THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamer Scott Coming Up with New York Dates of the 23d.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Quarantine, October 31.

The U. S. transport steamer Thos. A. Scott, Capt. Wm. O. Brien, passed here at 6:45 this a. m., with New York dates of the 23d.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of furniture and crockery which was to have taken place yesterday, at No. 35 Exchange Place, was postponed by the auctioneer, Mr. E. M. Jacobs, to-morrow, Wednesday, on account of the weather.

The regular session of the Confederate Congress will meet in Richmond on the 7th November, one day before the United States Presidential election.

Hood's March Through Northeast Alabama.

Gadsden, from which, according to the last news via Mobile, Hood's army set out recently on its march for Tennessee, is a small town on the Coosa river, Ala., about 60 miles southwest from Summerville, Ga., to which place Hood was said by late Northern accounts to have retreated. Guntersville, where, as it is stated, Hood designed to cross the Tennessee river, is at the lowest angle of that stream in the northeastern portion of Alabama, and about 50 miles due south from the Tennessee line, about 20 from the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and about 50 from the junction of that and the Nashville railroad at Stevenson. The last named place is distant about 30 miles from Chattanooga. Consequently, if Hood aimed, as it has been intimated to cut Gen. Sherman's railroad communications between Chattanooga and Nashville, he could hardly strike at a more vital point than Stevenson. But Sherman, from Villanova, Ga., would have the advantage in point of distance, and it is to be presumed that he would anticipate Hood, and instead of following in his rear on a circuitous march, would advance directly and occupy Stevenson while Hood was deflecting his line of march in that direction from the Tennessee river. Finding that he was anticipated, Hood would probably, as the plan attributed to him in the Richmond and Mobile papers, make a dash for the railroad above Stevenson running to Nashville. This struggle for position, by means of rapid movement rather than by hard fighting, is one of the most interesting contests of the war, and is well calculated to exemplify a maxim of Frederick the Great, that in war legs are worth more than arms.

From the Rio Grande.

[From Correspondence of the N. O. Era.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, October 25.

There has reigned a season of perfect peace and quietness here since the occupation of Matamoros by the French.

The rebel General Drayton has been superseded in command at Brownsville and the surrounding district by Gen. Slaughter. The former, it is supposed, came down more as an inspecting officer than permanent commander.—Col. Ford is still in command of the troops, which are supposed to number about eight hundred.

The Liberal ex-General Cortinas is enjoying himself in Matamoros as a private gentleman of wealth and leisure. He states that he has been able to cross his treasure, which was some 12 miles above Matamoros, he would have taken Brownsville and surrendered his whole force to the Union authorities.

As it was, he surrendered his force to the enemies of the Republic on condition that he should remain in undisturbed possession of the spoils he had accumulated. So much for the patriotism of Cortinas. It has transformed him from a poor adventurer to a wealthy Don.

A heavy trade has opened up between Matamoros and New York, which proves profitable to all parties. Quite a large fleet of merchantmen are lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande. The rebels of course benefit somewhat by this, as smuggling cannot be stopped while it will pay.

About fifteen hundred bales of Confederate Government cotton are now lying at Brownsville, which will probably find their way into the hands of the New York traders.

The Letter of Mr. Boyce, of S. C., on Peace.

The New York Times of the 22d Oct. has in full the letter of Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, addressed to Jeff. Davis, on the Political Situation North and South. Its salient points are exhibited in the subjoined passages:

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

Winnsboro', S. C., Sept. 29, 1864—Sir: The Democratic party of the United States, in their recent convention at Chicago, resolved that if they attained power they would agree to an armistice and a convention of all the States, to consider the subject of peace. I think that notion demands a favorable response from our Government. You are the only person who can make that response, because our Congress does not meet until after the time appointed for the Presidential election. If our Congress met in time, I should propose the action I desire taken to that body, and submit to its judgment my argument, but as that opportunity does not occur, I have no alternative but to remain silent or address myself to you. I can not consistently with my ideas of duty, remain silent. I therefore address myself to you. We are waging war to obtain a satisfactory peace. By a satisfactory peace, I mean a peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace, I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the sword would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furies. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, fatal and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony. Unless we can obtain such a peace as this, our republican institutions cannot survive the war, and we become the subjects of a military despotism. Every Government must exist; this is the law of its being. If it is attacked by a great force it must bring a proportionately great force to its defence. If its form is such as not to furnish military strength to the fullest extent of its means, it must disregard that form. The republican form, especially the form of a Confederacy of free States, is not the best adapted for war. In fact, it is a peace establishment. The form best adapted for war, is a national military despotism. The Republic at war is gradually passing into despotism. As the war continues and the pressure of the enemy increases, this transition is accelerated. A Republic forced to the wall by a powerful enemy must end in despotism.

[Mr. Boyce then illustrates, by reference to the history of European nations, his remark that "no country can be free which has to sleep with her hand on her sword," and proceeds:]

But why resort to general reasoning and the condition of European nations to prove what I have asserted, when the proof stares us in the face in the example of our own country. We see it in every sight; we feel it in every emotion; we hear it in every sound. * * * We have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there were no States, only provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress—what greater power would you exercise than you do now?

It is plain that our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism. I blame no one for it. I am sure those who are at the head of the Government would gladly have it otherwise, but necessity compels the course they have taken. But I shall be told, perhaps, this necessity is limited to the war, and when peace returns we will go back to our old state of liberty. That depends upon the kind of peace. A peace without reconciliation carries in its bosom the seeds of new wars. This armed peace and its offspring war would fasten upon us permanently a central military despotism. It is common to hear it said that the United States have gone into despotism. If so, then it is a very bad truth for us, for that would develop their maximum military power, and would, of course, necessitate the same thing in the same way on our part. The truth is, we are vitally interested in the preservation of free institutions in the Northern States, because the people of the United States will not only make their institutions, but they will make ours. If they acquire their maximum military strength by going into despotism, we must do the same, just as if they were to originate new and overpoweringly destructive modes of warfare, we would have to resort to the same or be overwhelmed. Some persons of intelligence concede that the Northern people have gone into despotism, but ridicule the idea of such a calamity befalling us. To such I would reply, we are but human beings, not gods, and we are acted upon by necessity as other people. The truth is, that the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power on the grand scale that our Government has. The Lincoln Government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription; it has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not rely on impressments. It plays the tyrant, but he hesitates to seize the sceptre.

I think I have established my proposition, that our Republican institutions are lost unless we have a peace accompanied by harmony with the North. The great question for us then is, how are we to obtain such a peace.

I think we can only hope of a satisfactory peace, one consistent with the preservation of free institutions, in the supremacy of this party (the Democratic and Conservative party of the North) at some time or other. Our policy, therefore, is to give this party all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once, in my opinion, give this party all the encouragement possible, by declaring your willingness to an armistice, and a convention of all the States in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace. The theory upon which this party goes, is that we are willing to cease hostilities, at least temporarily, and meet in council to attain peace if possible. The theory upon which Mr. Lincoln goes is that there is no use to attempt any negotiation with us; that the sword is the only possible arbiter. Our policy is to show that the theory of the Chicago platform is the true one.

MR. BOYCE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Charleston Mercury reports a meeting held at Columbia, S. C., by a portion of Mr. Boyce's constituents, in which, among other resolutions adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That the opinions and sentiments of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, in his published letter to the President of the Confederate States, are regarded as the suggestions of a timorous despair, which, if heeded, can but lead to dishonor and ruin.

Resolved, That, as a portion of the constituency of the Hon. Wm. W. Boyce, we utterly repudiate and condemn the policy he advises in his letter to the President; that his opinions are irreconcilably at war with our cleverest conceptions of public duty and patriotism, and that, while we accord to him perfect sincerity in the course he has taken, we can only regard him as, upon that very account, the more unfit to represent us in the councils of the Confederacy.

Resolved, therefore, As the deliberate judgment of this meeting, that the Hon. Wm. W. Boyce owes it to his constituency, as well as to himself, to resign at once his seat in the Congress of the Confederate States, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to him by the chairman of the meeting.

Charleston Mercury.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 22.]

The Southern Peace Principle.

None of the Northern "peace men," so called, can desire peace more strongly than we do, provided it does not endanger the nation. The man who wants this bloodshed continued one day beyond an actual necessity, is a criminal before high Heaven. It is the solemn duty of every Northern man to understand precisely what this necessity is, and where it stops. To understand this, it must be known what the *Southern peace principle* is. Is it one that can safely be accepted?

We extract from the Richmond papers two letters on the subject of peace, one written by Herschel V. Johnson, formerly candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, now a State Senator of Georgia in the rebel Congress, the other from W. W. Boyce, formerly Representative in our Congress, and now in the rebel Congress from South Carolina. Every thoughtful man will read them with great interest. The one comes from an original opponent of secession, belonging to the A. H. Stephens class of Southern public men, the other from an original advocate of secession, and always a disciple of John C. Calhoun. The one was a true representative of the Georgia, the other of the South Carolina, school of politics. Both productions are dispassionate and able, both express a most earnest desire for peace; and both come substantially to the same conclusion.

Mr. Boyce, in his letter to Jeff Davis, says: "Our policy is to give this party (that of the Chicago platform) all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once declare your willingness to an armistice, and a convention of all the States in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace." Mr. Johnson also goes for a convention, founded on the basis of State sovereignty, and sums up by saying: "The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln that 'we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government.'"

There is an absolute agreement in both with the position of Mr. Stephens that the basis of the convention must be the "sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States." Now it is precisely this stand of Southern peace men which makes it impossible for true national men of the North to meet them. To go into convention with them on this ground would require the sacrifice of the Union at the very gate. It is just as Mr. Boyce says: "A convention of States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principles of State rights." We can make no such acknowledgment. It is incompatible with every principle of true nationality. It is not only contrary to the "more perfect Union" formed by our fathers but to any Union worthy of the name. It would be restoring the old confederation, "a rope of sand," from which nothing was realized but weakness and endless confusion.

Even supposing that the result of the convention should be a return of the Southern States to the Union in its present form, the Union would have lost its vital national essence. "The highest acknowledgment of the principles of State Rights" would be making it in very fact, the mere federation which Mr. Calhoun contended it was meant to be. The national men of the country always have resisted, and always will resist, any such surrender of the essential principle of our Government. They mean to bequeath to their posterity the same national birthright they received from their fathers, and they will fight this war through to the bitter end rather than barter it away for the sake of peace. All other questions in controversy sink into insignificance before this. It is, in truth, the only vital concern at stake.

The Chicago platform declares for an "ultimate convention." It does not specify that this should be a convention under the Federal Constitution, and the fair inference from the silence is, that the same sort of sovereign States convention is meant by these Northern peace men that is insisted upon with such tenacity by the Southern peace men. It is the foremost offense of the platform—that which above all makes its acceptance by loyal men an absolute impossibility. In fidelity to the old Union, they can no more recognize this sovereign independence of the States, than they can the sovereign independence of the Confederacy itself.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, October 31st, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

A communication was read from the Secretary of State announcing the election of Mr. Alphonse Delage, as Senator in place of Mr. Tillotson of Ascension, resigned.

Mr. Delage being present was sworn in and took his seat as Senator from the Parishes of Ascension, Assumption and Terrebonne.

The Finance Committee reported a bill to authorize the issuing of notes to the amount of $500,000 to replenish the State Treasury, which passed its first reading.

The Committee on Militia reported that a bill had been prepared and would be introduced in the House relative to militia.

The Committee on Auditing the expenses reported that it had approved the bill of the *Era* for printing ($308). On motion, the report was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting our members elect to the United States Congress to use their influence to have "Powers States of Washington" returned to the State.

A resolution relative to appointing a Committee to send for persons and papers for the purpose of making certain enquiries relative to the printing of the late Convention, was introduced and adopted.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Reporter to furnish such papers as need it a copy of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill relative to the sale of Public Lands.

The bill relative to tacit mortgages was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

After the doors were again opened, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

A preamble and resolution were presented, showing that the House now has 27 clerks, costing the sum of $147 per day, and appointing a committee of five to ascertain what number is requisite to conduct the business of the House—laid over under the rules.

A joint resolution was presented and laid on the table, to appoint a committee of —— to request the Governor and Attorney-General to wait upon and ascertain the views of the Commanding General relative to civil government.

The Committee on Militia reported a bill concerning the militia, 150 copies were ordered to be printed and the report made the order of the day for Friday next.

The Bill for the temporary relief of the State Treasury passed its second reading.

The following bills were adopted with their titles.

An Act relative to the collection of criminal fees in the Parish of Jefferson.

An Act to extend the power of constables in the Parish of Jefferson.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lieber.—S. W. Miller, who on Saturday entered the house of Mrs Prendergast on Customhouse street with the determination to search the premises, was tried yesterday. He was further charged with having grabbed the prosecutrix by the throat. The accused was sent to prison for one month.

N. Kieffer was tried for having sold a mustang poney, which had the letters U. S. branded on him. It was shown that the animal was the private property of an officer who sold it to Kieffer who was acquitted.

The Mother Found.—A few days ago an abandoned baby was found in the upper part of the city, with the request expressed on a paper, that the innocent one be provided with a good home, or to give it up to the sisters of the Holy Cross. Yesterday the mother of the child was discovered. She is a widow with another larger child and pleades that poverty urged her to try that mean of providing for the baby.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH!

1½ P. M.

The Latest from the South, via Clinton and Baton Rouge.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG DATES OF THE 27TH AND 28TH.

Fighting on the North and South sides of James River—Indecisive Results on the South Side—Federal Attack on the North Side repulsed with heavy loss.

A SUCCESS BY MOSBY.

Particulars of the Capture of Dalton.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Baton Rouge, October 31.

The following is taken from the Feliciana *Democrat*, published at Clinton, October 29th, with Richmond dates 27th and Petersburg 28th.

Richmond, October 27.—Enemy advanced in heavy force on North side to-day. Made several assaults on our lines but were finally repulsed with heavy loss. 500 prisoners already brought in. Our loss insignificant.

Richmond, October 28.—Official dispatches from Gen. Lee last night say enemy crossed Scantling Creek below Burgess' Mills in considerable force. In the afternoon General —— first drove them but found them in too strong force, afterwards enemy attacked but were repulsed. They still hold plank road at Burgess' Mill. He took some colors and prisoners. Movement of enemy against our left to-day was repulsed.

Two attacks were made upon our lines, one between Henrico Poorhouse and Charles City road, the other on Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and four stands of colors captured. Our loss very slight. On 25th Col. Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Duffield, several other prisoners, a number horses and killed a number of the enemy, sustained no loss.

Petersburg, Oct. 28.—Last night about dark the enemy charged our works on Baxter Road capturing a small portion of them, from which however they were soon dislodged with the loss of about a dozen prisoners. Our loss small.

Lieut. Cols Hanson and Wise of Wird's brigade were captured by the enemy about 10 o'clock last night.

Enemy charged our works on Jerusalem plank road, capturing part of our pickets and driving the rest off.

About six o'clock however our picket line was re-established at this post. In fight yesterday on Boynton road, below, 3 battle flags were captured from the enemy and about 200 prisoners taken. Nothing heard from below this morning. The enemy's cavalry are on a raid on the South Carolina road.

Jacksonville, Oct 17.—Gen. Hood invested Dalton on last Thursday, and at once sent in flag of truce and demanded its surrender. Col. Johnson, the Federal commander came in person to see our General. "Will you, said the Colonel treat the garrison as prisoners of war if I surrender?" No sir. "Will you parole?" No sir. I will allow you five minutes to surrender and if not complied with, I will put the garrison to the sword. The Colonel observed the terms were hard but that he would surrender, which was at once done.

The prisoners captured were as follows: 600 negroes in full Yankee uniform, 250 white soldiers, one battery 6 guns, field artillery, and 80 cavalry, together with several guns mounted, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, saddles, and blankets. At Tilton we captured 350 men without firing a gun.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Oct. 22, P. M.]

There has been steady improvement in the tone of the market during the week. Prices are generally better, in sympathy with the improved demand on some kinds of goods, 7½ to 15 per cent. The improvement may perhaps be attributed to the necessity for buying rather than to any great increase of confidence, for there is still and underlying feeling of mistrust as to prices, created by the fluctuations of gold and the uncertainty that it will long keep at present quotations in the face of recent victories and others that may speedily be won. The disposition, therefore, is to supply only immediate wants. From the same feeling of mistrust the jobbers are selling out their stocks as freely as possible, and at low prices, compared with what they are paying for new goods. This feeling caution, however, is not universal. In some quarters, we observe a disposition to buy domestic cottons on speculation, the opinion of such parties being that extremely limited production will force up prices irrespective of the course of gold and the general market.

The purchases of Brown Sheetings at first hands are limited. Buyers prefer picking up any outside lots to making agents goods at current prices. Standards are quoted by agents 55c. to 56½c. Light weights are scarce and much wanted.

Bleached Shirtings have been more active during the week. Holders have made some concession in price, and considerable transactions, both speculative and regular, have been the result.

Prices are generally about 30 per cent. below the extreme prices current before the decline. Wamsutta are 60c, New York Mills, 60c., Waite Rock, 57½c.

Brown Drills are very scarce and firm, quotations ranging from 55c. to 60c.

There is a considerable decline for Cotton Flannels. Hamilton F's are quoted 62c; Naumkeag, bleached, 55c.

Ticks are dull, and prices irregular. We quote Amoskeag A. C. A. 80c., A., 70c., D., 55c., Amoskeag Denims, 70c.

The trade in printing cloths is utterly demoralized. The printers having to a large extent stopped printing, are not buyers of cloth, and the absence of demand keeps the prices below practical figures. The current prices are merely nominal and may be quoted 23c. to 25c. for standard 64x64 cloth.

The demand for prints has been active during the week, and the stocks in agents' hands are perhaps lower than at any time within the memory of merchants. Prices are decidedly stronger, and in some cases an advance has been realized. Merrimack W's have been raised to 40c; Allen's fancies are quoted 33c. nett, Richmond 38c. nett, Manchester 34c., American 37c., Dunnell's 43c. Arnold's 31c., Pacific 38c; Sprague's 38c.

The stock of Delaines has been much reduced by the late active demand, and the Hamilton goods are closed out of first hands. The price continues at 40c.

The trade in Woolen goods has been steady, with a slight increase in the strength of prices. Stocks are generally strictly moderate, and holders show no disposition to make any material concession. The demand for fancy cassimeres has revived, especially for fine qualities of Scotch Plaids, which sell rapidly at $3 to 3 75. Other grades are more active than of late.

Later from the South and the North Via Mobile.

Appeal from Gen. Beauregard on taking command of the Military Division of the West—Situation at Atlanta—Hood's Movement Through North East Alabama toward the Tennessee River.

PRICE REPORTED DEFEATED AND RETREATING IN MISSOURI, PURSUED BY PLEASANTON.

Situation at Petersburg, Charleston and Wilmington—Bragg Commanding at the Last Name Place.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF DAVIS FOR FASTING PRAYER, AND INVOCATION FOR PEACE.

GEN. EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY AFTER ITS DEFEAT.

Convention of Southern Governors at Augusta, Ga.—Resolutions by them on the War.

GOLD ON THE 24th OCT. IN NEW YORK 219.

(From this morning's Times.)

We have the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 25th and 26th, and the *Tribune* of the 25th, from which we take the following:

LATE FROM ATLANTA.

A gentleman reached here on Saturday, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, who came out of Atlanta on Tuesday. He reports two thousand sick Yankee soldiers and about six thousand effective ones in that city. The garrison is studying the means of escape from Atlanta. Our cavalry surround the city, and a portion of them sleep in houses in the suburbs every night.

[illegible].

The announcement that this distinguished officer had left Richmond to assume an important command is more fully explained by the intelligence that he is to take charge of the defences of Wilmington.

(From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 27.)

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The firing Wednesday was confined principally to the different batteries on the islands, only one shot having been fired at the city. Battery Wagner fired eighteen shots at James's Island, Battery Gregg and the "Swamp Angel" sixteen shots at Fort Sumter and thirty-five shots at Sullivan's Island. The latter replied and fired fourteen shots at Gregg.

The deserters who were brought to the city state that the enemy on Morris's island had 11 guns bearing upon the city, no more than three however, being used at any one time. Several of their largest guns had very recently burst. These deserters also state that the enemy have been in expectation of an attack on Morris's Island from our side. This information they gained from deserters.

HOOD'S ARMY ON ITS WAY TO TENNESSEE.

(Correspondence of Montgomery Mail.)

Gadsden, Ala., Saturday night, Oct. 22, 1864.

The army has moved. The troops are gone. The last train has disappeared, and the last soldier has taken his farewell peep of the south side of the Coosa. The shadows of night creep slowly over the scene, and the stars look down in vain for the camp fires that answered but yesternight their own resplendent glitter.

On yesterday Stewart's corps marched out in the van. It was followed by Lee or rather Dick Taylor, who occupies the centre, and to day at dawn the delighted Tennesseeans under Cheatham crossed the river Jordan or Coosa. (May they not find it a hard road to travel!) The transportation quickly followed and as soon the pontoon was taken up and also hurried forward after the troops.

What does it mean? It has but one signification. That is "forward." Gen. Hood has at last struck to the right chord, and comprehends the true policy. No matter, what the critics may say—no matter what the books may say—no matter what reason may say—we are [illegible] nature of our troops demands action, and they will not bear retrograde. Gen. Cheatham was quite unwell when he mounted to follow his corps, "but," said he, "we are going home now, and I'll strap myself to my saddle before they shall leave me behind." Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood. Every general officer is at his post, and the spirit and *morale* of the men unbounded.

We shall cross the Tennessee river, as is generally believed, near Guntersville, at about tomorrow night and the next day. The weather is delicious and the roads good. The days are just cool enough to make a tramp of thirty miles a healthful exercise, and the nights not too cold for sound and happy slumbers by great log heaps. The country is clad in her gayest suit to greet the soldiers as they pass, and to cheer them on to the land of milk and honey. What pleasant benedictions the boughs of chestnut, beech and maple, which clasp their hands above the marching columns, cast down upon the soldier's head, and how these deepening tints of "orange, scarlet and apple green" remind him of home and peace! Home and peace! May God in His infinite mercy and grace, send to these brave men, who have toiled so long and so faithfully—Home and Peace!

SHIRLEY.

LEE'S ARMY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th, gives the gratifying information that the ranks in Gen. Lee's army are now rapidly filling up, and the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, depleted by many battles, are assuming their former proportions. At dress parade, on Sunday last, a Virginia regiment, which had inscribed on its battle flag the names of our earliest battles, turned out eleven hundred muskets, and some of our smallest divisions numbered seven thousand effective men.

EXPEDITION FOR WILMINGTON.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Advertiser* says:

Gen. Bragg has been ordered to Wilmington to take charge of the defenses at that place. The enemy are now preparing a formidable expedition at Fortress Monroe, the rendezvous of the vessels and the forces which are to engage in it. It is not supposed that the enemy will attempt to capture the place, but will rather seek to isolate them possess himself of the forts at the mouth of the river, and thus close the port. It is not understood that Gen. Bragg leaves Richmond permanently.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The *Advertiser* of the 20th says: About 10 o'clock last Saturday night, we learn that the Senator No. 2, while on her upward trip from Mobile to Montgomery, burst her starboard boiler just above Park's landing. She almost instantly took fire and burned to the water's edge, and sunk on a sand bar. Her hull and machinery can probably be recovered.

About 40 persons, mostly deckhands and negroes are killed and missing.

AN APPEAL FROM BEAUREGARD.

Headquarters Military Division of the West, October 17, 1864.

In assuming command, at this critical juncture, of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections for their generous support and confidence.

In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The Executives of your States meet me with similar expression of their devotion to our cause, the noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are no strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve.

The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired with these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country, to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspiring confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta; he can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and surrounding States to speak the word and the work is done.

We have abundance of provisions, and there are men enough in the country liable and able for service, to accomplish the result. To all such, I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it that none remain home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battlefield, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal, within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted.

My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully and with a good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen! respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessings of a kind and overruling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from our soil, the security of your wives and daughters, from the insults and the outrages of a brutal foe, shall be established, soon to be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the field, we cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to you in your struggle, sharing your privations, and, with your brave and true men, to strike the blow that shall bring success to our army, triumph to our cause and peace to our country.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Official: Geo. W. Brent, Col. and A. A. G.

THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

We copy from the *Chronicle and Sentinel* the following resolutions adopted at Augusta, on the 18th instant, by the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, Governor Smith, of Virginia, presiding over the meeting:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the other against invasion and subjugation, and for one purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man without exception, in any of its various departments whose place can be filled by either disabled officers or soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guards, except in important cities, for localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens, and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms, and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and whilst owners of slaves, under the circumstances, should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them, and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And, lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency, President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before their respective bodies.

THE RENEGADE BAYLOR.

The Richmond *Sentinel* thus speaks of this miserable and cowardly adventurer:

"C. G. Baylor, who has for several years affected to connect himself very intimately with the cotton interest, has deserted and turned informer and dog to the enemy. He has published a paper, we believe, and made proposals probably to fifty publishers for issuing others, all on his theme as above. The smallest observation of the man discovered that he was an adventurer and a humbug, and his search for persons verdant enough to be deceived by him was hence laborious and niggard of results. He claimed to be commercial and financial agent for the State of Georgia. He represented to the Yankees a desire to impart important intelligence to them as the reason of his desertion. The true reason was his pocket was empty and his throat dry, and he wanted to raise a few dimes. His story was like that of all deserters, *made up* and the venom expressed towards the Confederacy was prepared for the market."

(From this morning's Era.)

Through the kindness of a Union officer we have received the Mobile *Evening News* of the 27th inst., containing Southern news to that date, and intelligence from the North up to the 24th—being one day later from the former section and two days later from the latter than has been published in this city.

Gold on the 24th.

A Richmond telegram of the 26th, published in the Mobile papers of the 27th, says the New York papers and Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 24th quote gold at 219.

SENATOR SEMMES.

Senator Semmes, of New Orleans, would address the people of Mobile on the 27th.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Richmond, Oct. 26.—The President has issued a proclamation appointing the 16th of November as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God. He invokes the people of the Confederate States to assemble on that day at their respective places of worship, and unite in prayer to their Heavenly Father for deliverance and peace.

Richmond, Oct. 26.—General Early has issued a lengthy and eloquent address to the troops of his command. He attributes the recent defeat to the disgraceful propensity to plunder, and to panic. He appeals to them to stand by their colors in future at all hazards, and retrieve their reputation. The address does not admit of condensation, and is too long to transmit in full.

Petersburg, Oct. 26.—The enemy have receded a short distance on the City Point Road, but it amounts to nothing. They are supposed to have done this in order to avoid an infilade fire from our Chesterfield batteries, and to get more eligible ground for their line of earthworks. They are still busy fortifying their lines, and everything at present indicates a purpose on their part to act on the defensive.

The force in our front is chiefly the 2nd and 7th corps.

Picket firing and sharpshooting are of daily occurrence, mingled occasionally with discharges of artillery.

Deserters report the enemy building winter quarters in the rear of their line of works.

Our men are well fed, receiving supplies of clothes and blankets, and in good spirits.

A good many recruits are coming in under the order revoking details.

Richmond, October 26.—Northern papers of the 23d contain additional glorification dispatches from Sheridan in relation to the battle of Cedar Creek.

There has been nothing from Sherman's army for four days, except reports of the continued retreat of Hood.

A train from Atlanta had arrived at Tilton.

The Vermont raiders were commanded by Lieut. Bennett H. Young. Twenty-three persons were concerned in this raid. The amount taken from the banks was $223,000.

Richmond, October 26.—New York papers and the Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 24th are received:

Telegrams from Kansas City give a confused account of a battle between Price's army and the Yankees under Rosecrans, Curtis, Smith and Pleasanton.

The fight occurred between Little Blue River and Independence.

The latest telegram claims a Yankee victory and says Price is reported retreating rapidly south, pursued by Pleasanton.

Among the Confederates killed is Todd, of Missouri.

Lincoln declines to interfere with Andy Johnson's test oath.

There is no later intelligence from Sherman.

The steamer Nando, a blockade runner, with 550 bales of cotton, is captured.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.—Our agent sent us two reports of the gold market on the 22d—one by the Fung Shuey, which left at 1 P. M., 211¾; and another by the Guiding Star, dated 2:20 P. M., 213¾. As the Guiding Star left at 9 P. M., the latter report is probably a better index to the tendency of the market, which, according to the latest advices via the South, had advanced to 216 on the 24th.

COTTON BURNED.—By the arrival of the Gray Eagle from Vicksburg this morning, we learn that a party of Guerillas came into Grand Gulf on Wednesday last, 14th inst., and burnt 37 bales of cotton belonging to Mr. J. Hennings, and then decamped. The gunboat stationed at that point was about a short distance below.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Monday Evening, October 31, 1864.

The correspondence by the New York steamers was not of a character to have any material influence on the general market, the dullness of which was increased to-day by a steady rain which fell nearly throughout business hours. There was, however, some enquiry for our leading staple in which there were some sales at $1 14@1 15 for low middling to strict low middling and $1 18@1 19 for middling to strict middling, which is not only below the views of holders generally but below the prices realized towards the close of last week. Later accounts from New York, reporting an advance in gold to 21½ per dollar, has stiffened our specie market, gold being variously quoted at the close at 220 and 222. We have no sales to report to serve as a basis for definite quotations. Nothing was reported in silver. Dealers pay 200 for American half dollars and ask [illegible]. Mexican dollars are quoted nominal at [illegible].

The Market for Domestic Exchange was as usual on Monday, extremely dull without any quotable change in rates. The Banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent premium, but met with a limited demand. In the outside market we noticed sales of $5,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent premium and some one day's sight at ¼ and ⅜, including $5,000 at ⅜. Certificate checks on the U. S. Treasury at Washington are quoted at 5¾ per cent discount.

Foreign Exchange was higher, the Banks refusing to sell Sterling at less than 240, at which one of them drew to a limited extent. There was some demand for Bankers' bills at 235, but they could not be found. 237½ was asked for private (Matamoros) bills held at 230. These figures show a material improvement. Francs are quoted at 235 for Bankers, which is equivalent to 240 for Sterling but some Banks ask [illegible].

Nothing whatever was reported in stocks, the quotations for which are entirely nominal. City Bonds are quoted at 94 to 97½ for Consolidated and 85 to 87 for [illegible].

We did not hear of a transaction of any moment in Bank notes. Merchants' are quoted at 75 ₱ dollar. Bank of New Orleans at 45@47½. Bank of Louisiana at 51@57½ and Crescent City at 7@8, dealers however paying only [illegible] for the last. It would be difficult to find lots of any considerable magnitude at less than [illegible] for Merchants and 45 for Crescent City.

Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of ½@1½ per cent over City Treasury notes, while the latter are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, October 31, 1864.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the rainy weather there was some enquiry to-day which resulted in sales of 42 bales, as follows: 31 bales low middling at $1 10, 15 strict low middling at $1 14½, 25 middling, good style, at the same, and 19 strict middling at $1 17. We also hear of 64 bales [illegible] middling sold on Saturday, but not before reported, at $1 16. These figures denote an easier market, but are below the views of holders generally.

MOLASSES—A lot of 85 bbls just received sold on the landing this morning. The particulars have not transpired.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—It has rained all day, and out-door business generally was suspended. We have not a sale to report to-day in any of the articles of Western Produce. Operators are holding off awaiting the arrival of several boats on the way from the West now nearly due. Last Friday and Saturday reported, a lot of [illegible] Pork sold at $41 ₱ barrel.

FREIGHTS—There are two steamships in port for New York, but there is scarcely anything offering to forward. The rate has been raised to 1½c. ₱ lb for Cotton. [illegible] for Boston. Some flour is offering at that port.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 1, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 34 Hogs, 86 Veals and 64 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold 90 Beeves, 50 Hogs and 31 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, 171 Veals and 34 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	20 @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	14 @ 16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	10 @ 12
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	60 @ 70
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	40 @ 50
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	30 @ 35
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	25 @ 30
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	— @ 17
Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	8 @ 10
Milch Cows, ₱ head	60 @ 100
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	30 @ 35
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	20 @ 25
Yearling Calves, ₱ head	14 @ 16

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Sloop Pelican, (Mexican) Mack, for Matamoros.

Steamer Magenta, McComas, for St Louis. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Annie Weaver, Haney, from Pensacola, to master—Bestu

Schr Leonard, [illegible], from St Charles, to master—Bestu

Schr Union, Marchet, from Horn Island, to master—Bestu

Schr Martha, Figaro, from Horn Island, to master—Bestu

Schr Simon Gaelic, McGuins, from Pass Manchac, to master—Bestu

STEAMBOATS

Belle Donna, Smith, from Morganza

Grey Eagle, Fraser, from Vicksburg

Meteor, King, from Thibodeaux

Little Stephens, Goddin, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Mabel, Whann, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 31st ult, ships May Flower and Arcole, bark Fanny Keller, brigs Samuel Adams and [illegible], and schr Dart—came up light.

SPOKEN

By Captain Taylor, of the bark John Trucks, on the 23d ult, off the Tortugas, bark Foreigner, from Philadelphia for this port.

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark John Trucks, Taylor, — days from Philadelphia

Bark Cephas Starrett, Gregory, from Philadelphia

Bark E M Metcalf, ——, from ——

Bark Adelaide, from Philadelphia

Brig Ida McLeod

Brig Neptune, Russell, — days from Philadelphia, to master

Schr Susan Jane, ——, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

Mex brig Hercules, ——, from Sisal, to master

Schr Hope, (British) ——, from Matamoros, to master

Schr Excelsior, ——, from Matamoros, to master

Schr Brunette, ——, from ——

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per sloop Pelican—25 bbls potatoes 10 bbls apples 3 bbls beer 200 crates cabbage 10 sks corn 6000 shingles 2 cks and 25 bxs wine 3 bbls whisky 11,846 shingles and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Magenta—21 bales gunny bags and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fung Shuey—1316 bbls potatoes 200 bbls apples 1 puncheon and 3 bbls rum 2 puncheons and 1 bbl whisky 9 bbls flour 100 bxs candles 50 bxs soap 100 bbls onions 118 kegs butter 10 hhds bacon 200 bxs and 15 qr pipes wine 5 hf pipes and 2 bbls brandy 153 bxs cheese 35 hf bbls beef 235 bales hay 16 bbls eggs 300 bxs buckwheat and sund'y mdse

NEW YORK—Per steamship Guiding Star—481 bxs cheese 162 firkins butter 3 bbls beans 10 bbls apples 4 do pickles and sund'y mdse

PENSACOLA—Per schr Annie Weaver—200 bbls sundries cks and 30 bxs empty bottles to order

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Fung Shuey, from New York—F Auer & co—J A Siefert—W H Bauer—F DeBlanc—A H Bowles—O T Rudduck & co—M Berwin—A Campbell—J M Carter—Collector of the Port, for J A James—Collector of the Port, for John Hawkins—J P Cady—J M Denman—J Davis—P O'Donnell—F Duclos & co—G S Dennis—Egan & King—Fatjo & Brannens—Folger & co—G A Fosdick—Wm Ford & co—J L Florence—P Gallager—W T Gilbert—A D Grief & co—N W Hoyt—Grief & Byrne—Hedden & co—W H Henning—Harrison & Downing—A Helmberg & co—W H Herring—G S Hubbard—E Hase—N Koch—J Kessler—Kelham & Fitz—Ledig & Dennison—U Loeffler—J A Lum—P Mangers—G D McGetten—P McKuegin—F Newhall—E L Pierson & co—Parker's Express—B Richley—F Richert—Schneider & Zubehbier—J P Satzazin—J E Sciau—V E Sarrazin—Schmidt & Zeigler—Smith & McKenna—A B Spier—L Schwach—Thompson & Benson—Vallée Brown—R W Wright and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST CHARLES—Per schr Leonard—4730 feet lumber 4 cords wood to order

HORN ISLAND—Per schr Union—450 bbls sand to order

HORN ISLAND—Per schr Martha—400 bbls sand to order

PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Simon Gaelic—30 cords wood 3 head cattle to order

MORGANZA—Per steamer Belle Donna—8 bales cotton F Maspero—1 do F J Devlin—18 sks cotton in seed J M Jones—10 do F Maspero—3 do E F Flanders—2 do 38 bags rags A Gilham—100 hides 3 bbls tallow Kahn & Bloc—sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Little Stephens—5 bales cotton W B Hodges—3 do 41 Schottler—29 sks cotton in seed A Bowen—12 do J Vienna, Jr—10 do J Haney—6 do A S Mansfield—11 sks and 10 bbls pecans order—3 sks pea nuts M Fischer—10 do A Thibaut—sundries to order

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—41 bales cotton to G S Mandeville—11 do Klein & co—5 do H S Buckner—151 sks cotton in seed Griffin & Perch—221 hides Kahn & Bloc—sundries to order

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Meteor—41 bales hay F Bandeau & co—sundries to order

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, ST CHARLES STREET

Unparalleled Success—The Wonder of the World. TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1st, 1864. Miss KATE VANCE in her wonderful performance of MAZEPPA with her highly trained steed DON JUAN and the BEST COMPANY in the city.

☞ No extra charge for secured seats

☞ Box Office open from 9 till 1 o'clock

☞ The prices are the same as last year. nov1 1eq

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

Unparalleled success of the MAMMOTH VARIETY COMPANY.....New and interesting features presented To-Night.

☞ Box Office open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Saloon Serenade quarter to 7. Overture by the Orchestra half past 7 o'clock. nov1 1eq

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

A. W. FENNO....................Stage Manager.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

TOM TAYLOR'S great Moral Drama of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

with Mrs. Allen, Barton Hill, Viola Barrett, Mr. Daly, and the entire Company in the cast.

This piece abounds with superb Scenery, exquisite Music, Songs, Dances, &c., and will positively be played but FOR THREE NIGHTS. oct31

OPERA HOUSE.

Sacred Concert for the Benefit of LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE.

Under the direction of Professor G. M. LOENING.

On MONDAY, the [illegible]

Haydn's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION,

Will be performed by a large number of [illegible] eminent Amateur Singers mostly members of the several Church Choirs, who have kindly volunteered their services for this benevolent object, together with a full Orchestra, composed of the most distinguished artists and amateur performers of this city.

Tickets can be procured at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Grand Lodge Hall, St. Charles st. Seats can be secured at the Opera House on and after Saturday, the 22d instant.

oct28 td G. SONTAG, Secretary.

Fair for the Benefit of the Poor.

The ladies of New Orleans, with a view to the relief of the poor during the coming winter, have organized a FAIR which will be held, under their auspices, by the young ladies of the city. It will open on the 8th and close on the 14th of November and be held at the Opera House.—It will be opened every day, from 10 o'clock A. M. oct29

G. SCHMIDT

has removed his Law-Office to

No. 7 .... CARONDELET STREET .... No. 7

nov1—1m

For Sale, at Private Sale.

THE WOOD and COAL YARD at the corner of Burgundy and St. Philip streets. For terms, apply on the premises. oct31 5t

Succession of Mary Fleming, deceased wife of J. M. Faure.

THE CREDITORS are hereby notified [illegible] at the office [illegible] No. 19, Pontalba Buildings.

JEAN MARIE FAURE, Administrator. oct31

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also [illegible] their assessments and [illegible] to be refunded any amount of taxes paid [illegible] in error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 111 (old number) Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, from 10 to 12 o'clock. JOHN T. DUFOUR

Lessons in Fencing.

J. B. SOUILLARD Fencing Master, and J. BRUN, Counterpoint Master, [illegible] persons wishing to take lessons that they will find him at [illegible] Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. oct21 1m

For Sale

ON the Catharine Plantation, twenty-one miles below the city, from thirty to fifty arpents SEED CANE.

Apply to the Proprietor on the premises. oct25 3w

NOTICE.

Saint Charles Hotel.

ON the First of next month the Public Dining Room of this Hotel will be opened, and the public will be accommodated with Board and Rooms by the Day, Week or Month as formerly. Suits of apartments or single rooms, rented with or without board and day or weekly boarders accommodated at the Table d'Hote. Parties will be served with Breakfast, Dinners and Suppers, with private parlors of the Hotel, by giving timely notice at the office. The Restaurant will be continued as at present in the basement.

oct16 1m D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

Coal! Coal!!

I HAVE RECEIVED by towboat Shingiss a large tow of Pittsburgh COAL, which I now offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest market price. Steamships, steamboats, foundries and families supplied with whole or half boat loads at the shortest notice.

Office, No. 111 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Yard, 30 Dauphine street.

oct13 1m J. M. PETERSON.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29th, 1864.

THE Members and Officers of this Association are requested to Assemble, on the First of November, at three o'clock P. M. at the Hall, on Bayou Road, between St Claude and Treme streets, for the purpose of Blessing the Tomb.

By Order of the President.

ANTONIO D'ALMEIDA GUIMARAES, Secretary. oct29

Lost or Stolen.

A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn and endorsed by Mrs. Jean Torrenelli dated 5th November, 1863, for the sum of Seventy five Hundred dollars, and payable in ninety days, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and secured by mortgage as per act passed before A. Barnett, notary public, on the said 5th November, 1863. The public are hereby cautioned not to trade or negotiate for the same, as the payment has been stopped.

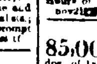
New Orleans, 29th October, 1864. oc 30 3t

REMOVAL.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED having removed our LIQUOR STORE from No. 58 New Levee street to No. 80 Poydras street, remain thankful to our friends and customers for their liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon us and solicit its continuance.

oct30 1w BARRETT & HUBER.

Dr. L. DUPERRON, Dentist.



HAS RESUMED the practice of his profession which he was lately compelled to suspend on account of ill-health. He will reopen his office on Wednesday next, November 2d.

Special attention given to atmospheric artificial or suction pieces and to the setting and straightening of the teeth of young persons. oct30 3t

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by G. E. MEDINA, Corner Gen Taylor and Water st., Jefferson City. Orders left with E. Raymond, corner Bienville and Royal streets, M. Judson, corner Camp and Canal sts., or Box 319 Mechanic's Exchange, will receive prompt attention. sep28 tf

Stationery and Blankbooks.

E. R. WAGENER, 46 CAMP STREET, BETWEEN THE PICAYUNE AND TIMES OFFICES.

OFFICES and the Public in general are informed that my well selected Stock of STATIONERY, has been still further increased, and that I am prepared to sell at prices which will give entire satisfaction.

E. R. WAGENER, Stationer, 46 Camp street. oct23—1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GIQUEL & JAMISON are notified to settle their accounts between the present date and the 1st of November next, otherwise said accounts will be handed, on that date, to their attorney who will attend to the collection of the same.

GIQUEL & JAMISON, in liquidation, 1[illegible] Canal street.

New Orleans, October 4th, 1864. oct4 1m

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York.

WM. J. REID, 48 Carondelet street.

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to remind his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. 204 to No. 182 corner Baronne and Girod streets. He has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair. All the works, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, Back Braids, Side Braids on Combs, Cachepeignes, Puff, Waterfall, being manufactured by him, he can sell them cheaper than any other house. He also offers a fine assortment of Combs and French and American Perfumery. Depot of Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin, guaranteed one of the best article in the world.

A large Saloon is specially reserved for Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing for the Ladies and hair cutting for children.

A liberal discount for hair dressers' goods.

FELIX BARON, sept29 3m 182 Baronne street, corner Girod.

LIME. LIME.

GREAT REDUCTION.

J. M. Coome's Kiln, CARONDELET WALK No. 255.

THE owner of the above Kiln having succeeded in curtailing expenses, is now enabled to greatly reduce the price of Lime. Shell Lime in any quantity and in flour barrels is offered at $1 60 by ten barrels and more, and $2 a barrel below that number. oct9 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA — SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—E. Batey vs. Nicholas Crumhorn for a forced surrender.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Nicholas Crumhorn and all other persons interested herein to show cause, within ten days from the date of first publication hereof, why the tableau presented by S. Batey, syndic, should not be approved and homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of Court, J. G. BAUM, Clerk. nov1

Succession of Widow Antoine Abat—No. 20,775.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—Whereas Jean Baptiste Victor Dejan has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Widow Antoine Abat, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

oct27 nov1 A. MOREL, D'y Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture and Crockeryware.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office No. 35 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street:—

A large assortment of Crockery, Furniture, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Furniture, Furniture, &c.

SUCCESSION SALE.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his auction room at the corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley—

One lot of FURNITURE consisting of Bedsteads, Armoires, Marble top tables, Whatnots, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, &c., &c.

One [illegible] pair of fine dueling swords, [illegible] and a trunk of cloth, etc.

Terms—Cash. oct31

Cast steel and Iron Bars.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 2d of November, 1864, at half past 10 o'clock A. M., at his auction room,

[illegible] flat and hexagonal or six angles CAST STEEL

1 lot of flat and square IRON BARS

4 S. BEW PLATES.

Terms—Cash. oc31

Valuable Large Property on the Bayou Road.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

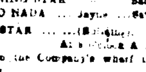
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th November, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street:

A SPACIOUS LOT OF GROUND measuring 75 feet front on the Bayou Road by a depth [illegible] running and extending beyond Barracks street [illegible] between Villere and Robertson streets, together with the improvements consisting of a house on the street [illegible] side gallery and two cabinets, and [illegible] kitchen, another house of four rooms, gallery and two cabinets, double kitchen, well privy, [illegible] a splendid garden with large variety of fruit trees. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note of $5,[illegible] and Marcelin [illegible] and the balance cash and the remainder at [illegible] and two years' credit for [illegible] bearing [illegible] interest from date and mortgage [illegible] the note of $3,000. oc31

New York Mail Steamship Cos'



Line of Side-wheel Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail &

NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will leave as follows:

EVENING STAR.. Be......Saturday, October 29th.

GUIDING STAR.. Knapp....Saturday, Novem'r 5th

MORNING STAR..——......Saturday, Novem'r 12th

SUWO NADA......Jayne....Saturday, Novem'r 19th

EVENING STAR....Bell......Saturday, Novem'r 26th.

GUIDING STAR.... Knapp....Saturday, Decem'r 3rd.

MORNING STAR..........Saturday, Decem'r 10th.

SUWO NADA....Jayne....Saturday, Decem'r 17th.

DAY STAR......(Building).

At [illegible] o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

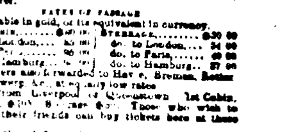
The MORNING STAR is 2448 tons, the EVENING STAR [illegible] tons, the GUIDING STAR 2436 tons, the DAY STAR [illegible] tons and the SUWO NADA 1900 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not exceeded by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. ☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 33 Carondelet street.

sep13 1y

Steam weekly to Liverpool.



TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 5

CITY OF MANCHESTER......do. do. 12

CITY OF NEW YORK......do. do. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
do. to London	85 00	do. to London	34 00
do. to Paris	95 00	do. to Paris	40 00
do. to Hamburg	90 00	do. to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

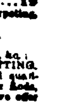
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, [illegible] Gravier street.

MILLINERY..........DRESSES.

Mrs. OLYMPE,



RESPECTFULLY informs her customers in the City and in the Country that on the 1st of October and the following days she will open an extensive assortment of Goods selected by herself in Paris. The Ladies will find in her new Store, 1[illegible] CANAL STREET, a considerable selection of Parisian Fall and Winter fashions, Silk and moire antique Dresses, Silk and Velvet Goods, plain and trim Furnishing Goods, Laces, Guipures, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnets of every description, Ladies and Gentlemen's Jouvin Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Jewelry, Corsets, Waist Ribbons, &c., &c. oct16 1m

Carpet Warehouse.

19............Chartres Street............19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as:

MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,

WELTON THREE PLYS and INGRAIN,

VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.,

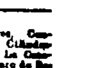
WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO. Chartres st.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST,

1[illegible] CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.



CONTINUES still in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

oct 19 1m

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!

By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Mlle Lenormand.

No. 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS—Londres, Conchas, Regalias, Media Regalia, Cilindros, of Intimidad, La Imperial, Ingenuidad, La Carolina, Perla Cubana, Ambrosia, La Eloisa, Alvarez de [illegible], in store and for sale by

SORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.

Dr. M[illegible],

FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Residence, No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's.

Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M. aug12—3m.

Consultation Office.

DR. HUARD, of the Faculty of Paris, has opened a CONSULTATION OFFICE at No 87 DAUPHIN STREET, between Bienville and Conti, where he will be found daily, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 1 P. M.

Residence—115 Royal street. sep30 1m

Sundries..........Sundries.

40 CASKS St. Louis Bacon HAMS.

200 bbls. Planter Extra FLOUR.

200 do. Imperial do do.

50 tierces prime LARD.

30 firkins Goshen BUTTER.

70 sacks Rio COFFEE.

20 hhds prime SUGAR.

40 bales blanket BAGGING.

20 rolls do do.

40 bales Stambont do.

30 sous do do.

150 coils Mo. Hemp ROPE.

10 boxes French FRUITS in juice.

150 gross gum OIL.

For sale by E. G. KEEP,

oct28 3t 56 and 58 Poydras st.

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, via Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Madame LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 1[illegible] Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts., two squares below Canal street. oc8 1m