# New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,293.


THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21,

### Auction Sales this Day:

By S. Gabaudi, at 10 o'clock, corner Prytania and Constantine streets, Furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, corner of Fluelen Feeds and Vickery, lot of Dry Goods, Fixtures and Furniture.

We are obliged to Mr. Magus, the everattentive purser of the General Washington, for renewed favors by the last trip of this steamship.

A mass meeting of Union men, irrespective of differences on immaterial issues, is called by Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt, as Representative of Louisiana in the National Union Committee, for Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Lafayette Square, to ratify the re-election of President Lincoln.

Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Superintending Special Treasury Agent, announces a meeting of those interested in pleading, to take place this evening at 7 o'clock, at No. 80 Camp street; in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

### Late News via Mobile.

The *Picayune* extra of yesterday contained the following extracts from Mobile papers of the 13th to the 17th:

#### Battle at Bull's Gap.

*Richmond, November 15*—Breckinridge reports that on the evening of the 14th he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Bull's Gap, and the next morning he forced them back several miles and captured their line of works, but was unable to expel him from the Gap.

He reoccupied the position held on the previous night without molestation.

Our loss slight.

On the night of the 14th Major Toole attacked the enemy's rear Morgantown, captured fifty prisoners, and burned a train loaded with commissary stores.

GEN LEE'S OPERATION.

*Richmond, November 15*—The following was received to-night:

*Headquarters, November 15*—To the Secretary of War: General Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 14th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy effected his retreat with about 7 o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughan's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stand of colors, six pieces of artillery with caissons and a number of wagons, fifty loaded with arms, ammunition and medical supplies, etc., were captured. R. E. LEE.

FROM SAVANNAH.

*Savannah, November 15*—No prisoners were received yesterday, the rough weather preventing the Federal boats meeting.

The flight-list were brought up, about 30 per cent, of whom are sick or otherwise disabled.

The whole number received is a little over thirty-one hundred.

The delivery of Federal prisoners will commence Thursday.

LATEST FROM THE VALLEY

*New Market, via Staunton, November 14*—The army returned to their old camp to-day after an absence of five days. The enemy advanced on Monday, but did not.

[From the Cotton Planter, 16th.]

GHOST'S ARMY.

We are in receipt of the very latest news, by letter, from the Army of the Black Sea. After the attack upon Dorsner, which is regarded as only a feint, General Lee's corps, which had been in the rear, was pushed in front. They crossed the Tunnessee, General Grant's army, and marched to Florence. The enemy supposing it was only a portion of Hindy's cavalry, and that it could be easily routed back, charged very bravely when a volley of shells met by a deadly fire from our shareholders—for such which and fact did the murder of death great them, that they were perfectly unlaced, and many surrendered. Whilst the infantry raved the shells by fours and hollowing the flanks. General Lee then marched his troops on to Florence, where they were on the 31 instant, the "Seamless Robe," [from the country of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, acting as picket guard.

Cuyahoma and Stewart's corps had not crossed the river, but were at or near Tuscumbia.

The people of that disenfranchised country are represented as still with delight at seeing our army again. The ladies were particularly kind, and the weary Confederate either enjoyed their smiles and their more substantial hospitality immensely.

Gen Hardcastle's headquarters were at Tuscumbia when, but where they are now, or will be while the present week, we wouldn't tell if we knew.

[From the Mobile *News*, 16th.]

MISSED GUNS AT FIRST SHOTS.

We learn that yesterday morning some guns from the direction of Fort Morgan were distinctly heard when the bay was calm. They continued a long time, apparently indicating the death of some officer of high rank.

#### *Suppressed Report of the Engineer of the Wachusett — Challenge by the Captain of that Vessel to the Captain of the Florida to go to Sea and Fight — Alleged Cause of the Violation of Brazilian Neutrality — The Mystery of the Wachusett from Brazilian Ports and Steamers.*

Paymaster Williams, of the Wachusett, arrived at Washington on the 9th and delivered the official report of the capture of the Florida. In consequence of possible complications, says a Washington dispatch, that may arise with Brazil, it is not thought advisable to publish the official report at present.

The following, among other details, which as have been substantially already published, related in the same dispatch, are doubtless derived from the contents of the suppressed report:

Certain parties in Bahia, which is a commercial city of considerable importance, with one of the best harbors in the world, being interested in American affairs, fomented themselves of being about an engagement between the Wachusett and the Florida, fully confident that the result of such an encounter would be another Union victory as complete as that won last summer in the British Channel. On the morning of the 5th of October they carried a challenge to Captain Morris, of the Florida, to move outside the limits of Brazilian jurisdiction and fight the Wachusett. The rebel commander declined to go to the entrance of the Brazilian roadstead and prepared on account of some informality in its address. During the afternoon of the same day a Hungarian citizen living in Bahia, sympathizing with our government in its struggle with rebellion, walked upon Captain Morris and endeavored to induce him to consent to an action between the ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Captain Morris, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the Wachusett during a cruise, he should willingly engage in combat with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave the safe protection for the express purpose of having an engagement.

All efforts on the part of outside parties to bring on a naval battle in open water between the two vessels proving fruitless, the Brazilian Collins promptly took into consideration the only means which suggested themselves for getting rid of the two most dangerous enemy of our commerce. In the evening of the same day above mentioned, Thursday, October 6, he called a council of his officers to debate the subject. An important element in the consideration was the fact that the convex glacial harbor of Bahia had three openings into the Atlantic, by any one of which the Florida could make her escape whenever the darkness of the night favored her purpose, without the possibility of our Union vessel preventing it. It is stated that the council of officers were also possessed of information that the Florida was expensively repaired and burned American ships with impunity within the coast of Brazil, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being offered by the Brazilian authorities, who, on the contrary, seemed all the while to be in full sympathy and accordance with the rebel cause, the general adviser, with that one blessing.

The new German play of The Robbers.—This Shakespeare play, which surpasses Titus Andronicus in incidental horrors, has recently been brought out at the National Theatre, Darmstadt, by Messrs. Sutherland and Fudge, in which violation of their licence. It is not our present intention to criticise the performance, which was simply execrable. Let it suffice that it received what is medical, an indignant storm of hisses from an audience embracing the most distinguished of the German literati, and that others say that Gen. Banks will be made Secretary of War.

The friends of Gen. Banks say he will return to Louisiana, and that there he will lay the foundation for the subject matter concerning him.

The Vienna Washington special says General Halleck, it is said, is soon to take the head of the Navy Department.

#### Entire from Europe.

*New York, November 13*—The steamship Fraserland, from Liverpool, November 1st, via Queenstown, the 2d, arrived on Sunday.

Her advices contain the following additional to the News Scotsman's report.

The English journals unfavorably comment in the severest spatial Mallor. The executive was fixed for November 14

The German Legal Protection Society in London is preparing a memorial to the Crown in behalf of Mahler, on the ground of not being satisfied with the evidence.

John Gadsden, the celebrated French calculator, is dead.

A treaty of peace was finally signed at Vienna, October 30th. The ratifications to be exchanged three week afterwards, and the evacuation of Jutland three weeks after the ratification.

The London *Morning Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the Florida in the most indignant terms.

The *Times* says the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida in the harbor of a friendly State was an act of simple piracy, when within a neutral water she should be perfectly safe from molestation.

The London *Herald* says that, if the Washington Government has not redress the Florida, all the maritime powers will have a right to interfere in the matter.

TERRIFIC STORM IN INDIA—100 SHIPS LOST AND 12,000 PERSONS DROWNED.

*Cork, November 7*—Cork papers of the 31 contains the following telegram:

A terrific hurricane occurred at Calcutta, October 3d. Of two hundred ships in the Hooghley nineteen were totally lost, and, of the remainder, only twenty are reported to be here, worthy. One hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings, stranded and damaged. It is believed the greater portion of the cargoes will be saved. There is much excitement at Lloyd's in view of many losses.

*Paris, November 1*—The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta:

One hundred and one ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

The Japan Allies attended the Japanese forts and forced a passage through the straits of Simonoski with trifling loss. The Japanese sued for peace.

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BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

*London Money Market.*—Funds opened firm on the 2d inst., but closed weaker. The discount market was very quiet. The unfavorable content of continental exchanges, and the active demand for dollars for China and Japan, led to the impression that a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England may be still further postponed. The demand for discount at the bank was extremely light.

The Rothschilds have contracted to supply the Bank of France with 2,000,000 pounds sterling in gold.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro, report no new failures there.

Saturday's circular reports there is no material variation in American securities.

*Liverpool, November 3*—Flour quiet. Sugar, buyers tendency. Coffee inactive. Butter lighter.

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*London, November 1*—Consols for money 89¾.

The increase of bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £167,000.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

#### From Richmond via New York.

New York papers of the 15th have copious extracts from Richmond papers to the 9th inst., including the proceedings of Congress and the unabbreviated text of Jeff. Davis's Message.

The salient point of the proceedings are as follows:

SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

*Senate — Monday*, November 7, 1864.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, President *pro tem*.

The Secretary called the roll, the roll, when the following Senators answered to their names, viz: Messrs Robert W. Barnwell of S. C., James L. Orr of S. C.; Wm. T. Dortch of N. C.; William H. Graham of N. C.; Benjamin A. Henry of Tenn.; Landon C. Haynes of Tenn.; Robert M. T. Hunter of Va.; Allen T. Caperton of Va.; Edward Sparrow of La.; Augustus E. Maxwell of Fla.; Waldo P. Johnson of Mo., Henry C. Burnett of Ky.; Wm. Harris of Ky.

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The message was read by the Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Orr the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

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[The whole number of members is 106.]

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General Sheridan then ordered Gen. Powell to advance with his division, and the rebels were driven back with a slow loss.

They retreated in great haste, and were pursued through and beyond Front Royal in almost handsome and orderly manner.

Besides what they suffered in killed and wounded, Powell's men captured two of their cannon, made prisoners of their men, and took several wagons and a large number of horses.

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The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

### The Jews.

The Jewish *Messenger* has the following remarks: For the information of Mr. Wetherbee, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and "all whom it may concern," we wish to state that Mr. Belmont is simply the New York correspondent of the house of Rothschild; that though a Jew by birth, he married out of the faith many years ago, is not connected with any Jewish congregation, and is universally republished as a Jew; that the Rothschilds have never assisted the rebel treasury to the extent of a dollar; that their agents, Slidell and Mason, have been years in London and across the Continent, and have not been able to obtain the loan; that the banker of any one who upholds the Confederate cause is, in principle, as stated by Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort, to the United States Consul Gottschal, Mr. Murphy, and published in these columns a few years ago, that the only banker of any one who upholds the Confederate cause in Europe, is Mr. Erlanger, of Paris, who used to be a "Jew," but was converted to "Christianity," and married Mr. Slidell's daughter. For the sake of sending a personal and administrative broadside to political opponents, we cannot permit a public speaker, or a newspaper, to calumniate the Jewish people, or identify them with the acts of individuals accidentally of Hebrew parentage, and their connection with our community ending there.

It is unjustifiable to assail the American Israelites with slurs, sneers, attempted witticisms and so called sarcasm, based on the erroneous premises of "Belmont, the Jew and agent of the Rothschilds, who are interested with the Union bonds, that they cannot make money out of it," and "the utility of Benjamin," who certainly cannot be a more devoted traitor than his master, DAVIS, of whom he is recorded to have "the meanest service regularly on Sundays, and is very devout."

We are compelled to speak out this plainly, for we are met daily with obnoxious "points" and "paragraphs," having hatred, envy, fear or jealousy of the Jews for their basis. It may be flattering to be told that all the money the Union party spends is loaned by Jewish bankers, and that all the funds in the Democratic treasury are supplied by "Rothschild's agent;" that all contractors are Jews, and that every one of a decent pair of spurs, or furnish an army with straw, hair, onions, a regular attendant on a Synagogue.

But these things we know to be romances, and not more decidedly so than the stories told daily by "campaigners." What a singular influence the Jew do exercise, even unconsciously, that "all the Shabbes are "admiring friends," but truth is our motto, and "it must prevail."

### Sitting on the Sharp.

BY MISS MOLOCH.

The life has ebbed away!
No more the wild dashing! called the Atlantic rocks,
Or fierce the sea-gull's scream, as he shot mocks
The blue of ocean gay!
No laugh of little urchins at their play;
No loud pea-nut cries from the street below;
Both form and cause alike are ended now.

The books all gray and lone;
The chairs and benches piled, so empty and dry,
That not a twilight ray finds rest to lie
Sitting at with melancholy.
Only the spiders, busily throw
To cut beneath the sky, text what has been
Their desolation, and this gloomy scene.

After the mountain fire,
And the lava-flood has ceased to flow,
All sunshine, wherever cooled and cooled about,
Is beautiful, while hard does;
A shell is lovelier in these ages
Than ever it was in the sea;
And even a cinder thrown where will wear a robe of beauty.

Where now is the old school-room,
To which we have with solemn hope and food,
All crowded to come,
A little while, to be shall wear
Like white-ash pod-blade in the Infinite Deep,
Till then, dear Father, will our spirits keep.

### A NEW-NEW ARGUMENT.

Come with," said Will, "pray you dance with me,
Before the hall-clock strikes the hour of three."
"Such a call has charged to send,"
"I know" said Will, "it is a terrible,
But it's never too late to mend."

A BROAD HINT.—The style in which the fair ones in some parts of Yorkshire scorn the blue backward swains. "Why don't you get married?" said a young lady the other day to a bachelor friend, who was down there on a visit. "I've been trying the last two years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "Then you haven't tried your own way," was the interesting rejoinder.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 19, 1864.

Salary weather and active conditions abounds from New York have checked the movement in produce and stock, and even in cotton, there has been some stagnation in our leading staple, in which, since the rates have changed hands of irregular prices. Sight good ordinary having sold as high as $1 32, while sight middling was quoted at $1 28, the closing quotations; however, being the same as yesterday, at $1 30 for good ordinary and $1 25 for middling. Letters by the steamer Ariel quote middling at $1 30@1 40, and good at $1 42. Those which give it their regarded safer most quite. They also state that of the latest date middling was quoted in Liverpool at 32 cents, with rather an upward tendency, of course the quotations in Europe of 32d are wrong. It is now understood that quite a large material shares to be made in the Trade Negotiations, which will be given for the purchase of Cotton from the interior. Many of the people there be mainly confined to the supplies from the plantations worked by free labor within the lines.

The published reports of the New York Gold market represent it to operate on Saturday, the 12th, at 214 @ 215, and also that the opening at about noon at 213. Commercial letters under date of the 12th quote it at 214½, and other authorities state that at the departure of the ship it had again risen to 216. This was materially accounted for on financial circles, as circulating reports were supposed to be current on yesterday's news being barely authentic. Prices about 2 1/2@2 3/4 were quoted as the rates at which loans in the Metropolis could be brought for shipment.

Nothing was reported in Silver, but American half dollars were quoted at 130@30 per dollar, round lots being held at the specific figure. Mexican dollars are said at 250, but we hear of no sales.

Domestic Exchange was at small after the shipment's departure, extremely quiet. The Banks and dealers continued to close on New York at par cent. premium, but rest only a fraction. Commercial, sight for the West, in the establishment are noticed selected at 1@1 1/2 per cent. New York sight at ¼ premium, and 10 days ten days at 1 discount. Certificate checks on the United States Treasury at Washington are quoted at 5@ per cent. discount.

The sales of Foreign Exchange were confined to a limited amount of Bankers at 210 for private bills (finally advanced and —@217½, and 210 for Bankers' from second hands. The latter was the rate for Sterling and 212½ for France, but not with any degree of confidence.

Nothing was reported in Stocks or Insurance Scrip in City Bonds we noticed a small sale of Consolidated passed a sale the market was somewhat firmer, with a moderate demand existing rate. We hear of no sales for the Ball Road Bonds which are quoted nominally at 60@65.

Bank Notes continued quiet but with some variety on Bank of Louisiana at par@ 2 dollar. Merchants' are quoted at 2½ Bank of New Orleans at 5@6 dollar, Bank of Louisiana at 20@25, Bank of Commerce at 20@25, and Crescent City at 25@30. The Bank of New Orleans continues to give old State bonds, paying coupons off, in exchange for its large issue at par for old bonds. The Citizens' Bank is also receiving old bonds on the same terms. Many other City Treasury notes are selling at a discount.

### COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 19, 1864.

COTTON—Declining merchants to the stores and buying and speculation the weather was fine and cool, but still the sales comprise about 2000 bales, including 1,000 to arrive, at prices ranging from 30 @ 30 ½ cents good ordinary at 30 @ 30 ½ cents, and also unchanged, 31 cents for middling, and 31½ cents for good middling. Receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 1,000 bales coastwise.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, by steam, 5-16d; by sail, 5-16d; to Havre, by steam, 1 5/8c; by sail, 1 5/8c; to Boston, by steam, 1 5/8c; by sail, 1 5/8c; to New York, by steam, 1 5/8c; by sail, 1 5/8c.

EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days, 210@215; sight, 215@217½; on Paris, 60 days, 210; sight, 215@217½; on New York, sight, ¼ premium; 10 days, ½ premium; on Boston, sight, ¼ premium; on Philadelphia, sight, ¼ premium.

SPECIE—Sales of $1,000 at 250 for dollars.

GOLD—Sales of $1,000 at 214 for dollars.

SILVER—Sales of $1,000 at 130 for dollars.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; superfine, $12 50@13 00; extra, $13 50@14 00; family, $14 50@15 00.

CORN MEAL—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; $7 50@8 00.

CORN—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels white, $1 30@1 35; 1,000 bushels mixed, $1 25@1 30.

OATS—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels, 70@75.

BRAN—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels, $1 00@1 05.

HAY—Receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; 1,000 bales, $1 50@1 60.

PORK—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; 1,000 barrels, $30 00@32 00.

BACON—Receipts, 1,000 pounds; sales, 1,000 pounds; 1,000 pounds, 30@35.

LARD—Receipts, 1,000 pounds; sales, 1,000 pounds; 1,000 pounds, 30@35.

SUGAR—Receipts, 1,000 hogsheads; sales, 1,000 hogsheads; 1,000 hogsheads, 10@12.

MOLASSES—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales, 1,000 barrels; 1,000 barrels, 1 00@1 10.

COFFEE—Receipts, 1,000 bags; s