New Orleans Bee.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 36 Exchange Alley, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, household furniture, &c.

Southern Account of the Capture of Plymouth and the Destruction of the Albemarle.

New York, Nov. 7.—Richmond papers, of the 4th, have the following concerning the sinking of the Albemarle and the capture of Plymouth:

The *Dispatch* says the capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the enemy is explained by later accounts. A host of intelligent watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town.

It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some night or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth.

On the way they found a small boat, containing six of our men in the rear stationed there as a picket guard. They then proceed to Plymouth, where they found the Albemarle, and running the torpedo boat under her amidships, blew her up, causing damage from which she soon sank.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sank, captured the whole of them, but one man was killed and one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the Sound, but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town.

Captain Roberts, it is stated, commanded the Albemarle.

There were no lives lost on the Albemarle, and there were but few men on board at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

Policy of the New Empire in Mexico towards the North American Belligerents.

We reproduce from the Havana *Prensa* the subjoined article from the *Estafette*, of the city of Mexico, whose views as below given may be regarded, under the circumstances, as a semi-official declaration of policy by the Government of Maximilian:

A question of paramount importance for Mexico is the relations which the force of circumstances must bring about between the Empire and the Confederate States of the South. Whatever may be the issue of the war which dooms the United States, it is only through alpha[illegible] policy displayed by a profound knowledge of the elements which exist on one side and the other to lay a basis of mutual security between the two countries, that Mexico can reach the magnificent destiny reserved for her in the future.

The constant immigration from Upper California of goldseekers into the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, the probability that numbers of Southerners will be induced by seductions of climate and soil to make agricultural settlements in the warm regions (*Tierra Calientes*) of the Gulf coast where they may find shelter from the disasters of war, are facts well worth the immediate consideration of the Imperial Government.

We do not mean that Mexico should deviate from the principle of the strictest neutrality. Above all, she ought carefully to avoid causes of international complications. As for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, without influence on the policy adopted by the European powers, without any immediate advantage to the Confederacy, it could only give rise to grave complications in Mexico. In our opinion, your Mexico should do, is to consider the proper methods of holding out encouragement to emigration.

The emigration, which the calamities of civil war and apprehensions of the future seem to be directing towards Mexico, may become for this country not only a very active element in the development of its natural resources, but also a bulwark against formidable aggression.

Advices from the Pacific coast are sufficient to suggest these reflections. They go to show how far a system of political measures calculated to secure public confidence abroad, may contribute to accelerate the progress which intervention and the establishment of the Empire have been called to impart to this beautiful country.

In Tepec there are indications of a new emigration movement attended by an important increase of business. The four or five thousand miners or foreign agriculturists, who were for a year or two employed in Mexican territory, receive accessions to their numbers every day.

The French bark *Reine Pomare* arrived recently at San Blas with 32 passengers, French, Austrian and American, who come to engage in the cultivation of cotton.

It is also announced that a thousand emigrants will embark for San Blas in the month of October.

These facts, as has been observed, are an evident proof of the confidence inspired without doubt by the great political revolution effected in Mexico, and of the little sympathy which the protests of the dissident party have met with in the United States.

Imperial Marriages in Brazil.

TWO NEW BRIDEGROOMS—THE HEIRESS TO THE THRONE AND HER SISTER.

(*From the New York Evening Post, November 1.*)

Rio de Janeiro, September 24, 1864.

The recent arrival of two Princes at Rio de Janeiro is more than an ordinary event in South America, when we take into consideration the object in view, which is no less than to demand in marriage the only two native Princesses of European origin on the American continent.

Within this century a number of representatives of royal and dacal houses from Europe have visited Brazil either by taste or by compulsion. Prince Maximilian Neuwied, in 1815-18, travelled as a naturalist and explorer through the virgin forests of Brazil, and gave to the world the rich experience of his researches. Jerome, the father of Prince Napoleon, after the fall of Napoleon I, sojourned for many days at Brazil. In 1826 the present Emperor of the French, banished by Louis Philippe, visited the capital of this Southern Empire, and from the bay of Rio de Janeiro wrote to his mother one of the most touching letters that figure in the life of the Queen Hortense. In 1840-41 Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in company with Count Orlon and H. Von Bismark, roamed through the wild woods of the Parahiba do Sul, visited the lower cities, and finally terminated his Brazilian voyage by exploring the Xingu, one of the large affluents of the Amazon.

ROYAL ALLIANCES.

The Prince de Joinville was the next visitor whom Don Pedro II entertained. The Prince then commanded the French frigate La Belle Poule; he, however, soon returned in another capacity, that of a visitor, and in 1843 bore away from Brazil as his bride, Donna Francisca, the sister of the Emperor. From that union came the second Duke de Penthievre, (who graduated at the United States Naval Academy, under the name of Perrin d'Orleans,) and the wife of the Duke de Chartres.

In 1859 the present Emperor of Mexico travelled along the coast of Brazil, landing at the chief cities. It was supposed that his visit had some connection with a future marriage between the Imperial Princess of Brazil and his younger brother, the Archduke Louis Victor of Austria, but future events have contradicted this supposition. Soon after the then Archduke Maximilian had left, Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, returning from Australia, enjoyed the hospitality of the Brazilian Emperor of the Palace of St. Christopher. But he came three weeks too soon two fine, fresh looking young fellows of nineteen and twenty-two, taking the hands of their Imperial kinswoman, the royally fresh and fair Princesses Donna Isabella, heir to the throne of Brazil, and Donna Leopoldina, the younger daughter of Don Pedro II.

THE NEW BRIDEGROOMS.

But who are these youths to whom is applicable the reflection of the old Nicholas that a ploughmaker) who come with bright feathers, though not with road-flute in hand, traversing our beautiful mountains, regardless of the territory, and making a sign to our pretty princesses, lead them to the brink of matrimony—one of them to remain in her ever-tropic land—the other "for this stranger leaves us all?" The Count d'Eu and the Prince Louis Augusto de Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Duke de Saxe, are both grandsons of Louis Philippe, and are both well educated, pleasant, refined, gentlemanly, in two or three private interviews, and in seeing them many times in public, I have been struck by their bashfulness, modesty (and by their rare negative quality, no satisfy vanity. Their position, The Count d'Eu, it was announced officially the morning, is to be wedded on the 15th of October, to Donna Isabella, the future Empress of Brazil. Donna Leopoldina is to be the future spouse of the Duke de Saxe, but her marriage is to be deferred, probably on account of the final exchanges of papers between the Imperial and Ducal families.

But let me be a little more explicit in regard to these future bridegrooms and brides. The Count d'Eu (who, in a *carte de visite*, which he presented to me, modestly signed himself Gaston d'Orleans) is the eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, the second son of Louis Philippe. The Count was born at the palace of Neuilly, near Paris, on the 28th of April, 1842. His mother is the Princess Victoire of Saxe Coburg Gotha. He was a little boy of six years of age when he was forced from France with the fortunes of the Orleans family, and resided in England until he was seventeen. His education may be said to be Anglo-French. He was educated into the Spanish army, and distinguished himself in the war in Morocco.

In May, 1864, he left Spain for England to assist at the wedding of the young chief of the house of Orleans, the Count of Paris, with the daughter of his uncle, the Duke of Montpensier. He was soon called to Brazil, where he met the Princess for the first of next month, the consort of the amiable and learned Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in company with Count Orlon and H. Von Bismark, roamed through the wild woods of the Parahiba do Sul, visited the lower cities, and finally terminated his Brazilian voyage by exploring the Xingu, one of the large affluents of the Amazon.

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Compagnie d'Assurances Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

DIXIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

COMPOSEMENT à la Charte de cette Compagnie, en date du 7 février 1855, et des Lois des Etats-Unis, Section 2, Chapitre 67, Titre 32, Revised Statutes, et Chapitre 1, Titre 6, Code Civil de la Louisiane, et Chapitre 1, Titre 6, Code Civil de la Louisiane, et Chapitre 1, Titre 6, Code Civil de la Louisiane