# THE DAILY BEE

CRESCENT DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 72 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17.


### Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at No. 67 Magazine street, colons and opium.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Brightness, gaiety, variety, novelty, full and gratified houses continue to mark the entertainments at this favorite establishment on St. Charles street. The programme last night has been enriched with several new features, including Mr. Walter Wentworth, in ballad singing, and Mr. Chas. E. Collins who made himself so popular last season as a characteristic delineator, especially as the "Happy Old Man." He is called the "original cure;" no doubt because he sets at a specific against "blue devils" and the like ailments.

PERSONAL.—The injuries received by Miss Kate Vance from her fall at the St. Charles Theatre, are said to be internal and of a severe nature that will necessitate a slow recovery.

### Arrival of the Steamship Matanzas.

The steamship Matanzas, Capt. Lissegang, from New York via Havana, arrived last evening with freight and passengers, to Avendano Bros. The Matanzas left New York on the 3d, and Havana on the 13th, to which date we have Havana papers, the *Prensa* and the *Diario*, in whose columns, however, there is no news of importance later than already given.

Purser J. C. Caro, of the Matanzas, has our thanks for polite attentions.

Below is the list of passengers by the steamer:

Miguel Pirio, wife and two children. Miss Lizzie Norton, Miss Nath Cameron, Miss R. Rivoire, Miss Matie Darwin and son, Mdme. S Gorgoll. Messrs F Hernandez, Encinedolid, and Augusto Manescau.

## Additional by the Arrival of the Steamer Missouri.

The steamer Missouri, Capt. J. Y. Hurd, from St. Louis, arrived last afternoon with papers from Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis to the 9th, from which we take a variety of additional news.

The officers of the Missouri will accept our cordial acknowledgments for extra and courteous attentions.

### Gen. Butler in New York on Special Duty.

HIS GENERAL ORDER RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION.

*Headquarters, City of New York,* } Saturday, November 5, 1864. }

*General Orders No. 1.*

In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Major General Dix, commanding Department of the East, Major General Butler assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New York, to meet existing emergencies.

To correct misapprehension, to soothe the fears of the weak and timid, to allay the nervousness of the ill-advised, to silence all false reports circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict, once for all, false statements to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people, the commanding General takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent and punish insurrection into our borders, and to insure calm quiet.

If it were not within the information of the Government that rebellion in quality and object is that made at St. Albans, were in contemplation, there could have been no necessity for precautionary preparations.

The Commanding General has been pained to see publications by some not too well informed persons, that the presence of the troops of the United States might, by possibility, have an effect upon the free exercise of the duty of voting at the coming election. Nothing could be further from the truth. The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election, unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men. The armies of the United States are "ministers of good, and not of evil." They are safeguards of constitutional liberty, which is freedom to do right, not wrong. They can be a terror to evil-doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences, according to the inspiration of his own judgment freely. He will be protected in that right by the whole power of the Government, if it shall become necessary.

At the polls it is not possible exactly to appraise the illegal from the legal vote—"the tares from the wheat"—but it is possible to detect and punish the fraudulent voter; after the election to over. Fraudulent voting in election of United States officers is an offence against the peace and dignity of the United States. Every man knows whether he is duly qualified voter, and he who votes, not being duly qualified, does a grievous wrong against light and knowledge. Specially is fraudulent voting a deadly and heinous crime, deserving condign punishment in those who, having rebelliously succeeded from and repudiated their allegiance to the Government when at their homes in the South, now having fled here for asylum, abuse the hospitality of the State and dishonor of the Government, by interfering in the election of our rulers. Such mea pile rebellion upon treason, breach of faith upon perjury, and forfeit the amnesty awarded them. It will not be well for them to so do. By command of

Major General BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Capt. A. F. PUFFET, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NEW YORK ON ELECTION DAY.

*New York*, Nov. 8.—The markets are unusually quiet, even for election day. The streets have a half deserted appearance. Transactions in all the departments limited. Stock Exchange transactions limited. Prices generally weak and lower. The Gold room having adjourned until Wednesday morning transactions were quite limited, and fluctuations in price much less marked than usual. The high figures at last night's exchange were not fully maintained. There appears to be less pressure than prevailed yesterday afternoon. Foreign Exchange sympathizes with the general dullness. A rush in speculations is expected to-morrow.

The election passed quietly: no fights are reported in any part of the city. The vote of the city is large. The returns are not sufficiently full to indicate the result at the hour, and the evening papers contain very little news, being filled with election matters. The capture of the Florida, a pirate, caused much rejoicing in mercantile circles.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

### From Nashville.

FORREST RETREATING FROM JOHNSONVILLE—THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

*Nashville*, November 8.—Well authenticated but unofficial reports from Johnsonville represent Forrest as retreating in the direction of Cornish, and there is no other military news of importance. Not one Government store was burned in Johnsonville, and that was by an accident.

The election is progressing quietly. A large vote will be polled—the Government employes and soldiers, and also a fair citizens' vote among Tennesseans.

### From Chattanooga.

*Chattanooga*, Nov. 8.—Military situation unchanged.

### Election Items.

RESULT IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 9th foots up the vote in that city, 14,288 for Lincoln, 12,601 for McClellan;—total 27,089: majority for Lincoln 1687. The same paper observes that this is 9650 more votes than ever before cast in Chicago.

RESULT IN CINCINNATI.

The vote for Lincoln was 15,320, for McClellan 16,836; majority for Lincoln 4600; total 24,086.

*New York*, Nov. 8, 10 P. M.—The total vote of this city, for Lincoln, was 36,444; for McClellan, 73,329.

One ward, the Fifteenth, gave Lincoln a majority of 274. Total majority for McClellan in the city, 36,613.

*Albany*, Nov. 8.—McClellan's vote in the city is 7542; Lincoln's vote 3066. Majority for McClellan 4476. Seymour's vote 7241. Fenton's 3078. Seymour's majority 4163.

*Troy*, Nov. 8.—Democratic majority 778.

Buffalo city gives about 500 Democratic majority.

Rochester gives a Democratic majority of 62—a Union gain of 127 over last year.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 9th.]

*St. Louis*, Nov. 8.—Large numbers of refugees in the city voted for McClellan, and the Democratic State ticket. Lincoln will, undoubtedly carry the State, and the election of the radical State ticket is regarded as certain.

Rumors are meager, the lines being badly out of order. The Republicans claim the State for Lincoln; also, the Radical State ticket.

Saint Louis County gives Lincoln about 1000 majority.

Hogan (Democrat) is probably elected to Congress from the First District.

Blow (Union) is re-elected in the Second District by a large majority.

### CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

*Toronto*, November 8th.—Startling developments in regard to a secret treasonable body of the Fenian Brotherhood are being made in this city. Secreted arms have been found, and the leaders in the conspiracy are being arrested. There is shining a painful feeling of insecurity.

### FROM RICHMOND, VIA NEW YORK.

*New York*, November 9th.—Late Richmond papers acknowledge the defeat of General Longstreet, only her pieces of artillery, and says the attack was a surprise.

The *Enquirer* has letters from the rebel army favoring the re-election of all negroes.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the Yankee attack is postponed.

The *Enquirer* says:

News from the Trans-Mississippi Department indicates the army very large, and promising brilliant results.

There is great activity in the rebel arsenals at Shreveport, Tyler and elsewhere.

The Goldsboro, North Caroline, *Journal* gives full accounts of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle.

The water being shallow her port-holes are not submerged, and though her gun deck is five inches under water, her guns still command the river up and down.

The injury sustained can be repaired in two or three weeks, including the raising of the vessel.

### The War in Missouri.

GEN. SHEET'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT NEWTONIA—STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF PRICE'S ARMY, &C.

*St. Louis*, Tuesday, November 8.—The following dispatch is taken from a Leavenworth paper:

*Neosho, Mo.*, October 30.—On the 28th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, after marching all day and night previously, I came up with Price at Newtonia, with Ford's and Jeanson's brigades of my division. Price had gone two camps in the timber south of the town, thinking we had quit the pursuit. Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, and another in front of the line, occupying almost a mile a thousand men. I moved forward rapidly and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until dark. We by my two brigades I held the field without support until near midnight, when Shelbina came up just in time to form on my left and complete the finishing column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion. They retreated hastily, and moved all night on the Camyville road.

My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed. A rebel surgeon, who came with a flag of truce, reports the enemy's loss over 200. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours who has been with them for several days past and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that Price has 16,000 men armed and 10,000 unarmed—that he has still about 300 wagons, mostly loaded with plunder. He says Price will not fight unless compelled to save his train and the many sick and convalescents, but will move as rapidly as possible to Red River. He also says Price intended, if possible, to make his headquarters this winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken. Price told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

General Curtis ordered me this morning to march yesterday morning at three o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but, before the hour arrived, an order came from General Rosecrans for all the forces of Pleasanton to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit my stock and rest the men and to await the supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieutenant General Grant, which will, I hope, enable us yet to do the enemy more damage.

JAMES G. BLUNT.

### Case of Poisoning in Gen. Sheridan's Army.

*New York*, Nov. 8.—The *Herald's* Martinsburg correspondent says that Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Colonel Comstock, General Grant's chief of staff, Capt. T. W. Moore, and others, while on a visit to Col. Edwards, at Winchester, were suddenly taken with symptoms of poisoning by corrosive sublimate. The most ready antidotes were administered, and at last accounts, all were doing well, though their illness at one time were almost hopeless. The poison is supposed to have been contained in some of which all had partaken.

### New York Markets.

*New York*, November 8.—*Gold*—There having been no meeting in the Gold room to day transactions were very limited, and fluctuation in price was much less marked than usual. Quotations are 247 to 248, and latest at 247½.

*New York*, Nov. 8.—*Cotton*—Firmer, with a moderate demand at $1 33 to 1 34 for middling.

*Flour*—State and western quite firm at $10 20 to 10 35.

*Wheat*—Dull, at $1 72 for State, and $1 72 to 1 73 for western.

*Groceries*—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Cuba at 19¾. Molasses quiet. New Orleans at $1 15 to 1 25.

*Petroleum*—Quiet and firm at 45c for crude, 67 to 69c for refined in bond, and 84 to 86c for do free.

*Provisions*—Pork firmer, but quiet at $39 to 40 for mess.

### Western Markets.

*Cincinnati*, Nov. 8.—P. M.—*Flour*—Firm, but not much done; super at $9.

*Grain*—Red wheat at $1 85, white at $2 20. Corn, new at $1 21, shelled at $1 27. Oats at 77 to 78c. Rye at $1 35.

*Whisky*—At $1 70.

*Provisions*—Nothing done, and prices are firm and unchanged. The weather is too warm for hog slaughtering. Market firm—sales at $10 50 to 10 75 gross.

*St. Louis*, November 8 h, P. M.—Tobacco—Only 6 hhds were offered, of which 5 were sold —1 factory logs at $10 10, 2 planters' at $12 25, and two common leaf at $14 and $16 50 per 100 lbs.

Hemp—Market quiet. Sale of 40 bales prime undressed at $240 per ton.

Flour—Market dull for super and double extra. Single extra is wanted, but little is offered. Sales 93 bbls low super at $7 25; 210 bbls choice do at $7 50; 100 bbls extra, to test at $8 50, and 100 bbls inspected, double head lined and delivered—super at $8, single extra at $9 25, and double extra at $10.

Corn—Sales comprise 1381 bags inferior old mixed at $1 45, about 1000 bags good and prime yellow, in lots, at $1 50.

Barley—Small sales of two-rowed were reported at 210c and of close sales at 24 to 25c per lb.

Butter—Sale 10 pkgs choice at 41c.

Whisky—Dull. Sales 50 and 15 bbls at $1 68.

Hay—123 bales prime lowa pressed timothy were reported at $32 50 per ton. No award was made yesterday for the 2000 tons, for which bids were sent to the Gen. Capt. Chapman. The lowest bid was $37, and all were rejected.

Potatoes—The large receipts to-day caused an extensive delivery on the part of the price ruled strongly in favor of buyers. Very few were sold, including 220 packages Northern mixed and Snohamocks, part scarcely ripe, at $1 20 to 1 25; 233 bbls prime Peachblows at $1 30; choice pinkeyes at $1 60, delivered; 240 sks choice peachblows, part delivered, at $1 70 per bushel, with the last 135 at $2 and 50 bbls choice do at $3 90 and $4 per bbl, inclusive.

Dried Apples—Sales 41 bags prime new at $3 per bushel with the bags—further advance.

Onions—Receipts larger and market dull and lower. Sales 70 bbls at $6 25 per bushel and 150 sks at $4 90 per bushel, with the bags.

Live Stock—The offerings of cattle were of better quality, and the demand for such was better. Received, for sale, 1500 head, from 2¾ to 5c per pound gross. Hogs active and market unchanged. Received 774 head. Sales 950 at prices ranging from 7½ to 10½c per pound gross. We also learned of 750 having been purchased, per telegraph, to arrive, at 10 p[illegible], and to arrive at 10 1-16c per pound gross. Sheep inactive and prices drooping. Sales 76 common at $4 75, and 55 good at $6 per head.

### The New Torpedo Boats.

[From a Late Northern Paper.]

Lieutenant William Cushing, of our Navy, was anxious to have the Albemarle come out so that he might test the merits of the torpedo arrangement devised by Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy.

The little vessel which has performed the deed of destroying the Southern ram, is a boat not unlike a ship's launch, and about the same dimensions. Six of them have been built under the superintendence of Captain C. S. Bogge, United States Navy. Their engines, boilers, etc., were put in them at Schenectady, New York and were brought down here via canal.

They were designed at first for picket-boats exclusively, and for the purpose of relieving the seamen from the hurtful and unhealthy work of pulling boats on picket in all kinds of weather. Before they were completed, however, the idea of placing the torpedo attachment on them was suggested and immediately adopted, and it has proven already the wisdom of the suggestion.

No officer has labored more faithfully to destroy this Albemarle than has Lieutenant Cushing. A few weeks since he visited New York, and selected some of the picket boats for service in Albemarle Sound, and we now have the first results of his daring and good judgment in using the new engine of naval warfare, which in a short time will revolutionize naval fights. The true plan is being adopted, the bottom of a vessel is the most vulnerable part, and by this arrangement is is reached, broken through, and the vessel must sink or be utterly destroyed.

### Late War and Political News from the South via Cuyka, (Miss.)

[From the Times of last evening.]

We have received the Cuyka (Miss.) *Daily Dispatch*, of the 5th, from which we take the following:

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS ON THE ASSEMBLING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

*Richmond*, Nov. 7.—Congress met to-day pursuant to adjournment. The message of the President was received and read. He begins with a review of the military operations since the adjournment of Congress in June, and recognizes the protection from Providence in enabling us, successfully to withstand the utmost efforts for our subjugation.

We have recovered Texas from the enemy, and Arkansas, with the exception of a few fortified posts, nearly the whole of North western Mississippi. Northern Alabama and Western Tennessee is our possession again. All attempts to penetrate from the south have been baffled. In North Western Virginia, succession of armies have been routed, and a portion of Eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. The main army, after serious defeats, constant repulse and repeated assaults, is still engaged in the effort to capture Petersburg. The army of Sherman succeeded in obtaining possession of Atlanta, but is unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. Had we been compelled to give up Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as defiant as ever.

No military success of the enemy can accomplish the destruction of the Confederacy, nor save the enemy from the constant drain of blood and treasure which must constitute, until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the negotiation of our independence. No change in the conduct of our foreign affairs can be anticipated. The recognition of our independence is withheld from the assumption that negotiation will be valueless without intervention. We wish no intervention, for we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our rights and independence. Peace is impossible without independence and not to be expected, until the enemy will consent to treat as neutrals in the negotiation of that indispensable.

The total amount of public debt on the 1st of October was one billion, one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. No additional appropriations for meeting the deficiencies of public service up to the 1st of June are needed; but the unexpected appropriations exceed the estimates for that time. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the faith of the Government be pledged, that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation, that no issue be made beyond that already authorized, and that a portion of the receipts of taxation and tax in kind be pledged for the gradual redemption of the entire circulation. Referring to the report of the Secretary of War, the President says the exemption from military duty, of persons of certain specified pursuits or professions, is unwise and not defensible in principle.

Discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those, essential to the public service, might be detailed to continue and exercise their profession or professions; but exemption from service of entire classes, should be strictly eschewed. Various recommendations of the Secretary of War, are referred to and approved, among which is the organization and consolidation of reduced regiments. In regard to prisoners of war, the President says, each Government hereafter will be allowed to provide the necessary comforts for its captives, and hold in captivity by the other. The subject of employing negroes as soldiers is discussed at some length. The President discents from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for duty as soldiers, but recommends the employment of 40,000 or more negroes, as pioneer laborers, in addition to domestic laborers performing.

He favors acquiring for the public service the right of property in the labor of slaves, the Government engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge, after service faithfully rendered. The President closes by reiterating the willingness of the Government to negotiate for peace which is manifestly impossible, unless desired by both parties to this war. A deputation for negotiating among our enemies, will be the best and most certainly invoked by this demonstration of our ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights. He adds, let us then resolutely continue to devote our combined energies to the defense of our homes, our lives and our liberties; this is the true path to peace, let us tread it with confidence and be assured of the result.

### The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1864.

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

The Judiciary reported unfavorably on the bill relative to Auctioneers which had been referred to it, as it did not in any manner improve the present law on this subject.

The same Committee also reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of J. B. McLin, which had been referred to it. The Report was adopted.

The Committee on Education reported that a bill would be introduced in the House relative to Public Education, and requested the Senate to defer any action on that subject until the bill comes before it. Report was adopted.

The bill to define the duties and fix the compensation of State Printer came as the order of the day.

On motion the Senate postponed any action on the bill until Monday next.

The Senate then went into executive session. On the doors being opened a motion was adopted to adjourn.

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

A memorial was received from the Board of Directors of the Public Schools for the education of colored children; it was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

A resolution annulling the contract for printing with the True Delta was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported it was ready for business.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the contingent expenses of the late Convention makes a preliminary report showing, in their judgment, it will be necessary to continue the investigation into the alleged frauds perpetrated by certain parties upon the treasury of the State in the Constitutional Convention of 1864.

Your honorable body will find annexed the testimony of Mr. Thomas Mackey, a Merchant of the City of New Orleans, who appeared before your committee, together with his books and papers relating to sales of goods to and for the use of the Convention; and also a copy of the sales as made to Mr. De Courcey, together with the vouchers of the latter, and we thus far find a fearful discrepancy in the sales as made by Mr. Mackey and so registered with the Auditor and the vouchers as rendered by Mr. De Courcey to the State Treasurer.

Every gallon of brandy as purchased by Mr. De Courcey for the use of the Convention of Mr. Mackey never cost over $8 per gallon, and for which his vouchers claim to have been $23 per gallon.

And it appears from the evidence that on many occasions the same has been charged for, that does not appear upon the books of Mackey.

Upon the continuance of the examination of Mr. Mackey and other witnesses your committee will be able to make further speculations as to frauds perpetrated upon the Convention of 1864.

After a lengthy discussion a resolution was finally adopted suspending Mr. DeCourcey as Sergeant-at-Arms, until an investigation is held, and that Mr. Terrebonne be appointed to act as Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem.

And, That the Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem be instructed to arrest Mr. De Courcey and to hold him until he found had to the amount of $10,000.

The Judiciary Committee reported back to the House, without action, the Senate bill relative to the Justices of the Peace which had been referred to it.

A bill to provide a lien law for mechanics and laborers passed its third reading and was adopted with its title.

The House then adjourned.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Assaulting a Military Officer*—On Wednesday evening last week Henry O'Connor took occasion to get drunk and, raising a spite as abused a friend of Major Perry in the room where they had located themselves. The Major ordered O'Connor to leave and leave; a difficulty followed wherein a lady, Capt. Chapman, and the attack made on the Major by O'Connell. The Provost Court sent, in part of the charge relating to cutting the woman before a civil tribunal. In consideration of the murderous assault on the Major, the accused was sent to Fort Hudson for punishment with hard labor. Term 60 days.

*First District Court—Judge Haviland*—John Fisher and Lewis Roberts were tried for stealing some sheeting from the 8th and duly valued at $12 from the store of G. Keyler. The proprietor had cracked jokes which was taken as an enlightenment for the accused to help themselves. They were acquitted.

Jno and Mary Grimes were tried on a charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Driscoll. It was a women quarrel which terminated unhappily.

In the case of Henry C. Holdich—John Simmons, Th. Jackson and Jos Campbell, accused of having stolen $40 in currency and $6 00, in silver, the property of Gen. Bisser, the testimony was of that character that accused were acquitted, and were discharged with an admonition from the judge to walk in the paths of rectitude.

*Sedition Language*—In the case of M. Eastman tried in the Provost Court and as reported previously, found guilty of sedition language, sentence was pronounced yesterday. Judge Haviland sentenced the young transgressor to three months hard labor at "Brashear."

*Mortuary Report*—The following is the report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 7th to the 13th day of November, 1864, inclusive, as furnished by H. Lawrence Sheldon, Assistant Surgeon, Secretary Board of Health:

*Diseases*—Bronchitis, 2; cancer, 2; catarrh 1; colic, 3; congestion of the brain, 1; consumption, 17; convulsions, infantile, 5; croup, infantile, 1; debility, senile, 2; debility, infantile, 1; diarrhœa, 3; flatulent, chronic, 1; dropsy, 4; dysentery, 6; dysentery, chronic, 4; diptheria, 10; enteritis, 2; epilepsy, 2; fever, nervous, 1; fever, typhoid, 3; gangrene, 2; gas enteritis, 1; hemorrhage from lungs, 1; heart, 1; disease of, 4; hysteria, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 2; inflammation of the liver, 1; inflammation of the tonsils, 1; marasmus, infantile, 5; palsy, 1; parturition, difficult, 1; peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; premature birth, 3; small pox, 7; stillborn, 4; teething, 2; tetanus, 1; trismus, 1; unknown, 2; varioloid, 5; worms, 1; whooping cough, 2; Total, 141.

Whites, 102; blacks, 26; mulattoes, 13 Total, 141.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

### Dramatic.

The tears which a past or a passing away generation need so copiously to bestow upon Grandfather Whitehead, are mostly transferred as it would seem, by the present or incoming generation to the fictive woes of Willow Copse.

It appears to be a sort of common consent about the matter, a kind of wise economy of the human sympathies. Instead of pouring tears in countless rivulets upon the sands of a dramatic waste, they may be thus concentrated in a single stream to keep one spot green, and bright and fruitful.

Pity, in fact, is more or less conventional, like all the rest of those sentiments which are supposed to furnish the raw material of the various virtues. It was the fashion to weep over Grandfather Whitehead; it has been of late the fashion to weep over Luke Fielding and his blighting has not last daughter. Sympathetic people go to see Willow Copse, therefore, with their minds up, and their handkerchiefs ready, with a prophetic look pervading saying: "If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now."

This suffices to explain, in a large measure, the almost invariable success of Willow Copse, whenever or however played. The play is one of the most happily contrived for directness, power, and simplicity of effect, now on the stage. It will almost act of itself. Only extra ordinary efforts of bad acting can defeat its interest and pathos.

We were not surprised, then, to observe its performance last night at the Varieties prove a popular, and in some respects a critical success.

A little more age in physiognomy and action, a little more of the peculiar strength as well as weakness which belongs to the old, and a great deal less of the accent and manner of other and younger stage personages and especially of Robert Brierly, would have placed Mr. Hill's Luke Fielding much nearer the mark of perfection.

As it was, in the latter scene of the 3d act, and in the 4th scene where Luke's climax of agony is reached in the oath of vengeance, he rose to a height that forcibly recalled the incomparable vigor, vividness, and pathos of Cooldock in the same character.

Mrs. Allen's Rose was creditable enough as a support to the central figure of Luke, but, taken separately, was not remarkable for warmth of color or finish of delineation.

Mr. Morrison, as Sir Richard Vaughn, was as usual genteel but cold and rigid.

Scallan's Augustus and Barrett's Bill Bragger were but mediocre. We have seen the pugilistic encounter in the 5th not represented with far more energy, spirit and skill. Fistuna had no cause to be proud of his disciples.

Viola Harcott as Meg was exuberant and buxom as she generally is in the *soubrette*.

### Miscellaneous.

FRENCH WOMEN EMIGRATING.—The journals of Brest, France, announce the departure from that port of the frigate Sybille, with a convoy of emigrants for the French colony of New Caledonia, in the Pacific. The Sybille has already made three voyages with emigrants, many of whom have since married young women brought up by public charity in France, and who had voluntarily gone out. Those women received dowries from the Empress, and are so well satisfied with their lot that several have written to Paris to induce their former companions to follow. Regular communications have been established between Port-de-France, the chief town of the colony, and Sydney in Australia.

Such is the power of adaptation in the human mind that those, who seem to be in the most pitiable plight, have often the least occasion for one pity.

When we are alone, an hour past midnight, in the streets of a sleeping city, everything around us appears as hewn in the adamant of eternity.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

## One Day Later from the North.

### An Instalment of Presidential Election Returns.

*Union Majorities in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania and New York State Claimed for Lincoln—Five York City for McClellan, as Claimed, by 25,000 —Philadelphia Union by 10,000.*

### Capture of the Florida by a U. S. War Steamer in a Port of San Salvador.

### GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 8TH 247½. COTTON 133 TO 134.

The *Times* and the *Sun* have the following dispatches from Morganza:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

*Springfield*, November 8th.—Upon straight tickets, on the first count, Springfield, Ill., gave 73 majority for McClellan, but on all count of split tickets Lincoln's majority is 19.

INDIANA.

*Indianapolis, Ind.*, November 8th.—84 for Lincoln; a Democratic gain of 10. The whole Democratic ticket in Sangamon county is undoubtedly elected. Stuart, for Congress is doubtless beaten by Colfax, Republican. Cobb, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected State Senator, but Miller and Patton, Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Logan and Sangamon counties, are in doubt. As things look here the State has probably gone for Lincoln. The Democrats concede a Republican majority in the Legislature. But six townships in Sangamon county heard from, and those on railroads, where Abolition impostations have been heavy.

The rural districts will probably give small Democratic gains. Logan county will go 900 or 300 Republican majority, and Morgan a small Democratic majority.

A private dispatch from Colonel Richardson says Quincy gives McClellan 414, and that Adams county will give an increased Democrat majority.

A dispatch from Joseph H. Ewing, says Shelby county has polished quiet for Sterling.

Fayette county has polished quiet for Sterling. Business has been done in Vandalia, Indiana, McClellan 67 majority. Jackson county and several towns, Lincoln 58 majority—a Democratic gain of 15. Marion county, same as 1860, Republican. McClellan 16 majority—a Union gain of 114; Lincoln 36 majority, a Democratic gain of 7. Albion, Edwards county, Ill., Union gain of 22, Columbus, McClellan 463 majority, a Union gain of 95, Shelby, Lincoln 21 majority, a Union gain of 5, Berlin, Lincoln 110 majority, a Union gain of 5, Berlin, Lincoln 110 majority, a Union gain of 8, Crestina, McClellan 27 majority, Democratic gain of 18, Hixyn, Lincoln 313 majority, Upper Sandusky, McClellan 94 majority, Democratic gain of 64, Grafton, Lincoln 9 majority, Union gain of 11, Jacksonville, McClellan 186, Fayette county, Washington township, Lincoln 44 majority, Circleville, McClellan 12 majority; Chillicothe, McClellan majority, Democratic gain of 38. The indications are that Lincoln's majority on the home vote will be 35,000.

*Pataseville*, 8th.—Lincoln's majority 383.

NEW YORK.

*New York*, Nov. 8.—Leading Democrats claim New York city by 35,000 majority. City of Troy is claimed by Democrats. The *Herald* gives 25,000 majority in the city and all the wards in Union counties in the State 20,000 majority. Buffalo city gives about 500 Democratic majority. Rochester gives 62 Union majority—a gain of 127 over last year.

*Oswego*, Nov. 8.—City and towns in the county gives a Union majority of 1,702. Remaining towns will probably increase this to 2,500. Three Union members to the Assembly were elected.

*Oswego*, N. Y., Nov. 8—It is reported there is a disturbance at Sackett's Harbor.

A small squad of men with one gun has been sent there from Fort Ontario.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia city—Lincoln, 10,000 majority. Returns from the State show almost invariably Union gains.

*Erie*, Pa., Nov 8—Lincoln's majority, 284—a gain of 12.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—McClellan, 1,000 majority, Wayne county—McClellan, 2,000 majority.

ILLINOIS.

Lincoln's estimated majority in the State 15,000. Chicago about 1750 for Lincoln, and Cook county about 3,000 for Lincoln.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville City, Lincoln, 1317; McClellan, 25 Gallatin, Lincoln, 119; McClellan, 12.

IOWA.

Lincoln's estimated majority in the State 30,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*, November 8.—Voting proceeds quietly. Partial returns from several wards in this city at noon foot up:

McClellan.....1107.
Lincoln.....358.

In the Third and Fourth Districts, Price and Hooper, Republicans for Congress, are far ahead.

CONNECTICUT.

*New Haven*, November 8.—Thirty-one towns, including the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich and New London, give Lincoln 1150 majority.

WISCONSIN.

Kenosha, 81 Republican majority.
Racine; 200 do. do.
Naperville, 187 do. do.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington—Lincoln gains 612 majority.
Paris—McClellan, 63 majority.
Covington—Lincoln, 601 majority.
Cynthiana—McClellan, 126 majority.
Falmouth—Lincoln, 69 majority.
Louisville—McClellan, 3024 majority.
Jefferson county—Partial returns give McClellan 780 majority.

*Louisville*, Nov. 8, 10 P. M.—Partial returns from 38 counties, excluding Jefferson, gives Lincoln 250 majority.

Louisville—Official—McClellan, 4873; Lincoln, 1819.

### Soldier's Vote.

MISSOURI.

*Jefferson Barracks*, 8th.—Soldiers vote here stand thus:

Missouri, for Lincoln 294, McClellan none.

KANSAS.

Lincoln, 51; McClellan, none.

MICHIGAN.

Lincoln, 15; McClellan, none.

OHIO.

Lincoln, 28; McClellan, 1.

IOWA.

Lincoln, 168; McClellan 12.

THE FLORIDA CAPTURED IN A BRITISH PORT BY THE WACHUSETT.

*Morganza*, Nov. 15.

*Boston*, Nov 8.—The U. S. steamer Kearsarge arrived here last night.

She brings in as prisoners of war the chief engineer and boatswain of the Alabama, and the surgeon and sixteen men of the pirate Florida.

The latter arrived at Bones Bay, San Salvador, on the night of the 7th. The Kearsarge was also in the harbor, waiting for coal.

Captain Collins determined to visit the Florida in port, and at 3 o'clock started for her, hitting her in the quarter without doing great damage.

Captain Collins now sailed out to them to surrender, or he would sink her. The 1st Lieutenant of the Florida replied that under the circumstances he would surrender.

The Florida was then towed out. Her captain (Morris) and half of her crew went ashore. No lives were lost. Twelve officers and fifty of her crew were captured.

*New York*, November 8.—Gold closed at 247½. Cotton at 133 to 134.

### Frightful Tragedy at Old Windsor, C. W.

MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN BY THEIR FATHER.

[From the Montreal Gazette, 7th inst.]

On Sunday the inhabitants of the little village of Old Windsor were horrified by the discovery of a dreadful crime, involving the deaths of four persons, which had been committed in the house of a man named John Cook, a barber, at Old Windsor Green. The intimation came to one of the neighbors, who then recollected that he had not seen anything of Cook or his family since Saturday evening. Then attended the police constable was obtained, and on the latter being ordered the evidences of a frightful and cold-blooded murder were revealed. In the front room the bodies of the two little girls, aged respectively about four, six and seven years, were found on the floor, and in the bed of the latter room the body of the man Cook, who had, it is believed, poisoned the little innocents with carbonic acid or vitriol, directed with the view of discovered undressed and laid out. There, from the appearance of the bodies, they had been dead several days, probably a week.

In the front room up stairs Cook himself was found, with his throat cut in two large gashes; he was still alive and undressed, while lying by his side with her throat cut was a little girl, his daughter, eight years of age, also alive. From the same bed room the party found the eldest daughter, a girl twelve years of age, who had been poisoned with sulphuric acid, but was still living, while in the down stairs back room was discovered a pail containing blood, over which Cook had evidently held his head while attempting to commit suicide. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Windsor for the assistance of Dr. R. H. Pearl, High street, who hurried over and did all that medical science could administer for the surviving victims of the tragedy. The girl whose throat had been cut is or was still alive. The eldest girl, who was poisoned, was likewise living. Cook, who is about thirty-eight, expired about seven o'clock on Sunday evening.

Although the three youngest children would appear to have been murdered nearly a week ago, it seems that Cook did not attempt to take away the lives of the two older children till about Friday last, while the murderer himself was seen out in the village on Saturday, so that it would appear that Cook had hesitated till the last moment before he attempted to commit suicide. The razor with which the miserable man cut his own throat with that of his child, together with a vessel containing a mixture of vitriol, tea and treacle, the remainder of the poison which he had destroyed the three youngest children, have been found.

No motive has as yet been ascertained for the commission of the murder. The house bore signs of poverty, though food, bread and butter, was found. A subscription had, it is understood, been opened in Cook's behalf, which, it is stated, was not exhausted. The coroner, Dr. Lester and jury sat on the unfortunate man's wife, which occurred in July, may have affected his mind.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 16, 1864.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in our financial circles, the trade in Sugar and Molasses being buoyant by the receipts of new crop, and some enquiry for the West, and Western Produce generally about the usual movement, while our leading staple has been in good request at steadily rising prices. The Money market has continued quiet, without any material change in any department.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed sales of about one hundred New York sight at ¼ ₱ cent premium, one day's sight at ⅜, some five days' sight at the same, sixes and $18,000 at par, and ten days at ⅜ ₱ cent discount; also, $7,000 Boston sight at ¼ premium. Sales of sterling drafts continued to check on New York at ¼ ₱ cent premium but met only a limited demand. Certificate checks on the United States Treasury at Washington are quoted at ⅛ discount.

Specie has continued quiet for sterling. Limited quite a large business has been done in French, including upwards of $10,000 at 5·10, some at $5,000, receive at 5·7½ & 5·7½, and $30,000, street at 5·85, which is equal to about 5·75 for Napoleons. Holding unexpected in private bills. Quite a large amount was sold yesterday also at 5·10. The business in Sterling was confined to a few small lots, the second hands at 170 and 171½, the Bank asking 173.

The Specie Market appeared to be quiet, without any material change in rates, but in Silver we heard of sales of $2,000 in American half dollars at 2½ ₱ cent premium and $4,000 at 235 Mexican Dollars at the usual rate. Agents for Gold, which was quoted at the close at 35½ to 36 ₱ 16. The business in Sterling was confined to a few small lots, the second hands at 170 and 171½, the Bank asking 173.

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