Democratic organizations. Mr. Orison Blunt was nominated on the 6th for Mayor by the Union General Committee, Gens. Sickles and Dix having declined.

On the 7th, in New York city, the returns of the State election, as far as known, showed a total for Depew, Republican, of 63,093, and for his Democratic opponent, 30,774—leaving a Republican majority of 32,319. Seymour's majority was 10,772 in 1862. The Republican (or Union) gain is thus far 43,091.

The *Herald* says the majority for the Union ticket in New York will not vary much from 31,500.

Additional from Mobile Papers.

The *Picayune* has further extracts from its copies of Mobile papers. We transfer from its evening edition the following:

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Wilmington, November. 5.—The President arrived at 7 o'clock, this evening, by special train from Charleston. He was received at Manchester depot by general Whiting and staff and the citizens' committee, and escorted to general Whiting's residence, where he was welcomed by Wm A. Wright, Esq. The President replied in an able address. He said he was honored to be welcomed by such a large concourse of North Carolinians to the ancient and honored city of Wilmington, upon whose soil he hoped the foot of an invading foe might never fall. He had given Wilmington for her defence one of the best soldiers in the Confederacy, one who he had seen tried in battle and who had risen higher as danger accumulated. He felt the full importance of the harbor—the only one still open for trade, and would do all that could be done for its defense. He expected all to do their duty, either in the field or in supporting the army and relieving the families of the soldiers. He spoke of the honor of the soldiers, and the disgrace of the speculator. He referred to Chickamauga and Charleston, and spoke of the noble spirit of our army and people in both places. He paid a high tribute to the soldiers from this State, expecting all to strive nobly for the right, predicting a future of independence, liberty and prosperity.

GEN. LEE AND THE TENNESSEE ARMY.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 9th inst., says:

There is a rumor from Mississippi, having come down the railroad, that Gen. Lee is on his way to take charge of our Tennessee army. We put no credit in it, although it is not improbable. If some of the letter writers in Richmond are correct, the position was offered to Gen Lee, and he was entreated by the President to accept it; but he exhibited great aversion to leave the splendid army in Virginia which he has worked up into a heroic model.

From the South by Way of the North.

The New York *World* of the 7th has the following extracts:

THE REBEL "PIKE REGIMENT."

[From the Mobile Correspondence of Memphis Appeal.]

We are arriving our men with a new weapon in this war and in modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, as it will compel the Southern soldier to do his best fighting points, and throw the Northerner on his knees, to wit: hand to hand fighting. This weapon is the pike, a large number having been and still being manufactured under an appropriation by the Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen, two edged steel blade, like a large bowie knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalry men, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This hook is mounted on a staff eight feet long. A glaeming row of those fearful implements of slaughter, bearing down upon them at the *pas de charge*, would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the approaching souls of the Yankees. It can scarcely be doubted that we would have won more, and more decided, victories than we have had there not been an once of support given to the military purposes, in the Confederacy. Then the Southerns must have come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and nerve would have made their victories deadly and decisive.

THE VIRGINIA SALT WORK.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The capacities of the Virginia salt works are about ten thousand bushels per day. There are some forty furnaces in all, operated by states and private individuals, the states of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, all have furnaces in operation. The water is obtained from four different wells, by means of force-pumps, and is conducted to the furnaces through wooden pipes. It is the strongest salt water of which any knowledge is possessed, being twice as strong as ordinary sea water, ing only twenty five gallons of water to make a gallon of salt. Of sea water, three hundred and fifty gallons are required to give the same result. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring fuel for boiling the kettles. The wood for miles around has been exhausted, and it now has to be transported a long distance, either by wagons or over the railroad. It has been found to cost from twenty-four to thirty dollars a cord, delivered at the works. Several furnaces are idle for want of fuel. The water is boiled in large iron kettles, ranged over fires, and the crystallization is rapid. The main works, with one thousand acres of land attached, are owned by Messrs. Scant, Buchanan & Co, who purchased them from Mr. Thomas L. Preston for the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court.—Judge Atocha presiding.—Mrs. Adelaide Balfour, for furnishing liquor to soldiers, was sent to the workhouse for 30 days, and a woman who assisted the soldiers in consuming the liquor, for 5 days.

Daniel Hefley, a private of the Ninth Connecticut, was charged with having ornamented his shoulders with officers' shoulderstraps. He was sentenced by Captain Pickering to forfeit three month's pay.

Tim Connell, a private of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, sported Lieutenant's shoulderstraps, and was found by Captain Pickering, in his quarters, in the Second District, operated by state and private individuals, the states of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, all have furnaces in operation. The water is obtained from four different wells, by means of force-pumps, and is conducted to the furnaces through wooden pipes. It is the strongest salt water of which any knowledge is possessed, being twice as strong as ordinary sea water, ing only twenty five gallons of water to make a gallon of salt. Of sea water, three hundred and fifty gallons are required to give the same result. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring fuel for boiling the kettles. The wood for miles around has been exhausted, and it now has to be transported a long distance, either by wagons or over the railroad. It has been found to cost from twenty-four to thirty dollars a cord, delivered at the works. Several furnaces are idle for want of fuel. The water is boiled in large iron kettles, ranged over fires, and the crystallization is rapid. The main works, with one thousand acres of land attached, are owned by Messrs. Scant, Buchanan & Co, who purchased them from Mr. Thomas L. Preston for the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Copital Spoiled.—Two women of the town, who prided themselves on their beauty, were reciprocally jealous of each other, on account of this—their stock in trade. Both resided on Philippa street, and as they had the opportunity they decided to damage each other's beauty as much as circumstances would permit. Their names are Kate Brown and Sidney Coates. Kate, who also rejoices in the name of O'Fanny, got the start of her opponent, which we offer her opponent to the extent of inflicting a frightfully disfiguring wound on her cheek. The sister of Kate was similarly wounded by the beauty-spoiling instrument of society, who is to answer before Recorder Vennard.

Mrs. Adams, who facetiously appropriated a purse with $35, belonging to Mrs. Dooling, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days by Recorder Vennard. She had confessed the deed when she was arrested.

The man Papp, a Spaniard, who keeps an oyster saloon in Dalboreas street, First District, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge of having committed an indecent assault on a young girl.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 16, 1863.

The correspondence and accounts by the Washington steamer to have had but little influence on the money market, which exhibits but few changes to-day. It is understood that a considerable portion of the Legal Tender notes received by that vessel are for investment in Northern Exchange. Cotton, however, has been in demand and has sold freely at prices ½c higher on Saturday, it being difficult to buy middling at 70c. The financial reports in the New York papers have been said with unusual interest, in the unfavorable pressure prevailing in Wall street. We have no reason of concerning with any degree of certainty the movements of Specie here by the Washington. We are aware of $120,000 in one party for the purchase of cotton, and $60,000 to another, probably for the same purpose, while other parties to smaller amounts have been received for forwarding to Europe.

In Foreign Exchange the highest rate of bankers sterling bills in the street at 160. The quotations are 159@160, the last on cotton's rate, but the Bankers continue to sell 160 gold, higher for their own notes, which are freely offered at 159 gold, and the Brokers are generally offering at 159 for their own promissory notes. The Banks sell 159 up to 159 and over higher for France, but the outside market cannot be quoted over 5f14@5f10. There was the usual amount of Domestic Exchange offering, and although there was very little demand from dealers and still less at the Banks, yet there being some inquiry for New York sight for the investment of Legal Tender funds received by the steamer, drawers made an effort to establish more favorable rates, which were partially successful. We noticed sales to some extent, of approved drafts at ¼ and ⅛ ⅌ cent discount, but in other cases sellers were compelled to accept lower figures,—say from ⅛ ⅌ cent. The dealers supply their customers at ⅜@¼ ⅌ cent. discount for currency and ¼@⅜ for Legal Tender, and Banks draw at ⅜⅌ cent. discount for currency and ⅛ for Legal Tender.

Gold was in less active demand than on Saturday, but commanded steady rates, the dealers buying at 50 ⅌ cent. premium and selling at 50¼. Silver continued firm at 49@48 premium; Mexican dollars as previously quoted.

Legal Tender Notes continued dull at ¼@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for Currency. Citizens' Bank notes rule at 12@1¼ ⅌ cent. premium, and Canal Bank at 1¼@2.—Crescent City notes are still quoted at 60a, Bank of Louisiana at 50@55, and Merchants' at 60.

On Saturday we noticed some inquiry for Union Bank Bonds at 45@50 and sales of first mortgage Opelousas Railroad Bonds at $200, but nothing has transpired since in either. We quote Gas Light at 120@125½ ⅌ share, and City Railroad at 112@113. Nothing has transpired in Insurance Stocks, which may be quoted at 32½@40c. ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 16, 1863.

COTTON.—The accounts by the Washington and the receipt of considerable sums of legal tender notes (including one remittance of $15,000) for investment in our leading staple, have imparted more animation to the demand and cash buyers to realize stiffer prices. The note advertised at auction were not offered, being among the few parcels not yet released by the U. S. Marshal. But a private sale was noticed of 205 bales, embracing 35 Ordinary to Good Ordinary, price not reported; 22 Strictly Good Ordinary to Middling, at 67, 23 Low Middling, including 4 Speckled, at 68, 47 Strictly Middling at 69, 11 do, new crop, at 70, and 3 Middling, at 68. The sales reported by other parties, of legal tender and low duty paid. Buyers have offered 67c. for Middling and 68 for Strict. Sellers may have been other transactions, which were not reported.

SUGAR.—The supply is moderately fair, but the demand is limited, owing to the checks on the movement previously noticed, and the sales are confined to 700 hhds. new crop, in several lots, taken mostly for the West, at about last Saturday's prices. Fair to Fully Fair Grocery Grades (Centrifugal 11¼@12 and 13½c., and seconds 11½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—The demand is moderately fair, but the supply is ample, and there are some importations coming in. Good Fair Grocery Grades are quoted at 60@62c. ⅌ gal. and 50@57c. for good and choice new crop

FLOUR.—The stock is light, but owing to more favorable rates and the probability of further free supplies, purchasers have withdrawn from the market, which is very dull, irregular and unsettled, and we have lost a decided report. Accurate quotations can not be given at present.

FEED.—The stock of Hay is fair, but that of Grain is very light, and the supply of forage has greatly increased since the last two years, and which had been so kindly alluded to, were, in his opinion, due to the fact that they were a nation of farmers. He believed, without disparaging other pursuits, that from the culture of the soil, the drawing of sustenance from the bosom of mother earth, they derived a certain moral nutriment, a certain richness of sentiment, of capacity for self-devotion and sacrifice, which kept them the purest and free, and made the nature of men simple and unaffected. [Cheers]

MORTALITY IN WEST BATON ROUGE.—Within the last nine months the "insalubrious archer" has been busy with the prominent prominent citizens of our sister parish. Yesterday, the melancholy intelligence reached us of the death of Dr. J. C. Patrick, at one of his Mississippi plantations, suddenly, and but a few hours after his family had departed from him on their way to the home place in West Baton Rouge. This is, indeed, melancholy news to the many friends of the family in this part of the State.

Simpson H. Flynn, W. W. Lemmon, Dr. J. W. Lyle, Captain D. P. Cain and A. A. Williams, have all gone to the "bourn whence no making," during the last year of '62 has shed its blanks to drive out the Spaniards to the minute be saw his dear children—the real negroes—had given him this proof that they were determined to have no more to do with the white race."

This abominable story, coming to them in company with the fact of several hundred fine guns and pistols—all gratis, free love offerings—wherewith to slaughter the "white devils" so detested by the "King of the United States," had the effect of stimulating the border negroes to frenzy and scores of revolting atrocities on the straggling, half savage towns along the frontiers of Hayti. The object of the planner of this movement was to initiate a war of extermination by throwing away the scabbard and the sword was drawn; but after the first burst was over, and the masses of the Dominicans were lured into the conflict, there was no longer a question of race.

It is simply and entirely an uprising of the native Dominicans against the Spanish military officers What is the basis of the difficulty? Of what do the Dominicans complain? you will naturally ask. That it is impossible to say.— Nobody knows what the fight is about; and, what is funnier still, nearly all the mischief done by either party is done to themselves. There is any amount of large talk about vicegrics on both sides; but the fact is there have been no effective battles fought, except on paper.

Brett & Davis,
99.....Gravier Street.....99
CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS.

For Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, and to arrive per PARKERSBURG and EVENING STAR.

WE call the attention of the Trade to these invoices of CHOICE, FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and well adapted to the General Trade.

100 FLANNELS we have Gray, Blue and Red Twilled; Plain and Printed Opera, Printed Magenta, White Flannels, of various grades, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels.

TICKINGS, TOWELS.

Crash and Huckaback DIAPERS.

Plain and Printed SATINETS and FANCY CASSIMERES.

APRON CHECKS.

DENIMS and COTTONADES.

Heavy Plain and Printed KERSEYS.

GINGHAMS of various styles.

New Patterns of DUNNELL'S FANCY PRINTS.

Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, of Plain and Colored Borders.

50 dozen Fancy WOOL SHIRTS.

12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS.

¾ and 4-4 Bleached SHIRTINGS.

WHITE IRISH LINENS, &c.

The above goods will be opened for inspection by WEDNESDAY NEXT, and prices made at the lowest figures.

BROTT & DAVIS.
22 Gravier street, corner Tchoupitoulas.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—SHAWLS.

To arrive by the Parkersburg, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHAWLS, of the following styles:

PREMIERE and ELLA—Striped and Square.
Also Striped CASHMERE and BLACK do.

Which we shall offer at the lowest possible prices.

BROTT & DAVIS,
22, Gravier, cor. Tchoupitoulas.

DRESS GOODS — DRESS GOODS.

We shall open and have ready for inspection on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst.

Fancy and Black ALPACAS.
CANTON CLOTHS.
LYONESE.
POPLINS.
PLAID CASHMERES.
MOHAIR FANCIES.
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS
POULT DE CHEVRE.
CHECKED TAFFETAS.
POULT DE SOIE.

Also a variety of Rich French PRINTS,
CAMBRICS,
BRILLIANTES,
JACONETS,
PRINTED LINENS and
FRENCH GINGHAMS.

In our stock will also be found a choice variety of

Mourning Goods.

BLACK BOMBAZINES,
VICTORIA CORDS AND REPS,
PLAIN BLACK BRILLIANTES,
HALF MOURNING SILKS,
DE LAINES,
MOHAIRS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

We offer this desirable stock of goods, which has been selected with great care by an experienced buyer, at New York prices, with transportation.

BROTT & DAVIS,
22 Gravier, cor. Tchoupitoulas.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S steamer E H Wester, Wells, for Brazos Santiago.
Bark Fletcher Miller, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr Anna Maria, Hanson, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship Northerner, Morrison, from Brazos Santiago, to U S Quartermaster—1st district
U S steamship Thomas A Scott, O'Brien, from Brazos Santiago, to U S Quartermaster—1st district
Steam propeller Cumberland, Cook, from Philadelphia, to Stevenson & Sibley d—1st district
Schr Lorina, DeFlyer, from Galveston
Schr Dr Clair, Far ite, from Coast
Schr Gabriel Lane, Langhstreth, from Coast
Lugger Hope, Martin, from Point a la Hache
Lugger Emily, Bell, from Port Jackson
Lugger Sarah Jane, Bourdier, from Point a la Hache
Lugger Artemise, Charlan, from Coast

STEAMBOATS.

Mittie Stephens, Gaddis, from Chester (Ill)
Ida May, Pratt, from Natchez
Magnolia, Fraser, from Donaldsonville

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Hanson Gregory, from New York
Schr Q C Dexter, Hall, from Vera Cruz
Schr Matamoros

PASSENGERS.

For steamship Thomas A Scott, from Brazos Santiago—13 passengers

EXPORTS.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamer E H Wester—Government stores
PHILADELPHIA—Bark Fletcher—In ballast
PENSACOLA—Per schr Anna Maria—151 bbls flour 9 chs bacon 16 hds soap 2 hds sugar 30 tcs ale 5 tcs lard 2 bbls molasses 10 do do 1 bbl 6 do do