New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE

BUSINESS DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Rene Gutierrez, at 10 o'clock, on Bayou street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, splendid furniture.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Exchange alley and Bienville street, furniture.

By L. E. Cezaire, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, front of Red Street, sheep PEDitions.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at 111 and 113 Dryades street, strong Four Mill.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. — This place is without a rival in the steady manner in which it maintains the interest of its entertainments and in which these are sustained by all classes of amusement-seekers.

To-night it will present a new, and most varied programme, comprising Ernforth's comic pantomime of Mother Goose, or the Golden Egg; a rich and rare selection of musical gems by Miss Eva Brent; The Seven Ages of Man, a new sketch by Collins; a new ballet, the Fisherwoman of Naples, by Henri Auguel, the Hanford House, the "Bourbon Arabs," songs, dances, etc., by the Ethiopian Comedians.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE. — Fenyo, The Dead Heart and The Angel of Midnight were the leading dramatic features here the past week, given with various sounds to fair average houses. In a personal and professional point of view the culminating event of the week was the benefit on Friday of Mr. Vicis Barrett, one of the heartiest testimonials of the kind ever witnessed in the same theatre.

The week will open to-night with the performances of Aurora Floyd, a play admitting of some risk-taking's effects.

On Tuesday night Mr. Daly, whose merits as first class artists are not a most respectable character, will take a benefit. He is careful and discriminating, scrupulous in respect to stage business, faithful to the text, and in some delineations extremely felicitous. He will appear as Richard III on his benefit night, when the public will be able to chew the diversion-tion by recognizing his talents and services.

THE ST. CHARLES. — The circular, gymnastic, and gladiatorial order of performances will be succeeded this week at the St Charles by negatively more classical and legitimate, if not more popular. Mr. E. Eddy, one of the leasees of the theatre, will enter upon a brief season as tragedian, commencing to-night with Hamlet. We shall look to the occasion with expectant feelings.

The particular attention of bakers and flour dealers is called by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer to the sale of 728 bbls choice flour, to be sold by him this day, Monday, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on the St. Louis Warehouse.

SALE OF FIRE PROPERTY.—Our readers are reminded that the unreserved sale by Rene Gutierrez, auctioneer, of renewed, mahogany and walnut bed room, parlor and dining-room furniture takes place this morning, at 10 o'clock, on Bayou street, between St. Louis and Conti streets. See advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 on the premises Nos. 111 and 113 Dryades street, the contents of a grocery store and bakery, three horses, four carts and one dray, etc. Also, a lot of credits and book accounts. For particulars see advertisements.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—As Christmas and New Year approach expert exposure looking out for tokens of friendship and affection, to the expression of which these days are traditionally devoted. Among those who have provided for the occasion with appropriate holiday gifts, S. T. Blessing, No. 24 Chartres street, stands conspicuous with his fine assortment of photographic albums, bibles, pictures, various jewelry, etc., at moderate prices.

We are much obliged to Purser J. W. Annable, of the Mary Storey, for polite and esteemed attentions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

Late News from the Rio Grande.

Daring Stage Robbery—Destructive Fire at Matamoros—$150,000 Gold worth of Cotton burned—Capt. Semmes at Matamoros en route for Richmond to undergo trial for loss of the Alabama—The "Da Vela" sold in Texas for $35,000 in Gold—The Steamer Orizaba seized at Matamoros—Financial and Prosperous Condition of Matamoros—The Morning Star still Aground on the Bar.

[Trading from Morning Star.]

SOUTH WEST PASS, December 5, 8 P. M.

I learn by a passenger per schooner Wm. Hogan, from Matamoros that the stage plying between the mouth of the river and Matamoros was robbed on the night of October 31st by three men, rebels, named Vines, Nobles and Douglas. The two former were caught next morning at daylight in attempting to cross the river, confessed and shot a few days before the Hogan left. The stage contained 15 passengers, who were forced in line and all searched. Vance was a Captain in the Confederate army, taken prisoner and escaped from New Orleans among others about three months since, about the 4th of November.

A large fire took place at the cotton press in Matamoros destroying some 800 bales of cotton valued at 150,000 dollars in gold.

Capt. Semmes of the "C.S." arrived in Matamoros on the 25th ult. from Havana on the schooner Ada. He was on his way to Richmond to stand his trial of investigation in the matter of the capture of his vessel by the U. S. steamship Kearsarge. He was dressed in civilian clothes and took passage on the above vessel, registering his name at the hotels in Bagdad and Matamoros as Randolph Smith. He is a small sized man, rather delicate looking, with dark gray mustache. He is crippled in the left hand from the engagement with the Kearsarge.

The crew who captured the Jim Davis had just arrived in Matamoros from Lavaca, Tex. She was sold and brought over 35,000 dollars in gold. Capt. Hobon had been paroled and was at Bagdad waiting an opportunity to come home. He was destitute of every thing. The steamer Orizaba, which left here some six months ago for Matamoros and put into Matagorda in distress, was seized by the Confederate and sold. The crew were on the way to Matamoros.

Business in Matamoros was thriving beautifully. Goods of all descriptions bailg in great demand at enormous prices for the interior of Mexico, this being the only route to supply all the country lying between the Rio Grande and city of Mexico. The city, since Cortina left, is very quiet and honorable. Gen. Mejia and Virchez, on the principles of honesty and law, and do very severe with the soldiers for any misdemeanor, their punishment being from 500 lashes to death, according to the crime committed.

Steamship Golding Star crossed Hatteras at Pass last at 7 o'clock this morning, bound for New York. Morning Star still on the bar.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey.

The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. Hildreth, left New York on the 26th November, at 2.30 P. M., and anchored on the Bar on the 3d of December, at 5 P. M., in a thick fog, making the trip in 7 days.

On December 1st, saw the brig H. M. Cleary ashore on Pickle Reef, her masts gone and wreckers aboard also. The steamship Golding Star passed for New York crossed the Bar at 7 A. M. this morning (Sunday.)

The steamship Morning Star was still on the Bar, etc.

The Fung Shuey brings the following passengers:

For New Orleans, Jos Lamb, Miss E S Smith and two servants, J V Rogers, D Richardson, Mrs H F Richardson and infant, Mrs C Richter and 2 children, H Weil, Wm Wallace, M Cox, W G Brand, Mrs A Bizzani and 2 children, Capt H F Perkins, D B M Wood, Mrs Hahnemann, F Rogers and Lady, Mrs Madden, Miss E E Wentworth, C Washington, Capt C H Morrell.

From the Papers by the Fung Shuey.

We have by the steamship Fung Shuey New York, Philadelphia and other Northern papers up to the evening of the 28th November. They give no later or additional war news of importance. We append a few extracts on various topics.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 26, P.M.]

THE WAR ON NEW YORK.

Last night the most infamous plot in the history of the present war, was detected and unveiled. A deserted attempt to fire the city at many points, was exposed and thwarted. Hotels and theatres, crowded with human beings, were selected as the incendiate scene of this horrors, which were meditated, and the fiend sickens at the thought of what might have occurred, had the beginnings of fire developed into a conflagration, or had the panic-stricken people, confounded at the museum and at Niblo's, passed the spot when it could be shocked by the lurking pill of a revolute miscreant, or controlled by such shreds of reason and sense, as remain in persons upon whom the god Fan has descended.

There can be little doubt that the contemplated scene of last night was the work of our rebel brethren and sisters. The arrests so far made point that way, while the whole nature of the diabolic plot indicates a breadth and depth worthy of the obliquity and perfidy only to be made of war on a large scale.

It seems from some of the accounts that a veritable rebel "General" applied the police a short time before the explosion, but his words were not heeded, probably because of his military, as well as his treasonable character. The arrests so far made are of persons who have been known for some time past by the police as dangerous characters, and from whose persons and houses large amounts of money and the evidence of their crime were found.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 26, P.M.]

THE RAID ON NEW YORK.

Last night the most infamous plot in the history of the present war, was detected and unveiled. A deserted attempt to fire the city at many points, was exposed and thwarted. Hotels and theatres, crowded with human beings, were selected as the incendiate scene of this horrors, which were meditated, and the fiend sickens at the thought of what might have occurred, had the beginnings of fire developed into a conflagration, or had the panic-stricken people, confounded at the museum and at Niblo's, passed the spot when it could be shocked by the lurking pill of a revolute miscreant, or controlled by such shreds of reason and sense, as remain in persons upon whom the god Fan has descended.

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[From the Richmond Dispatch, 28th Nov.]

Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle county, Virginia, was sold at auction on Thursday, under the sequestration act, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars. Benjamin F. Hicklin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children fell off the latter being under seven years of age brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A negro man was sold for upwards of seven thousand dollars."

Miscellaneous.

(From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 26th Nov., P. M.)

The principal feature of the stock market is the continued activity and advance of Government securities. At the board the sales were very large, besides a very extensive business outside. Rates of '81 advanced 7-8; Five-twenties, 3-4; Ten-forties, ½; and Certificates, ¼. Seven-thirty Notes declined ¼.

The money markets continue easy. The supply of money is abundant and bankers are more disposed to make call loans at 6 per cent. though the ruling rate is still 7 per cent.

To-day there are no transactions of importance in foreign exchange. The rates are nominally for bankers sterling sixty days 169¾, and sight 172¾ @ 173. Francs 5.18¾ to 5.15. Prices continue at 2.83¾ to 2.79¾.

The gold market is stronger than yesterday. The dealers are largely sold short, and have struggled hard to keep down the price, which tends strongly upward in spite of their efforts.

Opening at 226¾ at 10 A. M., it rose to 227¾ at 12 M., from which it fell to 225¾ at 1 P. M.

TWO O'CLOCK.

After the board sticks were rather stronger. Gold has taken a downward turn from the last quotation, and at 1:30 P.M. was bid and at 225¾.

The agent of the BEE reports gold by the Fung Shuey at 225¾.

[From the New York World's commercial article.]

Peace Commissioners—Terms to the Rebels.

We are informed on good authority, that the proposals for peace which the Government will make to the rebels, have been already made known to leading men in the different rebel States, and that they say they will be accepted by the Southern people. Government proposes to send to Richmond, at an early date, a commission, of five, composed of three Republicans and two peace Democrats. Thus far, Thurlow Crowell is to be the chief of the Republicans, and the Hon. Thos. H. Seymour of the peace Democrats. They will go to Richmond to treat directly with the Confederate authorities, and if their proposals are rejected by them, their propositions will be made direct to each State to peace back into the Union precisely on the same footing as before the rebellion. Each State shall send as soon their representatives and Senators to Congress, and they shall take their seats with all the rights and privileges of those from the loyal States. In regard to slavery, each State shall be left to manage it as they please, without interference in relation to abolishing it between now and January 1, 1866. Our Government will promise the gradual emancipation of slaves before the year 1900. Free pardon will be granted to every body in the rebel States, and to the leaders of the rebellion are alleged to Congress, the Presidency of the United States, or any other office in the country, they shall be eligible for the same, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens of the loyal States.

Thrilling Scene in a Railroad Mountain.

Conductor Manning's train on Monday brought from the North a distinguished passenger, the veritable "fat woman" who is one of the attractions at Barnum's Museum in New York. All the weights over 300 pounds, she rode in the baggage car. After the arrival of the train in this city, a platform, carpeted so that she shouldn't slip, was placed from the side door of the car, and her bodyship invited to descend. Not just at the critical moment when she had fairly stepped upon the platform, the fireman on the engine, not knowing the situation, began to back the train; and—"what a fall was there!" The gallant efforts of Mr. Manning and his two or three assistants were well meant, but futile. If she had been a pretty woman of the ordinary size, of course it would have been proper for the conductor to receive her gracefully in his arms—but the thought of it in this case! The active exertions employed did not save her falling; but did save her from rolling under the train, of which catastrophe the was at one moment in imminent danger. So the fat woman still lives.—*Springfield (Ill.) Republican.*

A Greensboro' desires to know why crockery ware dealers are unlike all other shopkeepers, and adds, very innocently, "Because it won't do for them to break up their goods."

Sketch of a Female Digge Reformer.

Mr. Watson on and off the Stage.

At a recent meeting of short-waisted women and long-haired men in New York city, one Mrs. Dr. M. M. Dooks, who is described as a "young looking, very neatly-dressed and pretty lady," read an essay on the subject of female attire. For two years she had worn the reform costume, consisting in part of a neat pair of pantaloons and a dress "coming just a little below the knee," but was at last compelled to leave it off on account of the persecutions it entailed upon her. Wherever she went she was subjected to rude jests and insults. Boys threw hooted and threw chips at her. Rowdies up front steps and across corners made obscene remarks as she passed. Policemen followed her. Even members of her own sex pointed at her, and shrieking as she went by, as though to touch her garments were contamination. She overheard herself designated as probably the "What is it," quite as "Japanese Tommy," and she was frequently at a non-plus in diagnosing some new combination in her substance to the "reform" on hygienic principles, but the overwhelming public opinion was against her, and when at last she found that the mental agony she experienced was ten times greater than the bustle dressed from wearing short skirts, and that to combat fashion fostered a hardness of temper wholly unbecoming in her sex, she doffed the breeches and returned to petticoats.

Mrs. Dr. Jones was not aware, perhaps, of the forcible suggestiveness of these confessions. They denote a profound truth struggling for utterance from a central principle of womanhood not yet entirely enfolded in the mercilessgasp of a morbid and fanatical theory. Imperfectly, dimly, unconsciously it may be, they translate the "still, small voice" of modesty almost inaudible and inarticulate amid the bold, bizarre manners, and the harsh, repulsive jargon adopted by an unhappy class of females who unsex themselves in the name of reason, of philosophy, of reform, of human rights, and, most of all, of woman's rights to choose her own career, occupation and mode of life and behavior. These are indeed as far off higher and finer than the capricious dictates of trampling fashion. Perhaps so in the abstract; but it is a fearful peril that any woman may undertake, in the chaos of secular conflicts and controversies, to interpret and put in practice the teachings of those saintly gods before which male civilization and outward rather than strong, and longing for an impossible personal and social independence, are but too ready to bow down. Mightier and higher than such teachings, far above them, nearly as heaven is above earth, is the instinct of sex. For true women there can be, short of divine inspiration, no more sacred sanction, no more infallible guide and monitor than that. It never would have come to, unchanged, insulted, scoffed, with impunity. When repelled in the character of all the Graces, it is sure to return in that of all the Furies.

As for the hygienic considerations of dress, they are mostly but a pretext for the "strong-minded" sisterhood who are impatient of the natural or conventional attributes of their sex. On analyzing the arguments of the leading bloomerites, we never failed to discover, that admirable for the health of women was, if not simulated, at least secondary to an ambition to abolish, socially, commercially, and industrially, the distinction of woman from man. Hardly they denounce the absurd and unwholesome features of female costume, but they seem quite willing to appropriate masculine habiliments, let those attend ever so much against artistic or hygienic principles.

The fact is, the question of health has little to do practically with the question of fashion in dress. Health is fashionable in almost any garb of which ancient or modern history affords any example. It is excess of vanity that kills much oftener than the rigors of fashion. Nor is there any known or recorded mode of female dress in which modesty, grace, and loveliness are not possible, while its wearers keep within the legitimate sphere of their sex. The bloomer costume is not in itself an object of horror and disgust. It becomes so when made the symbol of the repudiation of one sex in the fantastic and hopeless desire to share the functions and privileges of another. In this case it debars a womanly, something which is neither man, nor woman, nor hermaphrodite — something which may be, for want of stronger terms, called bi-android, carnivorous, gibbering simulacrum of a man.

What is essential to propriety of female dress is an distinctiveness, it matters little in what that may consist. Transferring this principle from actual society to the stage, it becomes a rich source of critical distinction and application. The androids of the theatre are but, however, unversed to the same extent as the others.

Tween clothe to act a man's part of right and for life; those for a night only and as an exhibition not intended to illustrate a theory of woman's prerogative, but rather, as in fact readily called to mind in this and other cases, to create a reputation by the novelty of their epochs, or to bring into more electric relief the beauty and grace of the female form. Never the less, we agree in the main with the remarks to the regard, of a Western contemporary:

Even on the stage, the ideal on of which is to hold as "nowere the mirror up to nature," but where some dramatic license is occasionally permissible, persons of both sexes are often seen to don the presentation by actresses of male characters, especially strongly marked characters. Such parts as the French Spy Marquise and many others that are mentioned like by the play of a beautiful physique, and not to be considered accordingly; are nothing less than indecorous, and might well be left to the Monkees and Katy Wormleys of the profession. Even parts like Hagar, Hamlet and Richard III, which though represented by *artistes* who are considered reputable, necessitate rather too great an exhibition of personal anatomy to please refined criticism, to say nothing of the outcast strain upon one's fancy to keep in mind that it is man and not woman that are talking. The above and Lady Bun Dollar judiciously and purposely violates all the limits of change when in appearance in a female character, as we have seen him; and yet this fine comedian can play the woman so gracefully as some of the other gender can perform a masculine part.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sacrilegious.—A party of jovial compatriots went about the city of last Saturday night, as we learn in police circles, breaking off the knockers, fanlamps glasses and disposing of them to pecuniary indigence effect for the next morning. It is asserted that this party played out of knocks captured signs before a popular religious establishment. The eyes in question are only solitudes for an establishment where bachelor meet sold. The police ought to explain, how it happened that no arrests were made.

Infanticide.—In the dusk, on a lot near the Metropolitan Canal, the body of a female infant was discovered and drawn out by some colored persons. The child, it is said, had lived three or four days. The suspected mother of the child had absented herself, but is locked for by the police. When the investigation of the corner is concluded, we can give some further particulars.

Our House.

There is a place called "Our House," which everybody knows of. The fuller tube of it in his dreams at sea. The wounded soldier, turning his face to the cheerless hospital bed, sighs for the word. It is like the dripping of cold water in the desert, like the touch of cool fingers on a burning brow. "Our House," he says to himself, and the faint current of his life ebbs away. For all homely existence, all fond thoughts, all pursuits, all that man loves on earth or hopes for in heaven, ties with the word.

"Our House" may be in any style of architecture, low or high. It may be the brown old farm house, with its tall well sweep, or the one story, gambrel roofed cottage, or the large, regular, white house with its green blinds, or the grand swing, slice of a century or it may be the log cabin of the wilderness, with its one room, still there is a spell in the memory of it beyond all conjuration. Home, and bricks, and mortar are like no other. The very trees boards are dear to me, powerful to bring back the memories of early days, and all that is sacred in home love.

There is no other fact of our human existence that has a stronger influence upon us than the home we dwell in, especially that in which our earlier and more impressionable years are spent. The building and arrangement of a house influence the health, the comfort, the morals, the religion. There have been houses built so devoid of all consideration for the occupants, so rambling and haphazard in the disposal of rooms, so useless and cheerless, and wholly without purpose of privacy, as to make it seem impossible to live a joyous, generous, sentimental, religious family life in them.

There are, we repeat to say, in our cities strange old houses, built and rented by people who walk erect and have the appearance and manner of rational and Christian men and women, which are so hideous in their building that they can only be called mazes and traps for souls—places where children cannot well escape growing up filthy and impure—places where to lead a house is impossible, and to live a decent, Christian life, would require miraculous strength.

A celebrated British philanthropist, who had devoted much study to the dwellings of the poor, gave it as his opinion that temperance societies were a hopeless undertaking in London unless cheap dwellings underwent a transformation. They were so squalid, so dark, so comfortless, so repulsively preading upon the senses of laziness, pain, and inconvenience, that it was only by being dragged with gin and opium that their miserable inhabitants could find heart to drag on life from day to day. He had himself tried the experiment of reforming a drunkard by taking him from one of these loathsome dens and enabling him to rent a tenement in a block of modern fire-proof houses, which has been built under his supervision. The young man had been a designer of figures for paints; he was of cultured frame and a nervous, susceptible temperament. Shut in one miserable room with his wife and little children, without the possibility of pure air, with only dirty, foul water to drink, with the noise of other miserable families resounding through the thin partitions, what possibility was there of doing anything except by the help of stimulants, which for a briefthing, filled him above those miseries? Changed at once to a neat flat, where, for the same rent as his former den, he had three good rooms, with water for drinking, house service, and bathing freely supplied, and the blessed sunshine and air coming in through windows well arranged for ventilation, he became in a few weeks a new man. In the absence of the little spot his former talent came back to him and he found strength to pure air and water and these purer thoughts of which they are the emblems, to abandon drinking and stupefying stimulants.—"*Home and Home Papers*," in *Atlantic Monthly*.

(From the Natchitoches Times.)

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ALLEN RELATIVE TO DESTITUTE MISSOURI REFUGEES.

Executive Office,
Shreveport, La., Nov. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. W. Moise, Felix Mainger, A. Lecompte, L. Dupleix, A. H. Pierson, Natchitoches, La.

Gentlemen.—The Missouri troops now at Camden, are almost destitute of clothing and blankets, winter is near at hands and their suffering will be very great unless speedily relieved. They are willing to bear their share of the many comforts which the women of Louisiana are daily furnishing our own brave troops in the field. Their condition appeals to the sympathy and calls for the aid of every citizen of this State.

They are the remnant which dismal and the battle field have left of that gallant band of heroes who fought so nobly with Gen. Price and their commander—to fight our battles rather than remain at home to enjoy wealth and comforts, at the sacrifice of principle and honor—their blood has been shed on the battle fields of our own State, and their graves are scattered and consecrated to shield our homes from destruction. In our efforts then to relieve the distress of the unfortunate, we should not forget them, but enlarge them as sons of Louisiana.

I am now endeavoring to raise as large a sum as possible to supply their wants, and for this purpose have ordered the assistant quartermaster of Shreveport to give a series of concerts for their benefit. The first one has taken place, yielding us over five thousand dollars.

I am satisfied, gentlemen, through your influence, the same results can be obtained in Natchitoches, I call upon you, then, to bestir yourselves in the good cause, and induce your musical friends, male and female, to emulate the example set them by the ladies and gentle men of Shreveport.

I am gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HENRY W. ALLEN,
Gov. La.

WEST LOUISIANA RESERVE CORPS.
Headquarters Trans Mississippi District,
Shreveport, La., September 23, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 229.

III. Colonel Alcibiades Dubuisc, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to the command of the Reserve Corps, in the District of West Louisiana.

By command of Gen. E. K. SMITH,
S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Red River Reserve Corps, West La.,
Natchitoches, November 1st, 1864.
Special Order, No 1.

Para. I. By virtue of an order from Head Quarters, Trans-Mississippi Department, dated at Shreveport, La., September 23d, 1864, I assume command of the Reserve Corps, in the District of West Louisiana.

Para. II. Colonel Alcibiades Dubuisc, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to the command of the Reserve Corps, in the District of West Louisiana.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. BANKS AND GEN. DRAYTON.

The exchange of courtesies between General Drayton and General Banks, after the latter's occupation of Matamoros, was attended by the subjoined correspondence which we have not before been published:

Headquarters Western Sub District,
Brownsville, Sept. 28, 1863.

To the Captain Gen. Thos. Mejia, Comdg. &c.:

General:—I have the honor of tendering to you my high consideration, and, at the same time, to express my gratification of your arrival upon the Rio Grande, where now flourishes the standard of the Republic of Juarez. I have no doubt that repose and security so long denied to us, on account of the treacherous and unjustifiable conduct of the Texan people, will be the fruit of the success against the Confederation, by the former Provost and Governor of Tamaulipas, General Juan N. Cortina.

But for the gallantry of our forces in repelling the combined attack, the Empire would at this time have had, upon the left bank of the river, bitter enemies instead of warm friends. To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, I will do myself the honor of calling upon you with my staff, hoping, by that time, to find you in the pleasure relieved from the more pressing duties of your responsible position.

Permit me, General, to reiterate the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

[Signed] THOS. P. DRAYTON,
Brig. General, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS IN MATAMOROS,
September 29th, 1864.

No. 329.

General:—I have received, this instant, your communication of to-day relative to the right to use of the Brazos, whether I have come to plant the standard of the Empire.

The political complications of this flag (known to you, General—it means peace and progress within, by reason of its neutrality, and friendly relations in the exterior; protection to commerce and industry; respect of property, and the most ample guarantees to the citizens of all nations who come to develop, in our fertile soil, the fruits of their toil. You can, therefore, rest assured as to security which your fellow-citizens will enjoy. Hereafter, on the light bank of the river.

I shall deem it a great honor to receive you with your staff, to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as I have been duly advised to prepare, and, subsequently, I propose to reciprocate this your polite manner of friendship.

Be pleased to accept, General, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, and most distinguished consideration.

The commanding General of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Matamoros.

[Signed] THOMAS MEJIA.

PRICES REQUIRED OF RETAILED FIREMEN.

A notice appears from the Enrolling Office at Natchitoches giving a list of detailed agriculturists, millers, shoemakers and physicians, along with the prices they are allowed to charge.

Agriculturists are required to sell their marketable surplus of provisions and grain to Government and soldiers' families at schedule prices.

Shoemakers must work for the public at $7 a day when they do not furnish the material. If they furnish these, the cost of the same may be added. Millers are to take one eight for toll and to sell their surplus at schedule prices to soldiers' families, and to charge $2 per 100 feet of lumber. And physicians can charge soldiers' families no more than the customary prices before the war.

A COURT MARTIAL AND A CIVIL LAW WRIT.

A lengthy correspondence appears in the Alexandria *Democrat* between Gen. Butler and E. W. Moise, of the U. S. Court, in reference to a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by the latter in the case of A. W. McKee, a civilian, condemned to be shot by a court martial, charged with treasonable abuse of his trust as a member of the Cotton Bureau.

It seems the military authority in the case suspended the action of the civil court, as an order is published from Gen. Kirby Smith suspending the execution of McKee to await the result of the writ at Natchitoches.

Our House.

There is a place called "Our House," which everybody knows of. The fuller tube of it in his dreams at sea. The wounded soldier, turning his face to the cheerless hospital bed, sighs for the word. It is like the dripping of cold water in the desert, like the touch of cool fingers on a burning brow. "Our House," he says to himself, and the faint current of his life ebbs away. For all homely existence, all fond thoughts, all pursuits, all that man loves on earth or hopes for in heaven, ties with the word.

"Our House" may be in any style of architecture, low or high. It may be the brown old farm house, with its tall well sweep, or the one story, gambrel roofed cottage, or the large, regular, white house with its green blinds, or the grand swing, slice of a century or it may be the log cabin of the wilderness, with its one room, still there is a spell in the memory of it beyond all conjuration. Home, and bricks, and mortar are like no other. The very trees boards are dear to me, powerful to bring back the memories of early days, and all that is sacred in home love.

There is no other fact of our human existence that has a stronger influence upon us than the home we dwell in, especially that in which our earlier and more impressionable years are spent. The building and arrangement of a house influence the health, the comfort, the morals, the religion. There have been houses built so devoid of all consideration for the occupants, so rambling and haphazard in the disposal of rooms, so useless and cheerless, and wholly without purpose of privacy, as to make it seem impossible to live a joyous, generous, sentimental, religious family life in them.

There are, we repeat to say, in our cities strange old houses, built and rented by people who walk erect and have the appearance and manner of rational and Christian men and women, which are so hideous in their building that they can only be called mazes and traps for souls—places where children cannot well escape growing up filthy and impure—places where to lead a house is impossible, and to live a decent, Christian life, would require miraculous strength.

A celebrated British philanthropist, who had devoted much study to the dwellings of the poor, gave it as his opinion that temperance societies were a hopeless undertaking in London unless cheap dwellings underwent a transformation. They were so squalid, so dark, so comfortless, so repulsively preading upon the senses of laziness, pain, and inconvenience, that it was only by being dragged with gin and opium that their miserable inhabitants could find heart to drag on life from day to day. He had himself tried the experiment of reforming a drunkard by taking him from one of these loathsome dens and enabling him to rent a tenement in a block of modern fire-proof houses, which has been built under his supervision. The young man had been a designer of figures for paints; he was of cultured frame and a nervous, susceptible temperament. Shut in one miserable room with his wife and little children, without the possibility of pure air, with only dirty, foul water to drink, with the noise of other miserable families resounding through the thin partitions, what possibility was there of doing anything except by the help of stimulants, which for a briefthing, filled him above those miseries? Changed at once to a neat flat, where, for the same rent as his former den, he had three good rooms, with water for drinking,

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SUB-OFFICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 3, 1864.

Specie Gold could hardly have been bought under the advance of to-day, 33 @ 33½ per dollar, but in the latter part of the day bidders were unable to get whatever they required, and at the close bid was given at 33½ per cent. for such dollars as were offered, in the usual operations. The last sale reported, including transactions in Silver and Specie, was at 33½ per cent. Whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that Specie dollars are quoted at 33½ @ 33½ and Mexican dollars at 32.

The only actual sale reported in Foreign Exchange was a first class private sterling bill at 170, and this was at the close of the day. Bankers were generally inclined to sell at previous rates, preferring to await the return of the correspondence by the expected steamer. The Banks declined to name a rate, but would probably have drawn to limited extent at that. Nothing transpired in France. Francs bills are nominally at 5.25 @ 5.20.

Domestic Exchange was extremely dull the Banks asking ½ P cent. premium for checks on New York, but no sales have been made. Silver is in demand to purchase, and, subsequently, I propose to reciprocate this your polite manner of friendship.

I am pleased to accept, General, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, and most distinguished consideration.

The commanding General of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Matamoros.

[Signed] THOMAS MEJIA.

PRICES REQUIRED OF RETAILED FIREMEN.

A notice appears from the Enrolling Office at Natchitoches giving a list of detailed agriculturists, millers, shoemakers and physicians, along with the prices they are allowed to charge.

Agriculturists are required to sell their marketable surplus of provisions and grain to Government and soldiers' families at schedule prices.

Shoemakers must work for the public at $7 a day when they do not furnish the material. If they furnish these, the cost of the same may be added. Millers are to take one eight for toll and to sell their surplus at schedule prices to soldiers' families, and to charge $2 per 100 feet of lumber. And physicians can charge soldiers' families no more than the customary prices before the war.

A COURT MARTIAL AND A CIVIL LAW WRIT.

A lengthy correspondence appears in the Alexandria *Democrat* between Gen. Butler and E. W. Moise, of the U. S. Court, in reference to a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by the latter in the case of A. W. McKee, a civilian, condemned to be shot by a court martial, charged with treasonable abuse of his trust as a member of the Cotton Bureau.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST CHARLES STREET.

THIS EVENING,
First Night of Ernforth's Comic Pantomime, entitled
MOTHER GOOSE;
Or, THE GOLDEN EGG.
Miss EVA BRENT—In Fiscara and English Medley Songs.
CHAS E. COLLINS—New Sketch Seven Ages of Man.
HENRI AUGUET'S Great Ballet, entitled The Fisherwoman of Naples.
THE HAUNTED HOUSE, Bolden Animal, The Sunbeam, Bright Eyes, Dancers, &c., by the ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
CRAVIER STREET.
Monday Evening, December 5th,
GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE VARIETIES.
A SPLENDID PLAY.
First and only night of AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. Allen, Darley Hill, and all of the Dramatic Company.
This Play will be produced and acted in splendid style.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.
Tuesday—Benefit of H. F. DALY.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
CRAVIER STREET.
MR. H. F. DALY,
Respectfully announces his Benefit,
Tuesday Evening, December 6th, 1864
RICHARD III.
With the entire company.

Wanted.
A good COOK and a WAITER. Apply immediately at Pontchartrain Restaurant, corner of St. Louis and Bourbon streets.

NOTICES.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of T. W. WRIGHT & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.
THOS. W. WRIGHT,
WM. T. DODSON.
New Orleans, October 1, 1864.

THE undersigned will continue the business under the style of T. W. WRIGHT & Co. at the same stand.
THOS. W. WRIGHT.
New Orleans, October 1, 1864.

Holiday Gifts, - - Holiday Gifts.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
LARGE FAMILY BIBLES,
FRAMES, TASTY, STANDS etc,
JEWELRY AT HALF PRICE,
PHOTOGRAPHS at 24 Super Street.
S. T. BLESSING,
24.....Observatory street.....24.

Has now in store the largest and finest stock of Albums ever brought to this market, which he will continue to sell, for Holiday Presents, at his usual low rates. Also, large Family Bibles, tinted and for families, a good idea.
A very large assortment of Photographs of Generals, Views, Fancy Pictures, etc., at $1 50 per dozen and upwards.
Cabs and Fancy Frames and Stands of all Style.
N. B.—Closing out a stock of Gold Lockets and Brooches, at less than the present market prices.
dec 4 6t

Notice.
PERSONS having claims either against the estate of George Fischer, as syndic that of Catherine Staub, previously spoken in connubility of said George Fischer, by second marriage, deceased, the widow of Charles F. Fisher—are hereby notified to make themselves known, and present, within ten days, to the undersigned an account of their respective claims and the titles by which they are established.
JOHN GILBERTWICH,
Att'y of Robert H. Anderson,
Administrator.
dec 4 6t

Land! Land! Land! Tobacco!
I HAVE on hand a very fine stock of Connecticut, New York and OHIO LEAF TOBACCO to sell at Manufacturers of Segars, and all with an eye to examining my stock, which I offer at reduced prices.
G. ISAAC,
nov23 1m - Corner