THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at No. 128 Barone street, contents of a cigar store.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at No 98 Royal street, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, a 11 o'clock, at post 24, 2d District, hay.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at Post 40, 2nd District, 3500 hoops.—At 10 o'clock, at store No. 4, Magazine street, hardware.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 98 Camp street, gunny bags and India bagging.—At the same hour same place, 151 bales cotton.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Mandeville street, furniture.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Residents of that portion of the city bounded by the southerly side of Felicity road, the upper city line, the river and the rear of the city, and of that portion bounded by the notherly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river and Lake Pontchartrain, are referred to an important notice elsewhere from George S. Denison, collector. It requires payment of license taxes within the specified limits on the 19th instant, and the four days thereafter, under penalty of additional cost

ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures which every one is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell, this day, the succession of Jos. Gonzales. For further particulars see their advertisement.

TEAS, SUNDRIES, &c.—A small invoice of Young Hyson and Souchong teas are advertised for sale by John Grace, No. 5 Bank Place: also sundries, comprising moss, wool, paper, rags, tallow, cast iron, &c.

Stable keepers and all in want of feed should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale of 353 bales hay this day, Tuesday, the 24th inst, at 11 o'clock, ex-bark Ibis, Post 24, 2d District, which will be sold for account of whom it may concern.

The attention of our readers is called to examine the elegant and complete stock of furniture on Customhouse, near Royal street, which will take place on Wednesday, November 25th, at half past ten o'clock, and will continue the sale from day to day until the entire stock sold

The large and important sale of 300 bales of cotton, or more, by R T Montgomery, this day, Tuesday, the 24th inst, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, should be fully attended by the entire trade. The largest portion of the above lot consists of desirable grades and quality, original packages Samples for inspection ready at sale. Also, 40 bales of heavy gunny bags and India bagging.

COLLECTION OF LICENSES EXTENDED TO THE 28TH INSTANT.—An important notice appears elsewhere from George S. Denison, Collector, extending the time for the collection of licenses for the portions of the city bounded respectively by the southerly side of Felicity Road, the upper city line, the river, and the rear of the city; and by the northerly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river, and Lake Pontchartrain, to Saturday, the 28th instant inclusive. Those owing licenses are notified that at the expiration of this period the penalties for neglect will be rigidly enforced.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Richelieu is announced for to-night, and the admirers of Mr. L Barrett's achievements in the higher and the historical drama will doubtless welcome and, if convenient, embrace the occasion to witness his delineation of the great French Cardinal and politician.

Rosedale, we learn, is nearly ready for production. It is a piece abounding in scenic splendors and wonders, and has no doubt unusually taxed the skill and ingenuity of the Varieties scene painter. When the pictorial accessories are complete, we presume the play will be put on the stage without delay.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Haven, the banjoist of the Sanford Troupe, will have a benefit here to-night with a new programme, including the dream scene of Richard III, in which the Academy's optical Ghost will be introduced.

Additional Southern News via Mobile.

General Joseph E Johnston reviewed the troops at Meridian, Miss., on the 11th.

The remains of Captain Horace L. Hunley, who lost his life on the 15th of October, were interred yesterday by military escort and a large concourse of citizens, friends and strangers, in the Magnolia Cemetery of this city. He was about thirty-six years of age, a native of Tennessee, but for many years past a citizen of New Orleans, La., and a devoted patriot to his country's cause.—*Charleston Courier.*

DIFFICULTIES IN CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The enemy seem to have resolved to use every effort in stopping communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department. An officer who passed from Enterprise some time ago to join his regiment in Louisiana, writes us from a point on the Mississippi: "Our party have been here seven days and examined the river for a distance of fifty miles, but as yet without any prospect of success. The river is so clearly guarded by gunboats and patrolled by small craft, that crossing is almost impossible. Boats and skiffs are being broken up everywhere, and citizens who are engaged in ferrying are arrested and parties crossing frequently captured. We have, however, resolved not to turn back."—*Mississippian.*

The North Carolina Elections—A Call for Peace.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov 9]

A very singular and eccentric community is our sister State of North Carolina. A State which has no occasion for prisons, and which, until the war came, had little or no debt, but paid as she went, has certainly a most respectable character, and her stocks and obligations cannot but stand at a high premium on the exchanges of the world. But with all that North Carolina has a curious way and will of her own, and is never done occasioning surprises to her neighbors. For example—we are told that she is sending to us, as her Congressional delegation, a number of gentlemen who say they want peace, and will use their endeavors to attain that blessing. That famous Mr. Leach, who said, in his address to the electors, that the "civil war" had lasted long enough, is believed to be one of the successful candidates; and he will be here in the next Congress, not helping the President to carry on the war, but bothering, drivelling, snivelling about peace.

Yet all the time nothing is more certain than that North Carolinians do not think the war has lasted long enough, while there are any Yankee troops upon Confederate ground. They are carrying on the war both as a State and as individual soldiers vigorously enough. No State has sent forth a larger proportion of her sons to the field. No troops charge the Yankees with more hearty good will, nor carry the Confederate battle flag deeper into the ranks of the foe. The very soldier that votes for Mr. Leach, who declares that the war has lasted long enough, goes straight into line of battle and fires away at the Yankee enemy. While the New York *Tribune* compliments a Raleigh newspaper as "a loyal paper," the readers of that paper are found by the readers of the *Tribune* excessively ugly sentiments. While the apparent sentiment of the State, as declared by this election, is that the war has lasted long enough, the State has shown more zeal and activity than any other in providing her troops for long campaigns. At this moment North Carolina, with her own steamer, the Venus, is importing through the blockade comfortable clothing and other quartermasters' stores for her soldiers in the field.

What an unaccountable people! They fight to defend their rights and their homes, and they send a man to Congress because he says that they have defended them "long enough." The politics of this State, we confess, are too hard for us—we are going to give up all comment and speculation upon them—and shall hereafter be content to know that the people of the old North State, whatever they may say about it, whatever newspapers they may read, whatever curious delusions they may put to Congress, are the good Confederates all the time.

We even venture to hope that Mr. Leach, if he be indeed elected to Congress, although he has proclaimed that the war has been carried on long enough, may, when he comes to Richmond, be prevailed upon, by various considerations, not to go on a little longer.

The steamship Parkersburg, Capt. Spencer, sailed yesterday afternoon for New York with a full cargo, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Miss G G Tuttle and child, H Lowenstein, E Altzell.

The steamship Locust Point, Capt. Hoffman, arrived last evening from New York with the following passengers:

Wm Moorman, L Gustever, H E Perkins, G N Carpenter, A G Fisher, C Aymier, O V Wagner and lady, J B Roux.

Blockade Runners Captured off Wilmington.

Washington, D. C., Nov., 13.—The steamer Robert E. Lee, captured by the James Adger, was formerly named the Giraffe. She is an iron steamer of about eight hundred tons, and was fitted out at Glascow in 1863. She had been plying between that port and Belfast, and was considered one of the swiftest boats afloat. She has paddle-wheels, and draws about ten feet of water, and has been one of the most successful of the blockade-runners between Bermuda and Wilmington. It is supposed she belonged to the rebel government, as she had been in command of rebel navy officers. The Cornubia, also recently captured by the James Adger, was fitted out in England in the autum of 1862 She is a side-wheel fifteen knot steamer, supposed to belong to the rebel government. At one time she was called the Jeff. Davis She has been quite as successful as the Robert E. Lee in running the blockade She plied between Bermuda and Wilmington. The Ella and Anna, captured by the Niphon, was formerly called the William O Howes She is an iron side-wheel steamer, six or seven hundred tons burthen, and considered fast. All were inward bound for Wilmington, and had valuable cargoes, stores and ammunition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Traducing a Military Doctor—Wm. Baker, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, was called to trial on a charge of having slandered and traduced the character of Dr Bacon in his capacity as manager of the St Louis Hospital. He is accused with having published in the paper that Confederate ladies had been permitted to visit and bring comforts to Confederate sick prisoners, and to sing secession songs; further, that ladies had not been permitted to sing Union anthems, and to furnish Union soldiers with little comforts and tidbits prepared for that purpose by these kind hearted, softer sex, &c.

Mr. Rosalius, who was for the prosecution, insisted that a charge that a manager of a military hospital (of such importance as that in the St. Louis Hotel particularly) had suffered it to be the hot-bed of rebellion, was a military crime, and properly within the jurisdiction of this Court. Messrs. Eizer and Earhart controverted this point at length, both sides having long and striking arguments The Court explained that martial law exists until the bayonets are superfluous All the Courts are only as the will of the military authority, who has given to this Court exclusive jurisdiction of all cases sent before it by the Provost Marshal, and that was the case in the matter at the bar—Judge Atocha therefore dismissed the exceptions to the jurisdiction, and set the case for trial on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the new Court, No. 53 Union Row, on Carondelet street.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—The men charged with counterfeiting post-office ten and fifty cents currency were remanded to Lieut. Robinson. The trial was fixed for Thursday next.

J. P Coort, a sergeant of the defences of New Orleans, was charged with having robbed a sailor of the steamer Lucknowna of $14, in a recruiting office on the corner of Rampart and Common streets. He tried to throw suspicion on another man, but he was convicted and sent to Ship Island for six months.

Mrs. Ryan was tried for selling liquor to soldiers, and violating the Mayor's permit in having a raffle and a private party in her house Some twenty soldiers were in the room with some neighbors, and a table with cider and cakes; and the policeman also saw a whisky bottle there. Her husband is a soldier and had obtained a permit to have the party She was fined $10, and warned not to have any soldiers about the house.

Edward S. Child, in a drunken joke, exchanged his coat and hat for a sailor's blouse and cap. In this guise he was arrested as a punishment for his folly, and charged with assisting sailors to desert.

John A. Finnerty, a Federal soldier, who went into a bar-room with some English sailors, and struck a bar-keeper who refused to give him liquor, was sent to Captain Pickering for further proceedings.

A young man was hired to carry cotton for another party and was arrested as a thief. He was dismissed, and the cotton confiscated.

A boarding-house Madam, who gave a couple of soldiers some absinette, was ordered to the Workhouse for thirty days, and her house to be shut up.

Wm. Savage had a little discussion with some negroes who rebuked children for having fire in the streets and endangering a school-house He was charged with having said the children ought to make the fire in the yard, the burning of the buildings would make a good light, the school house ought to burn down and would burn down. Accused is employed in a steam-engine. The evidence against him was contradictory and accused was dismissed.

Wm. Collins and six others were charged with stealing a boat. They claimed that they saved it from going astray and claimed salvage. They were on some expedition to commit depradations and one of them named Haley is a paroled prisoner. The Court referred this matter to the commanding general and the Judge informed Haley that he would strongly recommend him to be shot on the day of the Commander's arrival. The sentence was that he be shot, subject to the approval of the commanding general.

Fire.—On Laurel street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, a fire broke out yesterday evening, which again caused the destruction of a number of buildings.

A Strange Disappearance—A colored woman, who said she resides on Canal street, near Rampart, gave notice last night that her daughter, about 4 years old, had been taken away on Sunday evening by a colored man, who had visited her house several times and ingratiated himself with the child. She could not give any idea where that individual could be found.

A Revolting Crime—Rape on a Child—Considerable excitement sprang up yesterday evening at the news that the body of an unknown female colored child, barely 7 years old, had been found in the unsettled part of the 6th Municipal of Orleans street. Indignation rose to the highest pitch when it became known that the scienific investigation of Dr. Beach, as Coroner, had revealed the shocking fact that the child had been horribly violated and murdered The unanimous wish is that the guilty monster be brought to justice The body was clad in a plaid dress, and had black cloth gaiters on its feet, without stockings.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand—A jury was formed to try the case against Thomas Carigan, charged with an assault and battery on Mrs Elizabeth Meyers. Prosecutrix cooked for accused, and she charges him with, having, without any provocation, knocked her down, and that he then threatened to cut her throat with a knife he held in his hand. The jury dismissed the case by acquitting the accused.

James Diamond, who was accused of having cut a little boy, was also tried and acquitted, for want of sufficient evidence against him

The Judge declared to the members of the bar that they are expected to be on hand when the cases of their clients are called, so he will not be detained in the business of the Court and suffer them to be sent for, but that in cases of the neglect of the Attorney, the case will be proceeded with.

Frank Willert was convicted of having carried concealed weapons, and standing in the light of being a dangerous and suspicious character. He was remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned.

U. S. Provisional Court, Hon. Ch. Peabody—Smith vs. Millaudon.—Motion to confirm report of referee—Smith, it will be recollected, undertook to gather the crop of defendant and to furnish hands for that purpose. Millaudon was dissatisfied with his administration of affairs, and prayed from Gen Butler, then commanding this department, an order dissolving the contract.

He alleged that Smith, among other things, obtained black soldiers to maintain order on the plantation.

These soldiers, in their zeal, (not always according to knowledge,) shot and slew indiscriminately, and during their reign over the plantation killed three of four men.

Upon seeing a man approach they generally shot at him, very often injuring him, and then rushed to him to inquire his business.

Gen. Butler set the contract aside, but the Court ordered an accounting to the time the contract was abrogated, and on that being made, Mr Wm. H. Hunt, counsel for defendant moves for judgment of the Court.

Mr. Grant for plaintiff in opposition.

The motion was set down for argument on Saturday next.

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow with seven girls, all in greatest poverty. "You must husband your time," said a man near. "I'd rather husband some of my husbands," answered the poor lady.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

Late News via Mobile.

FROM BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

The *Evening True Delta* contains extracts from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 13th and 14th

Affairs Before Chattanooga.

Accounts from Bragg's army to the 13th, show no material change in affairs before Chattanooga.

A dispatch from Missionary Ridge of the 12th says:

The enemy has made a movement from his right to his left, with a view of creating a diversion in favor of an attack on Lookout, or to support Burnside.

One of the 13th says:

Two Federal captains, one from Virginia and the other from Illinois, having Southern relatives, deserted yesterday. They report that Grant expects soon to make an assault on Lookout, and that the Federal army is on half rations.

All is serene.

Atlanta, November 13.—Advices from the front say the firing continues briskly from our batteries and the enemy's.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that on the 9th Lookout battery shelled the enemy's wagon train heavily. Moccasin battery replied for the first time in three days. He further says that intelligence from the Yankee lines states that Thomas has been reinforced with 10,000 men, and intends to dig inch by inch until he gets possession of Lookout, the river and the railroad, to obtain supplies, and that he intends wintering in Chattanooga.

In his dispatch of the 10th the same correspondent says:

Our cavalry are reported to occupy Lenoir's Station, fifteen miles from Knoxville.

A forage train, with two regiments of cavalry, passed up Lonsdale Valley towards Trenton yesterday, but returned.

Supply trains are constantly going and coming over Brown's Ferry.

The advanced works of the enemy are now only 600 yards from our front line.

The enemy fired a shot this morning from one of his batteries to get the range.

There was plenty of ice last night, and the weather is bitterly cold.

The Siege of Charleston.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT—A FIGHT AMONG THE PADDLES.

Charleston, November 12—The enemy has kept up a moderate fire from his mortar batteries and two monitors on Sumter all day. One monitor, and a wooden gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Island about 12 o'clock and shelled the batteries about an hour, but did no damage.

A shell from Simkins exploded amidst a party engaged in mounting another heavy gun at Gregg. Several were seen carried away on litters.

A report from the fort this evening says the harbor is again illuminated to-night by the Yankee's calcium light. Shelling from the mortar batteries still going on.

Charleston, November 12—The Yankees displayed calcium lights last night from a raft opposite Cumming's Point, illuminating the harbor and Fort Sumter Monitors knocked it over once, but it was shortly replaced.

The firing was heavy during the night and this morning. One casualty—a sergeant slightly wounded.

A dispatch from Fort Johnson reports a Yankee light on Morris Island. About 10 o'clock last night two detachments met between Gregg and Wagner, and mistaking each other for enemies, fired. A discharge of several hundred small arms was heard.

Later—Heavy Firing Going On.

Charleston, November 13—The firing of the enemy from mortars and rifled pieces averaged two a minute last night. It was incessant, and is still going on this morning.

The casualties last night were two killed and one slightly wounded.

Southern News Through New York Papers.

New York papers received by the Evening Star have extracts from Richmond papers to the 11th.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th, referring to the Federal success at Kelly's Ford, says:

Naturally it might be supposed that this success should tempt Meade to immediate battle on an extensive scale. But he is cautious He is unwilling to tread the path of his predecessors. The "capture of two brigades" may be sufficient to give him a new lease of that life which the next general action, undertaken by order from Washington, will probably terminate

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA—GEN. AVERILL'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 7.]

It will be recollected that a telegram, published Saturday morning, stated that Averill was advancing into Greenbrier county, Virginia, at the head of seven thousand cavalry. On Saturday evening a dispatch from Gen. Sam Jones, commanding in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, announced to the War Department that Averill had, with five brigades, fallen upon Gen. Echols, who had but a thousand men, and had most probably routed and almost destroyed his small force Gen. Jones did not mention where the affair occurred or any of the particulars. Last night, in another dispatch, Gen. Jones sends intelligence that Gen Echols had reached Union, Monroe county, but that his loss from the encounter with the enemy was unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES TO THE RICHMOND PRESS.

Lynchburg, Nov. 10th, 1863.—The special correspondent of the *Lynchburg* Virginian gives particulars of the late fight twenty six miles of Lewisburg.

Five thousand Federals, under Averill, came from Beverly, attacked Jackson, fell back to the point named and was met by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss heavy.

Among the killed are Major Bailey, commanding the Twenty-second Virginia; his body fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Ruder and Captain Ruffner, of the same regiment; Captain T——, of the same regiment, with all his company, were wounded. Lieutenant Maud was wounded, and is in the hands of the enemy.

We lost one piece of artillery and saved the wagons. General Echols, hearing of a force, reported to be under Scammel, was approaching from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back towards the mountain and passed through Lewisburg on Friday evening. The force expected from Kanawha arrived there next morning.

AFFAIRS ON THE PENINSULA.

[From the same paper, Nov. 11.]

It appears the enemy on the York peninsula are again making a demonstration. Information was received yesterday morning by parties in Richmond that they were in considerable force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, at Diascund bridge, a point some forty miles east of Richmond, on the Williamsburg road, and that they were moving on Richmond The York River train, which reached here at five o'clock last evening, brought the report that the enemy were between New Kent Courthouse and Barhamsville. The object of the demonstration is doubtless, to distract General Lee's attention, and embarrass his movements, by threatening his communications, and it is probable that these are some of the same troops that, last week, made a show of landing on the Carolina coast. If so, their numbers are, no doubt, augmented by the addition of Spear's cavalry, white and black.

A UNION PRISONER STABBED IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Nov 9th]

The paroled Yankee stabbed at the brothel of Ann Thomas on Friday night, was named John Norton, and hailed from Pennsylvania. He was intoxicated, and commenced praising up Abe Lincoln and his government in the presence of two Southern soldiers who were in the house They heard him through and then one caved in his mouth with a spittoon and the other cut him entirely through the upper part of the thigh. He came nigh bleeding to death before he could be carried to the hospital. The parties to the assault walked away, asserting that he was not the first Yankee they had killed and he would not be the last.

DISCHARGE OF W. D. TIGHE, OF NEW YORK.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 7.]

W. D. Tighe, of New York, arrested on suspicion of being an emissary from the North, was discharged from Castle Thunder on Saturday, by order of General Winder, the court martial investigating the charges against him having failed to find sufficient in the mass of testimony to make out a case.

REMOVAL OF UNION PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND—THE REASONS DELAYED.

The sending away of several thousand prisoners from Richmond to Danville, Lynchburg and elsewhere, has been delayed in consequence of the difficulty of collecting sufficient commissary stores at any one of those points. Captain Josiah T. Warner, Prison Commissary, has been absent several days engaged in getting stores, and when he returns the prisoners will probably be sent forward.

THE BLOCKADE TRADE.

The cargoes of nine blockade running steamers are to be sold at Wilmington, N. C., in the next three weeks

The Strikes in New York.

The New York papers of the 14th represent the agitation, some time growing among the working people of that city, to have reached a climax that threatened to produce a general paralysis of business. The *Herald* of the 14th has almost an entire page of reports of the meetings and demands of working men and women, belonging to every denomination of skilled or unskilled labor, the higher wages asked by many of whom had been granted. Three lines of city railroads, which had been suspended, were resumed on the companies agreeing to the terms of their employes. The editorial column has the following on the subject:

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PRICE OF LABOR AND THEIR CAUSE—Last night there was a large meeting in this city of the machinists—a very considerable, intelligent, and just now a particularly important body of men.

It ought to be clearly understood that those present strikes are very different in their nature from those ordinary ones caused by local difficulties in trade. They are one of the results of the war. Within a very short period there has been a general and almost complete change of currency throughout the United States. Gold and silver have disappeared, the promises to pay of the countless banks all over the country are almost as little seen—all "pushed from their stools" by Uncle Sam's paper. Upon this change and substitution in the whole currency of the country there has naturally followed an extensive disturbance in prices All necessary articles of consumption felt the effect of this change months ago, and now labor begins to feel it, or begins to widely manifest the change for some time felt. Hence there is a demand for higher rates, and consequent strikes in every direction.

Though strikes are at any time a positive evil, as they interrupt the whole movement of industry, those at present in progress will perhaps be accommodated without serious detriment to the public welfare. But we are only in the third year of the war, and these troubles may recur; and if they do it will be in a frightful ratio with the lapse of time And here we see one more urgent reason why the Government should act vigorously and finish the war. Enough men have been in the field to have ended it a year ago, and had it been ended then we should not have had these troubles. But if we have the same mismanagement for another year, and the war drawn out in the same lame way as it has been, incalculable evils to society will ensue from the greater disturbances in labor that we shall then have.

The Lake Erie Conspiracy.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO THE MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo, November 12—The following was received here to-day

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo

The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot, by persons who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo, that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada, but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit, may be taken.

The Governor General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board shall be arrested. You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

It is understood that other lake cities have been similarly warned by Mr. Stanton.

THE ENGLISH AND THE JAPANESE.—The Bohemian's advices state that detailed accounts had been received of the English bombardment of Kanagawa, Japan. Seven vessels were engaged, including two frigates The British lost thirteen killed and fifty wounded. The Japanese ammunition was of a superior quality The forts mounted ninety-three guns and mortars. The ships were four hundred and fifty yards from the forts, and it was wonderful that they were not all sunk. The Prince Satsuma had bought United States guns and ammunition, including four 150-pounders, and some 13 inch shell guns. Without a land force Admiral Keefer could do nothing further, and as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yoku-hama to refit. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the Japanese remained obstinate a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction

The next steamers to come from New York are the El Cid, on the 14th, *via* Havana; the Locust Point, same date, direct—now due, the Yazoo, on the 18th, direct, the Columbia, on the 19th, *via* Havana; the Creole, on the 21th, direct.

THE FRENCH ARMY AT ROME.—Rumors were current, when the Bohemian sailed from Europe, that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Civita Vecchia, and that Spain would send ten thousand troops to Rome. It was stated that the journey of the Empress Eugenie to Madrid was not unconnected with this matter.

The large number of contrabands dependent upon government in and about the city of Washington having proved an intolerable nuisance, arrangements are being effected by General Auger for quartering them all south of the Potomac.

The recent dispatches from Washington make much of the bridal episode that lately occurred there in the marriage of Miss Kate Chase, daughter of Secretary Chase, to Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. The ceremony took place on the 12th, in presence of the President, the Cabinet, and a number of other official dignitaries. On the 14th, the bridal party set out on the usual tour in two special cars of the Buffalo and Ohio Railroad engaged for the purpose.

A Washington dispatch mentions as a noteworthy circumstance that the Secretary of War has issued an order directing an equestrian statue, unlawfully taken from a private house in Fredericksburg, to be returned to its proper owner.

Hon. Enoch Hasipp, member elect of the new Virginia Legislature, to convene in Alexandria in December next, has been released from Castle Thunder, where he has for some time been confined, and arrived at home, says a Washington dispatch.

General Forey's Departure from New York—His Interview with General Scott.

The following occurs in the local print of the New York *Herald* of the 14th:

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, General Forey embarked on board the frigate Panama, after a residence of about eight days in our city, the best part of which was spent in a visit to Niagara Falls. As the frigate left her moorings the was saluted by La Guerriere, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Reynaud, and by all the vessels belonging to the Italian and Russian fleets now anchored in our harbor. The Panama returned the salute, and the report of the firing by as many vessels was so loud that it was heard at a distance of several miles from the city.

During the few days the General spent among us he was the object of the most flattering attention on the part of some of the leading citizens of New York, who would have been glad to detain him a few days longer, in order to give him a more substantial testimony of the esteem and consideration they profess for his person and for his military talents. An official note, said to have been written by his express order of the President, in hopes that he would visit Washington, was also received by the General, who was sensibly affected by this high proof of consideration. Unfortunately his time was so arranged as to compel him, to his great regret, to decline the numerous marks of honor and respect which reached him during his stay among us.

On Thursday, in the afternoon, Marshal Forey paid a visit to General Scott, to whom, we believe, he expressed his regrets on that subject. The interview between the veterans is said to have been extremely affecting, and the two modern conquerors of Mexico were personally affected at each other's presence—Marshal Forey, by the remembrance of the laurels won by the illustrious hero of so many battles; General Scott, by the respect shown to him by the victor of the Arabs, of the Russians, and of the Austrians. The conversation between the two heroes lasted over an hour, and when they parted both had tears in their eyes. General Scott was left with the assurance that the French Government had never attempted anything against the Union, and would never do so, whatever may be the contrary assertion.

The *Herald* editorially thus refers to the interview between the two Generals:

We understand that on Thurday last, the day before he set sail for France, General Forey, the French conqueror of Mexico, called upon General Scott, the American conqueror of Mexico, at his headquarters in this city, in the way of a professional compliment. We are further informed that the meeting between these two distinguished successors of Cortez, the first conqueror of Mexico, was a very interesting and affecting one; so very affecting, indeed, that in comparing their respective notes of the conquest of Mexico they were both affected to tears, and parted weeping like two brothers in arms who know that they will never meet in this world again. This touching incident, when reported to Louis Napoleon by General Forey, will doubtless have a good effect upon the mind of the Emperor touching his true policy in reference to Mexico In fact, if, with the return of General Forey to France, we hear of the abandonment of the Mexican empire of Maximilian, we shall attribute this proceeding in no small degree to this remarkable meeting between the American and the French conqueror of Mexico.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 23, 1863.

The accounts by the Evening Star, including New York dates to the evening of the 14th instant, indicate continued derangement and stringency in the Wall street Money Market, although it was said to exhibit a better feeling towards the close of the week. Gold is reported to have fluctuated on the 13th from 47¼@47⅝ premium, and on the 14th from 46⅝@47, the closing rate being variously stated by the gold and commercial letters at 46¾ and 46⅞. The Stock Exchange showed greater variations. New U. S. Silver (halves and quarters coined since 1859) were quoted on the 14th at 46 premium, and new Mexican Dollars at 56@60.

The Cotton market exhibited renewed firmness, the sales on the 14th being reported at 2500 bales, and Middling at 85c@c, which was said to show an improvement, supposed from the lowest point, of 2@3c. ℔ lb These advices have had a favorable, although not very marked influence on our Cotton market, but little or no apparent effect in specie. We have been unable to obtain any reliable intelligence of the amount brought out by the Star in legal tender funds, nor did our financial authorities seem to be posted on the subject. Some mentioned a million, others very much less, others "a large amount," etc; but whatever the actual sum, its influence was supposed to be indicated by the demand for New York Sight and for our leading staple.

With regard to Domestic Exchange we found a fair demand and considerable activity, at rates showing an improvement of ¼@¾ ℔ cent on Saturday's Sources. We noticed sales to a fair extent at 5 5¼ and 5¾ ℔ for approved first class New York Sight, and some, perhaps equally unexceptionable, at 6. These sales were mostly to banks and dealers, and there may have been negotiations on the street at lower figures, say at 6¼@6⅛, but not within our observation. There was very little counter demand, although the mail for New York by the Parkersburg closes this evening. Her departure, nevertheless, no doubt stimulated the general movements Banks which checked on New York on Saturday at ¾ discount, have advanced their pretensions to ⅜, while dealers who previously drew at ¼@¼, now claim ⅜@⅝. We heard of no movement in Foreign Exchange, the rates for which are nominally unchanged, the banks variously holding Sterling at 160 162¼ and 167½, in some cases either for Legal Tender or their own notes, and in others for their own notes exclusively. Private bills are still quoted at 155@165. The bank rates for Francs are 5.18¾@5.15, while private bills are quoted nominal at 5.12½@5.15.

The Gold market was quiet, without any quotable change in notes. Dealers bought small sums over the counter at 47¼, 46, 49, and sometimes 50 ℔ cent. premium, and sold at 51@51¼. We heard of no operations of any magnitude. Some Spanish Doubloons sold at ℔24. The dealers paid from 35@40 premium for Silver and asked 42½. Mexican dollars rise at 50 premium, or are exchanged for Gold at par.

Legal Tender Notes were ¼@¼ ℔ cent. premium for currency, dealers buying at ⅛@¼. Bank of Louisiana notes were offered at 50c. Crescent City are quoted at 57½@62, and Merchants' at 57½@60. Citizens' Bank notes rule at 1@1¼ ℔ cent. premium, and Canal Bank at 1¼@2.

The only sale reported in Bonds was some City Consolidated, with the January coupons attached, at 84. Gas Light is quoted at 124@128, and City Railroad at 119@120. Insurance Scrip is nominal at 32¼@40c. ℔ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 23, 1863.

COTTON.—The accounts by the Evening Star, from New York, and the receipt of legal tender funds by that vessel appears to have had rather a favorable effect upon our market, certain descriptions of Cotton being in good request at full prices, while holders generally were quite stiffened in their pretensions for all grades. There was none offered at auction to test the market by public sale, but the transactions at private sale, as far as reported, comprise about 400 bales, embracing 20 bales Expacked at 57c., 4 Low Middling at 58c., 4 Middling at 60c., 342 Strictly Middling (200, 100 in two lots, 30 and 6) at 72c., and another lot, particulars not reported.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was a brisk inquiry and a good demand to-day, but with very light receipts and very little in the market the sales are confined to 73 hhds. new Sugar at 10@10½c. for Fully Fair, and 200 hhds. Molasses at 49@50c. for Prime. Old crop and the better grades of the new crop of Sugar are most sought for.

FLOUR.—We have not a sale from first hands to report. The last we have at ℔ 75 for low Superfine, Pennsylvania Flour, and ℔10 50 ℔ bbl. for low Western Extra. Dealers are retailing Superfine at ℔10 50@11, and Extras at ℔11 25@11 50 ℔ bbl.

FEED.—The stock of Grain is very light; there is no demand, and we have not a sale to report. There is no Bran in the market. The dealers have sold what little they had left at ℔4 ℔100 lbs. The stock of Hay is fair. The last sales from first hands were at ℔31 ℔ ton. The retail demand is being supplied by dealers at ℔30@35 ℔ ton of Hay, ℔1 30@1 40 ℔ bushel of Oats, and ℔1 60@1 65 for Corn.

PORK.—Mess is selling in small lots at ℔22 ℔ bbl.

Nothing else reported. The weather is unfavorable for out-door operations.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 23, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 14 Beeves, Amount of Stock sold was 70 Beeves, 50 Hogs, 64 Sheep, 19 Veals and 6 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 635 Beeves, 236 Hogs, 44 Veals, 136 Sheep and 20 Cows. We quote

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	—@— 18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	—@— 16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	—@— 14
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	—@80 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	—@40 00
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	25 00@30 00
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00@25 00
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	10 —@— 12
Milch Cows, ℔ head	75 00@100
Sheep according to quality, ℔ head	3 00@5 00

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Evening Star—577 bbls flour 190 bbls pork 500 sks coffee 20 bags sugar 662 bbls potatoes 36 bbls tobacco 150 sacks bran 74 bbls beans 91 bbls cheese 195 bbls apples 20 bbls 40 half do and 15 kegs beef 125 firkins butter 10 bags and 98 cases hams 55 cases oil 225 sks oats ℔4000 gold ℔7,000 green backs and sundries to order

NEW YORK—Per steamship Locust Point—Asst'd mdse.

BATH—Per bark Scotland—350 bales hay to master—14 do to order

NEW YORK—Per bark Tempest—100 tons coal 600 bales hay 100 do gunny cloth to order

RIO GRANDE—Per bark Clara—344 bales cotton

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig John Robbins—Coal to U S Quartermaster

PENSACOLA—Per schr R W Tull—Coal U S Quartermaster

NEW YORK—Per schr Cyclone—Lime and potatoes to W P Converse, jr

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per steamer Magnolia—225 bbls molasses to order

DIED.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at the residence of his son, Parish of Jefferson, JEAN DE LAVILLEBEUVRE, aged 86 years, a veteran of 1814 '15.

The friends of the LaVillebeuvre and Forstall families, and those of his grandsons, Ben Toledano and Samuel J Peters, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock A M, from the residence of S J Peters Esq, Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

no23 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

CHARTER STREET.
LEWIS BAKER.....STAGE MANAGER

TUESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1863.
Last time of Bulwer's Great Play, in five Acts,
RICHELIEU, or THE CONSPIRACY

In preparation—The great Play, now having a fine success in New York, and which has been procured at immense expense, entitled ROSEDALE, produced with new scenery and effects.

NOTICE—The elegant Drama, adapted from the French, and entitled RETRIBUTION, will shortly be produced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $3 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circle 75c., Family Circle 50c., Loges, 50c.; White Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Gallery, 50c.; Colored Gallery 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second Tier, 75c. per seat, or $3 per box. nov24

ACADEMY OF MUSIC