THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and other advertisements.

BENEFIT OF MRS. BARRETT AT THE VARIETIES.—The habitués of this theatre with whom Mrs. Viola Barrett is an established favorite, will of course see to it resolutely that the benefit of this sprightly, talented, useful, and meritorious young actress shall not fall short of a brilliant success.

It is needless to recall the character and extent of the services she has rendered at the Varieties. We will merely observe that in the role of the soubrette, in eccentric comedy, and in species of male-drama, she is eminently valuable on a stage where vivacity and variety are prominent and expected.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL ASYLUM, 4TH DISTRICT.—That the poor are always with us, is a fact of divine attestation. Complete independence of human sympathy and succor is the implacable demon of arrogance and self-sufficiency. Poverty is a trial for those to whom its afflictions are sent, but also for those who are blessed with comparative immunity from temporal calamity. As they use or abuse their blessings, must they be weighed in the inexorable scales. To impart to the needy is thanksgiving: to assist the distressed is piety. If the unfortunate and destitute in general have claims of this moral cogency—claims, indeed, of divine endorsement—how especially and penetratingly eloquent comes the appeal of charity when pleading the cause of the homeless, houseless, little children upon whom bereavement and destitution, like an untimely frost upon tender buds and flowers, has fallen.

It cannot be said that opportunities are not presented for conveniently and efficiently responding to this appeal. In their core, happily, charity is nowhere better organized than in this city. The St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, above named, is one of those institutions which have eminently served to develop the charitable spirit into a beautiful and harmonious system. A fair for its benefit is announced to take place at Mason's Hall, which will last nine days, commencing on the 13th and ending on the 21st.

Visitors at this fair may expect a reasonable consideration for whatever they may choose to expend. Lunch every day will be one of its substantial features. It will be conducted under the experienced Presidency of Madame Cayduvielle.

Late News via Fort Morgan, Ala.

(From yesterday's evening's edition.)

Department of South Alabama,
Fort Morgan, November 30, 1864.

A remarkable silence exists every where, not only in this Department, but in the Department of West Florida, and also in Mobile Bay. Is it not the calm before the storm?

SHARPEST REBEL FORCES.

The nearest reported rebel force to this point is said to be at Pitch River, fifteen miles by the Mobile Bay. Even this is nothing more than an advance outpost. They remain very quiet on the defensive.

MOBILE HARBOR.

With the exception of an occasional shot from the rebel batteries at our gunboats, usual to get range in either case, nothing of importance has happened within the past week.

A NEW REBEL RAM.

A new rebel ram has come down the Tombigbee river, and is now at Selma, having her armor and plating put on. She is reported to be a very formidable engine of war, after the pattern and style of the ram Tennessee, captured by us during the Fort Morgan bombardment. She is expected to arrive in Mobile at an early date. There is said to be seven rams and gunboats inside the obstructions, besides some water batteries.

The obstructions are of a very strong and almost impassable nature, with large piles driven into the earth some eight feet beneath the water, torpedoes in abundance, and numerous sunken vessels. It will require skill and daring to overcome these rebel means of defense. But the gallant tars who reduced the strongholds of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines will also humiliate the defiant enemy now secure in his inner works.

OUR NAVAL HEROES READY FOR THE FRAY.

That our gallant heroes are ready for an attack when the order is issued, is apparent. The health and spirits of the men are excellent, and with tried and skillful officers, they will enter into their work with a determination that ever conquers.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

It is said that there are no less than four or five blockade runners at Mobile, all laden with cotton, and eagerly awaiting the chance to escape.

REBEL NEWS ABOUT SHERMAN.

The Mobile papers of a late day report Sherman moving in two columns toward the seaboard, and that one of these had reached Jackson, Mississippi, on the 25th instant. Great excitement prevailed in Mobile. The Home Guards were being called out and sent into the interior, perhaps to counteract the movements of the daring Federal General.

Additional News via Mobile.

(From the Tribune last evening.)

The *Advertiser and News* of the 30th has the following:

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST JACKSON, MISS.

We learn that this expedition, consisting of about 6,000 men, after advancing about ten miles this side of Big Black, halted and returned, having, as is supposed, encountered a very active mice—or mice trap; the above the same thing. Had they advanced there was the pretty next kind of an arrangement made for giving them a warm reception.

The Brandon *Republican* says: "Since going to press we have learned a small skirmish near Major Howard, who left Brandon last night. He was told by Col. Wood that the Yankees were crossing Big Black Wednesday at 1 o'clock, supposed to be about 5,000.

A gentleman from up the road this morning, says it is reported that the Yankees were in three miles of Jackson, and that everything transportable was being carried to the east side of Pearl River. This move is doubtless made to influence Hood's operations in Tennessee. It will fail of its object. They may capture Jackson for a very short time, but the sudden retrogression will hardly penetrate further into the State.—*Chickasaw Advertiser.*

The papers of the 26th contained a rumor that Jackson, Mississippi, had been occupied by the Yankees. The *News* of the 26th corrects this, and says a despatch received from Senatobia puts a quietus on the report current yesterday of the capture of Jackson by a raiding party of Yankees from Vicksburg. The despatch to reach here had to come through Jackson, which, of course, it could not have done had the Yankees occupied the place.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

A portion of the Federal forces heretofore confronting our lines in East Tennessee have been sent to old Sherman. They told the Union men that they were going to Nashville after the election. Colonel Patton, of one of the Federal regiments, has removed his family from Washington county, which is indicative of the fact that they do not expect to hold the country.

General Breckinridge has issued a proclamation granting complete pardon to those East Tennessee who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.—*Richmond Dispatch, 15th.*

Though there have been no movements in advance, we learn there is a very important movement going on in the rear of the Army of the James. A gentleman who reached this city yesterday has been behind the Federal lines, reports that the Federal army is very much depressed by the result of the recent Presidential election. They think they see in the re election of Lincoln an endless prolongation of the war, and hence are greatly cast down. They had hoped for McClellan's election, and that with this consummation would have some peace. Their disappointment and depression is manifesting itself in desertion. Our informant says they are going off by whole companies—that the woods are full of them. They should remember General Order No. 65, and come this way.—*Richmond Dispatch, 15th.*

THE DIST ANCE AND DIFFICULTIES.

The *Augusta Constitutionalist*, of the 19th instant, does not apprehend any serious results from Sherman's late movement, and gives the distance and difficulties to be overcome in reaching Macintosh or Augusta. It says:

The distance from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles by railroad; from Atlanta to Macon 101 miles; and from Atlanta to Savannah 291 miles, and as we passed yesterday, we say of twenty-five thousand men, and we have good authority for saying that Sherman has not more than this number of effective men, can't move more than ten miles a day at the furthest, and very longs only get that far.

According to this calculation, it would require sixteen days to reach Augusta, or ten to reach Macon, and twenty-nine to reach Savannah, allowing no obstruction in his march.

Should it be his purpose to embrace either of these points in his present movement, prompt vigilance on the part of our authorities in making the distribution of our forces, of which we have a sufficient number in striking distance, can in less than ten days so obstruct his march as to destroy the army.

We do not believe, however, that it is his purpose to visit either of these places, but that he has been driven to his present movement by force of circumstances.

It is a well known fact that the Army of Tennessee has been lurking in his rear for some time without any apparent definite object, so far as we have been aware of, rendering Sherman's second impossible without incurring the loss of his army with all he had recently accomplished.

He does not contemplate retracing his steps, hence he proclaimed the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passed.

The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta has been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnant of his shattered army than of capturing any fortified cities.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

Georgia papers contain the following dispatch:

Richmond, November 19.—For the Press of the State of Georgia.—To the people of Georgia:—We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done and are still doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms, remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry; burn all bridges and block up the roads in his route, and assail the invader in front, flank and rear, by night and day, and let him have no rest.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
MARK BLANDFORD,
JOS. T. SHOMBERS,
J. M. SMITH,
GEO. N. LESTER.

The Legislature.

THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

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

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to examine the company which is proposed to Baton Rouge and report by bill or otherwise such measures as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the State property situated in that city.

The Amnesty resolutions were taken up under the head of unfinished business, and were adopted by a vote of 15 yeas to 5 nays.

The Mesmo bill for the organization of the militia was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

The joint resolution relative to a pension agency in this State was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint resolution relative to mileage of the members of the General Assembly was adopted at its second reading.

The bill relative to a homestead for Widows and Orphans was adopted at its third reading.

The bill relative to Justice of the Peace was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution concerning the President *protem* for ruling that a member who was absent at the time of putting the question was not allowed to vote was rejected.

After a lengthy debate on the question of the Auditor's refusal to credit certain warrants of Beauchez and others, the resolutions were defeated and lost or laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned.

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

Several members gave notice of their intention to introduce bills.

The following bills were read a first time and laid over under the rules:

A bill to amend articles 95 and 97 of the civil code relative to certain marriages.

A bill to authorize the establishing of Public Schools in the State of Louisiana and to levy a special tax for their support.

On suspending the rules the House took up the bill to extend the time of the payment of State taxes for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. The bill underwent two second and third reading and was adopted with its title.

On motion the House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court — Judge Hiestand.—The case of Mich. Gleason, charged with murder, appeared at the Bar of this Court yesterday for trial. The Attorney for accused, after having the names of the witnesses called, moved for a postponement of the trial, to have some pulmery process for witnesses who would prove that accused was not within 15 yards of the deceased when he fell into the river, and that a murder, therefore, was impossible as far as accused was concerned, at least. The case was continued until Monday next.

Depravity of youth—Th. Beimont, Geo Tucker, Th. Kelly and Jos Tucker, all youths were up before Recorder Vennard yester day on the charge of robbery, and taken a dozen of hats from the store of Mr. Benedict at the Magazine Market.—They were sent before the First District Court. Other bell-boys who were charged by their tutors and parents with keeping stews, were sent to the house of refuge.

Provost Court — Judge Lieber.—All the small cases pending were continued at the opening of the Court and the Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

The Terrible Storm in Calcutta.

CYCLONES—WHAT ARE THEY!

Probably few of our readers are able to form anything like an adequate conception of the fearful import conveyed in a recent brief announcement of the occurrence in India of an extensive cyclone or hurricane. Here, in the temperate zones, where the seasons glide gradually and almost imperceptibly into each other, great changes are unknown, and storms, with rare exceptions, come and go with but a passing notice, in the torrid zones, however, all this is changed. For long months the sun, with scarcely a cloud to temper its fierce rays, and parches everything upon which it shines, the heated air is bathing the ground as in a furnace. At length, by the intervention of an autumn, the winter sets in and the rains commence, and for long periods pour down in floods. An immense condensation of moisture, a condition of the atmosphere, something resembling a vacuum, and an immediate rushing in of the surrounding air follow, and a gigantic whirlwind at once sets in, sweeping over the country in every direction, uprooting trees, tearing down buildings, and creating havoc wherever it goes. On the water no precautions will serve to guard against its effects, and the results are always terrible.

The storm of the 5th of last month was not the most extensive which is recorded, and yet the damage done is almost incalculable. Out of about two hundred vessels moored in the bay of Bengal hardly twenty were left for sea, and nearly twenty thousand lives are supposed to have been lost. Column after column of the Journals of the Empire are devoted almost exclusively to accounts of the damages, and the record is not yet complete.

Such a warfare of the elements, it is of course impossible to describe, but its fury can be in a slight measure appreciated by a comparison with the most violent storms that have visited the temperate regions, and which look like petty pastimes alongside the typhoons of India. In 1844 a storm occurred in London in which, it is said fifteen hundred houses were blown down, and others have been known which occasioned nearly the same amount of damage. In 1703 occurred what has since been known as "The Great Storm," in which 18,000 persons were drowned in and around England and Holland, and the losses to the city of London alone were estimated at ten millions of dollars. In one county in England seventeen thousand trees were torn up, and the number of cattle and sheep lost were beyond all calculation, fifteen thousand sheep being drowned in one level. From year to year various storms have occurred with more or less serious results; but this is perhaps the most extensive in the history of the middle regions. If we can imagine such a tornado as the one which has just swept over Calcutta, raging through the densely populated cities of Europe, we can form some conception of its power and the wreck it would produce.

Results of the Allied Japanese Expedition.

San Francisco, November 19.—Official advices from Yokohama, October 28th, confirm the report of the opening of the Japanese inland sea by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief. The allies lost two killed and fifty-four wounded. The Japanese lost 200 to 300 killed and wounded.

The steamer Tai King, chartered by Minister Pruyn to accompany the fleet, representing the United States, did good execution with her 20-pound Parrott guns. She was afterward sold to the Japanese Government for $160,000. The indemnity to Americans is expected to reach $300,000.

The commissioners of the allies were to meet the Japanese officers at Kanagawa, October 19th, to adjust the amount of indemnity to the various nations. The forts are to be dismantled and a portion of the fleet will remain to see that the Tycoonin keeps his promise. It is believed that the General Government will henceforth be able to keep the rapidly restless in check.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—The grand concert last night at the Opera House was numerously attended, and proved a success in both an artistic and pecuniary point of view. Musical circles of the city have a right to feel proud of this as well as other splendid exhibitions of the amateur talent in their midst. New Orleans, indeed, may almost claim, like the classic cities of Italy, that in respect to one of the highest and purest of all the arts, she is a republic of beings entirely home-productive and independent of all extraneous aid.

THE "STAR" STEAMERS AND NEW ORLEANS TRADE WITH THE GULF MEXICAN PORTS.—In a card explaining the shipment of a cargo from this city to Matamoros on the Shooting Star, Capt. Courtenay, agent for the "Star" line, says:

In dispatching the Shooting Star to Matamoros, it is but the beginning of an enterprise to extend the New York fast line of steamships to the other Gulf ports of Mexico, Vera Cruz and Tampico, with a view of participating in that valuable trade lost to the United States since the outbreak of the rebellion, and more particularly to bring back to New Orleans that position which her proximity and geographical situation should always command. This cannot be accomplished successfully unless our public authorities, civil and military, will extend the liberal policy, at least not less than that adopted in New York.

That such have always been the views of the leading public authorities of New Orleans there can be no question; but they found that every concession on their part was turned to the advantage of the enemies of our Government, and they were compelled in self-defence to enforce the most stringent restrictions on the trade.

ARREARS OF PAY TO THE TROOPS OF THE DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that there has been no general payment of troops in this Department since April last, and that there are unfilled estimates of funds due to Gen. Canby's command amounting to eighteen millions. A paymaster, according to last advices, was dispatched to New Orleans to pay off arrears, and his arrival may be momentarily expected.

Cassels on Governor Manicore at Washington.

EXPECTED INCREASE OF TAXES ON IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LUXURIES.—WHISKY SPECULATORS AND CONGRESS.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

Washington, November 23.—The indications are that speculation will be quite as rife at the National Capital this winter as it was last, and that not a little of the legislation of Congress will be seen, as in the nature of the case, to promote it. It is a pretty well established fact that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell for more revenue, and there is no way to raise it expect by an additional tax upon imports and home-made luxuries. The principle laid down by the legislation of the last session was, that retroactive taxation is unjust, and that all additional taxation must be prospective. The practical result of this was simply to put fortunes into the pockets of private individuals without contributing what ought to be the object of every tax bill—to put money into the Treasury of the United States.

Let any one who thinks differently, go to the nearest distillery and find out how much money they have received for the Government on the increased tax put upon whisky last winter, and compare the amount with what was promised when the bill was pending in Congress. It is a notorious fact, that whisky speculators purchased last winter that they owned men enough in the House to carry the measure through as they wanted, and that they have since been the means of defeating the re-election of several members who voted they would not vote for. This winter the speculation is not likely to be in whisky. Heavy taxation in that article has been tried, and the result has not been beneficial to the Government. In fact, fears are entertained by those who have stocks of the alcoholic beverage on hand, that the tax will be increased so as to encourage manufacture, instead of increased.

Mr. Fessenden is said to be in favor of a still further tax upon imported luxuries—silks, satins, expensive carpets, and all sorts of fancies that are sought for only by the rich, and are purchased now at their enormous prices more than ever before. Gunpowder and lead are ready, from New York and elsewhere, receive a tax of ten per cent, to find out if possible what kind of merchandise offers the best indemnities for speculation. It only remains to be seen whether the Thirty-eighth Congress at its last session will play into hands of the speculators to the necessities of the nation as it did during its first session. If so the sooner the 4th of March comes, the better for the country.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 21.]

Foreign Commerce of N. Y. City.

The import entries at the port week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper amount to $1,830,797, against $2,773,427, the corresponding week last year. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,936,151, against $1,825,252, same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,545,380, against $1,007,006, same last year. The Customs revenue is $364,000.

The import entries at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, from the 1st January to the 19th November, instant, by our weekly statements

Amount to	$186,381,007
Against 1863 (monthly)	165,594,835
Increase to date	$20,736,172

The export clearances of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles (exports), amount, from 1st January to 19th November, to $191,358,236
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 154,208,487

Increase to date	$37,089,798

The export of Gold and Silver from New York, from 1st of January to 19th of November, amount to $42,352,900
Against same time, 1863 41,072,000

Increase to date	$957,000

The Customs Revenue at New York, specially pledged to the payment of the interest on the funded and fundable Gold bearing public debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 19th Nov., amount to $64,565,072
Against same time, 1863 61,921,916

Increase at New York alone	$10,583,356

St. Louis Live Stock Market, Nov. 23.

Cattle—At the close of last week the market dropped a little, but the cold weather Monday and yesterday was favorable to operations and the market was active and firm. Prices have steadily ranged from 2¾ to 5¼c per pound gross, owing to stock and condition. Monday 1,200 cattle were offered and 64c per pound gross To-day 530 head arrived, and sales early at sold at 2½ to 3; for common; 3½ to 4½c for good; and 4½ to 5¼c for extra.

Hogs—The market was active at the close of last week at 10½ to 11 at 11½c per pound gross, but the large receipts yesterday and to-day somewhat staggered prices. Monday 1,400 over 3000 head, and sales have been made as follows: 752 head in lots, and averaging 226 pounds at 10½; 673 head, better fatted and averaging 240 pounds at 10½c, and 1319 head averaging 240 pounds at 10 3-50 per pound gross. These sales indicate a decline of 25 per 100 pounds. All our packers are now in the market.

Sheep—There has been little done, but few arriving and demand light. Arrived to-day 315 head interior, and all were sold at $4 50 per head. Good to choice are worth from $5 50 to $6 50.

Milch Cows—Are in demand, prices ranging from $50 to $65 per hd as per quality.

THE COTTON TRADE.—We have been favored with numerous speculations from Washington regarding the probable action of the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the cotton trade in the Lower Mississippi and elsewhere, and an impression has got abroad that the restrictions hitherto imposed on that traffic are about to be removed. This supposition is entirely erroneous. The cotton trade was prohibited by Congress at its last session. The 9th section of the act of July 2, 1864, repeals all former acts authorizing the issuing of "permits" for commercial transactions with States in insurrection, and limits the cotton trade to persons actually residing and producing the article within our military lines. Beyond this narrow bound only the Government itself can become the purchaser of cotton or other products of insurrectionary districts.—*Chicago Tribune, 24th November.*

Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the wear of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of *spectacles*, must accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and sees better. If, after reading awhile, we direct the sight to some distant object even for a minute. Great travellers and students are seldom near-sighted. Hen-bolds at eighty-seven could read unaided. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when the common eye sees nothing at all.

A Dog by day is an idle loafer.

Trouble Between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

New York, November 23.—We have late and important advices from South America.

The native rebels in Uruguay were operating with great activity against the Government troops, and their action was affording very great aid to the war encroachments of Brazil against the Republic.

Paraguay had furnished a sharp note of protest to the Envoy of Brazil, against the policy of the Emperor, in which the President declared his intention of taking up arms if necessary in support of the cause of the sister Republic of Uruguay. In this paper the President of Paraguay condemned the non-intervention course of the Government of Buenos Ayres. It was thought that Paraguay would bring forward a power which would prove very formidable to Brazil.

The Uruguanian troops were in hasty march for Paysandu, the occupation of which place it was thought would decide the war against the rebels. Some British, Brazilian and French war vessels lay off Paysandu.

By a decree of the Brazilian Government, dated September 14, all the free Africans in the empire, whether in the service of the State or of private individuals, are emancipated.

Rio Janeiro was recovering, in a slight degree, from the effects of the late financial panic. All the commercial interests of the country were greatly affected by the shock.

A Rich Scene.

In the Canadian House of Assembly some time since, they had quite a spirited debate on the bill to prohibit the use of hoops and crinoline, introduced by Mr. Aikens. We publish a part of the most brilliant passages.

Mr. Drummond was an ardent admirer of hoops. When he was a child of tender growth he used to trundle hoops, all unconscious of the fate that was in store for him. Later in life he swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hooping cough, and even now the sight of an empty hoop had brought tears into his eyes.

Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible to choose a wife, since her defects were so hidden by hoops and enveloped in crinoline that she naked—

Speaker—Order.

Mr. Brown—But, Speaker—

Speaker—The honorable gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Brown—But, Mr. Speaker, the naked—

Speaker—Hold your tongue, sir.

Mr. Brown—The naked—

Speaker—Upon my soul, Brown, silence, or I have you arrested.

Mr. Brown—Permit me to explain Mr. Speaker. When I said the naked—

Speaker (rising)—Clear the galleries of intoxicated, Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Brown—In the name of the seventeen graces and the fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker, let me apologize. I only meant to say that hoops and crinoline have reached to such a pitch of necessity that it was impossible to arrive at the subject—

Speaker (frantically)—Death and blue devils! Bop, or I'll brain you with the mace. Consider the impropriety of—

Brown (wildly)—Truth! truth! truth! Naked truth was what I was going to say.

Mr. Dunbar Ross understood his honorable friend could not pass among the streets without being assaulted by highwaymen. He, (Mr. Ross) the honorable member from Lake Ontario would not but be aware that the character of every member of the House was affected by such an—

Mr. Talbot objected to such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross protested against interruption. He was going to say by such damn—

Mr. J. Cameron—The Honorable member will not use such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross—Won't doing any thing of the kind, but would be tempted to do so if not allowed to finish his sentence—by such a damn—(order, order,) a damn—(confusion)—he would repeat it—by such a damn—(tremendous uproar.)

Mr. Wright stood up and moved, amidst the wildest confusion, that Mr. Ross be expelled from the house for seven awful hoopings.

Mr. Ross (black in the face) assumed that damaging statements was all he meant to say when he was interrupted by a fool—

Mr. Talbot—Who is a fool?

Mr. Ross—Foolish an—

Mr. Cameron—Who is an ass?

Mr. Ross (wildly)—Fool ish assertion of profanity.

The Old Clothes Market in London.

The London Times has a curious article, showing what becomes of the old clothes picked up in London. We copy the material portions:

The streams of old clothes that hour by hour are sedatively drained off either by direct exchange, attractive advertisement, or by the downright pestering of "Old Rags," collected in the great old clothes mart in Houndsditch where Hebrews meet do congregate. The clothes that are intended to remain in the country have to be entered and transformed—"the clothiers," the "silver," and the "transhape" by hands upon them. The duty of the "clothiers" is to patch, to sew up and to restore as far as possible the original fashion and appearance, black cloth garments pass into the hands of the "revivers," who rejuvenate dusty black-coats, and for the moment, make them look as good as new. The "transitator's" duty is a higher order; he offers to transform the cast garment into another—the skirts of a coat—if coat, being the least worn part of the garment, make capital waistcoats and tunics for children. And State are now the state waste of the city trade. With regard to Cotton, the receipts are limited, showing little increase on last week's, but there is some ample supply on sale, and it parties could come together operatives would no doubt be on a much more liberal scale.

Although we have no later market reports from New York than the evening of the 19th, they barely maintained the firmness it set and increased yesterday, the quotations of Gold being 224 @ 224 against 224 @ 224 at evening. At one time during the morning it would have been thought as low than the latest figures. Nothing transpired in silver, but American gold was quoted at 250 @ 255, and Mex can dollars at 237.

Foreign Exchange continued quiet, the only sales of fine long reputed bills at 1 @ 1 1-16 @ 1 1-8 for Mississippi bills. An offer of 224 was refused for short sums City signatures. The Banks are unwilling to draw on London at the equally narrow margin of fresh wool, the clerical professional and other classes whose margin stipends do not permit of the entrance upon of new suits of clothes. The ladies' market is a little more active, if still drawn, but if we are to believe the salesmen, the fashionable world of England are more thrifty than we give them credit for. "Servants come here to purchase, sir! No, indeed, sir, ladies worth hundreds of pounds," was the reply we got to our inquiries as to the class of purchasers.

EXPORTED MATERIALS

Black cloth clothes that are too far gone to be "dipped" and "revived" are always not allowed to be cut up to make rags. First take the best of these old clothes for the purpose. The linings are stripped out, and in this condition they are admitted duty free as old rags. Russia and Poland, where rags can be profitably worn by the working population, find their way to two markets—Ireland and Holland. The old stockings, tops of the stockings may, in fact, be said to be emptied out in the land of Erin, as far as the ordinary order of clothes go, while in Holland only special articles of apparel are exported. Singularly enough, the destination of the red issues of the whole British infantry is the chests of the sturdy Dutchman. There seems to be some popular belief or superstition in that water-logged country that red cloth affords the best protection against rheumatism, consequently these jackets all find their way to the land of dykes. The sleeves are cut off, and they are made to button in a double-breasted fashion; then, when remodelled, they are worn next to the skin like a flannel waistcoat by all careful Dutchmen among the fishing classes. The Irish chiefly favor corduroys, and we suppose the worn-out legs of British pantaloons of this material are cut off and converted into breeches for Pat. Where can these wonderful swallow-tailed coats with brass buttons in a pensile to all the dealers? it is very certain they do not come from this side of the Channel, and it is equally clear they are remnants of costume two generations back.

UNIFORMS AND LIVERIES.

Our readers will perhaps have noticed the special activity the dealers in old clothes evince for all kinds of regimentals, full dress livories, volunteers' uniforms, beadles' coats, etc. Anything specially splendid in this line is marked by the collectors as a sportsman marks any rare and brilliantly plumaged bird, and eagerly is sure to be bagged by them. One of the largest dealers in London in these showy dresses once said to us, seeing a guardsman going along the street, "A thousand to one that coat comes into my hands." Really the inevitability there appears to be about the destination of these regimentals, if known to their wearers, should make them very uncomfortable. The dealers would, if they could, strip them off their backs just as an old woman skins an eel.

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SOAP.

When old clothes are too bad for anything else they are still good enough for shoddy and mungo. It is the most ancient of trades, and demonstrated the "divine right" of the Yorkshire woollen manufacturers, this devil's dust arises from the grand translation of old cloth into new. Batley, Dewsbury and Leeds have been described as the fitting centres of the gutter, the tatterdemalion capitals into which are drawn all the greasy, frowsy, rent-off clothes of Europe, and whose inside the old clothes, the Potersham, the beavers, the Talfans, the Chesterfields, and the Mohairs in which our sledges dandies deport themselves.

The old rags, after being reduced to the condition of wool by enormous toothed wheels, are mixed with a varying amount of fresh wool, and the whole is then washed up into the fabrics we have mentioned, which now have the stuff fashion. It is estimated that shoddy and mungo supply the materials for a third of the woollen manufactures of this country. It is a grand transformation. No man can say that the materials of the coat he is wearing has not been already on the back of some great lady or lord.

The final destination, however, of all old clothes is the soil: when art can do no more for much vexed woollen fibre it becomes a hand rag.

Auto Belium—A Reminiscence—The following advertisement is found in a copy of the *Weekly Telegraph*, a small advertising sheet published in St. Louis, by William Rowe, of date March 18, 1850. The rapid advancement of our member of the firm of Boggs & Grant is too patent to every body to need any further mention:—

H. BOGGS U. S. GRANT.

BOGGS & GRANT,

General Agents for selling, bartering Real or Personal property, Notes, Bills, and other Securities. Borrowing and Loaning of Money on Real Estate or other good security. Letting of Rents. Renting of Houses. Collecting Debts, Bills, Accounts, or other demands.

Office, 35 Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

In the same paper is the advertisement of McClellan, Moody & Hillyer, the latter, W. S. Hillyer, late of Galena and Grant's staff, who, we believe, has resigned, and is practicing law in New York.

ENGLISH LANDHOLDERS—The Marquis of Breadalbane lives out of his house a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, Bedford and Portland own 90,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond 40,000 acres at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk, a peer of England, is the largest owner of land in Sussex, domains are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786, the roll of England was made up of 250,000 separate tenants and proprietors, and in 1822, by 30,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—On Tuesday in the Court the schooner Albert Edward and cargo, 150 bales cotton, the property of Robert Ward, was condemned as lawful prize and a sale thereof ordered.

Final judgments for violation of the revenue laws were entered in the cases of U. S. vs. 10 bales cotton, 20,000 cigarettes, 10 cases, and U. S. vs. sloop Oregon and cargo.

The case of steamer Tennessee, captured in 1864, was taken from the docket and the evidence produced by District Attorney Waples.

The following cases were fixed for trial on Friday, 21 instant:

United States vs. schooner Louisa and cargo.

United States vs. schooner Lydia or Volante.

United States vs. two small boats and 8 bales cotton.

United States vs. steamer Mitchie Stephens.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 1, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day with extreme dullness in nearly all branches of trade. Business in our leading staple being confined by a marked difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and increased difficulty in procuring Sterling exchange, at very low rates, while the receipts of Sugar and Molasses continue light to admit of much activity in those active and the business in Western Produce is greatly confined to supplying current wants of the trade. With regard to Cotton, the receipts are limited, showing little increase on last week's, but there is some ample supply on sale, and if parties could come together operatives would no doubt be on a much more liberal scale.

Although we have no later market reports from New York than the evening of the 19th, they barely maintained the firmness it set and increased yesterday, the quotations of Gold being 224 @ 224 against 224 @ 224 at evening. At one time during the morning it would have been thought as low than the latest figures. Nothing transpired in silver, but American gold was quoted at 250 @ 255, and Mex can dollars at 237.

Foreign Exchange continued quiet, the only sales of fine long reputed bills at 1 @ 1 1-16 @ 1 1-8 for Mississippi bills. An offer of 224 was refused for short sums City signatures. The Banks are unwilling to draw on London at the equally narrow margin of fresh wool, the clerical professional and other classes whose margin stipends do not permit of the entrance upon of new suits of clothes. The ladies' market is a little more active, if still drawn, but if we are to believe the salesmen, the fashionable world of England are more thrifty than we give them credit for. "Servants come here to purchase, sir! No, indeed, sir, ladies worth hundreds of pounds," was the reply we get to our inquiries as to the class of purchasers.

EXPORTED MATERIALS

Black cloth clothes that are too far gone to be "dipped" and "revived" are always not allowed to be cut up to make rags. First take the best of these old clothes for the purpose. The linings are stripped out, and in this condition they are admitted duty free as old rags. Russia and Poland, where rags can be profitably worn by the working population, find their way to two markets—Ireland and Holland. The old stockings, tops of the stockings may, in fact, be said to be emptied out in the land of Erin, as far as the ordinary order of clothes go, while in Holland only special articles of apparel are exported. Singularly enough, the destination of the red issues of the whole British infantry is the chests of the sturdy Dutchman. There seems to be some popular belief or superstition in that water-logged country that red cloth affords the best protection against rheumatism, consequently these jackets all find their way to the land of dykes. The sleeves are cut off, and they are made to button in a double-breasted fashion; then, when remodelled, they are worn next to the skin like a flannel waistcoat by all careful Dutchmen among the fishing classes. The Irish chiefly favor corduroys, and we suppose the worn-out legs of British pantaloons of this material are cut off and converted into breeches for Pat. Where can these wonderful swallow-tailed coats with brass buttons in a pensile to all the dealers? it is very certain they do not come from this side of the Channel, and it is equally clear they are remnants of costume two generations back.

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