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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D E Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine st—Mules, horses, &c.

THE MESSAGE.

No one can peruse President DAVIS's Message to the Confederate Congress without being impressed with the conviction of his sincerity, his good faith, his high and manly sense of duty, and his implicit confidence in the justice of Divine Providence. The Message is a calm, temperate, dignified document, commendably brief, not touching on almost every point of interest. It does not, as is commonly the case among the Presidents of the old United States, spin out a dull and tedious recapitulation of the reports of several Cabinet officers, but barely alludes to them, leaving details to be gathered from the reports themselves. Thus, in reference to the operations both of our army and our little navy, President DAVIS pursues this course, and leaves those departments the task of reciting the story of past operations.

The Message opens with congratulatory remarks on the ability of the Confederate States to render themselves independent of foreign nations for the supplies of such stores and munitions as are indispensable for war. The movements of the army are then alluded to briefly but comprehensively, and the series of signal victories which have thus far crowned our efforts elicits a grateful acknowledgement to the giver of all good. Says the President:

It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation that the spirits of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with the difficulties resulting in a succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, which have checked the wicked invasion that the greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and have proved that what has been cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupation of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened marching in on conquest, they have been driven to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

The noble and almost unparalleled efforts of the people of Missouri to conquer their independence call forth warm commendation, while the position of affairs in Kentucky; our earnest attempts to enable the people of that State to act for themselves; the usurpation and arrogance exhibited by the Lincoln Government towards them; the deliberate invasion and occupation of the State, compelling the Confederates to march forces into the interior as a measure of absolute self-protection, are succinctly and lucidly explained. And even now the President confers the wishes of the Confederate States when he declares that we seek nothing more than to give the people of Kentucky an opportunity to decide their own destiny, according to their own will.

The difficulties connected with the regular and expeditious transportation of the mails constitute a prominent topic in the Message. These difficulties are candidly pointed out and acknowledged. Some of them can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country; others can be remedied by legislation, which is invoked for that purpose. We are further told that the financial system adopted has worked well, and promises good results for the future. The Treasury notes constitute a highly convenient currency, and their convertibility into Confederate bonds bearing interest ensures them against depreciation below the value of that stock. To facilitate the transportation of troops, it is recommended that the act of Congress be extended to the completion of a link of forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensburg, in North Carolina.

The conduct of the United States military leaders and armies; their outrages and atrocities their contempt for the restraints of the Constitution and the laws their assaults upon women; their arrests and imprisonment of civilians, with or without a pretext, the mode in which hostilities are waged the attempt to foment servile insurrection, the habitual practice of rapine and arson—all receive proper and indignant comment. This portion of the subject is closed with the following timely and significant hint:

If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

The seizure of Messrs MASON and SLIDELL by the captain of a U. S. war steamer, on board a British steam packet, receives fitting notice. It is treated as a violation of the right of enemy. Those gentlemen were not fully under the jurisdiction of the British Government, upon the steamer Trent, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken.

The message alludes to the glaring inefficiency of the blockade, and to the recognized principle of international law which establishes the right of a blockade to command respect only when effectual. We quote the language of the President on this important point.

When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party of the declaration, reaffirming the principle of international law which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practices rather than their declarations, and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who like them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulations of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will.

If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong. Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent upon that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war as long as hostilities continue.

The Message closes with demonstration of the injury which will accrue to foreign nations, should the labor of the Confederate States be gradually diverted, by the necessities of war, from those great Southern staples which have given life and prosperity to so much of the commerce of mankind. Were we forced thus to divert our labor, the result might be expected to work a disastrous revolution in the industrial system of the world. A few words of well-timed exhortation and encouragement conclude this thoughtful and suggestive paper.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This old and popular institution remains unaffected by the disturbances of war. It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere, that pupils continue to be prepared either for business or professions, and that ample arrangements exist for a commercial, mathematical or classical education. See the advertisement.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—On account of the review which takes place on Saturday next, cases will be called in this Court to-morrow, Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BIENVILLE COTTON SEED OIL.—It will be seen by the card in our columns that the Bienville Factory Works are now ready to fill orders for oil and oil cake. Mr. A. Popin, the agent, may be found at No. 81 Canal street.

The Springfield skirmish in Missouri, says the *Avalanche*, was a decided success. Some 600 Confederate cavalry encountered Fremont's body guard, numbering 450, and repulsed them, with a Federal loss of 169, when they left the field in disorder. Our loss was six killed and seven wounded. The enemy, after the defeat, retreated towards St. Louis.

LATER FROM COLUMBUS.—We take the following from the *Avalanche*:

Late intelligence from Columbus, by the Kentucky, last night, represents that an attack is confidently and almost momentarily expected. The Federals have boasted that they would have it if it cost them 100,000 men. Thus far they have only 50,000 men at Cairo. They are receiving additions daily. Last Saturday nine regiments from Illinois and the Western States reached Cairo, and others are represented as pouring into that camp. Our forces are ready and waiting, and feel as confident now as ever of a brilliant victory.

Office, 71 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,239.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Nashville.

GOV. HARRIS CALLS TO THE FIELD 30,000 MILITIA.

Tennessee Threatened with Invasion.

Nashville, November 20.—General A. S. Johnston, in view of the threatened invasion of the State of Tennessee, has called on Governor Harris to send to the field such a force as can be armed by the State and repel the invader.

In obedience to the requisition Governor Harris this morning issues his proclamation calling out thirty thousand militia in Middle and West Tennessee. The officers in command of the Second, Third and Fourth Divisions among which they are apportioned, are ordered to hold their commands in readiness to receive marching orders by the 25th instant, unless in the meantime a sufficient number of volunteers tender their services to fill the requisition.

About forty East Tennessee prisoners—bridge burners—have been brought here this morning for safe-keeping.

From Richmond and Norfolk.

[Special to Richmond Dispatch.]

Norfolk, November 20.—Eight thousand Federals marched into Accomac county, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, and have taken possession of the county. It was expected they would possess Northampton on yesterday, as the Confederate forces there are small in numbers and without sufficient arms.

From Savannah.

Heavy Firing in the Direction of Port Royal.

SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION TO THE CAROLINIANS.

Savannah, November 20.—The *Republican* of this morning says there was heavy and continued firing heard in the direction of Port Royal yesterday, and it is supposed the enemy attempted a landing under cover of their guns, which attempt was resised by our troops.

Gen. Sherman has issued a proclamation to the Carolinians, inviting them to return to their homes and occupations.

From Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, November 19.—Robert Toombs and Benj. H. Hill are elected Confederate Senators.

From Richmond.

Details of the Invasion of Accomac.

Richmond, November 20.—Congress was not in session to-day, and the proceedings of the Virginia Convention are unimportant.

Thirty Federal officers visited Drummondtown, in Accomac county, last Friday, with a flag of trnce, and submitted a proposition from Gen. Dix to the citizens there to lay down their arms on the condition of protection to life and property. The people there being isolated and defenseless, yielded to the demand, when a large force of Federals took possession of the county seat of Messrs. Mears. It is supposed they also took possession of Northampton county on yesterday. There was no fighting, as the Federals were overpowering in numbers.

Reported Capture of the British Steamer Fingal.

The New York *Herald* of the 16th instant says Benson Smith and two other Californians arrived from California, and were arrested, but afterwards paroled.

The *Herald* learns of the capture of have British steamer, believed to be the Fingal, while was carried to Key West. The schooner Emily, Tenbrook, from Savannah, arrived at St. Thomas on the 29th of October.

A vessel with articles of prime necessity, nominally for the Carolinians, but really for the Federals, left Providence for Port Royal, and others will follow.

From Nashville.

Tennessee Legislature.

Nashville, November 20.—The Legislature to-day passed a law establishing a State Ordnance Bureau, and appropriating $300,000 for manufacturing arms; also, authorizing the Governor to press into immediate service all the suitable guns in the State.

From Memphis.

An Address to Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

ARMS AND TROOPS NEEDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF TENNESSEE.

Memphis November 20.—A large public meeting was held here to day, which resolved to send men and money to Columbus, Ky. An address was issued calling on sister States to send forward men and guns for the defense of the Mississippi valley. The address says: "The long threatened invasion of the Mississippi valley is at hand; the enemies of our rights and liberties are moving upon us by land and water in overwhelming numbers, and within the next few days a great battle will be fought at Columbus. If the Confederates should be overpowered, Memphis is lost to the South, unless Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana help us. We appeal to our friends in the surrounding States to look those facts sternly in the face before it is too late."

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Important from East Tennessee—More Arrests—Union Men Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

The late expedition against the Cliff's Union camp, near Sale creek, was not altogether unsuccessful. The Union men had been so hard pressed that they had to leave their camps, camp equipage, cooking utensils, &c. One of Cliff's Union men had had a furlough, and so soldiers and absentees was their departure, that he returned to the camp only to find it occupied by the Confederates. He was of course taken prisoner, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Cliff's house was visited, but he had not been there for several days. Several other houses were visited, and three-fourths of the men were missing.

We have some additional items from East Tennessee. There is great activity among the Confederates in arresting and bringing to justice the Union men. Some seventeen Union men have been arrested and brought to Chattanooga, where they are now confined. The Seventh Alabama Regiment has moved to Tyner's, about seven miles from Chattanooga, where they are still doing good service in keeping the bridges down. Col. Looney's and Col. White's regiments, and another regiment, name not recollected, are in Chattanooga. Several of those arrested have already taken the oath and been released. Among these is William Crutchfield, a noted citizen of Chattanooga, one of the seventeen recently near Sale creek; he told all the secrets about the bridge burning. The Union men living at Tyner's were in Chattanooga on Saturday, and the town being under martial law, and he being unable to get home and unwilling to take the oath, deliberately cut his throat.

The people of East Tennessee have no doubt of their ability to put down the traitors in their midst, but the conviction seems to be forcing itself upon them that they may have to hang some of them before peace is secured.

Gen. Zollicoffer and staff were in Knoxville on Saturday night.

In a skirmish near Murrayville, Jackson county, Va., last week, forty Yankees were taken prisoners by 100 Rebels, called the "Mocassins," and after being disarmed, were released on taking the oath not to bear arms against the South. This news we got from the Cincinnati papers.

OSAGHITA COAL AND COAL OIL.—The Vicksburg *Whig* has the annexed interesting statement:

Dr. Benjamin T. Smith, of New Orleans, has recently rearoused from the mining region on the Ouachita river, where he is working oil wells, and from him we learn the following interesting particulars: The coal has been tested, and proves remarkably rich, yielding one hundred and sixty-three pounds of parrifine and twenty gallons of oil to the ton. Although the veins of coal are very scattering and small, usually from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, there is enough to forever light for the entire country. About eight miles above Camden there are a few veins about five feet thick, but usually within about thirty feet of the surface. The veins, and of very limited extent. The difficulties of navigation, the thinness of the veins, and the deductive covering, coupled with the fact that it burns out very rapidly, have prejudiced men to the belief that it is only valuable for oil.

There is another vein that appears in the bottom of the river that may prove of more value.

The Doctor examined a large scope of country, extending from twenty-eight miles below Monroe to eighteen miles above Camden, over one hundred and fifty miles. Specimens of coal are found in digging wells at various points, but no veins having been struck over nineteen or twenty inches. The Doctor informs us that the upper Ouachita Coal Company are now engaged in sinking their first resort, and expect oil in a short time. He has eight resorts being put up, which he expects will, within sixty days, be turning out some three hundred gallons per day.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* is, in the following extract from a letter, forced to admit the striking contrast between the Southern troops and Yankee vandals in that vicinity:

A prominent citizen of Fairfax county, a Northern man who owns a farm there, was enabled to visit it yesterday, our pickets having been shoving out a half mile beyond it for the first time during the present week. From the Manassas stampede took place this man was obliged to fly from his farm, but left his wife and children upon it to care for it. He now finds it in as good condition as when he left it, with the single exception of forage. Hay and corn have been taken, but nothing else, not even a spring chicken, or running pig. No depredations were committed upon the place till the Federal soldiers came within reach of it. The contrast between the conduct of the rebels and the Government soldiers does not speak very well for the discipline of some of the regiments on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

THE FIGHT AT PIKEVILLE.

COLONEL WILLIAMS'S COMMAND.

SOUTHERN REPORT.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]
TAZEWELL COURTHOUSE, VA., November 11, 1861.

We have just learned, through our dispatch bearer, Mr. L. Cossum, some very exciting and interesting news from the Sandy country. You are aware that our forces in that section were under the command of Col. John Williams, and that he had evacuated Prestonsburg and taken a stand some few miles this side. This information I communicated to you in my last epistle.

On last Thursday, the 7th, our forces fell back from their position to a place called Gunley Bridge, a new name recently given to a little creek or ravine called Marrowbone, some 16 miles from Pikeville, the county seat of Pike county. At this point, a little deep stream empties into the Louisa Fork of Sandy, on the edge of some length crosses this stream. Here our forces determined to give the enemy a chance to show their bravery. But before they advanced very far, our men fell back to Pikeville. On arriving at Pikeville, Colonel Williams ordered Captain May, and some other Captain (Mr. C. fails to recollect his name) with some 400 men, to cross and give them battle at the place named. This they did, and all honor to Captain May; he did well; the whole force being under his command by general consent. On Friday last, the 8th, the enemy advanced up to the place named, and at about 9 o'clock Captain May let loose upon them from the adjoining heights. The fight lasted some two hours and a half, and the result of which truly christened the name of the place Gauley. The enemy's loss is reported to be 300 killed, and a large number wounded, while our loss was only 8 killed, and some 10 or 12 wounded. The enemy's force engaged is said to be some 2500 strong. Their artillery was let loose upon our forces, but, as heretofore, it hurt no one.

On the same day another little fight took place some twelve miles from Pikeville, on John's Creek. Here the enemy were endeavoring to make their way into the rear of Colonel Williams, in order to cut off his supplies, and the artillery supposed to be on the way to Col. W. Our force here numbered some 200, under command of Capt. H. Harris. The enemy numbered some 1500 or 2000. We were repulsed with the loss of one killed and two or three. The Captain reports the enemy's loss at from ten to twelve—among the number the vile traitor of that county, Aaron Fulkerson.

A sharp skirmish was also had on the same day at the mouth of Cole, some four or five miles below, where Captain Harris attacked the party referred to. Our force all fell back to Pikeville, and early on Saturday morning took up their line of march for the Pound Gap in Wise county, Virginia, some sixty miles from Abingdon, leaving the main road from this place to the States line open to the enemy. Since their occupation of Pikeville, they (2000) have advanced to within two and a half miles of our State line.

The excitement here is great. The militia of Buchannan turned out on the Sabbath and commenced blockading the road some eighteen miles below their county seat. Runners from there reached here this morning calling for help. We have every reason to believe that our gallant Brigadier General, Rees T. Bowen, will have his entire brigade upon the line of march for the scene of conflict in a few days.

Remarks of Members of Parliament on the American War.

On the 18th ult. the Conservators of Essex held their annual festival at Castle Hedingham. Several prominent Conservators addressed the company, among others Mr. C. Dugane, Member of Parliament for North Essex, who, touching American affairs, said:

Some parties contended that the war was a crusade, undertaken by the North against the South, in a cause which must go home to the heart of every Englishman, viz: The abolition of slavery. [Hear.] We were told again by other parties that the contest was nothing more than a struggle between Free Trade and Protection, and that that great commercial change established in the country with no other weapons than the pen and the tongue, must be fought out with rifle and cannon beneath the banner of a free republic. He was inclined, however, to search a little more deeply into the primary cause of this disastrous convulsion, and to ascribe it to the cause eloquently assigned to it other day by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, viz: to that inevitable law of dismemberment which seemed to guide and direct the progress of nations after they had attained a certain growth. America having been fostered to a preternatural greatness by the foreign influences of democratic institutions.

He inclined to think also that *the separation we had lately witnessed was destined to be a perpetual one*, and that *he sooner this conclusion was accepted as the basis of negotiation and peace, the better would it be for the American continent and the whole civilized world.* The disasters of America should be to us no subject of unseemly exultation, [hear, hear] for it was bound to America by every tie, social and commercial, and he feared that every blow and liberties are moving upon us by land and water in overwhelming numbers, and within the next few days a great battle will be fought at Columbus. If the Confederates should be overpowered, Memphis is lost to the South, unless Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana help us. We appeal to our friends in the surrounding States to look those facts sternly in the face before it is too late."

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Yet we were cut off from the great Western markets, and were entirely thrown for our supplies on the Black Sea district. All these things must be carefully looked to, in order to enable our rulers to come to a right decision. At Birmingham, the only town in England at which any activity now prevailed, every gunshop was now hard at work, and £20,000 of American money was being spent in the town every week to produce weapons with which to carry on a bloody war, which could not fail to involve the greatest misery, not only in this country, but throughout Europe.

Thus at the present moment the people of Lyons were suffering the most dire effect. The people of Lyons were not consumers of cotton, but producers of silks; the American demand for Lyons silks was large, the injury which the trade had sustained was very great, and no ruler of a great country like France could allow the population of a town of the importance of Lyons to suffer without endeavoring in some way to relieve them. We are told that we could not break the blockade, but there was no *blockade to break*, for English shops were landing arms all over the American coast. The English people must look at both sides of the question, and in the present night they saw how to act. If Lord Derby should succeed those at present at the head of affairs, Lord Derby would not move a step until he knew what the feelings of that country were on the subject. It was said by some that the Confederate States had no right to secede, but he maintained that *the doctrine of secession was as old as the States themselves.*

We copy the following significant abstract from Gore's *General* (Liverpool) *Advertiser* of a late date:

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE?—What then are the prospects of peace while the balance of success is so decidedly in favor of the South? It must be confessed that they are both dim and distant. We see, from the fact that the planters are stowing away their crops in the seed on their plantations, that the South is fully prepared for the occupation of its ports by the Federalists, and that the expectation is general that the war will be a long one. The *Times* says—" From the stray facts which reach us from the South, it would appear that there is no intention of yielding, and that compromise with the North, even on the most favorable terms for slavery, would be rejected by the obstinate race which obeys Jefferson Davis." We have had the secession long ago, and we are still of opinion, for the reasons which we have so often stated, that the South will resist to the death, that it will not voluntarily re-enter the Union, and that even in the improbable contingency of its being subdued after a long and sanguinary war, the North could never hold them as a conquered nation. We do not believe, either, that it can be subdued by force of arms, or that it will die of atrophy in the want of resources are, within our knowledge, capable of enabling its population to carry on the war. That struggle, it lasts, until they have completely conquered their independence. It is, therefore, sheer nonsense to talk of the "*approaching collapse of the Southern rebellion,*" as some of our contemporaries do, who never could be persuaded that there was any viability in the South so far in the progress of the war the balance of success remains with the former.

A PICTURE OF KENTUCKY.—The New York *Times* frantically appeals to the North to rescue Kentucky from the Southern vandals, and paints that fair land in such glowing colors as these:

It will be strange, indeed, if Kentucky, after wearing for half a century the historic and blood-bought appellation of the "dark and bloody ground," should, in these latter years, and in the dreadful civil war of the Republic, earn a yet more deep-smirched title to that fame. Is it the predestined doom of all the fairest lands of earth that they shall sink the deepest of human blood, as their do also of the choicest of human souls? Is it the "heaven" that lies in one of the garden spots of earth—mild in climate, exuberant in fertility, pleasing the eye by noble pasture land, and gladdening the heart by teeming fields of grain and fruit and flocks? *Homes* are seen nowhere else, except, perhaps, in England—so lordly are the mansions, so large the expanse of well trimmed grazing lands, so full and fresh the herds that browse and rest beneath the friendly shade. It is a rare and goodly land. Its traveled citizens, in the pride and satisfaction of their patriotism, often call it the Switzerland of the United States—and sunny are its skies, as genial its airs, as prodigal its cultivated fields, so bright-eyed and joyous its maidens.

Such is the State that is now to be struggled for. In its fair bosom are to be fought, not only the battles that determine its own destiny, but the battles of the godless ambition of other populations, seeking there to try their blood issues. How like Italy, indeed! The battle-ground of Europe, and fertile with the blood-watering of nations Kentucky, the doomed theatre of the dire struggle that rages between all the American States!

A BRAVE NEGRO.—In the recent battles at Belmont Lieutenant Shelton, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, had his servant Jack in the fight. Both Jack and his master were wounded, but they fought on under the most heroic efforts to drive back the insolent invaders. Finally, after Jack had fired at the enemy *twenty seven times*, he fell seriously wounded in the arm. Jack was upon the field and reloaded the rifle for his father, who shot at the enemy *three times* after he was upon the ground. Jack's son hid behind a tree, and when the enemy approached they took him to Cairo and refused to let him return. Jack was carried from the field in great pain and brought to the Overton Hospital, where he bore his sufferings with great fortitude till death relieved him of his pains yesterday. His example may throw a flood of light upon the fanciful philanthropy of Abolitionism. Jack was a brave and obedient servant, and deserves all praise for his heroic conduct upon the bloody field of Belmont.—*Natchez*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanguinary Combat on St. Charles Street.

About three o'clock last evening Coleman W. Stewart, pilot of the steamer Grand Duke, and Norman White, mate of the same boat, had a sanguinary rencontre on St. Charles street, in front of the main entrance to the St. Charles Hotel, which has resulted in the death of the latter named party. Stewart was armed with a knife with which he stabbed White upon both sides of the breast, and nearly cut off his right hand. White fired four shots from his revolver, three of which took effect. One of them entered Stewart's face, beside the nose, coming out at the back of his head, the second passed between the Adam's apple and jugular vein, and the third entered the lower part of his abdomen. They were both taken to the Charity Hospital, Stewart died at about seven o'clock, but White will probably recover.

The Grand Duke arrived at the wharf from Memphis Tuesday night, and according to the best of our information, Stewart had accused several of the crew aboard her of being Northerners in sentiment, and said that White had sworn he would neither leave the country nor take the oath of allegiance. For this White demanded an explanation on board the boat. Stewart refused to accord it, and the fight instantly followed.

The American Rifles.—We received a passing compliment last evening from the American Rifles Co. B., a company which made a very fine appearance in full uniform, while out on parade, under Capt. Chas. J. Bell and Lieut. Roger T. Boyle.

Funeral Pageant.—The remains of the late Lieutenant R. J. Alexander were conveyed to the tomb yesterday evening, escorted by the Orleans Cadets and by delegations from every fire company in the city.

Coroner's Inquests.—Two inquests were held yesterday by the Coroner. One was upon the body of Francisco Segarras, who died suddenly in the cells in the Charity Hospital, from six severe wounds, apparently inflicted with a hatchet. Two were on the body of a man who had his right arm and two on th back. He was brought to the Hospital on the 27th of October, having been cut on the Levee by some person unknown.

The other was on the body of Ferdinand Horshmann, a native of Hanover, forty-five years of age, whose body was brought up from Fort Livingston, in a skiff, for interment. He was killed on Monday on board the Confederate States guard-boat by the falling of the boom upon his head.

Funeral Service.

A Funeral Service will take place on SATURDAY next, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., in the Church CITE CAROLINE VIENNIE, wife of J. M. Caballero. The friends of J. M. Caballero are respectfully invited to attend.

nov20

Linseed Oil.

A LOT of choice refined LINSEED OIL for sale at No. 187 CONTI STREET, between Burgundy and Rampart.

nov21

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Gentle Hong Bee; Dove, Indigo, Bal Boda, Edelweiss, Si-Cat; Boda, Bee, Bubble, Almonds.

J. E. HART & CO.
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRE-CRACKERS—301 boxes for sale by
J. E. HART & CO.
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican sarsaparilla, in bond, for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
45 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

nov14

CORKS—A complete assortment in store, and for sale in bales to suit purchasers, by
J. M. CABALLERO, 45 Old Levee,
nov14 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap in bond for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
45 Old Levee, between Customhouse
nov14 and Bienville sts.

SUNDRIES—75 boxes sheperb, C Lecontes; 100 do S. Pierre's vermicelli; 10 do assorted brandy fruits; 10 do assorted confits; 10 do assorted jellies, in glass; 100 boxes Nantes Anglers cherry bounce; 150 boxes orange flowers and pistachio superb sabbedine; boxes French mustard; 60 do Pommade vivin, imported in 1859; 50 boxes Lardeisle white wine; 20 half casks Hi Sant rum; 20 half casks Hi Sant brandy; 10 do old Ch Gaubert; St Emilion; 10 boxes old cognac, fine champagne, 1st proof; 20 quarter Rochelle cognac, 4th proof; 4-4 old cognac fine champagne, 1st proof, for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
nov16 27 Toulouse st

CATALUNIA WINE—50 casks fine St half do, for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
nov15 27 Toulouse st

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—50 hhds Certified Muscovado; 20 do Centrifugal do; 30 do Sugar old process; 50 hhds. sugar-house Molasses; to hhf do do do; for sale by
FREDERICK SVEY,
nov21 1m 28 and 30 Old Levee st

SUNDRIES—10 cases canada do; 5 cases cigars; 100 do assorted raisins; 200 do oranges; 200 do oranges; 50 do lemons; 50 do Malaga grapes; 30 do watermelons; 150 do shrapnel, P Pernod, C F Berger and Lecomte's; 50 do red; 1 pipe; 50 do gin; 1 do Marsala; 200 do family cherries; 25 do kirschwasser. For sale by
LAMATA BROTHERS.
nov18

SALT FISH—The undersigned announces to planters and the public that he is ready to fill, in the shortest time possible, the orders he may receive for any quantity of
P. CAMPBELL, 229 Old Levee st.
Between Bienville and St. Philip.

BARS MEXICAN COPPER—For sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
45 Old Levee st
oct15

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov 20 1861.

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprised 60 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply is liberal and the demand is limited at previous prices. About 500 hhds sold at 1½c for Inferior, 1¾@2¼c for Common to Good Common, 2 3/8@2¾c for Fair to Fully Fair, 2¾@3¼c for Clarified Yellow, and 3¾@3¾c for Clarified White.

MOLASSES.—The receipts are liberal, but with a good demand fair prices are realized. About 3000 hhds sold at 18@19c for Common Fermenting and Dark, and 17@18c for Prime to Choice. Also, 300 half hhds at 19@20 and 21c for Prime.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull, the stock is accumulating and prices are declining. There have been some small sales of Superfine at $3, and Extra at $3 50 @ bbl. Fine is now offered at $3, Superfine at $3, and Extra at $3 50@3 75 bbl, without finding a purchaser.

CORN.—1000 sacks mixed, in poor order, sold at 31c @ bushel.

HAY.—24 bales Crab Grass, Ordinary, sold at $25 @ ton.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in kegs is retailing at 20@20c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Rectified is retailing at $1 05 @ gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $15 @ bbl.

BEEF.—Mess is retailing slowly at $7 @ bbl.

BACON.—Bacon Hams are retailing at 12c., and sugar-cured Sides at 9c.

SALT.—Since the large sales on Monday we are informed that 50.60 sacks Liverpool Coarse sold at $1.10 @ sack.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 100 Texas Cattle, 120 Hogs and 40 Veal Cattle. Sales, 194 Texas Cattle, 10 Hogs, 50 Sheep and 121 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale this afternoon, 1000 Texas Cattle, 346 Hogs, 550 Sheep and 131 Veal Cattle.

We quote

Western Beef Cattle,	@ 100 lbs.			
Texas "	"	1st	"	3 00@3 50
"	" gross,	1st	"	2 50@3 00
"	"	2d	"	2 00@2 50
Veal Cattle,	"	1st	"	10 00@13 00
Sheep,	"	1st	"	4 00@5 00
"	"	2d	"	3 00@4 00
Hogs,	" gross,	1st	"	5 00@5 50
"	"	2d	"	4 00@5 00
Milch Cows,	" head,	1st	"	35 00@45 00
"	"	2d	"	30 00@35 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1861.

☞No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Wm M Morrison, Newell, from Memphis
Geo J A Quitman, Cannon, from Memphis.
J F Ford, Tobin, from Memphis.
Mary T. Degas, from Donaldsonville.
Iberville, Gross, from Fort Adams
Prompter, A. T. Broad, from Washington.
Music, Sullivan, from Donaldsonville.
Natchez, Leathers, from Donaldsonville.
Barataria, Rolfs, from Bayou Heron.

LEGERS AT THE LEVEE.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Wm M Morrison—20 bbls flour 7 T H & J M Allen & co—10 do do Keep Candle—5 do 7 H Hall—57 do Bolton & Hagar—10 do Hagar & Hero—60 bbls molasses West, Renshaw & Cammack—20 do Gaudet & Bowie—10 do Heinld, Norton & co—30 do 31 bbls sugar Dumesnil, Martin & co—20 bbls molasses Hall & Rodd—51 do Levi & Dieter—4 do Stewart & co—1 do Lallande & Chauffetier—2 do Gaffney, Bruce & co—1 do Darby & Tennant—1 do Bell & Johnson—2 do Jacob Blum—2 bbls molasses Gillis, Ferguson & co—185 head cattle—72 pkgs sundries to order—Total, 41 bbls sugar, 190 bbls molasses.

Per steamer Grand Duke—Mdse.

Per steamer Arcadia—6 bbls sugar Montgomery & Williams—2 do Wm Prescott—2 do Wm Brand & Landry—100 do 3 bbls sugar M Gordon, jr—172 do 50 do G A Webre—5 half do 1 bbl sugar Dufour & co—50 do 100 bbls molasses Bell & Scullin—10 do 2 bbls molasses Capt Augustin L Whitsell—2 do Capt Wm Chamberlain—10 bbls molasses J M Putnam—26 do Holmes & Nicholson—1 do Free Market—sundries to order—Total, 600 bbls sugar, 80 bbls molasses, 250 half do.

Per steamer Natchez—Mdse.

Per steamer