New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 83 Camp 127 bales cotton. At 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 101 and 103 Customhouse street, the stock of said store.

By McCuen & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 St. Charles street, household furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, at No 62 Royal street, fancy articles.

By E. M. Jambon, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Grape and Magazine streets, news stores, cotts, &c.

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 attention of the cotton trade is called to R. T. Montgomery's sale of 127 bales, this day, Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, 83 Camp street. The above lot consists of desirable grades in staple and quality. The largest portion are in original packages, in good shipping order. Samples for inspection ready at sale.

We call the attention of our readers to the sale of furniture, carpets, &c., at No. 218 St. Charles street, at 10½ o'clock, by Messrs. McCuen & Landry.

The attention of the trade and of housekeepers is particularly called to the advertisement of R. T. Montgomery's sale of superb furniture, comprising the stock of Neglé & Carpenter, to be sold this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores 99, 101 and 103 Customhouse street. The whole will be sold without any reserve whatever, and the articles being of the very best make and finish offer great inducements to all who desire to purchase.

FRESH CLAMS, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, BASS, ETC.—The Phœnix House, under Hidwell's popular care, has these and other luxuries, just received from New York, which are served up at his bar every day, from half-past 10 to 1 o'clock. Could anything be nicer at a free lunch?

WESTERN FLOUR, LARD, BUTTER, HAMS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.—E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, advertise the receipt of a shipment of sundry Western produce, just landing from the steamer Welcome—including several hundred barrels of flour, a quantity of leaf lard, hams, shoulders, Goshen butter, all of a select and desirable description.

BROTT & DAVIS'S LATEST INVOICES OF DRY GOODS.—Attention is called to the noteworthy catalogue of dry goods just received per Evening Star, by the extensive wholesale establishment of Brott & Davis, No. 122 Gravier street. It would be difficult to name any style, quality or denomination of staple, fancy or miscellaneous dry goods which their invoices by the above steamer do not comprise. Prints, linseys, satinets, doeskins, cadet cloth, jeans, cambrics, sleeve linings, merinos, alpacas, cashmeres, poplins, cottonades, cloakings, mourning and fancy shawls, *toile de nord*, *peil de chevre*, mourning goods, silks, flannels, flannel shirts, &c., &c., all of the latest and most approved fabrics and styles, are among the vast variety of articles constituting the stock of this firm, and which are offered at highly inducive prices to close consignments.

RECENT DEATHS IN THE PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 21st records the death, on the 7th instant, near the Bayou Manchac, of Colonel Andrew Matta, one of the oldest citizens of Baton Rouge. The *Gazette* says:

On the bombardment of the city in May, 1862, Colonel Matta removed with his family, hastily, to the opposite side of the river, in West Baton Rouge. His house with its furniture and effects, and most of the wearing apparel of his family, was either pillaged broken and destroyed. After the battle of the Fifth of August, and previous to the evacuation of the place, in that month—under military orders, he moved part of the city was laid in ruins, and Colonel Matta's house was one of the first to be enveloped in the flames of that distressing hour. He moved from West Baton Rouge to an humble dwelling on the Manchac, to remain there until the war storm should end, and for him, now, it is truly over.

We learn from the *Gazette* also that, on the 18th instant, Henry Drez, Sr., died in the parish of East Baton Rouge. Mr. Drez was long a citizen of New Orleans, and being State Librarian, removed to Baton Rouge when the State capital was transferred to that place.

The same paper announces the death of Lieutenant S. E. Richardson, C. S. A., a Port Hudson prisoner, aged about 35 years, and of H. F. Walworth, an old and wealthy planter, aged 80 years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Oppression Punished.—A lieutenant and a sergeant were tried yesterday before Judge Abocha for an offense committed in June last at a plantation of Mr. Freres, in the parish of St Mary, during an expedition of General Banks. The culprits were Lieutenant Bower and Sergeant Karl Fisher, of a Rhode Island Cavalry Regiment. The lieutenant in command of thirteen men rode up to the plantation about dinner time and asked for dinner for his men and feed for the horses, which was without hesitation furnished. The sergeant, a red head and surly man, then spoke privately to the planter and worked so well on his apprehension, that he treated the troops to his best cigars, and at a second him presented the captain with his very valuable gold watch and a high priced diamond breastpin, to the sergeant a breastpin, and to the men such linen and apparel as they chosed to select from his wardrobe. After this the sergeant still grumbled and thought himself entitled to the watch. In this dilemma, Mrs. Freres conciliated part with her watch, which was accordingly handed to the covetous sergeant. The troops then left, greatly to the relief of the people of the plantation. The valuables judged to be worth about $700, were intercepted from the prisoners by Lieut. Allen on behalf of the Provost Marshal, and yesterday returned to Mr. Freres. The Lieutenant was considered the most guilty and was sentenced for one year to Ship Island, the sergeant for six months, with ball and chain.

Thanks.—We are continuously brought under more obligations of acknowledging the courtesies of Mr. E. A. Van Sickle, the accomplished minute clerk of the Provisional Court.

U. S. Provisional Court, Hon. Ch. Peabody.—Fretius vs. Fretius.—In this case the plaintiff moved that the defendant be compelled to pay to her the sum of $300 alimony, due her under a previous order of this Court, allowing her the sum of $30 per month, and which he neglected to pay.

The rule was made returnable this morning, when counsel informed the Court that during the pendency of the rule the plaintiff had died. Further action in regard to the matter was postponed until such time as the parties should move in the premises.

Forest vs. Disenkong.—This case came on trial this morning. It was an action on two promissory notes. Plaintiff proved the signatures of defendant and admitted the payment of $100 on each of the notes. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for the sum of $451, with interest at 5 per cent. from March 3, 1863. For plaintiff Mr. Biron. For defendant Mr. Rosier.

Provost Court—Judge Abocha presiding.—Anny Foley, Anna Buthemore and Mary Donnelly, were charged with keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor to soldiers, using seditious language, and having government property in their possession. Anny Foley, who is the landlady, had a government blanket, and was also accused of having said that she was a good secesh and that Jeff. Davis would make all the soldiers skedaddle from here. The evidence was rather lame to the list of charges and they were simply ordered to move from the premises and being too near the recruiting office on Common street.

Nich. Lamartine, charged by L. J. Winslow, of a Vermont Regiment, of snatching some bills from a pocket-book, while prosecutor was selecting some apples at the stand of the accused. The charge appeared without any probable basis.

Five soldiers were up, charged with being part of a crowd which disturbed the peace. They were sent to Captain Pickering to forfeit one month's pay each.

Two women, arrested in soldiers' clothes, were sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

A soldier, who had taken a shirt from a discharged comrade, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days, and is to forfeit three months pay.

Another soldier, who was placed as sentinel over some Government stores, but had been so unfaithful that he got drunk and let several hundred dollars worth of goods be taken away, was sent to the Workhouse for six months, and to forfeit three months pay.

Charles Garland came from Matagorda, and was captured on board of a prize, whereof he was a sailor. He and his shipmates were ordered to comply with general orders.

Wendel Burns was brought before the court charged with refusing to fulfil his contract with the United States after being enlisted and sworn in. He was left the choice of one year Ship Island or to fulfil his contract. He choosed the latter.

John Leslie, a deserter from the 165th New York, and a deserter from Reed's Cavalry, &c. He is only 17 years of age, but shows considerable determination. He was sent to Ship Island for 18 years.

Edw. Conklin and O. K. Vining were prosecuted by Captain Sawyer, on the charge of smuggling goods, including military caps, beyond the lines, and of having attempted to bribe a Lieutenant of the picket guard. Conklin was taken to be the proprietor of the goods. He said he was only hired to carry and ship the goods for a man named Nixon. Vining was discharged, as he was a passenger. The case of Conklin was continued for one week, to enable him to find his employer, who had put a $100 bill into the pass which he was to show the picket guards.

J. Warner, a milkman, who had been pointed out by Jos. Marble, was charged with having a brown Government horse in his possession. He said he bought the animal from a man named Schroeder. The brand U. S. was only to be found by shaving off the hair on the shoulder of the horse, and was branded over it with the letters A. P. Hans Christian and Wm. Koke were charged with a like offense, and were all discharged.

H. Maymes, charged with an attempt to smuggle dry goods out through the lines, was only peddling without a license, and fined $75.

First District Court—Judge Hostetter.—Wm. Brosa, charged with burglariously having stolen a watch, pleaded not guilty. Jno. Smith was found guilty of having stolen a barrel of sugar from the steamer Sampson. The jury recommended him to mercy. Mina Kran, charged by her employers with larceny, was tried and acquitted.

Third District Court, Judge Handlin.—Jos. Gumph vs. Jacob Barker.—In this case the plaintiff, a former clerk of defendant, sued for damages on account of false imprisonment and defamation of character. Defendant, in justification, proved the truth of the malfeasance of plaintiff. It was in evidence that plaintiff did defraud defendant, and the Court gave judgment for Jacob Barker in the sum of $1657 50, with interest.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lemonnet, Judge.—Pat. Fitzgerald, a suspicious looking biped, was sent to the Workhouse, and Mrs. Corigan, for giving a black eye to Mary Reiner, was fined $15.

Controversy in the London Times between "Historicus" and Geo. N. Sanders on the Mercury Name.

On the 23d of October, a letter of "Historicus" appeared in the London *Times*, in which he cited the "intercepted correspondence" between Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Mason. Mr. Lindsay comes out in a letter, in reply, in the *Times* of the 27th, in which he disputes the genuineness of the letters in question. On the same day, in the *Times*, is a letter from Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, in which he admits the authenticity of the correspondence. These letters call out "Historicus" again, who returns to the subject of the "rams." He says:—

So, far, at least, is plain—there is a contract between Mr. Sanders and the Navy Department at Richmond for the construction in this country of six iron clad vessels. But there is a little discrepancy between Mr. Sanders and his principals as to the real nature of the subject matter of the contract. In August, 1862, in his genuine and admitted letter, Mr. Sanders writes:

"My detention here (at Richmond) was necessary to the perfection of the contracts, which took much time and reflection. The final instructions of the Naval Department have been issued but a few days."

Well, then, the contracts had been perfected after much time and reflection, and the final instructions of the Naval Department had been issued. Thereupon Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, who may be assumed to know what the real nature of the contracts was, writing in unsuspecting confidence to Mr. Mason on October 30, 1862, gives the following account of the affair:—

"Mr. Sanders has, as you are aware, contracted with this department for the construction in England of six iron clad steamers combining the capacities of the freighting and the fighting ships, in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade of our ports."

But on October 27, 1863, Mr. Sanders's view of the contract made after "so much time and reflection" is very materially different:—

"It is simply a mail contract for steamers designed to ply between neutral and Confederate ports, and so constructed as to be able to enter and leave the latter without much regard to the shots they might receive from the Yankee blockaders *en passant*."

Mr. Sanders's six innocents, it will be perceived, are to be of the nature of lambs rather than rams, and are to cover nothing but mail bags, with a mere Christian and passive resistance. When the Yankee shots strike them on one iron cheek, they are to turn to them the other. What a pity that Mr. Mallory did not more fully develope to Mr. Mason a scheme so exquisitely humane! How could he be so oblivious as to have forgotten to inform his English commissioner, whose "interest he wishes on behalf of this enterprise," that the contract was for mail steamers? And above all, how could he have fallen into the unfortunate error of describing them as "combining the capacities of the freighting and the fighting ships?" If I may be permitted to pursue my inquiries a little further, I would ask why was it necessary to take a "secret vote of Congress" for this impeachable transaction, about which Mr. Sanders is anxious to unbosom himself to Lord Palmerston?

I may be permitted to ask if Mr. Sanders's scheme is so unquestionably legal, why does he think he will best "shield" Mr. Laird by disavowing all complicity with him? A man may be "shielded" by being exculpated from connection with that which is unlawful, but hardly by proving that he has nothing to do with that which is legal. Until Mr. George N. Sanders can give some more satisfactory solution of these questions than he has yet supplied, I think his friends will be of opinion that he would have exhibited his "skill and diplomacy" best by keeping his counsel.

There is only one thing which he has not confided in his frank and communicative letter, and that is the spot where the six iron clad "mail steamers," with whose construction he is charged, are at present in the course of building. Perhaps in his next letter he will supply this further information.

There is one sentence in my last letter which seems to have been misunderstood, and has certainly been misrepresented. I wrote:—"It is the interest of Englishmen and the duty of the English Government to see that the law is enforced against all persons who seek to evade it, whether they be within or without the realm."

Against those within the realm the law is to be enforced by judicial process.

It is equally the interest and the duty of a Government to protect its laws from attacks directed against them from without. I illustrated this point in a former letter by an example which I will venture to repeat. Our revenue laws are purely municipal laws. But if we discovered that a foreign Government was in league with smugglers to defraud us, we should not content ourselves with merely proceeding against the smugglers in the Court of Exchequer. The Foreign-office could make measures to restrain the action of the foreign Government which set the smuggler in motion.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Headquarters, Defences of New Orleans, New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1863.

General Orders, No. 61.

Vessels of every description plying on the Lake, are hereby prohibited from bringing passengers within the lines except on a pass obtained from the proper military authority in this city.

By command of Col. E. G. BECKWITH:
CRAWFORD WILLIAMS,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

From East Tennessee.

[From Telegraphic Dispatches received at Richmond.]

The War Department received yesterday the following dispatch from Gen. Ransom:

Narrows, via Dublin, November 8.—The following has just been received from Blountville: "Our cavalry, under Brig.-General W. E. Jones and Col. Gilmer, yesterday captured at Rodgersville 850 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons and 1000 animals. Our loss, two killed and six or eight wounded."

(Signed,) R. RANSOM, Major-Gen.

Abingdon, Va., Monday, November 9.—Eight hundred and fifty Federals, captured near Morristown, Tennessee, on Saturday, by Jones and Gilmer's brigades, passed here this morning in route for Richmond. They belong to the Second Tennessee and Seventh Ohio, of Carter's brigades.

Four pieces of artillery, 1000 horses and sixty wagons are also reported captured.

[These are the prisoners reported yesterday as captured near Rodgersville, Tennessee]

Dublin Depot, Friday, November 6.—The enemy's forces have retreated to Greenville, our forces pursuing. At last advices they had crossed the Holston in small force, the enemy remaining at Rogersville.

A Reconnoissance by Major-General Peck.

Newbern, November 11.—Maj.-General Peck made a reconnoissance of the Chowan river, to near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th and 8th instants, with Commodore Flusser, and the Whitehead, Delaware and Mount.

As he was some 250 miles from Newbern it is presumed he was waiting the co-operation of Major General Foster from Fortress Monroe.

The rebels were apprehensive of some move upon Weldon, and burned the bridges over the Wiccon and other principal streams.

The Recognition Question to be Revived.

We read in the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 26th October:

It appears that the question of recognizing the Southern States is to be revived, in the political circles of London, about the commencement of the ensuing year.

The *Press* newspaper, in support of this idea, quotes the following passage in an article which appeared on Thursday in the *Morning Post*, Palmerston's official organ:

"The present year draws to an end, and if, at the commencement of the year succeeding, the relative positions of the belligerents are not changed, we think that the powers of Europe will recognize the independence of the Southern States as an accomplished fact."

Decision Against the Constitutionality of the Conscription by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Northern journals refer to a recent decision by Chief Justice Lowrie, and Justices Woodward and Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, against the constitutionality of the conscription act; a decision dissented from by Justices Strong and Read. The New York *Commercial* says:

The decision of the Court arose upon the application of three drafted men belonging to Philadelphia, who filed bills in equity to test the constitutionality of the conscription act. The applications were for injunctions to restrain the government officers from sending the complainants into military service. The Chief Justice grants preliminary injunctions in each case. The opinion of Judge Woodward is an elaborate defense of State rights, and an entire repudiation of the right of Congress to draft the State militia, while he admits the right to enlist volunteers. He closes his opinion as follows:

"I do not feel the force of the argument drawn from the distressing circumstances of the time. Bad as they are, we make them worse, by substituting arbitrary power for constitutional rule, but if we made them better or not worse, the judicial mind ought not to be expected to approve the substitution, for it cannot recognize no violation of the Constitution as a legitimate vindication of the Constitution. To place ourselves under despotic sway in order to bring back rebels to the Constitution, we have given up, is a procedure that perplexes the student of political science, and will quite confound historians of our times.

There are other features of the conscript law that deserve criticism, but not to extend my opinion further, I rest my objections to its constitionality upon these grounds.

First.—That the power of Congress to raise and support armies, does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

Second.—That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the form of this enactment.

Third.—That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subjected to the rules and articles of war, until he is in actual military service.

Fourth.—That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from a wheel, and ten day's notice thereof has been served upon him.

Difficulties of Establishing City Railroads in London.

[From the London Times, October 29.]

We must not forget that the great question of metropolitan railways has not yet been settled, and must unfortunately be postponed until next session. It will then have to be decided finally, or for so long a time to come that we cannot look beyond it, whether the centre of London shall continue to be appropriated to business and commerce, or whether it shall be made the focus of converging lines. These two objects cannot be reconciled by any imaginable compromise. The slightest addition to the ordinary traffic of the city would make the streets impassable. The mere increase of the metropolis itself must bring about the same result, unless the main thoroughfares should be constantly widened. It is demonstrable that the same central arteries of communication which suffice for a population of 2,000,000 would be totally inadequate for a population of 5,000,000, just as the circulation of a giant could not be kept up by the heart of a child. If, then, we had eight or ten railway termini discharging passengers and cargoes of goods within a mile of St. Paul's, and the vast and ceaseless activity which now radiates from the Bank and Exchange would be simply paralized, and the operations which affect trade in every part of the world would have to be considerably curtailed. Now, something very like this would actually have happened if all the schemes of railway extension proposed for last session had obtained the sanction of Parliament. We have already stations at London Bridge, Fenchurch street, Shoreditch and Farringdon street; we are to have another at Charing Cross and a viaduct over Ludgate hill; and, as if this were not enough, we had two new branches jostling each other for the possession of Finsbury circus, and more intrusions threatened. Perhaps it was fortunate that the number and importunity of the applicants were so great as to alarm the government and the Legislature, and thus to defeat their own purpose. A year's respite was obtained, and in the meantime some valuable evidence was submitted to the Committee of the House of Lords appointed at Lord Derby's suggestion.

The abstract of this evidence and of the report founded on it, which we published yesterday, distinguishes between the three principal ends of metropolitan railways. The first of these is to relieve the streets from a certain number of foot passengers, omnibuses and cabs. The second is to bring the country lines within easier reach of Londoners. The third is to facilitate the transit of passengers through London. Each of these ideas requires consideration by itself, for it must not be assumed that the arrangements for all of them are the same, or even consistent. No doubt it would be a great advantage in the abstract to diminish the pressure on our streets caused by the internal traffic of London itself. But how can railways effect this? If they are constructed along the level they will engross an amount of space and involve a destruction of property which we cannot think of without dismay, and what with the noise and the smoke, the chance of crossing them will probably occasion more annoyances than they will remedy. If they are carried overhead they will still be open to some of these objections, and will be so unsightly as to be intolerable in the metropolitan streets. If they go underground they will have to encounter all the obstacles overcome in the formation of the Metropolitan Railway, aggravated by the greater multiplicity of gas pipes and water pipes and the greater difficulties of ventilation in the heart of the metropolis. We need not dwell on Mr. Thwaites' protest against educating the people in the habit of riding instead of walking. Locomotion must not be kept slow and dear, lest the public should be tempted to neglect healthful exercise; but we confess to a serious doubt whether, for short distances, railways can ever supersede vehicles which can turn corners and can be stopped at a moment's notice to take up or set down a passenger. Therefore, that the lower strata of the clay on which this capital is built could be honeycombed with railways branching in all directions, we incline to think that most of the traffic between one part of London and another would still be carried on in the upper air. At all events, before we devise means of clearing our crowded streets of residents engaged in their daily callings, we may as well consider whether the same result might not be secured by keeping out those who have no need to be there at all. This is one ground upon which the extension of country lines into the central parts of London, and the construction of direct junction lines connecting the northern and southern termini, are strenuously advocated.

Good Out of Canada for Once.

[From the New York Herald of the 24th Nov.]

The Governor-General of Canada has done us a service by informing Lord Lyons, and consequently him to notify this government, of the rebel plot to seize some of our cities upon the Canadian border. It is so seldom that any good comes out of Canada that we hasten to make the acknowledgement of the favor she has rendered us. But at the same time it is not so carried away by gratitude that we can not perceive that there was a selfish feeling at the bottom of this friendly act. Indeed, all Englishmen are simply incarnations of selfishness, and the Canadians are only provincial Englishmen. Canada exposed this rebel plot for the same reason that England stopped the rebel rams. It was her interest to do so. She could not do otherwise with safety. We do not know what Secretary Seward has been writing to Earl Russell in the past six months, and we sincerely hope that we shall never be called upon to read any more of his voluminous correspondence; but we do know that if England had allowed these rams to get to sea, Canada would have declared war against her at once. So, upon the same principle, if the Governor-General of Canada had kept this rebel conspiracy a secret, and permitted it to be carried into effect, we should have first captured the rebel prisoners and imprisoned the rebel refugees who were going to undertake the raid, and then we should have turned our attention to the Canadians, and fagged them out of their boots off-hand. The Northern border States could raise a hundred thousand volunteers—half of them recruits—in less than three weeks for such an expedition; and where would the Kennebs and Bloodeses be then? Thousands of our fighting men are already very anxious to twist the neck of the British lion; and what would they have cared for a little tussle with one of her puny whelps?

Still, while we perceive the selfish motives which have actuated the Canadians in their kind deed, we do not the less appreciate the deed itself. We thank the Canadians, then, for their friendly warning, and assure them that if, at some future period, they shall desire to drop into our delightful family party of States, and share with us the privileges and blessings of a republican form of government, they will be all the more welcome on account of their present neighborly conduct.

Fugilism in England.

A recent London correspondence of the New York *Tribune* has the following:

If a certain tilting for pugilism were not pretty deeply implanted in English nature, we might be disposed, from some recent occurrences here, to hope for its extinction. Not for the first or the second time, *Bell's Life*, the great arbiter of all sporting matters, threatens the withdrawal of its recognition of the prize-ring—nay, downright antagonism to it. For this it has good reasons, private and personal as well as public. There was to have come off not long ago a fight between two second rate pugilists, Jerry Baldock and Gannon, in which the former, fearing defeat, contrived to avoid it by getting himself arrested by the police. Discovering this, Gannon claimed the stakes, and proving the fraud, obtained them from the referee and editor who was, consequently, beset in his office by a mob of the base partisans of the baffled ruffian, headed by their principal, who with bloody threats vowed vengeance on both editor and "ring" reporter, and were only prevented from actual violence by the compositors coming to the rescue. Fancy this in Fleet street. Hence the declaration in *Bell's Life* in all probability it will not be carried out, for pugilism begins to seem more decidedly unprofitable, if practicable. These are aware that such incidents are inevitable, the men being blackguards and ruffians, and as we find what as their not more degraded female counterparts who walk in the streets occasionally. The ring, as everybody knows, obtained an occasion of vitality from the Heenan and Sayers contest, and let respectability urge what it may, it is still popular in England. Two days ago I was at a country fair, held every Michaelmas, at the old town of Banbury, and there, among the many "shows" heralding their attractions to the multitude, was a pugilistic booth—a tawdry canvas tent, covered with vivid and coloured pictures of fights and bruisers, in front of which stood four ill-looking young men, clad in tight fitting flannel shirts and drawers, and very little of anything else—their prowess being published to the crowd by a hoarse Cockney with a countenance suggestive of every vice, in combination with the small pox and a kick from a horse. He held aloft a glittering tin cup, the intended prize of the victor in the perpetual pepers" with the gloves on, in progress within. The price of admission was only twopence, and The entertainment seemed as popular as anything in the fair. You had only to look at the faces of its frequenters to understand it—the solid, lonish, coarse, animal physiognomies.

Miscellaneous Items.

Artemus Ward thinks it a bad thing not to have a wife—no gentle heart to get up of a cold winter's morning and build a fire.

Cotton is three and a half cents a pound, in gold, at Wilmington, and sixty two in Bermuda.

It is announced that the second daughter of Count de Montalembert is about to take the veil.

NEW IDEA OF A FREE PRESS.—A lot of radical German delegates recently sent from St. Louis to Cleveland to draw up something, object to a paragraph in the Cleveland platform which advocates an unconditional free peace and a free press:

"The delegates say that this unrestricted free speech and liberty of the press should only apply to persons and journals friendly to *freedom*, and every 'journal opposed to the fundamental conditions of freedom should be trodden down, regardless of anything else.'"

The, individual who attempted to raise cotton from horse chestnuts went into the market the other day and inquired for a mock-turtle to make "mock-turtle soup" of.

Charles Lamb's opinion of a water cure: "It is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, when, in my opinion, it killed more than it cured.

GENERAL HALLECK—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.) says:

"The President clings to Halleck, however, with more tenacity than ever. 'Do you know,' said one to him, the other day, 'that the man you are keeping as General in Chief is universally execrated by the loyal people?' 'Well, I guess that's about so,' said the President, and so I think that a man who has no friends needs to be taken care of."

The *Evening Transcript*, a newspaper started recently in Baltimore by Wm. H. Wilson, one of the former proprietors of the *Daily Gazette*, was suppressed on the 12th instant by order of Gen. Schenck.

Miss C Claiborne, an enthusiastic secesh lady of Nashville, says a Washington paper, was sent South on Sunday by order of General R. S. Granger. Her offense was abuse of kindness shown her by our military, and the frequent violation of the General's published orders. She was accompanied as far as Louisville by Department of the 18th Michigan, under command of Sergeant R. Baker.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AT CHATTANOOGA.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"People in their homes in the North have very little idea of the destitution of the citizens of this neighborhood. They are entirely out of every kind of eatables, and depend for sustenance on the army. Many are in rags and tatters. Those who would go North have been furnished transportation for themselves and goods. For several days these refugees loaded our trains on their return to Bridgeport. Some, however, refused to leave their homes, preferred to stay, and are now on the verge of starvation. We noticed several, wan, sickly-looking 'confeds,' a few nights ago, begging a commissary for some hard bread. The army being on short rations, the officer had positive orders to give no one, and these starving people, on that rainy night, sought their homes without the wherewith to fill their hungry children's mouths. This is another of the miseries war brings in its train."

How Could I?

BY ANNIE SICKLOW.

He carried my satchel to school,
And me through the drifts carried, too;
Could I think of his love unreturned?
If I could, how could I? could you?

At eve he lied under my chin
My hood with its bright ribbons blue;
Why he gazed in my face could I tell?
If I could, how could I? could you?

He told me my eyes were so black,
The brightest of any he knew;
I blushed and looked down; could I help it?
If I could, how could I? could you?

He left on my cheek a warm kiss,
Then off with the lightning speed flew;
I could I'd have recalled and stamped;
If I couldn't, how could I? could you?

'Twas long years ago, and since then
He has spoken words loving and true;
I only roamed close to his breast,
For how could I help it? could you?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Last Fire in the Fourth District.—The buildings which were destroyed last evening near the scene of the previous conflagration belonged to Messrs. Kaiser, McNamara, Myers, Mr. Borgstede, and Mrs. Jackson, all situated on Eighth street. The fire originated in the kitchen of Mr. Kaiser's house. The house of Mr. Mathes was damaged, but the Live Oak schoolhouse was saved.

Negligence.—Sergeant Girard reports that he found the clothing store No. 75 open this morning, at 5 o'clock, through neglect of the occupants.

Robbery.—Sandy Young was arrested yesterday morning by officers of the First District on the charge of robbery. A quantity of groceries were found in his possession. He awaits trial.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—Eliza Jackson, frequently recorded in the records of Police Courts, was up yesterday morning, charged by officer McLaughlin with having used abusive language. Sentence, thirty days' Workhouse. Bridget O'Keefe has the choice to pay $10 or to go down for the same term. Mary J. Irvin, for a drunken disturbance, had to go for sixty days, and Th. Clarke and P. Conkerld will have to go for ten days, if they do not pay $5 each, as a fine for their insobriety.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL,

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1863.

We have but few changes to notice in the Monetary matters to-day. There was rather less doing in Domestic Exchange, but the market continued firm, although in some cases parties who were the most stringent in their pretensions yesterday, holding rather alive the rating rates, showed more disposition to meet the demand. Our Cotton market was steady, with a fair demand, at about yesterday's figures.

We notice among the arrivals by the Evening Star, from New York, Mr. Dunegre, President of the Citizens' Bank, and learn that this institution is now prepared to receive legal tender funds on deposit from its customers, and pay checks in the same notes, while at the same time it will do all in its power to accommodate the public in the Exchange line

The steamship Yazoo was advertised to sail from New York for this port, direct, on Wednesday last. She was to be followed by the Columbia, via Havana, on Thursday, and the Kenooka, also touching at Havana, on Saturday, the 21st.

In our Exchange market to-day we noticed sales of New York sight, to a moderate extent, to banks and dealers at 5-16@¼ ⅌ cent. discount. We heard of no negotiations under 4. The banks continued to check at 3 discount, and drawers at 3¼. These figures seemed to embrace the bulk of the operations, which included some sales at 5 by parties who would not draw yesterday lower than 4½. The market, however, was generally marked by unabated firmness. Nothing of any moment was reported in Foreign Exchange. There seemed to be very little inquiry either at the banks or on the street. Rates are nominally unchanged, the banks variously holding Sterling at 160, 162½ and 167½; in some cases either for Legal Tender or their own notes' and in others for their own notes exclusively. Private bills are still quoted at 158@162. The bank rates for France are from 345@335, while the outside market is nominal at 363½@355.

Gold continued quiet, without any quotable change in rates. Dealers buy small sums over the counter at 43, 43 and 50 ⅌ cent. premium, and sell at 51@51½. We notice some sales at 51 for Legal Tender notes. Spanish doubloons have sold at 236 Silver continues firm at 30@32½ premium, the dealers buying the small sums offered them at 30@30. Mexican dollars may be quoted at 50 premium, or are exchanged for Gold at par.

Legal Tender notes may still be quoted at ½@¾ ⅌ cent. premium for currency, but were offered at ½ without finding a buyer. They are more commonly at a fifteenth paid out at par, and are daily becoming more and more a component part of our general currency. Coral Bank notes command a premium of 1½@2 ⅌ cent., and Citizens' 19½. Mechanics' Bank notes are quoted at 19@20c. Bank of Louisiana at 50, old Commerce City at 80@85.

We have heard of no further sales of Bonds since the City Consolidated noticed yesterday at 84, January coupon attached. In view of the expected dividend in January holders of City Railroad stock now ask 123½ @125 ⅌ share, but we have not noticed any transfers. Gas Light is quoted at 120@125½, Insurance Scrip rules at 32½@40 ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1863.

COTTON.—The demand continued fair to-day, and prices were well maintained, the sales so far as reported, comprising 455 bales, embracing 127 at private sale, of which 51 Middling (35, 16 and 12) sold at 71 and 72c., and 86 Strictly Low Middling at a price not reported; and 328 bales at auction, as follows: 52 bales, embracing 2 Repacked at 55½c., 2 do at 56c., 5 mixed at 65½c., 11 Good Ordinary (including 1 Rebonded and 2 Tared) at 66½c., 5 mixed at 67c., 3 Good Ordinary at the same, 5 Good Ordinary at Low Middling at 68½c., 2 Middling at 70c., 2 do at 70½c., 5 do at 71½c., 2 do at 71½c., and 2 Good Middling at 72½c.; and 216 bales, embracing 2 bales Flaskups at 28c., 1 bale do at 29c., 1 do at 32½c., and 213½c., 1 Ordinary Repacked at 56c., 6 Repacked at 58c., 1 bale do at 59c., 29 bales country Repacked at the same, 1 bale Ordinary and Repacked at 59c. round, 2 bales Rebonded at 64½c., 2 Samples at 64½c., 2 do at 65½c., 2 Rebonded at 65½c., 16 Good Ordinary (including 1 Repacked) at 66½c., 5 Samples at 66c., 2 Holed Ordinary at the same, 6 do at 67c., 2 Low Middling at 69½c., 3 do at 69½c., 9 Middling, carelessly Repacked, at the same, 3 Middling at 69½c., 10 Low Middling at 70c., 2 do at 70½c., 18 Strictly Low Middling at 70½c., 2 Low Middling at the same, 4 Rebonded at 70½c., 1 bale Middling at the same, 4 Strictly Low Middling at 71c., 1 Strictly Middling at 71½c., 2 do at 72½c., 15 do (11 and 16) at 72½c., 12 Good Middling at 72½c., and 4 Middling fine at 75½c. All these transactions were on the usual conditions—for legal tender notes and duty paid.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was some inquiry to-day, principally for old crop and the better grades of the latter, but operations were checked by rainy weather and restricted by the very light supply in the market, confining the sales to a few small lots at prices ranging from 7c. Fair to Fully Fair new Sugar 10@10½c., and Prime new Molasses 49@50c.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull, and the stock is rapidly accumulating. There have been no sales to-day, but yesterday, not previously reported, 300 bbls. choice Superfine sold at ⅌ 10 10, and 50 bbls. good Extra, standard packages, at 8 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—A lot of 20 casks Shoulders at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Sides and Shoulders are in demand. The market is nearly bare.

HAY.—A lot of about 400 bales sold at ⅌ 52 50 ⅌ ton.

PEANUTS.—The stock of Grain is very light; there is no demand, and we have not a sale to report. There is no Rice in the market. The dealers have sold what little they had left at 3@3½ ⅌ lb. The stock of Hay is fair. The last sales from first hands were at ⅌ 51 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—Mess is selling in small lots at ⅌ 22 ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day:—20 bbls. Sugar at 10@12c. for brown and 16c. for crushed; 22 Tierces Hams at 9¾@10¼c.; 8 firkins Lard at 13½c.; 24 boxes Cheese at 7c.; 20 boxes Starch, at 5½c.; 3 bbls. Rice at 7c.; to case Cod Oil at ⅌ 1; 3 bbls. Whisky at 9c.@$1 20.

Nothing else reported. The weather is unfavorable for out-door operations.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 25, 1863.

Arrived yesterday, 110 Beeves and 170 Hogs. Amount of Stock sold was 50. Beeves sold to Hogs. Stock remaining on sale is 695 Beeves, 296 Hogs, 136 Sheep, 41 Yearlings and 17 Calves. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—@— 18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—@— 16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	—@— 14
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	—@$60
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—@$50
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 00@30 00
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20 00@25 00
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	10 00@— 12
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	75 00@100 00
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	2 00@3 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Nebraska, Burton, for St. Louis. Master
Steamer New Orleans, Leander, for Baton Rouge. Master
Steamer White Cloud, Martin, for St. Louis. Master
Steamer Time and Tide, Osgood, for Baton Rouge. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tranquebar, Goodwin, 6 days from Key West, to U S Quartermaster—30 ddl.
Bark Hingreh, Stackpole, 20 days from Boston, to master—22 ddl 24
Brig Rachel Weire, N