New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1863. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,876.

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

NEW ORLEANS. FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable property.

By R. T. Montgomery, at No. 93 Camp street; also, at No. 41 Front Levee street.

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 northerly 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.

The important sale of cotton by R. T. Montgomery this day, Friday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93, Camp street, should be fully attended by the entire trade. The lot of 147 bales marked B, just landed per steamers Ida May and Jenny Rogers, will be sold without reserve, also 71 bales besides. Samples will be ready for inspection at sale. For full particulars and conditions of sale see advertisements.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, Friday, the 20th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Front Levee, between Poydras and Gravier streets, by order of S. W. Chasens, Superintendent, and for account of the United States Internal Revenue, 20 hogsheads sugar.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of valuable improved real estate situate on New Levee street, between Gravier and Poydras street, First District. See advertisement.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—It is announced that the whole capital stock of this institution has been subscribed, and it is expected to commence bank operations as soon as the requisite certificate has been received from the U. S. Treasury Department. It will be seen elsewhere that stockholders are required to pay 30 per cent on their subscriptions to Thos. J. Durant, Receiver, No. 18 Carondelet street, and sign the articles of association, before W. H. Peters, Notary, No. 100 Gravier street, on or before Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Private Letter from Rosecrans Concerning the Charges Against Him.

The following has been published as an extract from a private letter from General Rosecrans to a friend in Washington:

As to my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that I pray God that the country may be as well and better served by another. As for the ... which are put forth through the ... to blast my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders in not advancing when ordered to ... for reinforcements, etc., etc., I thought ... [illegible] ... I commend myself to the just and merciful One, who knows what is the best for ...

War Vessels Building at New York.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

The formidable fleet of war vessels constructing for the government in the shipyards of this city are all making good progress, and some of them will soon be ready for sea. The iron-clad ... is receiving her armor. The "double-enders" Algonquin and Tallahoma are almost ready for launching. They are each 240 feet long, 39 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. The Mosque, a light-draft monitor, is building at Greenpoint. Her keel was laid a few weeks ago. She will be 222 feet long, 46 feet wide and 9 feet deep, and is to be launched in six or eight months. The Nauhuc, also a light-draft iron-clad, was contracted for by Joseph Parisa... She was commenced some weeks ago, and is far advanced. She will not draw more than six or seven feet of water. The ... Dunderberg is going on rapidly ... [illegible] ... It is expected that her speed will ... The iron-clad Dictator and ... iron-clad Gehoes, are in a forward state. The iron-clad Mahopac will be ... a fortnight.

Richmond Prisons.

The following is said to be an extract from a diary kept by a Federal officer while an occupant of Libby Prison:

Close by the canal, and at the corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and within a mile of "Belle Isle," stands the horrid "Libby Prison." The entire length of the building on Cary street is 135 feet, with a depth of about 105 feet on Twenty-first street. It is divided into three sections by stout brick walls, and is, on the side next to the canal, four stories in height—three of the stories being divided into three, ... low rooms of 45 by 90 feet. On the ground floor, next to Twenty-first street, is the office ... appropriated to the rebel guard, the next one is ... [illegible] ... In the ... low windows at ... that the ... [illegible] ... many hundreds of our poor shivering Union soldiers are now held to utter wretchedness, naked and famishing, and subject to all the dire disease consequent on exposure to the elements in such a locality. It has never been occupied as a dwelling place, and was only visited in the day time by the ... [illegible]

A Third Booth as Richard the Third.

... another son of the late J. B. Booth promises to outshine even Edwin Booth in the delineation of his father's great character, Richard III. J. Wilkes Booth is thus referred to in the *National Intelligencer* of a recent date:

Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, whose star is gradually ... [illegible] ... in the ... [illegible] ... the tragedy of ... [illegible]

Monument to Robert Fulton.

We read in the *New York Evening Express*: ... [illegible]

India as a Tea Country.

A Calcutta correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* gives a very flattering account of the efforts making to promote the growth of tea in India. The writer says:

One of the most striking illustrations of the wonderful development of which the resources of this country are capable is to be found in the progress made of late years in the cultivation of tea. There are now advertised in the *Commercial Gazette* no fewer than forty tea companies on the joint-stock principle, with capital amounting in the aggregate to £2,413,000. Scarcely one of these companies is of more than a few years standing, and by far the greater number have been established within the last two years. But these are in Bengal alone. Many other companies, and numerous private plantations, are in existence in various parts of the country; and there is every reason to believe that their number will shortly be very materially increased. It must certainly be admitted that the government has, in the matter of tea cultivation, exerted itself in a manner deserving of the best thanks of the country. The government *Gazette* of the 7th instant contained a detailed report from Dr. Jameson, the superintendent of the government tea garden in the Northwest Provinces, showing the number to which they have been worked last season, and affording much useful information upon the general cultivation of tea throughout the Northwest. The object of these tea gardens was to induce and facilitate an extensive private cultivation on the Nepaul hills and in the valley of the Dhoon. This has now been so completely attained that the government has, at the recommendation of Dr. Jameson, decided upon disposing of its tea factories and plantations to the highest bidder. "We have now," he says, "the tea plant thriving over 4° of latitude and 8° longitude; or from the Kali River, on the east, to Huzarah, in the west, and from Dehra Dhoon, in the south, to Kunawar, in West Gurhwal, in the north, or over a tract containing upwards of 35,000 square miles. In this mighty tract there is a sufficient quantity of land suited for tea cultivation which, if so used, would produce tea capable of supplying the whole world." He adds that in six or eight years the Dehra Dhoon will present one sheet of tea cultivation, and that towards the Punjab "an enormous capital is being invested in the undertaking, and the valleys and hill sides are rapidly being covered with tea plants, and that, too, in a country where ten years ago the plant was unknown."

An escaped Southern prisoner reports in Richmond that he and his fellow-prisoners at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, had to live on "three crackers a day and a little piece of pickled pork."

The prisoners in Camp Douglas made a recent attempt to escape by tunneling a passage under ground. The attempt was discovered and foiled, three of the prisoners being wounded by the fire of the guard.

Miscellaneous Items.

The theatrical ghost is causing a peck of trouble in England. First came a law-suit as to the right and title to the creature, and now a little Jew has dragged it into court on a new issue. It appears that this Jew produced a ghost at Hull which by no means satisfied the spectators, and the next day the local paper pitched into him and his ghost in no very complimentary terms. This so incensed the proprietor that he improved the first meeting with the editor by assaulting him vi et armis. This in turn brought about a suit for assault and battery, and there the case stands. Lo, the poor ghost!

EXTRAORDINARY METAMORPHOSIS.—The moment a Speke gets into your ink stand he becomes an ink visitor (inquisitor). The author of the above has already left for the sources of the Nile.

Why are babies like take trout? Because spoon-bait is best for 'em. N. B.—Babies are also sometimes "taken with worms."

The last idea of Paris is a plan in alto-relievo of the whole of Europe, not in maps or models, but actually raised out of the ground. A garden is to be set aside for the modeler, who, taking "Mont Blanc," fifteen feet high, as his *point de départ*, is to raise in just proportion around it the rest of the mountains of Europe, paint the seas in their places, and interpret the whole with roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. A steam engine is to act the part of moon, and regulate the tides. It will be a geographical garden, where "he who runs may read"—when it is accomplished.

The *Times's* Berlin correspondent declares that there are now no more than 15,000 Poles under arms, while the Russian forces in Poland are at least ten times that amount.

A woman with an india-rubber bosom filled with "old rye," was recently arrested in one of the camps near Washington. She carried her stuff on the plea of desiring to infuse more spirit into the soldiers. It appears that her object was patriotic, though she had a queer way of showing it.

According to the last census the number of noblemen in the Austrian states amounts to 250,000. Hungary possesses the greatest number, having 162,000, among whom are numbered four princely families, 84 with the title of count, 76 of baron, and 300 simple nobles. Gallicia has 24,000 noblemen; Bohemia only 2200, which are divided into 14 princely families, 172 counts and 90 barons.

Why are the stars like rowdies who keep bad hours? Because they *scintillate* late in the night.

It is a wonder that all the rebels are not locked up by this time, for we are constantly finding the key to their position.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—A German tailor brought a formidable complaint against a lieutenant, a sergeant and two privates of the headquarters guard, charging them with forcibly carrying off work ordered by a private of that body, and owing a debt in account of the work. ... The Lieutenant declared that he had guaranteed the payment of the prosecutor's bill on next pay-day, and all agreed that the sergeant only defended himself against the assault of the couple. So many discrepancies occurred in the testimony of the prosecutor's witnesses that the case was dismissed on the promise of the Lieutenant to see the bill paid.

Two black sergeants were brought up for disturbing the peace. They had applied to a watchman to have a white soldier arrested who did not admit their claim of being the bearers of the troops and had used the term negro. All the parties were sent to Captain Pickering to their regiments.

James Reeder, a soldier of the Thirteenth regiment, ... [illegible] ... from Mobile, amounting from ... receipts of goods, ... were in Court, and $1500 in Confederate money, $15 in silver and $240 in Citizens' Bank notes were found in possession of the accused. The Court concluded to be lenient, and fined the accused $200 with forfeiture of the Confederate bills. Mr. Blandford, who was of counsel for accused, stated to the court that his client received the Confederate funds in deposit from another party and might be called on to pay the face of the bills. The choice then was left to pay the fine of $200 with the forfeiture of the funds or to pay a fine of $500 less the good found and the Confederate bills. The convicted party preferred the fine of $600 with the forfeiture attached. M. H. Bolsam, Esq., appeared in the case for the defence.

An individual named Baker who held a surgeon's commission for twenty-four in the service was tried on the charge of representing himself in Algiers as director of the medical staff, and worse than that, of obtaining a trunk of a deceased officer under false representations. The Court gave him the sorry benefit of the conviction that accused was in the habit of bringing himself in a brutish condition with drink so as to have no control of his faculties. He was ordered to take off his shoulder's straps and buttons, and to be imprisoned for the term of three months.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The District Attorney filed some additional informations, and some twenty-five parties, charged with different offenses, pleaded, most of them "not guilty." Those who pleaded guilty are to receive sentence next Saturday. In the case of Wm. Bryan, charged with burglary, the Court did not deem it proper to take bail in the face of the clear evidence against accused.

The vigilant and industrious District Attorney, J. W. Thomas, Esq., suggested to the Court, that Recorder H. T. Vennard had in several instances trespassed on the jurisdiction of this Court in his judgments. He cited the case of the violent tax-gatherer deputy, William McLaughlin, whose case we reported yesterday. Accused had called on a tardy tax payer and demanded the amount of the license on his business. As the man declared that he would settle at the office, the dun knocked the man down, kneeled on his breast and punched him in the face. Three witnesses testified to this. As the Recorder thought he settled the outrage on the public and disgrace of the Government officials with a fine of $25, the District Attorney protests against any such assumption and proceeding as adopted by the Recorder. The Judge ordered the papers of the case to be brought from the Recorder's Court to this Court for further action.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—The case of McPhelan vs. Dr. Knapp and wife, was tried and yesterday submitted to the Court for judgment. Plaintiff sold in 1861, to defendant a certain amount of corn, and received in the premises a draft of Mrs. Sarah A. Knapp, (wife of defendant) on Dr Knapp, and by him accepted. This draft had to be protested and a suit for the money was brought.

Defendant claims that the corn was of such a quality that thirty-three mules, who had fed on it died of it; that this affected the realization of his sugar crop, and that he was damaged to the amount of $6000 and upwards. Gordan & Thomas for plaintiffs and Mr. Day for defendants.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—Dr. Millot brought an action against Mrs. Thompson for the recovery of $500 cash paid and $1 250 in notes given as price for a negro carriage driver from defendant some time ago. The suit is brought on the ground that the negro went off. It is shown by the defence that he joined the army. The case is on trial to-day.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the succession case of Louis Pike it was decided that the executor or administrator had not used the necessary diligence to collect from an ... [illegible]

Incendiary—Drover Out.—Officer Kelly reports that at about 11 o'clock ... [illegible] ... the officer extinguished the fire!

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—According to what seems an established rule under the present management of this theatre, there will be to-night the usual alternation from tragedy to light comedy. Richard having slaughtered English royalty last night to a sufficient extent to satisfy any ordinary appetite for the horrible and villainous, Asa Trenchard will to-night astonish the English gentry on the same stage with a wonderful display of the attributes of a shrewd, impudent, ungainly, but good natured New England American.

Mr. Setchell is to undertake this character. His physique is scarcely adapted to the display of the wild American of the English stage and literature—tall, wiry, angular—the very antipodes of the plump, short, corpulent form of Mr. S. He will do much to overcome these physical difficulties.

Mr. L. Barrett is to personate Abel Murcott, a character to which he seems not unsuited.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Joseph Barrett's Dundreary can satisfy those who have witnessed the original Dundreary of Mr. Sothern.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The scientific process by which the Ghost is produced is now, perhaps, pretty well known. But as a curious dramatic effect, the apparition will still have an interest for the generality of the audience. The Doomed Bride, including the Ghost, will be given to-night.

The Question of Russo-American Alliance.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT NEW YORK

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, Paris, Oct. 18.]

The Russian navy, like every any other navy, more than any other perhaps, in order to occupy and train its sailors, in order to instruct its officers, has need of activity. Can it satisfy this want in the ice of the Baltic? Escaping from this ice, emerging from the sea, ought it, in existing circumstances, to visit the shores of France and England, who, without doubt, would desire nothing better than to extend to it, as at other times, a hospitable reception, which, however, it would not be fitting at this moment to ask? Not being able, then, to go where it would like, the Russian fleet goes where it can, or where it believes it has friends. It goes to New York where the most enthusiastic ovations await it, and why? Because since the Crimean war, it is at New York that the Russian navy has been, in a manner, renewed, as is there that nearly all the orders from the Government of St. Petersburg for building ships have been filled. How could the United States fail to receive with open arms such a customer? Far from being astonished at the cordial reception given to the Russian fleet at New York, we ought rather to wonder at its moderation.

If it is true that since the war of the North against the South, the art of ship-building, the construction of engines of naval warfare, have, in America developed to an extent to make that country, perhaps, the best naval school in the world, it was reasonable that Russia should send her fleet thither, as it was natural that this homage to the maritime genius of the Americans should flatter their national vanity and elicit manifestations of the most lively sympathy. Finally, it must not be forgotten that, in the Federal conflict, the Russian Minister at Washington, far from disguising his preferences for the North, has always openly avowed them, and that it is to him that we are to attribute the refusal of the St. Petersburg Cabinet to adhere to the propositions of France in favor of mediation. Were it, then, in order to explain the ovations extended to the Russian naval officers by the merchants of New York, it is not necessary to suppose an alliance to exist between the two Governments. Such an alliance is desired perhaps, but it has scarcely yet taken the form of a *project*.

What is most certainly deducible from all this, is that Russia, alone, without friends, without allies upon the continent of Europe, is obliged to appeal to America for a word of sympathy. There, besides the industrial and commercial reasons already indicated, and which assure her at least a temporary kindness, she finds, so to speak, at this juncture, certain elective affinities, and it is not accidentally that the two nations now feel drawn towards each other. There is a sort of mutual good understanding, inevitable between the merciless assailant of the South and the implacable destroyer of Poland.

Intensely eager for industrial success self sufficient, disdainful of others, intoxicated with the praises of Europe, the American has touched that point of egotism that he can see nothing "intrinsic worthy, superior to himself"—"America for the Americans" is his claim, his maxim, which Monroe wished to erect into a principle. In order to put it in practice, it is necessary not only to exclude Europe from all interference upon the American continent, but to remove even the slightest pretext for intervention, and, to destroy from the North to the South pole. That is the dream which they hug in New York. Hence the implacable war they wage against the South with the view of exterminating the Latin race. Thus, as we said above, it was altogether natural that Russia should have found there friends and brothers.

Thinking Alike, and Agreeing to Differ.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Dana as we have said, made a little speech the other day in Massachusetts. His subject, of course, was the art and mystery of making everybody do what the Republicans would like to have them do. This is the sum of what the Republican orators facetiously call "patriotism." The "era of good feeling" for which they long, and pray, and labor, is an era of general assent to all their propositions and of general support to their candidates. They insist that everybody must think alike, and that in order to think alike every body must think with them.

Mr. Dana, by force of sheer candor and common sense, becomes pleasantly witty upon this point. After lamenting the divisions which exist in public sentiment, he goes on to say:

"But there is another obstruction to this union of sentiment and action, for which we must ask such ourselves to a little self-examination. We call on others to forget and forget party associations and such differences of opinion ... [illegible] ... ourselves?"

The flash of this question lit up ... [illegible] ... to be free to please as they please, to pluck their ... [illegible] ... out of all independence and self-respect among us.

It is a curious fact that abolitionists can never be made to understand that it is not so much abolitionism as Abolitionists that must be held responsible for the fate of our national hopes. When a man attempts to argue with one of these people upon the madness which insisted on making moral issues between the citizens of separate communities, he is always met with a ... denunciation of slavery and ... with what "sympathies" with it. The Abolitionist ... [illegible] ... that has undone us.

When a Scottish bore beset Sir David Brewster with a theory about the north pole, that testy savant coolly consigned the north pole to the only region where it could probably be made to thaw. The bore was as like any one of our Abolitionists as any one of our Abolitionists is like a bore, and he accordingly at once conceived the idea that Sir David thought lightly of the axis of the earth. That it was he himself and not the axis of the earth that had incurred, and justly incurred, Sir David's anathema, he never so much as imagined. It is not thinking alike that people object to, it is the being commanded on pain of death and worse to think alike. It is conceivable that Horace Greeley and a reasonable being should take the same view of some things, as, for example, of the difference between a peach and a potato, or a bill and a receipt, or half a dozen obvious facts. But it is not conceivable that any reasonable being should tamely acquiesce in the proposition that any to take the same view of things with Horace Greely proves him a traitor.

It is sometimes urged that the real reason why the party in power so passionately denounce all divergences of opinion from their own creed is their secret consciousness that nothing but a complete prostration of the thinking faculty in Americans can save them from being expelled from power and impelled into their just deserts. This is no doubt true, to a considerable extent, of many among the leaders. But with the masses, and with not a few of their chief men and scribes, a real impatience and intolerance of all opinions not their own exists. The trait is often observed in invalids and decrepit persons. A certain febrile and ... It is a symptom of mental decay and moral disease. Mr. Dana attributes it to the New Englanders and the Scotch, as a sort of epidemic monomania, the extravagance of a natural "tendency to metaphysics," and thus paints its consequences:

"We of New England have, like the Scotch, a strong tendency to metaphysics. This is a high tendency, and not to be discouraged. It does much to relieve us from the charge of devotion to material interests. But, unrestrained it leads to innumerable sects in religion, until it is hard to get enough to join in maintaining decent public worship. In politics, in time of peace, its excess is only an inconvenience. But how is it in time of war, and above all of civil war, and such a civil war as this? Cassius deprecated a war of opinion. Burke stood aghast at the spectre of an armed doctrine. In time of peace the pure doctrinaire is no safety-valve. But in time of civil war, when all foundations are broken up, all interests in peril, and men's passions roused to fury, what can be more dangerous than to let loose on the community an armed doctrinaire? He theorizes with bayonets. He dogmatizes in blood."

In Scotland the malady would seem to be on the wane. In that country, but the other day, a discreet judge, Lord Neaves, had the good sense to make a speech in favor of fun. "A sense of the ludicrous and the faculty of laughter are essential and useful parts of our nature. Laughter is essentially a social, a sympathetic, and a contagious power." If Lord Neaves can make his countrymen believe this sound doctrine, they cannot long be doctrinaires. If Mr. Dana can do as much for New England he will work the like result. People who can laugh and be happy together soon learn to agree to differ. People who cannot agree to differ can neither laugh together nor be happy alone.

If the life and death of Socrates were those of a man, the life and death of Jesus Christ are those of a God.—ROUSSEAU.

By a profane Cockney.—If you want to change water into wine you can do it by knocking 1 out of Champtale.

Difficulty of the Exchange Cartel.

[From the New York World.]

The common impression of this matter (says the *World*) is that the rebels, having many more paroles given than we, are desirous of jumping accounts, wiping off the slate, and running a new account, by which proceeding they will have gained some thousands. From the documents thus far it does not so appear, but on the contrary, that our authorities are to repudiate several thousands, some of which were given in order to save life, and all of which, when tried by our own ruling, should be held valid.

The question of paroles, though the main one, is not the only one in dispute. The treatment of all classes, and particularly the detention of non combatants and persons coming under "charges," are also the subjects of correspondence. We suppose there is very little doubt that, as a rule, the prisoners North are very much better treated than those in Southern prisons, though we have well authenticated instances of needless cruelty to rebel prisoners in our hands.

The Richmond authorities published on the 12th September a declaration of exchange, to embrace all delivered at City Point up to 25th July and a portion of the Vicksburg garrison, which was followed on the 24th September by a similar declaration on our part, including all up to 1st Sept. The old difficulty presented itself again in the computation of numbers thus freed from parole. According to General Meredith's reckoning, the rebels had freed to an equal to 20,421. The own declaration acknowledges to have effect this for 19,163, leaving a balance against them of 10,000. Colonel Ould replied that, instead of being thus far in debt, we owe him more than 7,000 paroles. Now, here is a difference of more than 17,000 paroled to be explained away. Surely two honest and intramested gentlemen, desirous of doing justice between the parties and serving the cause of humanity, could come nearer to an agreement than this.

The Confederates admit that it is impossible for them to do all things to deal as well by their prisoners as we do by ours, especially in the matter of supplies. They claim, however, to adhere to the rules of war, in giving to them the same rations of food and clothing as to their own men on duty. Of this, it faithfully performed, we should not complain. There remains the question of civilian prisoners, non combatants, and a few others still to be dealt with. It will be recollected that, in the latter part of May last, the correspondent of the *World*, Mr. Colburn, who was then in Libby Prison, was made the bearer of an unofficial message of complaint to the war office at Washington, in the hope, probably, that the publicity of those grievances might lead to their redress. The chief complaint then, we know, was that our authorities had repeatedly violated the terms of the agreement entered into. The Richmond agent alleged that while he had full power and discretion in the whole matter of exchange, he never could be satisfied that any compact would be kept, as both Gen. and Halleck and Secretary Stanton claimed the right to set aside the action of the commissioner. Here, we fancy, is the root of our troubles; that the subject of exchange, like all else in the war office, is muzzled and managed with old women's schemes.

[From the New York Evening Express.]

THE REBEL FOOD QUESTION.

The *Herald* publishes an intercepted letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, James A. Seddon, from L. B. Northrop, Commissary General, S. C. A., complaining of excessive want of supplies,—finding fault with the planters for not sowing a greater breadth of grain, and expressing the apprehension, that unless something was done, both the army and the people, next (this) winter would be on the brink of starvation, etc. That requisite "something" was to renew the appeal to the planters in Georgia, etc., to let cotton and tobacco go, and plant corn—and if necessary to have the Government take possession of the plantations, or such portions of them as the owners did not intend to seed with grain, &c., and employ the negroes belonging thereto in raising such agricultural products as might be deemed necessary, etc.

While this document is important as confirming officially, the fact of a great scarcity of food throughout the South last spring and summer—it can scarcely be accepted as evidence of any present existing scarcity inasmuch, as the recent harvests both in the Carolinas, but in Georgia, South Western Virginia, East Tennessee, etc., are known to have yielded more abundantly than ever before—thus justifying the impression that the rebel Commissary General last Spring, (his communication is dated in April) has not been without its intended effect,—as well as the conviction, that the enemy, now in the third year of the war, is about as little likely to be starved to death, as ever.

The Expected Visit from Maximilian to the French Emperor.

We read in *Le Memorial Diplomatique*:

The French journals have announced that the Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte, his wife, would be among the guests whom the Emperor would entertain this autumn at Compiègne. We believe this announcement to be premature. The Archduke and the Archduchess will doubtless visit the Emperor and the Empress, but only on the eve of the new monarch's departure for Mexico.

Miscellaneous Items.

Why is the letter T like a tyrant's edict against the rights of man? Because it makes *treason* treason.

JOKE BY A LONDON CABMAN.—You a 'orse neighs it is because he vants to make the 'quaintance of other 'orses in the *neigh*borhood.

The English fleet of gunboats built during the Crimean war are fast decaying, and many have been declared useless, and are broken up.

Lord Palmerston's 80th birthday occurred on October 20. He has just taken a new lease of his house—rent about $11,000 a year.

A bill to legalize marriage with the sister of a deceased wife has passed the Assembly at Adelaide.

Why is sending a man a letter with a ten dollar bill in it, like turning him out of the church? Because it is an X communication.

A dropsical widow who ... [illegible] ... recovered from ... [illegible]

This from the Edinburg *Courant*. The Rev. Mr. Alexander, in a speech delivered lately at Hamilton, told the following story:—Once upon a time there resided in Peebleshire a half witted sort of a man who had a notion that he was rather religious, and who was in the habit of saying his prayers in a field behind a turf dyke. One day this individual was followed by two reprobates, by some evil-disposed persons, who, secreting themselves on the opposite side, prepared to listen to what he would say. Jock commenced his devotions, and, among other things, expressed his conviction that he was a very great sinner, and that even were the turf dyke at that moment to fall upon him, it would be no more than he deserved. No sooner had he said this than the persons on the opposite side pushed the dyke over upon him. Scrambling out from amongst the *debris*, Jock was heard saying, "Hech, sirs! it's an awful world this; a body canna say a thing in joke but it's ta'en in earnest."

[From the Atlantic Monthly for November.]

Something Left Undone.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Labor with what zeal we will
Something still remains undone,
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun.

By the bedside, on the stair,
At the threshold, near the gates,
With its menace or its prayer,
Like a mendicant it waits;

Waits, and will not go away;
Waits, and will not be gainsaid;
By the cares of yesterday
Each to-day is heavier made;

Till at length it is, or seems,
Greater than our strength can bear,
As the burden of our dreams,
Pressing on us everywhere.

And we stand from day to day
Like the dwarfs of times gone by,
Who, as Northern legends say,
On their shoulders held the sky.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge Howard.—Ben. Harris was found drunk and helpless. He was recognized as a working man and let off with a fine of $2 50. Mrs. Reilly, for a drunk, has the choice to pay $10 or to go to the Workhouse for thirty days. Patrick Casey and Henry Farrell to pay $5 or ten days. Jas. Howard and Kate Sutell were both sent to the Workhouse, the first for fifteen days and Kate for thirty days. Frank Casey, a colored sacred, was fined $2 50. Henry Bang did not tolerate an inquisitive leatherhead of the business, and was fined $2 50.

Mrs. Reynolds was charged by Sergeant Kerwin with insulting him when he was trying to defend himself against a savage dog. Any number of women turned up in this case, and the officer had to defend himself against the charges of having been drunk and outrageously choked the woman. The latter charge was not cleared up. Accused was fined $2 50, and the dog to be killed. The Court forgot the "brutal assault" charged against the officer.

The Charge of Arson.—A carpenter named Connelly, who had been charged with having fired the colored schoolhouse, known formerly as St. Luke's church, was tried. He proved an alibi and was set at liberty.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, November 19, 1863.

There was hardly as much movement in Domestic Exchange to-day, while Foreign continued extremely dull, and but little transpired in any other department of the money market. Our leading staple, at the same time, was in good request, without any material change in prices, which are fully maintained. We found among the drawers of New York bills some of our old houses, who have for some time stood aloof from the market, but have reappeared for the moment to assist in the movement of the recent receipts of cotton. With regard to rates we can almost repeat our remarks of yesterday: the banks having purchased A 1 drafts and checks on New York at 5¼, 5½, 5¾, ¼ and ⅛ ¼ per cent discount, while the large sum of Commercial bills commanded in the street from 6 and ¼ and 7. If there were any pressed on the market at a lower figure than 7, we did not hear of them. The banks checked at 5¼ discount. Demand was ... [illegible]

Foreign Exchange showed little or no movement. The Banks held Sterling at 150, 152 @ 153 for their own notes, which variously rate of parity per cent premium for currency. Private bills may still be quoted at 151 @ 154. The banks ask 3 fr. 5 @ 3 fr. 35 for France which are nominal ... [illegible]

Gold was quiet. In fact we heard of no operations in it of any magnitude. All the floating capital appears to be absorbed by operation in Cotton and Exchange.

Dealers continue to buy small sums over the counter at ... and asked ... Sweet ranges from ... [illegible]

Legal Tender notes are nominally ... [illegible]

Thirty-eight shares of the Louisiana State Bank, which had been offered at ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY EVENING, November 19, 1863.

COTTON.—We have again to notice a fair demand at steady prices, the sales, as so far reported, comprising ... [illegible]

SUGAR.—There was nothing doing in this article ... [illegible]

MOLASSES.—We stated yesterday that the receipts were liberal and that the general tendency of prices was decidedly in favor of buyers ... [illegible]

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull ... [illegible]

HAY.—The stock is fair and sales ... [illegible]

CORN.—There have been sales during the past two or three days ... [illegible]

OATS.—A lot of 100 sacks sold ... [illegible]

BRAN.—The market is bare. ... [illegible]

PORK.—The supply has somewhat increased, but there is little or no trading doing beyond small sales in Mess at $24 @ $25.

BACON.—The market is very steady ... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales of ... [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 20, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 39 Beeves and 107 Veals. Amount of Stock sold: was 70 Beeves and 19 Veals. Stock remaining on sale in all Beeves, 230 Hogs, 203 Beeves, 114 Veals and 3 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ ℔ net	— @ — 20
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ ℔ net	— @ — 18
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ ℔ net	— @ — 16
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	— @ — 90
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	25 @ 35 00
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 @ 25 00
Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	10 @ — 12
Milch Cows, ℔ head	75 @ 100
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	5 @ 10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

A LL Powers of Attorney granted by us are hereby revoked. WARNEKEN & Co. New Orleans, 19th November 1863.

Brott & Davis,

22 ... Gravier Street ... 22

CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS

Per Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON and to arrive per PARKERSBURG and EVENING STAR.

WE call the attention of the Trade to their assortment 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.

IN 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.

AFRON CHECKS.

DENIMS and COTTONADES.

Heavy Plain and Printed KERSEYS.

OSNABURGS of various styles.

New Patterns of DUNNELL'S FANCY PRINTS.

Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, of Plain and Colored Borders.

Shirts, Fancy WOOL SHIRTS.

11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Shirts and 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., &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.

MILLINERY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE,

27 .... Magazine street 27

(Store formerly occupied by O. YALE, Jr.)

JUST received, by late arrivals, a large and desirable stock of

RIBBONS, SILKS,
MILLINERY and
STRAW GOODS
For Ladies, Misses and Children.

The attention of MILLINERS and the trade generally is solicited.

A choice selection of the newest and most desirable Goods in the above line will be received by every steamer.

DANIEL GORREN,
No. 27 Magazine street.

The Lake House.

W. H. Smith .... Proprietor.

THE LAKE HOUSE, a Hickok's Landing, at the terminus of the SHELL ROAD, has been leased by the subscriber, who is now prepared to SERVE HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, with ALL THE LUXURIES OF A First Class Table d'Hote in their Season. W. H. SMITH.

W. H. H. WITHERELL & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 ... Magazine Street ... 87 & 89

JUST RECEIVED BY THE MORNING STAR, (Of October 9th, 1863.)

20 Bales Negro Kerseys;
5 Cases Bleached Shirtings;
10 do 4-4 do do
15 do Cadet, Black and Oxford Satinets;
5 do All Wool Fancy Casimeres;
5 do Fancy, Mixed and Black Cloths;
5 do Spragues, City Mill and Granite Prints;
5 do Manchester Delaines
10 do Linen, and Coat's Thread
200 Dozen Misses' Woolen and Children's Cotton Hose;
20,000 Men's Paper Collars,
10,000 Ladies' do do and Cuffs

Goods received by every steamer from New York.

BUTTER—75 kegs Choice Goshen.
LARD—50 tierces.
FULTON MARKET BEEF—20 half bbls. choice brand.
OOLONG TEA—20 half chests.
BUCKWHEAT—50 boxes.
SARDINES—25 cases.
ROPE—50 coils.
CLAY PIPES—200 boxes.
BLUE BUCKETS—50 dozen.
TUBS—50 dozen.
BROOMS—100 dozen.
CHEESE—50 boxes.
COFFEE—50 bags Rio.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS—50 dozen, for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

100 CASKS SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINE. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

Sundries.

30 CASKS MEDOC CLARET. ... [illegible] ... For sale by E. BORDELAIS, 11 Old Levee street.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED—A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Partacas, Figaroides, Mandanas, San Roman, Martinez, Ybor, Alvarez de Hasan and many others of greater mark, Londres, Regalias, Conchas, Espanoles, Augustas, &c. In store and for sale by BUENIO & BROTHER, No. 34 Gravier street.

Removal.

DR. E. BOUJAN has removed from No. 14 Rampart street to No. 73 ... street, opposite ...

Sardines in Oil.

50 CASES, 100 quarter boxes each, Sardines in Oil. THIS YEAR'S CATCH, landing ex bark Rollo, from Bordeaux.

Champagne Wine,

50 baskets, quarts, Sillery Mousseux, De Balsam, ... ENTITLED TO DRAWBACK, and landing ex ship Stella, from Bordeaux. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 37 Old Levee street.

Choice Groceries, etc.

400 BARRELS MESS PORK. ... BEEF, ... Family BEEF, ... PIG PORK, ... Sugar Cured HAMS, ... BACON SHOULDERS, ... LARD, ... LARD OIL, 300 boxes STAR CANDLES, 150 bbls. extra FLOUR, ... HAY. Cargo of steamer Quinebaug, for sale by SHANNON & RIMBALL, 4 Union st.

Champagne, Cremo de Bouzy.

50 BASKETS QUARTS, 10 ... PINTS, Landing ex ship Chasseur de Orleans, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Cigarettes.

25,000 PACKS of the Houssaien brand, Just received and for sale by BUENIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street, Agents for the Houssaien Manufactory.

Smoking Tobacco.

1500 LBS. Havana Smoking Tobacco of extra quality, for sale by BUENIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

Claret.

40 CASKS St. Julien; 14 do. Montferrand; 3 do. St. Emilion, landing ex ship Comtesse de Orleans, from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LEWIS BAKER .... Stage Manager.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 & 20. Will be produced the celebrated Comedy OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. With the original Music, Scenery and efficient Cast of Characters.

For full particulars see bills of the day.

In preparation. The great Play, now having a fine success in New York, and ... preparation at immense expense, entitled ROSEDALE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, according to location, from $10 to $15. Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c. Family Circle 50c. ... [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS.

THE GHOST ILLUSION.

Introducing the new Drama written by a gentleman of this city entitled THE DOOMED BRIDE.

The most wonderful and scientific phenomenon ever presented to the public. Together with SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SAT. MATINEE.

... [illegible]

New York.

To sail on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fine steamship PARKERSBURG, ... [illegible] ... A. MOULTON, 11 Natchez street.

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, November 21st, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—The new and elegant steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, ... carrying the United States mails ... A. MOULTON, No. 11 Natchez st.

Weekly Packet for Natchez and all Intermediate Landings.

THE splendid passenger packet BLACKHAWK, ... will leave for NATCHEZ every TUESDAY EVENING, at 5 P. M., and returning will leave Natchez for NEW ORLEANS every FRIDAY EVENING at 5 P. M., attending to all way landings each way. ... For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. H. BETTERTON, 76 Poydras street, front office, up stairs.

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, ... will leave ... Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. M. HALL, Corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL PACKET Company's Steamer BEN. FRANKLIN, Capt. Henry Cassed, will leave hereafter every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and SUNDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate Coast Landings. Returning will leave Baton Rouge THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and MONDAY, at 12 M., punctually, running down the Coast by daylight. Passengers and shippers will please provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board. J. R. Kelf will be on the landing at the foot of Bienville street, daily, to receive and receipt for freight. JOHN A. STEVENSON, Agent, No. 83 Front Levee street.

For Baton Rouge.

Leaves every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

BATON ROUGE PACKET.—For Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Bayou Goula and Donaldsonville—The fine steamer NEW ORLEANS, ... A. BRITTON, 32 Poydras street, or to C. E. MAY, 32 Poydras street.

Passengers and shippers must provide themselves with passports and shippers' permits before shipping on board.

Leaves Baton Rouge every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock.

A Clerk will be on the Levee on Monday and Friday morning to receive freight.

United States Internal Revenue

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 9 1863.

LICENSES—NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

All persons interested are hereby notified that so much of the "Annual List" as includes Licenses for that portion of the city of New Orleans bounded by the southerly side of Felicity road, the upper city line, the river and the rear of the city, and that portion bounded by the northerly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river and Lake Pontchartrain, has been received from the United States Assessor, and that the License Taxes for the said division will be due and payable at this office on the nineteenth instant, and during the four days immediately thereafter, in accordance with the provisions of the United States Excise law. All persons who shall neglect to pay the Taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time specified, will be liable to pay 10 per centum additional upon the amount thereof. The law attaches severe penalties to the offence of carrying on any business requiring a license, without taking out such license. These penalties will in all cases be strictly enforced.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE S. DENISON, Collector.

To Coal Dealers.

RETAIL COAL DEALERS can obtain a supply of ANTHRACITE COAL, small size, at low price for cash. And Hotels, Restaurants and Families ... DAVID STICKNEY, 5 Carondelet street.

Millinery ..... Dresses.

MRS. OLYMPE, No. 43 Chartres street, informs her numerous customers and the ladies in New Orleans, that she will leave Europe on the 24th of October, per steamship China, with an assortment of New Goods, Straw Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Dresses of all kinds and novelties. All the French and English Goods have been purchased in the various markets, of the paving of the ... [illegible] ... MRS. OLYMPE, No. 23 Chartres street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. MARMO,

... Royal Street ...

... [illegible] ...

FOUGERA'S

COMPOUND IODINIZED COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, by the addition of Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus, chemically combined with the best New Foundland Oil, is medicinally FIVE TIMES STRONGER than simple Cod Liver Oil. ... [illegible] ... Price $1 a bottle. Agent, E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist, New Orleans.

Bank of America.

New Orleans, November 17, 1863.

THE annual election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,

New Orleans, 9th November 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with Article Twelfth of the Charter of this Company, a general meeting of the stockholders will be held at this office, No. 111 Canal street, on MONDAY, 7th December, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, 91 Camp street. New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1863. Notice is hereby given in conformity with Article 9 of the Company, that the Annual Election for Twelve Directors to serve during the ensuing year, from the first Monday in February next, will be held at the office of the Company on the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

D. CONERY,

Wholesale Grocer,

... GRAVIER STREET ...

HAS removed from No. 7 Front street to 31 Gravier street, where he invites his friends and the public to call. They will always find there a large and choice assortment of all articles in the Grocery line consisting in part of Provisions, Jellies, Pickles, Hams, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, &c. His stock of Wines and Liquors is very extensive and of superior quality.

Wanted.

THREE rooms, for three ladies, in a private French or Spanish family in the lower part of the city. ... Address ... box ... office.

HATS HATS.

23 ... Magazine Street ... 23

The subscriber offers for sale in the ... of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture ... [illegible] ... L. B. WENDRIDT.

PHINNEY & AMORY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

ATTEND to sales of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE &c.

Cash Advances on Consignments.

PHOTOGRAPHICAL.

ARTISTS are respectfully informed that LILIENTHAL has entered an application for the copyright (according to act of Congress) of his photographs of Major-Generals Banks and Grant, of the Federal army, and Major-General Taylor, of the Confederate army—after the full approval of the Generals and their friends. This notice is to warn against imitation upon the authors' rights.

FOR SALE.

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street

80 BOXES CLARET, Margaux, St. Julien, Haut Brion, ... Ladies, Latrone, ... White Wines, Chateau Yquem.

Genuine Piper Heidsieck, Warranted.

100 BASKETS, quarts and pints, Champagne Wine, landing ex schooner Neal, from New York. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 37 Old Levee street.

Barley Malt.

700 BUSHELS BARLEY MALT, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

SUGAR .... SUGAR.

20 Hhds. Sugar, for account of Internal Revenue, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Friday, the 20th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Front Levee street, between Poydras and Gravier, by order of Supt. S. W. Chasens, Superintendent of Plantations and for account of the U. S. Internal Revenue.

20 hhds. SUGAR.

Terms cash in U. S. currency ...

COTTON ..... COTTON.

Peremptory Sale of 147 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Friday, the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, 147 bales COTTON marked B. ... [illegible]

COTTON ..... COTTON.

71 Bales Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, ... [illegible]

Grocery Store ... Grocery Store.

BY E. M. BALDIN, Auctioneer.

... [illegible]

Dairy ... Dairy ... Dairy.

BY E. B. FAUSTIS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY ... [illegible] ... 14 fine COWS ... [illegible]

Furniture at Auction.

BY McLERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McLERREN, Auctioneer.

... [illegible]

Furniture, Sewing Machine, Cooking Stove, on account of departure.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 21st inst., ... [illegible]

Sale of Foolscap, Letter High, Note High and assorted Writing Paper and Envelopes, without reserve.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

... [illegible]

Desirable Dwelling, No. 362 St. Philip street.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, November 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange,

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, and in the square comprised between St. Philip, Dumaine, Miro and Claiborne streets ... [illegible]

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

... [illegible] ... A fine FURNITURE CART and a HORSE. Terms cash.

Succession of John Regan.—$29,400

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 26 Royal street.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable J. E. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans ... [illegible] ... A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND ... ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND ... ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND ... [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify, that on the fourteenth day of November, 1863, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit ... [illegible] ... Rendered November 14th, 1863. Signed November 18th, 1863. (Signed) W. W. HANDLIN, Judge. ... C. F. BEARSS, Clerk.

REMOVAL.

M. E. BORDELAIS, dealer in Wines and Liquors, has removed to No. 11 Old Levee street.

Wanted.

A FURNISHED ROOM in a private family where the French language is spoken, by a German gentleman. ... [illegible]

E. BORDELAIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,

NO. 11 OLD LEVEE STREET, New Orleans.

The City Bank of New Orleans

A BANK OF DEPOSIT.

NO. 21 CAMP STREET, CORNER OF COMMON.

WILL purchase and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, American and Foreign Gold and Silver, and Money. W. S. MOUNT, Manager.

Military Land Warrants,

BOUGHT BY M. JUDSON.

Exchange! Exchange!!

STERLING EXCHANGE on ... Messrs ... SHAW & CO.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE on Messrs. ... TILESTON & CO.

For sale in sums to suit purchasers by WILLIAM J. REID, 97 Magazine street.

Lost.

THE gentleman who has lost his HAIR can now recover the same by using the QUININE HAIR TONIC ... [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.

10 ..... Chartres Street 10

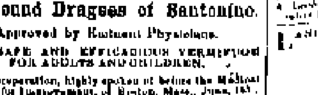
WE have in store, ... MEDALLION VELVET and TAPESTRY, ... THREE PLYS and INGRAIN, VENETIAN ... WHITE, RED CHECK and Fancy MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH ... [illegible]

RAINBOW HOTEL.

... TOULOUSE STREET ...

THE Rainbow Hotel has been recently ... [illegible]

Gold and Silver Bought.



THE undersigned has just received from France a fine assortment of SPECTACLES, of EYE-GLASSES, and of choice LENS of every kind, which he will sell at very moderate prices. LENS fixed and changed. Sale of ALFENIDE Table Sets—warranted. C. ROUYER, No. 135 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.

FOUGERA'S

Compound Dragees of Santonine.

Approved by Eminent Physicians.

NEW, SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS VERMIFUGE FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

This preparation, highly spoken of before the Medical Society for Improvement, of Boston, Mass., June, 1861, ... [illegible] ... Price 75 cents a bottle, $8 cents half a bottle. Agent, E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, corner Dauphine and Burgundy sts.

JUDICIAL SALES.

... [illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

... [illegible]

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS

... [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1 1863.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

... [illegible]

LANDING ... Vins ...
... Sardines in Oil ...
... Gruyère Cheese ...
For sale by FREDERICK AVET & CO., Nos. 50 and 51 Old Levee street.

1500 CASES CLARET, such as Leoville, Chateau Margaux, Pape Clement, Latour, ... Lafitte ... 50 cases J. Laurentie's choice Burgundy Wines. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 37 Old Levee street.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

... [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

... [illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Co.

... [illegible]

The Great CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAME LeBLANCH

... [illegible]

Auge's House,

... [illegible]

DIVINATION! PREDICTION! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

MADAME ADAH,

... [illegible]

WILLIAM F. WRIGHT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

... Commercial Alley, ...

... COTTON, SUGAR AND OTHER PRODUCE ...

Private Boarding House

... [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... RED WINES ... CHAMPAGNE WINE, ... SARDINES IN OIL. ... For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., No. 37 Old Levee street.

Seeds of 1863.

RECEIVED by the ship Marie ... from Havre, an assortment of EUROPEAN SEEDS, gathered this year (1863). These Seeds being the largest imported in New Orleans, the undersigned expects that the public will favor him with a call.

F. T. ... , 21 and 23 ... street, between Chartres and Levee.