THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6.

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

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Ben. Stickney for esteemed newspaper favors.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for account of a succession, three vacant lots of ground situate on Jersey street, in Faubourg Arat, Parish of Jefferson. For particulars see advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, calls the attention of all parties interested to the large Catalogue sale of the stock of Chs. Byrne, which takes place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Tchoupitoulas street. See hisauction advertisement.

The U. S. Transport steamer North America, C. P. Marshman, Master, arrived yesterday evening, from New York, November 26th, via Key West; with Merchandize to the U. S. Quartermaster, and the following passengers:

Mr. E. B. Kemble, Capt J. C. Sleight, wife and child, A. W. Sleight, M. L. Sleight, Judge J. R. Smoddens, Lieut. H. C. Dacon, Lieut. J. Burnham, Lieut Geo. W. Mitchell, and Servant, Lieut. T. G. Glover, Dr. J. B. Smith, W. H. Leach, S. P. Stanley, Miss Eaton.

From Key West:—Mrs. W. H. Harrison and three children.

Additional from the North via the River.

Arrival of the Steamer Benj. Stickney.

By the arrival of the steamer Benj. Stickney we have packages of Western dates from Cairo up to the 30th November, with a variety of additional information.

ARMING OF THE PRIZE STEAMER FLORIDA—OFFICIAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE FACT.

Washington, November 28.—A dispatch from the Navy Department from Admiral Porter, stated Fortress Monroe to day, states one of our steamers arrived, bringing the rebel Admiral Buchanan and two aids.

The following has been received, from Fortress Monroe, by Sec. Welles.

I have just received a telegram from the commander of the prize steamer Florida, informing me she had sunk in nine fathoms water. She had been run into by an army steamer, and been badly damaged. Will inform the Department when I receive particulars. (Signed)

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

RUPTURE AND CAPTURE OF NEW CREEK ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Wheeling, November 29.—The enemy under General Payne surprised, captured and burned New Creek on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday. They took a force of about 300 to Fieldburg, but were stubbornly opposed by Co. A., of the 6th Western Virginia, who fought them three hours, when they retreated on Elk Garden road.

Baltimore, Nov. 29.—The reported raid at New Creek was a very small affair. No detention of the regular through passenger or freight trains eastward or westward occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The raiders were promptly driven from the road and no further trouble is anticipated.

BURNING OF GEN. BUTLER'S DISPATCH STEAMER WITH GENS. BUTLER AND SCHENCK AND ADMIRAL PORTER ON BOARD—RESCUE OF THOSE OFFICERS.

Washington, Nov. 28.—As the steamer Webster was coming down the James river yesterday when near Hog Island she discovered that the steamer, Grayhound, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, was making signals of distress.

On nearing the Grayhound she was found to be on fire. Gens. Butler, Schenck and Admiral Porter were on board the Grayhound, but the steamer Pilgrim came and took them off—General Butler and his friends were at dinner at the time. The furnace doors were blown suddenly open scattering the coals all over the floor, driving the firemen and engineers from their rooms. The Grayhound was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding every effort made to save her she was burned to the water's edge. Ten horses belonging to Gen. Butler and staff were burned to death.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW VOLUNTEER ARMY CORPS OF 200,000 MEN.

Washington, Nov. 28.—By order of the Secretary of war it is provided that an army corps to consist of not less than 30,000 infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the first corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia, com. posing the organization on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st of January next. The privates to consist of able bodied men, who have served honorably not less than two years and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund, upon being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserved his arms to the end of his term, may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

Major General Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with his headquarters at Washington.

SITUATION IN WEST TENNESSEE AND NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville, November 29.—A Federal force, of 200 men, was sent out from Fort Donelson and Clarksville yesterday, which attacked Lurkling's guerrillas, near Yellow creek, routing them, and will probably capture the whole gang.

General Thomas is reported to have retreated to Franklin, Tennessee. Military authorities say that, if report is correct, Thomas is preparing to receive large reinforcements, now on the way to him, before giving battle to Hood, and has fallen back for that purpose.

Cairo, November 28.—Gen. Loring occupies Holly Springs with a division.

He is nearly is 15,000 strong. His pickets extend to Cole Water. His designs are not known, but it is doubtless to obtain any attack to send forces to Sherman via Memphis. A similar delay to hood is now attempted by Hood in the vicinity of Nashville.

Col. Moore has been made General Commanding West Tennessee by General Forrest, and is said to be at or near Collierville. He is reaching conscription and arresting the arrest of all who have deserted from the rebel army. He has issued an order to take every deserter dead or alive. Many who have never served in the rebel army are taken under the call.

PACIFIC RESOLUTIONS VOTED DOWN IN THE REBEL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New York, Nov 29. In the rebel House of Representatives on the 25th, J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions which pass by a vote of 64 to 7:

Whereas, The unfriendly interference of citizens of non-slave holding States, with reserved right of States, was the cause of this cruel, bloody and relentless war; and,

Whereas, The citizens of the slave States in no unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsels, without mature deliberations as to the woeful consequences that made the election of Abraham Lincoln, the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, followed by a fearful train of consequence; and,

Whereas, We, the representatives of the people, desire to place ourselves fairly before the civilized world as anxious to secure our honorable and permanent peace; therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt to infringe on the reserved rights of the States should be resisted by all lawful means.

Resolved, That when the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize those rights and guarantee against their infringement, as provided for by the constitution and laws of Congress, we will agree to treat for peace on such terms as may be agreed on by commissioners or by States acting in their sovereign character, and ratified by a majority of the people, which shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and South.

Mr. Leach explained these resolutions in a speech, and then they were voted down almost unanimously.

THAT WASHINGTON.

New York, November 29.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Roger A. Pryor has been captured among Pennsylvania Avenue, under guard, to the old capitol. He wore a handsome pattern of grey, and nodded familiarly to old acquaintances.

Washington, November 28.—The friends of Mr. Chase have given up all hopes of his appointment to the Chief Justiceship.

Mr. Lincoln will not hear of Masters leaving the War Department, as the Easter speculators propose to nothing.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, will certainly be Chief Justice, and Judge Baker will take Davis' place.

New York Markets.

(From the Cairo News, Nov. 30.)

New York, Nov. 25.—The Bulls at present have control of the gold market and are pushing up the price with considerable success. The price opened 233 and declined to 231⅛; afterwards rallied to 236, falling again on the publication of Hood's repulse to 232.

New York, Nov. 29.—Gold closed 233⅛.

New York, Nov. 28, P. M.—Gold excited and firmer—opening at 229; advancing to 233⅜; declining to 226⅛, and closing at 231⅛.

Gold closed at 233.

New York, Nov. 28.—Cotton dull, heavy and declining, at $1 38 for middling.

Flour—Sales and western 5 to 10c better.

Whisky—Active, excited and decidedly higher, at $1 85 to $1 88 for State and $1 88 to $1 90 for western.

Coffee firm. Sugar—Cuba Muscovado at 20 to 21½c. Molasses quiet; N. O. at $1 20 to -1 30.

Petroleum quiet and firmer, at 47 to 47½c, for crude; 68 to 69c for refined in bond, 87 to 89c for do free.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, November 28, P. M.—Tobacco—The market was active, without material change in prices. The sales were 49 hhds. and 16 hhds. rejected. The range of prices was: 1 hhd. stems at $3 90; 2 do scraps at $2 40 to 3; 4 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $7 to 8 30; 9 do factory do at from $8 50 to 9 90; 8 do planters do at from $10 25 to 13 25; 13 do common shipping leaf at from $14 25 to 17 50.

Flour—The market was quiet, and with limited inquiry, the business done comprised 200 bbls. city supfine extra at $9 20; 100 do country double extra, inspected, at $9 50; 100 and 500 bbls do do at $9 75, delivered; 1500 bbls city do do; $9 75, delivered; 200 bbls do do do at $10 25, delivered; and 150 sacks country dou ble extra, at $5 25. Receipts were 5159 bbls. 61 sacks.

Corn—Receipts were 1,395 sacks, and sales were 785 sks mixed new at $1 32½; 137 sks do do at $1 35; 76 sks new yellow at $1 36; 141 sks do do at $1 38; 76 sks do do at $1 40; 100 sks new white at $1 ⅝; 137 sks old yellow at $1 45; and 731 sks old white in three lots at $1 50 per bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 2,450 sacks, and sales were 745 sks mixed new at $1 32½; 137 sks do do at $1 35; 76 sks new yellow at $1 36; 141 sks do do at $1 38; 76 sks do do at $1 40; 100 sks new white at $1 ⅝; 137 sks old yellow at $1 45; and 731 sks old white in three lots at $1 50 per bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 2,450 sacks, and sales were 2400 and 450 sacks, in second hand sks, at 85c, 155 sks do at same; 170 sks at 89c, about 2,500 sacks at 90c; and 185 sks at 90½c per bushel.

Hay—Sales of 50 bales loose pressed at $33 50. 84 and 200 bales tight pressed at $31 00.

Whisky—The market was somewhat excited and higher to day, and sales were made of 245 and 89 bbls at $1 75; 120 bbls, in two lots, at $1 72, and 52 bbls on private terms; understood to be at a figure higher than quoted sales.

Dried Apples—Sale of 10 bbls at $2 90; and 20 packages at $3 10 per bushel.

Green Apples—Sale of 30 bbls choice genuine at $4 50 per barrel.

Beans—Sale of 5 bbls at $2 25; 4 pkgs at $2 40, and a small lot of choice at $2 20 per bushel, pakages included.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

Monday, November 28, 1864.—Beef Cattle—The receipts at the Broadway yard were 120 head, generally of medium quality; but the market continued firm and active for good Cattle, with sales of 5 head weighing 3635, at 3 cents; 50 do do 47,975 at 3½ cents; 17 do do 13,465, at 4 cents; 11 do do 9,900, at 4½c, 10 do do 10,575, at 5c; 37 do do 46,310, 3¾; 23 do do 30,410, 3¾; 25 do do 34,875, 4¼; 10 do do 11,945, at 5c; 5 do do 5,900, at 5½c.

AT THE BELLEVUE YARDS.

Receipts 335 head: sales as follows: 15 head weighing 12 310, at 3½c; 16 do do 15,990, at 3¾; 171 do do 169,340, at 4½c.

Joint Resolution in the Richmond Congress Relative to President Lincoln's Re-election, the War, &c.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18—Mr. Henry, of Tenn. introduced into the Senate the following, which was read and ordered to be printed:

Joint resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, and declaring the determination of the Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged.

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That after nearly four years of cruel, desolating, and unnatural war, in which the people of the Confederate States have unquestionably established their capacity for self-government, and baffled by their valor the attempts of the enemy to subjugate them, this Congress does not hesitate to avow its sincere desire for peace, and to make and proclaime to the world the readiness of the government of the Confederate States to open negotiations to establish a permanent and honorable peace between the Confederate States and the United States, upon the basis of the separate independence of the former.

Resolved, That the time has come when the Confederate Congress, in the name of the people of the Confederate States, deem it proper again to declare the object for the United States determination to be free, and that they do not abate one jot of their high resolve to die free men rather than slaves; and further, if the people of the United States, following Abraham Lincoln, mean to tender to them four years more of war, or reunion with them on any terms, deeply deprecating the necessity or such fate, we cheerfully thrust upon them, and relying upon them and relying upon the justice of their cause and the gallantry of their sons, they accept the gage of battle, and leave the result to the righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

Resolved, That we warn of the determination of the enemy to prosecute this horrid war still further, against which the Confederate States have at all times protested, and which the people have waged with unparalleled valor, and which has been marked by acts of extraordinary atrocity, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, of the Yankee nation of the United States will, from this hour, dedicate themselves anew to the great cause of self-defence against the combined tyranny of the enemy. That it shall no longer be the momentous occupation of the Congress and the people of the Confederate States, but the business of their lives, to gather together the entire strength of the country in men and material of war, and put it forth, and with the will of one man, and with an unconquerable determination to defend their altars and their firesides till the last votary of freedom falls around them.

Items from Vicksburg and Natchez.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, Dec. 3.)

RAIDS OR BILLIKEN'S BEND, LA.

The steamer White Cloud arrived at our landing at 4 this afternoon Wednesday night, loaded to the guards with contrabands from Milliken's Bend. The neighborhood of the Bend is a place to which the leaders of the rebels, and it has been thought necessary to remove them to people to a place of security. The rebels, under Harrison, were in close proximity to the Bend, at the time these people left, and had commenced depredating upon the surrounding plantations. On one plantation from which we have heard, they carried off about fifty horses and mules, besides committing other depredations.

The steamer Mississippi, which passed down after the boat which the contraband, reports the presence of considerable numbers of rebels on the bank of the river above the Bend, but no demonstration of a hostile character were made upon the boat.

There is force sufficient at the Bend to repel any attack so long as it is considered desirable to keep them there, and no force need be entertained for the safety of the garrison there.

The negroes who have been brought here are from the plantations in the neighborhood, who were exposed to immediate danger from the rebels. It was therefore deemed advisable to remove them out of danger.

A large white was laden with colored people leaving the plantations in the neighborhood, bound on the way to this place, and a number of the passengers were drowned.

ELOPEMENT OF A VICKSBURG YOUNG LADY WITH AN EX-COLONEL OF THE FEDERAL ARMY—ARREST OF THE FUGITIVE LOVERS ORDERED BY GENERAL BANA.

The Vicksburg *Herald* contains the following curious and somewhat mysterious special order, dated December 1, Headquarters, District West Tennessee and Vicksburg:

V. Anna Lum, of Vicksburg, Mississippi supposed to be a spinster, about twenty years of age, after applying for a pass in various quarters and being refused, clandestinely and by fraud left Vicksburg on 25th ult, in company with one Clark Wright.

The following is the report of the Provost Marshal on the affair: "I learn from the members of the Lum family, who have been examined by me this morning, that Miss Anna Lum left in company with and in charge of Clark Wright, formerly a Colonel in the United States service. It appears that the family did not know she was going until a short time before she left—they knew she had been refused a pass, but Clark Wright came up in the evening with his carriage and stated to them that it was all right and Miss Lum could now go with him; that he then took her away in the carriage and that was the last they saw of her. The records in the Pass Office show that on 26th ult., Clark Wright obtained a pass to Cairo. Wright either smuggled Miss Lum on board the steamer with out a pass or must have inserted the names of his wife in said pass and passed Miss Lum as one on board the boat."

Both of the above named persons will be arrested whenever found within the limits of this command or any force near, and will be imprisoned at either Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, Vicksburg or Natchez, until report is made to those Headquarters and orders received in regard to them.

By order of Major-General H. J. T. DANA.
T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE RIVER, NAVIGATION, &C.

The Natchez *Courier*, December 2d, says:

The river, at this point, is in fine navigable order, and all steamers in the lower trade are accordingly making quick trips.

The steamer Clara Dolson was fired into by mutinous, from the Louisiana shore, 22 miles below Natchez, on her late trip up. No one was hurt.

The steamer Joseph Pearce, having cotton to ship at that point, going down, took a steaming from this port to proceed her.

DESPERATE ACT.

The Vicksburg *Herald* relates the desperate act of a prisoner at that place named Albert F. Malden, who, though classified as a citizen prisoner, refused to go when ordered out to work with other prisoners, on the ground that he was a soldier and not liable to be so treated. A guard being sent to force him to obedience, Malden walked to where some tools were lying, and seizing a hatchet chopped off his left arm even with the wrists of all the joints of the limb. Exhibiting the bleeding, shattered limb to the officer, he desperado said: "Do you think now that I will work for your d——d government?"

He was taken to the hospital to have his wounds dressed, and throughout bore his suffering with the fortitude of a Stoic and the indifference of a Savage.

The Steamers Used as Swindlers.

The English papers contain this account of legal proceedings against the Davenport Steamers:

At the Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court on Monday morning, Mr. Robert Ward, proprietor of the *North of England Advertiser*, applied for a summons against the Brothers Davenport, who have just completed a series of séances in that town, at one of which at least Mr. Ward had been present. He said that the Brothers Davenport, by professing to give manifestations of supernatural agencies, had induced a great number of people to attend their *séances*, and had thus obtained money to the amount of at least £2,000 from the people of Newcastle, and he himself had been amongst the number of those duped. At these *séances* certain manifestations took place when the Brothers Davenport alleged that the spirits were operating, but which he believed to be nothing better than a swindle, and that, therefore, the money paid by those who attended the *séances* had been obtained by false pretences.

He quoted a case from a newspaper where an action for libel had been brought before the magistrates for obtaining a quantity of household furniture by pretended fortune telling, and stated that the Brothers Davenport were equally liable to indictment. He also stated that there was an act of Parliament on the statute books empowering the magistrate to punish all persons who obtained money by professing to employ supernatural agencies. Mr. Bulman, clerk (Mr. Bulman) asked him if he had any evidence to produce. Mr. Ward replied that he was not prepared to do so, as he had not expected it would be required of him. He believed these manifestations to be a thorough imposition, and that parties should not be allowed to practice them with impunity. The chairman (Mr. Wilson) said that he himself did not think the bench had power to grant a summons for such a case. If people would be so foolish as to pay their money to see such manifestations, it could not be said that they had been defrauded by false pretences. The application was consequently refused.

Arming the Negro Slaves.

(From the London Times, Nov. 7.)

On the question which really appears to us the important one—the safety of putting arms into the hands of the slaves—there really seems to be a unanimity of opinion. Whatever might be the case if the mob of New York were the dreaded in military disciplines and furnished with weapons of war, the danger might result to the government of the Confederacy from putting arms into the hands of the citizens of Baltimore, the *South has no reason to doubt that the negro will fight with equal courage and devotion in the cause of slavery, which is the cause of his master, as he will in the cause of liberty*, and that his friends and supporters will be relied on in the one case as in the other. We do not expect that this unfortunate race, doomed first to be the cause and afterwards the main instrument of the ruin of the Southern States, will show much of valor in favor of either side. But we believe that there is no reason whatever to think that they will not fight as well for their masters who commend him as the price of his military service than he is to those who first make him free and then, as the worst and bitterest fruit of his freedom, send him forth to die for a cause in the success of which he has never been allowed to taste. So far as we can see, there is no thing has been done now, *we can only express our belief that it has never been done before*. The objection, we think rather lies in the theory, after all, not so much to the employment of the negro in this war, as to the *right of property* which it involved. On the one hand of possession the South feels deeply degrading and humiliating, and the mob who would submit without a murmur to the impressment of his horses or his crops may very likely be shocked from any sense of superstitious horror from the attempt by his own government to deprive him of those very slaves for whose sake he has bravely fought a long and desperate war. But this objection against enlisting or recruiting by any means the shrunken battalions of the Southern armies, the advantages of possessing the enormous reserve of physical force which has been marked by acts of extraordinary atrocity, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, of the Yankee nation of the United States will, from this hour, dedicate themselves anew to the great cause of self-defense against the combined tyranny of the enemy. That it shall no longer be the momentous occupation of the Congress and the people of the Confederate States, but the business of their lives, to gather together the entire strength of the country in men and material of war, and put it forth, and with the will of one man, and with an unconquerable determination to defend their altars and their firesides till the last votary of freedom falls around them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Sale of the Markets.—Pursuant to a public notice from the City Controller's office, the collection of the revenue from the markets was adjudicated yesterday for the next year to the highest bidders, subject to the provisions of the law. The following figures were the highest bids for the various markets. For the

Poydras market	$44,600
Dryades "	15,000
Treme "	26,600
"	4,950
Sorsoner (Lafayette)	1,400
Magazine "	30,150
St. Mary "	18,750
Claiborne "	1,500
Washington "	725
St. Bernard "	1,350
Ninth street "	2,950.
Meat market, 2d Dist., (French market)	42,500
Vegetable and fruit market, 2d Distrist	59,200
Total	$230,675

Recorders Courts—Two boys, A. Johnson and F. Yearly, were examined before Recorder Vennard on the charge of having stolen gold leaf of a stock valued at $47 from E. W. Bladder, No. 36 Bienville street. The case was sent before the First District Court.

Th. Keating was sent before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen 24 dozen of knives, worth $400, from No. 54 St. Charles street.

Mich. Lally, accused of having stolen an overcoat, from 230 Tchoupitoulas street, and H. Parker, a mulatto boy, on the accusation of having stolen two bottles of Cognac, from No. 56 Camp street, were all sent before the First District Court for further proceedings.

First District Court — Judge Hiestand.—Jas. Fuller, the District Attorney, filed yesterday informations against John Carey, charged with horse stealing, and Billy Cooper, charged with assault and battery.

Mich. Barth, involved in a charge of burglary, and P. Ford, held on the charge of having wantonly and maliciously killed a horse, the property of another, were both ordered to be released on giving proper bond and security of $1000 each, to appear for trial when called.

Money About—Officer Gamsburgh, yesterday arrested Jos. Simon, charged with having on hexalted $7000 in gold, the property of Monsieur Leeb. Bail, $10,000.

Provost Court—Judge Lister.—Officer Quirk, charged with having wantonly and illegally made an arrest, was dismissed from the service in the case.

Wm Hatley, formerly a watchman, was found guilty of having robbed C. G. Morgan in January last, when accused was employed as a watchman on the city police.—He was sentenced to hard labor for the term of one year at such a place as the commanding General may designate.

The Coroner.—In the case of the body of the female infant found in a sink at the corners of Hevia and Hercules street, on Saturday evening, the Coroner and the city Physician decided that it was a case of premature birth. The mystery, as to the missing mother, however, has not been cleared up.

Another inquest was held on the body of Frederic Lincoln, who died when quietly sitting in a chair on the corner of Main and Bourbon streets. Deceased was a shipping master and it is supposed injured himself by falling from a vessel some time ago. Verdict: apoplexy.

Fire—The mainhouse, kitchen and stable on the premises of Louis They were destroyed yesterday by a fire, which broke out about 6 o'clock P. M., in the corner of Morgan and Poland streets. Loss $2000; insurance $1000. A mule perished in the stable before the extent of the danger was appreciated.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, December 5, 1864.

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

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill which had been referred to it, relative to Justices of the Peace and unfavorably on the bill fixing a time for the session of the same. Report was adopted.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on a Joint Resolution recommending the establishing of a pension agency in the State.

The Senate then took up the Militia bill at its second reading, and pending the reading of the bill the Senate adjourned.

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

A resolution was adopted instructing the door-keeper not to allow members to leave during the session unless they have permission from the House.

The Judiciary Committee reported that its chief clerk be allowed $8 per day, request was granted.

The following bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee:

A bill to provide for the better collection of licenses.

A bill relative to absentiee.

A bill relative to District Attorneys.

The Senate resolution requesting the House to impeach the Auditor of Public accounts was rejected.

The House then took up the bill to provide for increasing the revenue of the State and raising means to pay the interest upon the State debt, and its second reading and pending the adoption of the bill.

The House adjourned.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Arrival of the Morning Star at her Wharf in this City.

The Morning Star, which grounded on the bar Saturday morning, did not get off till last evening. She reached her wharf in this city this morning. Her passengers were published in our Sunday edition. Her consignees are given in another column.

Purser Faller has our thanks for renewed attentions.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The Champion was advertised to leave for New Orleans, loading passengers at Havana, on the 30th November; the Sewe Nada and the George Cromwell, both direct, on the 31 December.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM MOBGANZA.]

Three Days Later from the North.

Sherman's Movements—Panic in Georgia and South Carolina—Destruction of Milan, and of Shelbyville at Griswold, Ga.

Affairs in Tennessee and Virginia—The Florida Affair and Senator Sumner.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 29TH NOV. 233—COTTON 198.

(Special Dispatch by Telegraph to the N. O. Times)

Morganza, December 4, 7.30 P. M.—The steamer Ben. Stickney passed down at 7 P. M., with Cairo dates to the 30th.

New York, November 29.—The last papers give additional information regarding Sherman's movements. They show that the successive movements of the separate columns under Generals Howard and Slocum, most of whom, it is said, have been engaged in a series of battles, culminated in the capture of Milan, on the Ocmulgee river. The report that Milledgeville had been occupied is confirmed, and also the destruction of the railroad bridge, depot, foundry at Griswoldville. The panic created both in Georgia and in South Carolina by the march of the irresistible sooqurer, is something which has had no parallel during the war. The evacuation of the Georgia and South Carolina militia has been ordered, and desperate efforts were being made to concentrate Hood's and Augusta army sufficient to oppose Sherman's advancing columns.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 22d says: "A raiding party of the enemy captured the road ten miles east of Milledgeville and burned a timber train. The freight trains were turned back. Heavy cannonading and musketry was heard on the Ocmulgee, and it was supposed that Gen. Wayne at Gordon had been attacked.

Milledgeville had been entirely evacuated by our forces before the enemy entered. Every thing of value was brought away."

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 23d says that the movements of Sherman on Milledgeville was a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces in possession of the country, not the railroad for the purpose of keeping the line free from isolation either for the purpose of hindering the approach of reinforcements to Sherman, or for the purpose of attacking those which draw from the ports or shores of neutral Powers No proclamate acts of war, such as a ship stationing herself within the neutral line, and waiting out her boats or hostile enterprises, can, in any manner, be allowed to originate on neutral territory, nor can any hostile act be taken that will lead to immediate violence." We owe our readers some apology for re-entering upon the already familiar topic, but in connection with the Alexandra case, but the case may not at least serve to remind them how far beyond the extreme pale of international law the Washington Government has gone. The rebel steamer Florida has been seized by the Second Division of Early's army.

Gen. Banks is about to return to New Orleans.

Boston, Nov. 29.—The article in the Boston *Advertiser* this morning in relation to the capture of the Florida in which very strong grounds are taken against the comments of the English press, and in which many English precedents are quoted to show that the ship should not be given up, is understood to be from the pen of Senator Sumner.

New York, Nov. 28.—Cotton declining at 198 for middling.

New York, Nov. 29.—Gold closed at 232⅛.

Latest Mexican Items.

Vera Cruz, November 1st.—A dispatch from the capital, dated 30th ultimo, to the prefect of the district, announces that at 11.30 on the same day, their majesties, the emperor and empress, arrived in that city.

The tour of the emperor is said to have been fruitful of much good, he having seen with his own eyes the wants of all the points he has now come back in, and taken measures to meet them. Some important lines of railroad have been projected, which will be built as soon as capital can be raised on their stocks.

THE RAINS.

For many years the rains have not been so heavy as the present one. It may be said that for two months there has not been a day's. Owing to this, the roads in the district are in a very bad state, though they are not so bad as that from this city to Mexico, by way of Orizaba, for, on this one, nobody can travel without the risk of tumbling into the mud pools that the water has formed. It is with much difficulty that the mails can get through. The goes to show of how much value the railroad will be when it is in running order in its entire length.

THE CITY.

The city is growing beyond its limits at a great rate, but stands in *statu quo* in the matter, thereby reminding one of a potatoe rotten at the core, but sound all around it. The simile is not a very refined one, but it is a correct one.

THE TRADE.

Domestic Exchange continued extreme dull. A goodly number of vessels are now lying in port, but cargoes cannot be got for them as long as the rebels remain in power, as it is also difficult to bring produce from the interior.

The health of the city is now very good, and a very limited number of cases of fever are to be seen.

No more Fretch bars left, and none will leave until the month of January.

From Georgia and South Carolina

The steamship Aragu, from Port Royal S. C., on the 27th, arrived at New York on the 29th of November. On Monday, the 28th instant, the flag of truce boat from Savannah reported that telegraphic communication between that city and Macon had been cut off by Sherman's forces. The Savannah Republican of the 26th, says that Macon, which city had been approached by three lines, and that troops were being called to the front. Refugees to the number of 10,000 are now in that city, and provisions are becoming scarce. No further particulars could be obtained, and the exchange of papers was forbidden, due, doubtless to consequences of the journals having published the contraband information. Eight escaped Union officers from Columbia prison came up in the Aragu, who state that great consternation exists in Charleston, Savannah, &c., in consequence of Sherman's advance, and that while excited in the words and swamps they daily see small bodies of troops marching toward Savannah.

The steamer Champion, from New Orleans Nov. 17, and Havana Nov. 20, arrived at New York Nov 25.

The steamer Sewe Nada, from New Orleans Nov. 19, arrived at New York Nov 29.

The London Times on the Capture of the Florida.

The London *Times* argues against the breach of neutrality committed in the Brazilian port of Bahia, and thinks that the Florida was illegally seized for the purpose of obtaining the reward offered for its capture by the Secretary of the Confederate Chamber of Commerce. With this view the great body of merchants at Bahia have sent in a remonstrance to the Brazilian government.

We are bound to presume not only that the request will meet with attention, but that the Government and citizens of the United States will hasten to repudiate the nefarious acts done in their name. Most aggressive on neutral rights, such as the pursuit of a flying enemy within the jurisdiction of a neutral State, have some kind of excuse, whether in authority or usage, but we cannot even conjecture what defence can be set up for the capture of the Florida. Neutrals have invariably claimed the absolute inviolability of neutral territory, and the American Government and citizens of the United States are foll of the most dogmatic assertions of the principle.

One of the most recent of these, which bears the name of Halleck on its title page, recapitulates the law on this subject with great fulness and clearness. "The armed cruisers of belligerents while within the jurisdiction of a neutral State, are bound to abstain from any act of hostility towards the subjects, vessels, or other property of their enemies; they cannot increase their force or military power, or augment their armament or military equipment beyond the state in which it was at the time they entered the neutral territory; they can employ neither force nor means in possession of the enemy, nor can they, as a neutral port or waters within neutral jurisdiction either for the purpose of hindering the approach of vessels of the enemy, or for the purpose of attacking those which issue from the ports or shores of neutral Powers No proximate acts of war, such as a ship stationing herself within the neutral line, and waiting out her boats or hostile enterprises, can, in any manner, be allowed to originate on neutral territory, nor can any hostile act be taken that will lead to immediate violence." We owe our readers some apology for re-entering upon the already familiar topic, but in connection with the Alexandra case, but the case may not at least serve to remind them how far beyond the extreme pale of international law the Washington Government has gone. The rebel steamer Florida has been seized by the Second Division of Early's army.

Gen. Banks is about to return to New Orleans.

Boston, Nov. 29.—The article in the Boston *Advertiser* this morning in relation to the capture of the Florida in which very strong grounds are taken against the comments of the English press, and in which many English precedents are quoted to show that the ship should not be given up, is understood to be from the pen of Senator Sumner.

New York, Nov. 28.—Cotton declining at 198 for middling.

New York, Nov. 29.—Gold closed at 232⅛.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE

MONDAY EVENING, December 5, 1864.

The market for Western Produce continued extremely dull toody, but there was rather more activity in flour and Molasses, the supply of the latter, in particular, being equal to the demand. We also noticed considerable activity for our leading staple, but buyers demanded concessions which holders would not admit. For published consecutive quote Middling Cotton at New York or this at the reduced rate of @1 19, but give no quotations for the 19 bale, at the same time, they report that Gold advanced on the 29th to 23 3/4, hence no data contended that it was purchase the staple also improved on the 29th, and until more definite intelligence on the subject determined to wait to the reaction claimed. The actual sales which were to a moderate extent, were at lower figures.

The receipts of the letters by the steamer was discouraging. The intelligence of the advance in Gold and Cotton was a stimulating influence on our Cotton market and up to noon it would have been difficult to purchase a lot of any magnitude under