New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,884.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1863

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, Perique Tobacco. At 10½ o'clock, foot of Gravier street, Mules.

By Wm. P. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, foreign and American dry goods.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at head of New Basin, schooner Albatross. At 12 o'clock, at Auctioneers' Exchange, one lot of ground.

By McCorren & Landy, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Dumaine and Rampart streets, household furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, on Sixth street between Bacchus and Dryades, milk cows, calves, hacks, &c.

By J. S. Orcutt, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lots of ground.

Mr. Ben. Congar, clerk of the mail and passenger steamer, Hawk Eye State, which arrived yesterday from St. Louis, has our thanks for polite and considerate newspaper favors.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of milkmen and heads of families desirous of purchasing fine milch cows to the sale to be made by him this day at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Messrs. McCorren & Landry will sell this day, at their mart, Masonic Hall, a fine assortment of furniture, crockery and glassware, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's various sales this day, Saturday, the 28th inst., at the following places and hours: At the head of the New Basin, the schooner Albatross, in complete running order; at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, one lot of ground, together with the two-story brick dwelling and other improvements thereon, the house situated at 306 Bayades street. Plan for exhibition at sale. For full particulars see advertisements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gymnastic and acrobatic additions to the nightly programmes have rendered them sufficiently diversified to suit almost every conceivable variety of tastes. The noonday performance to-day will combine all the novelties and the standing attractions thus far presented this season.

We understand that the management of the Academy has received intelligence that the Avery-Smith Circus is now making its way to New Orleans. It was to have started from St. Louis on the 23d instant, and may be expected to reach this city early in December, when it will commence its exhibitions at the Academy of Music. It is said to comprise an unusual variety and abundance, the constituents of a great show.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Rosedale was given last night a third time to a crowded house, and went, as heretofore, with eminent success. It will doubtless keep the boards for some time.

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.—This steamship, which left New York on the 19th, crossed the bar at 3 P. M. yesterday. There being a fog on the river, her arrival in the city could not be looked for in time to admit of the publication of her news in our morning's edition. Her dates from New York will be one day later than have been received; but her advices from Washington and the West will be no later probably than have come to hand by river steamers.

SAILING OF THE EVENING STAR.—The steamship Evening Star, Captain Bell, will sail this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, via Havana, with a large cargo, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

Per New York—Lieut. Col. Black, Judge Evans, Major Vedder, Miss Vermonsett, Mrs Vedder, Miss Vedder, Mrs Rose Shewell, Major Agnus, 2d Lounge; Mrs E. Cash, Mrs J W Jackson, Mr Norton, Jas Ostrander, T Capt H S Pitch and wife, M Gourlie, J B Sasset, T Sayles, W D Rogers, Mrs J B Wilson and child, N C Selby, Lieut Taylor, G Bles, H Marks.

Per Havana—Mr Lorber, M Barrier, Francis Farral, Mrs Edwards, Pablo Feliu.

The steamship Locust Point, Capt. Hoffman, sailed yesterday afternoon for New York, with a large freight and the following passengers:

Lieutenant S. W. Parsons, Lieutenant G. F. Warner and servant, Lieutenant A. W. Baker, S. Wolfstein, John Raven, Mrs. H. J. Barnett and daughter, N. M. Miller, Miss E. Lewis, O. Monroe, F. Hess and lady, G. Gerdes.

Gen. Banks' Texas Expedition.

OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE AND CORPUS CHRISTI.

Capture of the Garrison at Aransas Pass.

It had been known in this city for some days that Gen. Banks' expedition had effected a landing near Brazos Santiago and marched upon and occupied Brownsville, which place had been previously evacuated by Gen. Hee. These results, and some minuter details of the expedition, are thus recounted in the *Era* and the *True Delta* of last evening:

On the 26th of October, the transport fleet, under Major Gen. Banks, sailed from New Orleans, and sighted land at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 1st of November, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The shore between Baca Chica and the bar of Brazos Santiago was reconnoitered the same morning, only a cavalry picket of the enemy being in sight. At 5 o'clock P. M. the gunboat Virginia came to anchor with the fleet of transports. At this time the crossing of the bar into the Laguna Madre had begun by the lighter draft vessels, but the heavy swell that prevailed at the time rendered the passage difficult and dangerous.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 2d November the steam tug Grew passed the bar, for the purpose of sounding the channel. This was accomplished in about a half an hour, when she returned and reported nine feet of water. The weather had now somewhat moderated. At noon the steamer Gen. Banks, closely followed by the Clinton, safely crossed the bar, and at 12:30 the United States flag was again hoisted over the soil of Texas.

The disembarkation of the troops now commenced, and was conducted as rapidly as possible.

The armed transport Thomas A. Scott had some firing at the gunboat, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 2d, near Boca Chica. But it was only a small company of cavalry, and soon disappeared.

A rapid advance was then made on Brownsville, which place was occupied without resistance on the evening of the 2d, the rebel troops, few in number, under command of Gen. Bee, having evacuated as soon as they heard of our advance.

The arrival of Gen. Banks on the coast was a perfect surprise. All available rebel forces had been withdrawn and concentrated to oppose his advance from Western Louisiana. The rebel forces, in evacuating the place, set fire to the United States barracks, and the flames communicated to a portion of the town.

Gen. Banks took prompt measures to restore order to the country occupied, and to strengthen the position seized.

He then moved on Corpus Christi, about one hundred and forty miles from Brownsville, on the mainland, opposite the head of Padre Island, which he occupied without resistance.

On the 17th he surprised the garrison at Aransas Pass, and after a short affair, in which Brigadier General Ransom displayed great tact and skill, and in which the 13th and 15th Maine Regiments, lately a portion of the garrison in New Orleans, played a distinguished part, the place was surrendered with 13 officers and 90 men, 4 guns, a schooner, and a quantity of arms, ammunition and transportation.

LATER FROM THE NORTH, via the River.

THE ARMIES IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

Reported Collision Between Burnside and Longstreet.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

FROM THE WEST.

Southern News via Washington.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GOLD ADVANCED IN NEW YORK TO 51¾

By the arrival of the river steamer Hawk Eye State, we have St. Louis papers to the 19th and Memphis papers of the 22d, from which we compile a variety of late and interesting intelligence:

The Situation in Northern Virginia.

[Special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, November 17.

Army of the Potomac, Nov. 16.—Visits of the Commanding General to Washington, or of the President to the army, are always significant. Meade has just returned from Washington—object of visit unknown—doubtless to attempt to harmonize his views with those of the War Department, plans for the future having clashed. Probably everything will now be harmonious.

The railroad is in running order to-day to the point where the army now is.

The bridge over Pass' Run near Culpepper, was destroyed by the rebels. Men are at work replacing it, and the cars will pass at Culpepper by the middle of the week.

The enemy made a slight demonstration on our line near Stevensburg, yesterday, probably merely a reconnaissance. They were repulsed by Kilpatrick.

The Rebel position south of the Rapidan is being daily strengthened, and they are extending their works down the river, as if anticipating a flank movement on our part.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

Washington, November 17.—The *Republican*, of this evening, declares it is expected Generals Lee and Meade will have a battle as the end of the present week, and the impression is confirmed somewhat, as we hear, directly from the front to-day.

It is understood General Meade not only anticipates the Rapidan, but he is by some means before the close of the week, and obtain a battle if possible. The army is in excellent condition, especially the cavalry. The promptitude of the Government in paying the soldiers has a most salutary influence.

New York, November 18.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says there was some despite here over an amusing question, and it is this: does General Meade desire to advance upon the enemy? It is claimed by some of his friends that he does desire to push on at once, but Generals Halleck and Meade are agreed that no further advance shall be made this winter, but that the President insists upon more fighting before the winter compels the army to cease its operations until next spring.

It is a singular condition of things that at least four different men have the reputation of being opposed to the further prosecution of the war. I feel very certain of two things—that General Halleck is not eager for another battle on the south side of the Rappahannock, and that General Meade is the General who was urged to go to Gettysburg, and he peremptorily refused, and has gone back to fight, if the enemy affords him any thing like a fair field, and will stand up for a battle. General Meade is a prudent General, too cautious at times, but even he is convinced that it is in his power to beat the army under General Lee.

Mosby is gathering all the Union citizens of Virginia between here and Warrenton, and our own troops, by way of retaliation, are capturing the rebel residents and bringing them in for consignment to the old Capitol Prison.

Washington, November 18.—An intelligent deserter has arrived in our lines, who left his regiment, the 2d Louisiana Tigers, on the 7th inst., it being then stationed between Brandy Station and Culpepper Courthouse. The Tigers, he says, now number four hundred men. The whole of Lee's army now in front of us he estimates at from forty five thousand to fifty thousand, consisting of A. P. Hill's and Ewell's, and part of D. H. Hill's corps. No other troops have been sent west from Lee's army since the departure of Longstreet's corps and part of D. H. Hill's.

The talk was, in the rebel army, that the troops belonging to D. H. Hill's corps would be brought back to Lee's army, now that Hill has been suspended from command.

He thinks that Lee does not mean battle this side of the intrenchments upon the Rapidan, which he describes as rather formidable, but capable of being turned.

Washington, November 18.—Lee is falling back to Hanover Junction with one half of his army, as a protection for Richmond. The other half has gone toward Lynchburg to reinforce or protect the retreat of the force sent against Burnside.

Gen. Burnside's Position.

Washington, November 18.—The *Star* of this afternoon says: The last information received from East Tennessee is that Longstreet is moving in that direction, and that skirmishing has already occurred between Burnside's outposts and Longstreet's advance. The exact position of Burnside's outposts is unknown.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

Intelligence is received that Longstreet's corps, or a portion of it, was moving between Chattanooga and London, as if intending a demonstration on Burnside's forces at Knoxville. Some skirmishing has already occurred with the outposts of the latter, and a battle may not be impossible, though the movement is regarded as one of great daring for the rebel corps, to be so far from its base.

Burnside is believed to be strongly fortified, and it is believed that he cannot be dislodged from his position.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, November 17.—This morning the enemy brought a battery down and shelled the camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, who are guarding a ford six miles above, killing Rev. Mr. Saunders, Chaplain of the regiment. The rebels were forced to retire after half an hour's practice by the Second Minnesota Battery. All quiet here. Situation unchanged.

Capture of Federal Prisoners and a Wagon Train above Bayou Sara.

A Richmond paper has the following:

To General S. Cooper:

Mobile, November, 12.—The following dispatch was received yesterday, dated the 10th inst., from Colonel Harry Maury, commanding Fifteenth cavalry regiment: We dashed in yesterday above Bayou Sara on a plundering party of Yankees, three hundred strong, and drove them to their ironclads with great slaughter. We brought off their wagon train and twenty five prisoners from under the broadside of the gunboats. Only three were wounded of ours. HARRY H. MAURY.

From Cairo.

Cairo, November 19.—A small propeller, named Black Hawk, engaged in contraband trade, laden with sugar, was captured on the coast by the gunboat Lafayette, and was brought to Cairo to-day by the naval steamer Gen. Lyon.

Seven guerrillas, two of them Captains, belonging to the band that fired into the steamer Crescent City, were recently captured by citizens in the vicinity of Island No. 18, turned over to the commander of the New Era and brought to Cairo today. The guerrillas had been stealing from the citizens, and took $8000 in gold from an old man who had it secreted in a jug.

Captain Joe Mercantbur has a band of guerrillas below Island No. 16.

Six Confederate officers are here, and will be forwarded to Johnson's Island to-morrow.

Quite a number of the guerrillas who been been infesting Western Kentucky and Union taken in the vicinity of Paducah City, and sent to Cairo.

Yesterday a skirmish occurred between a squad of Federal cavalry and some guerrillas. Five were killed and three captured. A sutler was among the latter.

General News.

Washington, November 18.—The President has appointed Richard Busteed, Esq., of New York, United States Judge, for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama. New York are now here to express great satisfaction with the appointment, as a deserved compliment to a Democrat, who from the commencement of our domestic troubles has sedulously supported the Government.

A Washington dispatch of the 18th says that it is announced by authority that from this date to the opening of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

Washington, November 17.—Commodore Dahlgren has recovered his health. He was fifteen days on his back, suffering from nervous complaint of the jaw. Voluminous dispatches from the say Sumter will soon be rendered untenable.

The National bank notes are to be transferred by Continental, the 5s by American Bank Note Company, printing soon to begin. Chase drew last night for five more millions of bank loan, and seven and a quarter more are to be drawn.

Fort Monroe, November 16.—The steam convoy which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners at Richmond, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving, who had charge of the matter was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

New York Markets.

New York, November 18, P. M.—Money—Continues firm and unchanged. Sterling firmer and quiet at 164½ to 165½. Gold more active and decidedly firmer—opening at 49, advancing to 51¾, and closing firm at 51 to 51¼. The steamer China, for Liverpool to-day, carried out $1,166,199. Government securities dull and steady. Cotton—Less active and lower at 85c. for middling uplands.

Flour—5 to 10c. better, but scarcely so active. $6 25 to $6 35 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 50 to $12 25 for trade brands. Market closing quiet and scarcely so firm.

Provisions—Pork scarcely so firm, with a fair demand; $16 50 for old mess; $18 to $18 12½ for new. Cut meats scarce and firm. Bacon sides unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer at 7¾ to 8c. Lard firmer, with a moderate inquiry at 11½ to 12¼c; 250 bbls. for January and February sold at 12¾c, and 500 very choice for January at 13c.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, November 18—P. M.—Flour—10c. higher and in fair demand.

Grain—Wheat 3 to 5c. higher, and in fair demand; red $1 20 to $1 25; white $1 40 to $1 50 Corn active and higher; new 90 to 92c; old $1 07 to $1 08. Oats advanced to 80c., and in good demand. Rye advanced to $1 25.

Whisky—Firm at 65c.

Hogs—$7 to $7 25. Receipts, 100.

Provisions—Mess pork unchanged. Lard 12c. and buoyant. Hams 8¾c.

Groceries—Coffee 1 to 2c. higher. Sugar 1c. better.

St. Louis, November 18—P. M.—Flour—The market was easier for buyers, with sales of 3200 barrels at $4 80 for low grade, $5 10 to $5 65 for superfine, $5 80 to $5 85 for choice fancy super flour, and $6 15 to $6 25 per barrel for single extra, some country lots selling at $6 15 to $6 20, inspected, head lined and delivered.

Sugar—Market steady and firm, with sales on the landing of 88 and 140 bbls. fair Louisiana, the latter old, at 13½c., 11 hhds. at 13¾c, and 15 do. good at 13¾c. per pound.

Mexican Affairs.

San Francisco, November 16.—The steamer Constitution has arrived from Panama. Dates from the City of Mexico are no later.

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A Washington dispatch of the 18th says:

Official and some semi-official advices from the Juarez Government, have been received here up to the 8th of October, from the City of Mexico, and the 22d of October from San Luis Potosi, say no further battles have been fought, and but a few skirmishes, which generally have resulted favorably to the Mexicans.

The French are preparing an expedition to the interior, and the Mexicans are getting ready to meet them.

General Comonfort, Secretary of War, has left San Luis for Guadalajara, where he will assume the command in chief. General Uraga, Governor of the State of Michacoan, is second command in Mexican army. He is about 20,000 strong.

General Daix had left Queretero with 3000 men to bring relief from Eastern States of Mexico, and to commence active operations against the French in that direction, with a view to cut their line of communications between Vera Cruz and Puebla.

Baraine, Forey's successor, is said to possess liberal opinions, is opposed to taking church property, and always opposed to the foreign policy. The cause of Forey's recall, is supposed to be on account of his having unnecessarily precipitated matters.

From Europe.

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The U. S. gunboat Kearsage is watching the blockade runners at Cork.

The Alabama is cruising in the bay of Bengal. The Cork *Examiner*, Ireland, of the 24th ult., says, last evening Admiral Jones sent a notice to the commander of the Kearsage to leave the limits of Cork harbor within twenty-four hours. It is reported that the Federal officer had refused to do so. The Kearsage was engaged in scaling the whole of last night.

Wednesday, 3 P. M.—The Kearsage is still in Cork harbor.

Thorne, November 4.—It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and Werbeig will be appointed as his successor.

Stockholm, November 5.—The official *Gazette*, in a leading article on the Dano-German question, says it is far now by no means the task of Denmark if peace should be disturbed.

Madrid, November 4.—The Cortes was opened to-day. The Queen's speech says friendly relations continue with foreign nations; that the prospect of constitutional reform has been definitely received upon.

Later Southern News via Mobile.

The Bombardment of Charleston.

SHELLS THROWN INTO THE CITY.

Affairs in East Tennessee and at Chattanooga.

[From Yesterday Evening's Bee.]

We have received copies of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 18th, 20th and 22d, in which we find the following telegraphic dispatches:

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, November 16.—The Monitors ceased firing about 11 o'clock, A. M.

One Monitor, aground, was well peppered by both the Sullivan's and James Island batteries. She got afloat again, after which the whole force dropped off and returned to their old position.

The demonstrations of the Monitors are believed to have been caused by the heavy shelling of battery Gregg and Cummings's Point by our batteries on Sullivan's Island on Sunday night.

A flag of truce from the enemy was sent up at three o'clock in the afternoon, but was refused.

A heavy fire from Gregg, Cummings's Point and two Monitors, alternately, has been kept up on Fort Sumter to-day. A report was received from the fort. There had been no casualties.

Two negroes, belonging to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, captured at North Edisto, were brought in to-day. They gave a terrible account of Yankee treatment and the wretched condition of the negroes on Morris Island.

Savannah, November 17.—Hon. John G. Nickoll, Confederate States Attorney for the District of Georgia, and for many years Judge of the U. S. District Court, died in the city last evening.

Charleston, November 19.—The enemy are firing slowly from Battery Gregg upon Fort Sumter this morning. There is nothing else new.

Charleston, November 21.—The shelling of Fort Sumter averaged one a minute last night, and continues heavy this morning. One man was killed in the Fort last night. Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins opened a vigorous fire upon the Yankees, mounting guns between Battories Gregg and Wagner.

Important from Knoxville.

SHERMAN FORMS A JUNCTION WITH BURNSIDE

In the Mobile papers of the 18th and 20th we find several dispatches affirming that Longstreet had marched against Burnside, and after an ultimate fight had captured Knoxville. A dispatch from Augusta, dated the 19th, says many of his wounded had been brought in. The Marietta *Confederate* says Longstreet certainly holds Knoxville. Other dispatches, and other dispatches on the same subject, all of which are entirely upset by the following which we find in the paper of the 22d:

Missionary Ridge, November 21.—There has been no fight at Knoxville, as reported, except Wheeler's engagement. Affairs in that quarter, however, are satisfactory. The Louisville *Journal* of the 17th reports the junction of Sherman and Thomas. Affairs are quiet thus far. There have been heavy rains.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, November 21.—Shelling of the city commenced to day, at 10½ A. M., and continued for two hours, during which 18 shells were thrown. Two more were thrown this afternoon. One colored woman was killed, and one white person slightly injured. Four or five buildings were struck. The shells thrown were 100 pounder Parrotts. Heavy mortar shelling of Sumter has been continued all day. There are no reports from the forts this evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Several unsuccessful ballotings for Senator in the rebel Congress were had in Montgomery on the 21st. The aspirants for the position are Fitzpatrick, Curry, W. M. Brooks, and R. H. Smith.

The rebel privateer Georgia put into Santa Cruz, Tenerife, on the 16th ult., for supplies.

Among the rebel documents recently captured on the Cornubia, are letters from Edward de Leon, at Paris, to Jeff. Davis, in which he expresses the belief that there is no intention to recognize the Confederacy.

[From the Era, yesterday's evening edition.]

From Western Louisiana—Capture of a Rebel Camp.

On the 23d instant, General A. L. Lee, Chief of Cavalry of the Department, sent out a detachment which surprised a camp of the rebels about twenty miles from New Iberia, and captured six officers and thirty-five men, and a large number of horses and arms, belonging to Major Dupeire's Battalion.

Mounted Zouaves killed, without loss on our side. Among other captures was a beautiful stand of colors—blue silk, with eleven large silver stars—the banner bordered with heavy red silk fringe, and a multitude of tassels.

Major Dupeire's papers were also captured, and among them was the following letter of presentation:

Arcola, La., June 12, 1862.

To Major M. L. Dupeire and the officers of the C. S. Louaves:

GENTLEMEN—Your friend, Mrs. Sarah E. Randolph, desires to present to you and your command, as a token of her esteem and remembrance, the accompanying banner. She does not deem it necessary by mere words to ask you to protect and cherish it, feeling she did does, from a knowledge of yourself and your gallant command, that it will be kept as pure and unsullied as it is now presented. And she trusts that its brave and noble defenders, kindling in the faithful discharge of their patriotic duties, may return safely and happily at the close of our unfortunate struggle.

She remains your ever true and faithful friend, SARAH E. RANDOLPH.

by E. D. TURKER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Alosha Presiding.—F. M. Smith, who lately came into the lines was sent to Captain Porter to comply with general order No. 40.

A soldier who was terribly drunk and hurt his face falling against the curbstone, was sent to his regiment and to forfeit two months pay.

Captain G. Hempir of a Lake schooner, which was sent to Richmond, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving, who had charge of the matter was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

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A COAL FIRE AT PITTSBURG.—The last advices from Pittsburg report the river rising and a number of coal boats getting ready to leave.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the 15th says:

It has been raining here almost without interruption for two days, and a rise in the river is now confidently predicted. It is still raining, and the indications for a continuance of it are very encouraging. So confident are our coal-boat men of a rise, that some of them were engaged to-day in hunting up crews. The river is rising slowly this evening, with about three and a half feet in the channel.

DISMISSED FOR DISLOYALTY, &c.—We read in a recent Washington dispatch:

By direction of the President of the United States, Major Charles J. Whitney, United States Cavalry, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from service for disloyalty, and for using contemptible and disrespectful words against the President of the United States.

Complexion of the Ensuing Congress.

A radical journal of a recent date thus refers to the political composition of the next Congress:

The result of the election in Maryland is a decided emancipation victory. Four of the five Congressmen are Radical Emancipationists. Our last footings of the new Congress stands as follows:

Peace Democrats	71
Kentucky Unionists	9
Blair, of Missouri	1
Virginia, doubtful	3
Total	87
To this add from Maryland	1
Total	88
Administration at last count	99
Since elected from Maryland	4
West Virginia	4
Total	97

This gives a clear Administration majority of nine, without counting any of the Kentucky members, or any one who is not certain to go into the Administration caucus. Maryland elects one member next Tuesday, and that one will be an Administration man. This will increase the majority to ten. Two, or perhaps three, may be four of the Kentucky members would, we believe, vote for an Administration Speaker if necessary, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war they will all vote, as will also many of those classed as Democrats.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, on the Provision Question.

Governor Brown, in his annual message to the Legislature of Georgia, now in session, thus refers to the provision question:

I feel that I cannot too earnestly invoke the attention of the people, and their representatives, to the importance of looking well to our future supply of provisions. This is the only point upon which we have anything to fear for the success of our cause. If we can continue to feed our armies and sustain our people at home, we can fight the enemy for an indefinite period of time, without the least danger of subjugation. But should our provision supply fail, our armies must be disbanded, and all will be lost.

The last Legislature passed an act restricting the cultivation of cotton to three acres to the hand. This act needs amendment. No one should be allowed to plant, cultivate or gather more than one-fourth of an acre to the hand while the war continues. This, with the quality on hand, will keep seed and clothe our people, and we should permit no more to be raised. All the labor and energy of the State should be employed in the production of provisions, and every family, whether rich or poor, should live upon the smallest quantity which will sustain life and preserve health. The man who, because he has the means, indulges in luxuriant abundance, is guilty of a crime against society, as others must suffer on account of his indulgence of his appetite or his vanity, when there is not a plentiful supply for all.

In the northeastern part of our State, especially in the mountains, the crop of the present year has been almost a failure. The season has been very unfavorable, and the early frost has destroyed a large portion of what was being made.

It is believed that the patriotism and loyalty of the people of no other part of the State has been subjected to so severe a test as has been applied in that section. The people own but few slaves, and almost the entire production of labor has been called to the military field, leaving a large population of women and children, and old men, to support themselves. This they are unable to do with good sense, and when these fail many of them must starve, unless they get assistance. To add to their embarrassments the impressing officers of the Confederate Government have gone among them, and taken from them part of their scanty supply. They have been deprived of some of their oxen, which were their dependence to transport food from the railroad. In many cases they have received insolent treatment from those who have taken their means of living, under circumstances little better than robbery.

With these, we feel generally good, and it is believed that bread enough has been made to maintain the people of the State and the army upon her border. In addition to the difficulties above mentioned, heavy drafts are made upon your productions to support the large negro population imported into the State, from sections of country overrun by the enemy, who, after their arrival, have not been employed in agricultural pursuits, or have not been here long enough to make a crop.

We are also called upon to divide our provisions with refugees populating the country of low-tax-less from sister States. These persons are generally of the better classes of society, intelligent, high toned and honorable, who, on account of the leading positions which they have occupied, and their fidelity and devotion to our cause have been obliged to leave their homes upon the approach of the armed legions of the enemy, and seek asylums in Georgia. Suffering, as a class, made sacrifices for Southern independence, to which we are yet strangers, they are entitled to our highest respect and most profound sympathy, and we should welcome them with warm hearts, divide with them as long as we have bread, and be willing to share with them a common fate.

I refer to these facts to show the heavy demands made upon the productions of the State, and the necessity for economy in the use of them, and energy to secure supplies for another year. The bread question is the question in this contest. Our independence is staked upon our ability to continue to raise a sufficient supply of provisions to support the army, and maintain the women and children at home. By the blessings of Divine Providence we shall succeed, but to do it, we must lay aside every production not necessary to sustain life.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge Vennard Presiding.—Margaret McGillan, Mary Burke, Ellen Fay and Michael Moriarty were introduced to his Honor yesterday, and charged with having been drunk, disturbing the peace, and being rather in the habit of being just so. The first and last were sent to the Parish Prison for ten days; Mary and Ellen had to go for sixty days.

Wm. Esmond and Peter Kennedy, for getting drunk, were fined $2 50 each.

The old colored man C. Green and his wife Jane Green, had their domestic feuds aired yesterday before the Recorder; tearing of clothing, assaults and batteries, and the terrible disputes between them baffled the powers of description of the grand-daughter, who, on her baby in her arms, testified about the conduct of her grand parents. These domestic troubles result from the different politics of the parties. Mrs. Green is a Union woman, Mr. C. Green is a violent Confederate, and prays for the destruction of all the darkey who enlisted in the Federal army. Mr. Green is required to give a bond for his good behavior or go to the workhouse.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, November 27, 1863.

Our money market has exhibited a fair degree of animation during the past week, accompanied by a slight improvement in Gold and a decided advance in Domestic Exchange, while Foreign has been dull at about previous rates, and Stocks and Bonds have evinced no new features worthy of particular notice. At the same time our leading staple has been in good request and not only entirely recovered from the depression in prices suffered at the close of last week, but commanded even higher figures than were current before the decline referred to. Both the Citizens and the Canal Banks have resumed a deposit business, receiving and paying out Legal Tender notes, and show an increased disposition to operate in Exchange, in which they have dealt to a fair extent.

The Board of National Bank of New Orleans" will no doubt be soon under way, and offer still greater facilities to the commercial community in a general banking business. The whole amount of the capital, $500,000, having been subscribed, the first instalment of 30 per cent, was called for payable to the Receiver, on or before Wednesday last, and we are informed was all paid up in the time prescribed. A meeting of the Stockholders is called for this evening, and an election of Directors advertised to take place to-morrow, as officially notified in another column.

The market for Domestic Exchange opened this morning with a fair demand at a quotable improvement on previous rates, but subsequently exhibited still more activity and raised at a further advance, most bill drawers raising their pretensions ¼ ⅌ cent, towards the latter part of the day. The bulk of the business, however, has been done on the street, the banks rather holding off as buyers until after departure of the weekly steamer, and the cessation of the remittance demand for her mail. But in the street we noticed negotiations to the extent of 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent, discount for Sterling Sight and 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent. for Francs Sight and Short. There may have been sales lower than 8½,—my as low as 6,—but if so they escaped our observation.

The banks checked at 2¾@¾ discount, the former being their ruling rate, and dealers at 3½@¾, the latter mostly for Legal Tender, but in some instances for our money. Some who drew freely early in the morning at 4, would not do better later in the day than 3¾. We heard of nothing of any moment in Foreign Exchange. One of the banks holds Sterling at 167½ for its own notes, another at 167¾ for Legal Tender funds, and a third at 168 for its own notes; but private bills cannot be quoted over 165@166. In fact, sales have been made at less than the inside figures. The banks variously hold Francs at 5.4@5.35, while the outside market is nominal at 5.32½@5.25.

There was a lively demand for Gold to-day, and, considering the limited amount on sale, the business was to a liberal extent. Dealers bought at 50, 50¼ and 51 ⅌ cent. premium, and sold at 51¼@51½. The heaviest sales were at 50¾. We noticed some round sums changing hands at these figures. Silver may be quoted at 49@43¼ premium. Mexican dollars continued at par for Gold. We heard of no sales to-day. The last reported were at 50 ⅌ cent. premium for currency.

Legal Tender notes have been dragging throughout the week at ½@¾ ⅌ cent. premium, but to-day were in much better demand, and readily commanded ¾, the increased enquiry for them being no doubt owing to their being wanted to provide for purchases of Exchange for remittance by to-morrow's steamer. Further enquiry will no doubt come forward by the steamer due on Sunday, and the market open next week with an abundant supply. Coined Specie has been quoted at 1@2 ⅌ cent. premium, and Citizens' ¼@1¼; Merchants' Bank notes are quoted at 3@4c., Bank of Louisiana at 47¼@50 and 55, and Crescent City at 50@55.

We hear nothing of much interest in Stocks and Bonds. In view of the expected distribution in January, holders of City Railroad sell 1229@125 for ⅌ share. Gas Light is held at 129@130. Insurance scrip ranges from 21¼@16c. for ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company. We noticed some sales (dates 1861 and 1862) at 20.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, November 27, 1863.

COTTON.—The market opened to-day with a fair demand, which has resulted in sales, so far as reported, to the extent of 500 bales, at prices showing some irregularity, but which, on the whole may be regarded as establishing the quotation of 71@72c. for Middling. We particularize the transactions as follows: 198 bales at Middling 70c., embracing 100 Good Ordinary at 67½c., 50 at 71c. for Low Middling and 72c. for Middling, and 49 of a good style of Middling at 72c.; and 202 at auction, consisting 161 on the levee, part tinged, of which 1 bale sold at 64½c., 18 bales Low Middling at 69½c., 13 do at 69½c. 9 Strictly Good Ordinary at the same, 8 Good Ordinary to Low Middling at