The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,241.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ATTACK ON PENSACOLA.

The Bombardment of Fort Pickens Opened at seven o'clock this Morning.

Major-General Lovell received yesterday the following dispatch from General Bragg, announcing the fact that the batteries of Fort Pickens were opened on his works at 7 o'clock in the morning:

"PENSACOLA, Nov. 22, 1861.

"*General M. Lovell*—The enemy opened on us this morning at half-past 7 o'clock.

"We are returning their fire deliberately.

"H. BRAGG."

THE FIGHT GOING ON.

ONLY TWO WAR SHIPS ENGAGED.

The Niagara and Colorado Engaging Fort McRee.

FROM PENSACOLA.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

Pensacola, November 22.—Fort Pickens opened fire at 9.30 this morning, Gen. Bragg slowly returning the fire. Only two frigates there. No casualties yet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Pensacola, November 22.—The fight goes heavily on; the Niagara and Colorado only vessels there; they are engaging Fort McRee.

Congressional—Proceedings of Secret Session.

Richmond, November 22.—Congress yesterday, during the secret session, confirmed Judah P. Benjamin Secretary of War, and ex-Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, as Attorney-General. Ex-Governor Bragg enters upon his duties as Attorney-General to-day.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Nashville.

The Volunteer State Coming to the Rescue.

Nashville, November 22.—Volunteering is going on very briskly throughout Middle Tennessee, and the probability is that many of the counties will furnish their quota of volunteers instead of militia.

Valuable Seizure from the Lincolnites.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "A few days since Col. Forest, with a part of his command, seized about four thousand dollars worth of flour, bacon and other articles at Forest's Ferry, below Caseyville, on the Ohio river, which were being ferried across the stream, and carried them to Princeton. A Yankee gunboat appeared at the landing, but she was too late, as Col. Forest was out of reach with his prize."

Special to the New York Herald.

Washington, November 13.—Chase intends appointing Judge Collamer the post of Sentinel, as the Federal Government will make it a part of entry. Senator ——— will send a ship to Beaufort with an assorted cargo to exchange for relations. Cameron has declared that Federal soldiers will not be used as slave-catchers, and army officers will not be permitted to engage in the business or order subordinates to catch or return fugitives.

Whereabouts of the Nashville.

Bermuda, November 1.—The Nashville is now coaling in this harbor for coal, having been refused a supply at the other end of the island. She will probably obtain a supply, as there is a bag a quantity of coal private stock.

EAST TENNESSEE.

We throw together the latest news from East Tennessee, as supplied by the Memphis papers: The *Appeal* has the following:

Forty prisoners, a portion of Clift's traitor band from Hamilton, Rhea and Meigs counties—including a Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary—were brought to Knoxville the previous day and lodged in jail. They will be in more examined before the Confederate States Commissioner.

Major Maloney, of Knoxville, has transmitted to Richmond, from a point of Strawberry Plains bridge, one hundred dollars, prompted by sympathy for his sufferings and admiration for his noble and brave conduct on the night of the fire.

In Sevier county the people are returning to their allegiance. The Knoxville *Register* says: As an earnest, we may state that a large number of arms have voluntarily been given up by the Sevier men, in addition to those which have been surrendered to the military. We learn that about 300 guns from Sevier have been already delivered at Strawberry Plains, and the work is still going on.

James Bellows, of Greene county, foster from Greene, Hancock and Hawkins, was arrested at Lick creek, where the bridge was burnt, by the Hawkins volunteers, under Maj. Byrns, and taken to Knoxville. The account of his arrest was the use of seditious and treasonable language.

The same paper also has information of a disagreeable affair at a rebel camp near Elizabethtown. About 500 Lincolnites, of Carter county, had formed an encampment, which was attacked upon by a regiment of loyal militia under Col. J. Leonard, with a detachment from Col. Brazeal's Alabama regiment, numbering 500, including a battery of flying artillery of four guns. On advancing to Doe River Cove, they found the Lincolnites entrenched, and building left but sixteen hogs and twenty-five bushels of corn, which the Confederate forces army appropriated. From twenty-five to thirty prisoners were arrested in the bushes, each armed with gun, pistol and bowie-knife, and taken to the Wataga bridge. The rebellion in Carter and Johnson counties may be said to be crushed out.

The *Bristolonia* says:

Later advices represent that our friends in East Tennessee are actively engaged in quelling the rebellion and bringing the Union men to justice. Scarcely a day passes that they do not bring in scores of prisoners to Chattanooga. On Tuesday last Captain Rutledge's company brought in twenty-one Union men from Clift's company. The same day 41 were brought from Knoxville, of whom 34 enlisted in the Confederate service.

The men engaged in the Union movement in East Tennessee are represented as an exceedingly ignorant class of men, who have been misled by designing leaders.

Parson Brownlow has been heard from. He is in Sevier county, engaged in preaching the Gospel.

General Carroll's brigade left Chattanooga on Tuesday to join General Zollicoffer at Jeffersonville.

The rebellion in East Tennessee is regarded as effectually put down.

The War in Missouri—Change of Programme.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 19th has the following on "General Hunter's Plans." Since that officer has been superseded by Gen. Halleck, it is impossible to conjecture what the Federal programme will be so far as regards the war in Missouri:

GEN. HUNTER'S PLAN.—Gen. Hunter having issued an order prohibiting the introduction of arms of the press from sending forward reports immediately concerning the movements and operations of the army under his command, we are without information in relation to what the preparations are going on to meet and defeat the enemy in battle. We presume that the future plan of the campaign in the Southwest has been changed, just as the enemy has, from a private source, the information that it is no part of the programme to pursue Price and McCulloch into Arkansas, it being believed that such a course now would be only taking the enemy from its strongest line of support, with probably no hope of a general engagement except against large odds. Indeed, it is held that unless there should be a fight soon, Gen. Hunter may be expected to take up his headquarters south from Springfield, and establish his lines for a considerable distance. This does not mean an abandonment of the campaign in Missouri, but simply a suspension of offensive operations. We understand that Gen. Hunter has come to the conclusion that Kentucky is just now the field for vigorous action in the West, and that at present that State stands in more peril than any other. His idea is to concentrate in the south bank of the Ohio, fortify the towns and strategic points on that stream, garrison them strongly enough to resist all attacks, and remove the rebel forces from Kentucky. The military occupation of the State would then be reduced to about two-thirds of the territory, otherwise, it must be said, the richest and thickest populated parts, and leaving out that portion where the loyalty of the people is most conspicuous. The possession of the extreme south must be chiefly valuable, in fact—or at least seems to be so regarded, as affording a pay to offensive operations in Arkansas and Southern Missouri.

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[CORRESPONDENCE.]

PLANTERS' BANKS.

EDITOR OF BEE:

The existing state of war, as a matter of course, injures more or less every interest of the country; but above all others it interferes, in an especial manner, with the planting interest, whose resources are completely locked up by it. And this planting or agricultural interest is, in this agricultural country, the chief and most important interest, the fountain from whence springs all our resources and all our strength. It is at the same time the great producer and the great consumer; every other tax-paying interest lives by supplying the wants of the planters, or directly depends on their productions; and if through any cause this great market for the industrial and trading interests becomes closed, of course every link in the social chain (almost without an exception) must suffer; and no greater injury could befall our hopes for extending our industrial operations and opening up new sources. And, therefore, it is that the prosperity of the whole community are at present so much excited by the embarrassments of our planting friends.

To free themselves from these embarrassments the planters at first turned their eyes to the banks, but those corporations soon showed themselves to be little disposed to relieve the planting body, and upon the failure of this prop they started in full cry on the trail of the Confederate States Government, and they had all but persuaded themselves of success in this quarter, when suddenly their fond delusion was almost cruelly dispelled by the master-of-fact letter of Secretary Memminger. And now, it seems, they hope to be helped to the assistance of the banks (their legitimate supporters, I believe), by means of the good offices of the Legislature or Congress.

But in my humble opinion the planters are not quite so dependent as they think they are, but, on the contrary, as I think, they have in their own hands the means of helping themselves, viz: Suppose from amongst the planters of Louisiana some of the most wealthy would unite for the purpose of forming a Planters' Bank, their contributions to consist of bonds secured on their properties, and bearing only a small proportion to their unincumbered value; does any one pretend that the notes issued by such a bank would not pass as freely as any notes now current? I believe such a bank could be easily founded and be readily chartered by the Legislature, and such an institution in the hands of capable and trustworthy managers, would, I believe, give every relief that planters now stand in need of, and would be, I hope, afforded to them, and this quite as effectually as the same could be derived from any existing source.

Respectfully, J. P. X.

From the Carolina Coast.

The Charleston *Courier* contains some interesting correspondence relative to the raid of the Federals on the coast of South Carolina. A letter from Pocotaligo of the 14th says:

Your correspondent has just returned from a scouting expedition. A party of six received orders from headquarters to accompany a detachment of the Rutledge Mounted Rifles, which turned out to be somewhat of a sociesual adventure. Our company entered Beaufort about sunset, just as the enemy had taken refuge to their gunboats. We, therefore, bivouacked in the woods until Monday, when we discovered about twenty of the enemy on the main road. Keeping quiet until they came within a rude distance, the pieces were discharged simultaneously, bringing several of the would-be explorers to the ground. They did not return our fire, but took a hasty retreat at double quick, carrying off their dead or wounded comrades. I never saw a more frightened set of beings or better time made in a foot race. It is had not been for the difficulty of getting our horses across the bridge, we could have cut off every one of them. Your correspondent secured for himself a nice little spot, where he made a resting shot, and feels quite certain that one of the urbane Yankees felt the effects of his double-barreled gun about his person. Both barrels were loaded with buckshot.

Since that time the enemy have abandoned Beaufort and are now at St. Helena Island, Bay Point and Pinckney Island. They appear to be busy building a very substantial fort at Bay Point, with stone facings, *&c.*

The Yankees impressed the island darkies at Bay Point, and the latter were heard last night, among most all run away, completely disgusted with their new acquaintances. Scouts from Hilton Head Island report all the vessels of the great expedition as having left, with the exception of two ships and a few gunboats. Three or four vessels are at anchor at St. Helena Sound. The planters generally have buried their cotton. The Yankees have secured about 300 bales, some glazed and some in the seed, and the feeling is that this is about all they will get from South Carolina, not enough to pay for more than one of their great transports. Our men have instructions to burn every thing on the first advance of the invaders.

The *Courier* also publishes the subjoined official dispatch received at headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS COOSAWHATCHIE, November 13, 1861.

General—In reply to your inquiries, I have the honor to inform you that, in my opinion, there has been some misapprehension in regard to the condition and state of feeling of the negroes in the vicinity of Beaufort and upon Port Royal Island. I visited Beaufort and rode through the island in company with a small escort yesterday morning. We saw no indications of any general disinclination among the negroes. Some disorder, it is true, appear to have transpired during the absence of the whites, but all of the negroes whom we met, and we conversed with many of them, appear to be disposed to remain and look after the property of their masters, and to do only what labor the latter should not suffer by their absence from their plantations. We found many of the blacks continuing their regular work, and the few who were gingling about away from their homes appeared to have done so only from the fact that they were not under the usual control, and seemed to be heartily tired of their temporary relaxation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. IVES,
Captain of Engineers, C. S. A.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, Commanding.

Convention Between the Confederate States of America and the State of Missouri.

Whereas, It is the common desire of the Confederate States of America and the State of Missouri that said State should become a member of the Confederacy, and, whereas, the accomplishment of their purpose is now prevented by an armed invasion of the territory of said State by the United States; and, whereas, the interests of both demand that they should make common cause in the war waged by the United States against the liberties of both:

Now, therefore, for these most desirable objects, the President of the Confederate States of America has conferred full powers on R. M. T. Hunter, their Secretary of State, and the Executive power of the State of Missouri on Edward Carrington Cabell and Thomas L. Snead, who, after having exchanged their full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The State of Missouri shall be admitted into said Confederacy on an equal footing with the other States composing the same, on the fulfilment of the conditions set forth in the second section of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled, "An act to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States, and to authorize the admission of the State as a member of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved, August 20, 1861.

ARTICLE II.

Until said State of Missouri shall become a member of said Confederacy, the whole military force, material of war and military supplies, offensive and defensive, of said State, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy—the said State force, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for their common defense.

ARTICLE III.

The State of Missouri will, whenever she become a member of said Confederacy, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores and munitions of war, of every kind, which may then be in possession of the United States—(excepting the public lands)—on the same terms and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

ARTICLE IV.

All expenditures for the prosecution of the existing war, incurred by the State of Missouri from and after the date of the signing of this Convention, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

ARTICLE V.

The alliance hereby made between the said Confederate States and the State of Missouri shall be offensive and defensive, and shall be and remain in force during the continuance of the existing war with the United States, or until superseded by the admission of said State into the Confederacy, and shall take effect from the date hereof, according to the provisions of the 2d section of the aforesaid act, approved August 20, 1861.

In faith whereof, we, the Commissioners of the Confederate States of America and of the State of Missouri have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Richmond, on the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Signed R. M. T. HUNTER, [L. S.]
E. C. CABELL, [L. S.]
THOMAS L. SNEAD, [L. S.]

From Europe.

HOW THE UNITED STATES MAY BE COMPELLED TO MAKE PEACE WITH THE SOUTH.

[From the London Economist.]

That England has far too great a stake for international law and morality, and far too great an interest in the future and remote consequences, forcibly to interfere with or prohibit their blockade, we have, we trust, made clear in previous numbers. But those who, in their fright of a naughty *ad interim*, would have our Government take this petition and memorable step, would do well to consider whether, apart from the impropriety and irrationality of their demand, they are not defeating their own end by making it. The accepted Bunsen have based much of their action and many of their expectations upon the conviction that England cannot do without their cotton, and that, if it be long enough withheld, she will interfere to break the blockade by force; in other words, that she will embrace their cause, and virtually declare war against their rival; that is, that she will take precisely the line which those complainants are urging her to take.

The South is deliberately working and toiling to force us into a quarrel with the North; and Southerners are found ready to fall into the trap, and help her sinister designs! Is it not obvious that so long as the Confederates entertain any hopes that England will thus interfere, they will obstinately retain their cotton on the plantations, and effectually prevent our getting it in any mode? And is it not obvious that nothing will so foster and prolong those fallacious hopes as the language which, under the dread of coming problems, these inconsiderate merchants and manufacturers are using? That the distress must be great and wide-spread in the industrial districts of Cheshire and Lancashire, if the American crop is really and permanently withheld, we entertain no doubts, and we are not surprised that all concerned (and who is not concerned?) should view the prospect with alarm. But the sole practical question is, how can the threatened danger be most effectually, and yet rightfully averted? Now, as we have repeatedly shown, the resources of the South are not yet so far exhausted, or even derived solely from the sale of their produce; for of accumulated funds they have no great store. The sale of their cotton crop will, therefore, soon become to them an object of absolute necessity; and when they feel this, and can be definitely satisfied that forcible intervention from Europe is an idle dream, they will hurry their cotton down to the ports or to some easy and safe distance from the coast, so as to have it ready for shipment by any vessels that arrive and are prepared for the risk of endeavoring to evade the blockading squadron. At present they feel at ease, for there is no cotton gathered and packed, and no ships ready to receive it; so they can safely indulge in a menace which they hope will bring terrified Europe to their aid.

But as soon as the cotton is ready to come forward, we have no doubt it will be transmitted to the coast, provided they can be made to renounce their hopes of foreign interposition.

Now, as far as England is concerned, we believe we may confidently assert that her interposition will be strictly limited to insisting that the blockade of every port announced to be closed shall be *bona fide*, efficient and continuous. She must take care that the blockading squadron shall be ample and impartial, shall be considerable enough really to prevent ingress and egress, and shall scrutinize at the escape of no ship, and shall give papers to none. If these requirements are not fulfilled—and we are by no means satisfied that they are—we are entitled, and are bound, to notify to the Government of the United States that the blockade of that port or that coast is not effective, is not recognized by us, and will not be treated as such by our ships. If we are vigilant enough in this respect, we apprehend that the blockade in several quarters will be found inadequate, and that it will be relaxed. But there is a very different matter from interfering to "prohibit the blockade" altogether, on the ground that it is very mischievous to us. The one proceeding is defensible and consistent with international law and justice. The other is a flagrant and manifest violation of both.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th announces the arrival in that city of Major General Hunter and staff, and adds that the body of the army is on its way to St. Louis. Why Gen. Hunter should have abandoned the campaign against Price and McCulloch is not explained. Probably all minor aims are to be sacrificed in the hope of forcing a passage down the Mississippi for an overwhelming army and a fleet of gunboats.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Volunteers' Friend.—We have on our table the first number of a neat and handsome eight page paper, of the above title, published by the order of the Fourth District High School. The copies are sold at Two Dollars per year, and are applied to the cause of our volunteers. The editors of this journal is Miss Gertrude C., the Critic, Miss Sadie O., and the Reporter, Miss Mary F. The following is a table of the contents of the initial number:

Editorial, ——— Gertrude C.
Thoughts in a Library—Climatis, ——— Virginia T.
Our Country, ——— Sadie C.
Our Sunday School Experience—Little Sohel, ——— Nettie M.
Variety is the Spice of Life—Odd Sketches, ——— Mary F.
Soliloquy of a Betsbolan—Alabama, ——— Josie B.
The Flowers—Etna, ——— Victoria J.
They are Scattering enough, Ma.—Sweet Pea, ——— Ellen G.
Shadows on the Wall—Etna, ——— Arabella.
Silence in Nature—Gazella, ——— Cornelia W.
Selling off at Cost—Shopkeeper, ——— Hannah H.
Jed Following Bugs—Dalton, ——— Cecilia B.
Miss ne'er drank a cup of coffee, *&c.*—Forget-me-not, ——— Kate R.
Letter from Industry—Aunt Patty, ——— Gertrude C.
God's First Temples—Worshiper, ——— Mary F.
Selfishness—Contemptible—Mag, ——— Margaret H.
A Life on the Ocean Wave—Vivien, ——— Julia S.
Wit and Humor, ———
Leaving School—Expressive, ———
Letter from Sensible Slip—Jemima Toothsleep, ——— Cornelia W.
The Soldier at Home and the Soldier in Camp—Mamma, ——— Rebecca B.
Local Intelligence—Reporter, ——— Mary F.
Criticism—Critic, ——— Sadie C.
Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Beach, Sadie C. day investigated the circumstances of the killing of Francisco Sepulvera, a native of Spain, about thirty years of age, who died of his wounds the other day in the Charity Hospital. He had two cuts upon his head, two on the right arm and two in his neck, one of the latter cut, and inflicted by Alexander Merlano on the 20th of October last. It was clearly shown that Sepulvera was the aggressor, and the jury found that he was killed by Merlano in self-defense.

Ladies' Fair.—There is to be a meeting of ladies on Monday morning, at four o'clock, in the lobby parlor of the Odd Fellows' Hall, to organize their arrangements for the holding of a grand military fair.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. Jane Dowling, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, or go to prison for one week.

Eugene Gardette was sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff of Mr. Hanrover.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Nov. 22, 1861.

The movement in our general market, as coupling that in Sugar, Molasses and Salt, has been on a very limited scale during the past week. The leading staple—Cotton—has been at a stand-still, and the few small sales of Tobacco were for city consumption. Flour and Corn have been in more ample supply, and have sold at lower rates. The receipts of Sugar have been more liberal, and meeting with only a moderate demand, prices have been easier. Prices of Molasses have ruy early in the week, owing to heavy receipts, but holders are hesitating to accept of the reduction. The supply of Salt is very much reduced, upward of 32,000 sacks having been disposed of during the past week; the months opening at 90@95 5c, and closing at 110 @ 1inch, with an upward tendency in prices.

The weather was clear and pleasant in the early part of the week, but has since been warm and cloudy, with occasional showers of rain.

COTTON.—The only sales reported since our last weekly market review are 50 bales of ordinary to Friday and 20 on Thursday. There is still some inquiry for lots on plantation, deliverable on the opening of the crop.

COTTON.—There have been further sales of 10 bales, at 11½c., and some other small lots taken for city consumption. We quote as follows for ordinary:

Factory Logs	2½@3c
Inferior Ordinary	3@3½c
Ordinary	3½@4c
Good Ordinary	4@4½c
Low Middling	4½@5c
Middling	5@5½c
Good Middling	5½@6c
Middling Fair	6@6½c
Fine	6½@7c
Fine Fair	7@7½c
Fine Yellow	7½@8c

Receipts per Railroad, Steamboat and Other Conveyances.

Cotton	1	1	1	1	1
Tobacco	1	1	1	1	1
Flour	1	1	1	1	1
Corn	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	1	1	1	1	1
Molasses	1	1	1	1	1
Pork	1	1	1	1	1
Lard	1	1	1	1	1
Bacon	1	1	1	1	1
Hay	1	1	1	1	1
Oats	1	1	1	1	1
Corn	1	1	1	1	1
Flour	1	1	1	1	1
Cotton	1	1	1	1	1
Tobacco	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	1	1	1	1	1
Molasses	1	1	1	1	1
Pork	1	1	1	1	1
Lard	1	1	1	1	1
Bacon	1	1	1	1	1
Hay	1	1	1	1	1
Oats	1	1	1	1	1
Corn	1	1	1	1	1

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary T. Dugan, from Donaldsonville.
Era No 2, Keene, from Alexandria.
Empire Parish Grant, from Lower Coast.
Berkley, Moore, from Gardenseed.
Amherst, Byers, from Vicksburg.
Indian No 2, Steele, from Algiapelia.
Scotia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Homer, Whitesberry, from Alexandria.

DEPARTED BY THE RIVER.

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer *Mary T.*—47 bbls sugar 200 bbls molasses 18 half do Lobit & Chenemier—16 hds sugar 100 bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—140 do 8 hhds sugar Selico, Robinson & co—14 do 118 bbls molasses F J Dufilho & co—83 do do hhds sugar E Bell & co—16 do O A Webster—12 do L Maize—68 half bbls molasses Lyons, Hodgkinson & co—22 bbls molasses J M Patman—8 do M Gordon, jr—35 hhds sugar Pike & co—34 half bbls molasses Dailey & Tremonet—26 do Smith & Landry—20 do E J Schiff & co—18 bbls molasses Tolmino & Taylor—5 do Karr & co—16 do 4 hhds sugar Bell & Rogers—10 do Lewis & Latham—26 bbls molasses—C H Kerlico—26 do A J Dufilho & co—100 do 10 hhds sugar Trosclair & Hayden—10 do 16 bbls molasses O Sebelevre—15 do 4 hhds sugar Laguiche & Thibaut—sundries to order—Total, 217 hhds sugar, 1675 bbls molasses, 247 half do do.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lafourche—12 bales hay J J Pecan & co—8 do Maybock & Williamson—10 do Morgan & co—4 do 7 bbls pork E Hale & co—18 pkgs sundries A D Grief & co—38 do Free Market—3 bbls pork Wright & Allen—102 do Hartley & co—78 do John Watt & co—30 do Pecot & co—17 do Hunter & co—8 do Sylvan & co—40 do 12 bbls potatoes Rotchford, Brown & co—12 bbls apples J Williams—15 do cotton T H & J M Allen & co—2200 do cotton seed Bell & Rogers—100 do Karr & co—20 do Pecot & co—8 bbls pickles Dailey & Tremonet—10 do Smith & Landry—20 do E J Schiff & co—18 bbls molasses Tolmino & Taylor—5 do Karr & co—16 do 4 hhds sugar Bell & Rogers—10 do Lewis & Latham—26 bbls molasses—C H Kerlico—26 do A J Dufilho & co—100 do 10 hhds sugar Trosclair & Hayden—10 do 16 bbls molasses O Sebelevre—15 do 4 hhds sugar Laguiche & Thibaut—sundries to order—Total, 217 bbls sugar, 1675 bbls molasses, 247 half do do.

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Holders now ask 6½@6¾c cash for Coarse, and 6¾ @7 basket for Packing salt. Dealers supply their respective customers at 8½@8¾c 10 for Coarse and 9½@9¾c 50 @ 60 cash for Fine, and 60@65 50 @ 60 for Packing basket. The stock is very much reduced, and the market closed firm, with an upward tendency in prices.

Cattle Market.

Jurisdiction Cert. Nov. 22, 1861.

Arrived during the week, 2040 Texas Beeves, 542 Head, 27 Sheep and 1180 Calves. Sales of the week, 1893 Texas Beeves, 535 Head, 235 Sheep and 564 Calves. Stock on sale this evening, 1390 Texas Beeves, 220 Head, 265 Sheep and 91 Calves. We quote: 55 Extra Head sold at 6c. P lb., prices other stock within our quotations, viz:

Western Beef Cattle,	P lb.	gross	5@6
" "	"	net	6@6½
Texas " "	"	gross	3½@4
" "	"	net	5@5½
Sheep,	"	gross	3@3½
"	"	net	6@7
Milch Cows,	P head		25@35
Calves,	"		10@15

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary T. Dugan, from Donaldsonville.
Era No 2, Keene, from Alexandria.
Empire Parish Grant, from Lower Coast.
Berkley, Moore, from Gardenseed.
Amherst, Byers, from Vicksburg.
Indian No 2, Steele, from Algiapelia.
Scotia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Homer, Whitesberry, from Alexandria.

DEPARTED BY THE RIVER.

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" "	"	net	5@5½
Sheep,	"	gross	3@3½
"	"	net	6@7
Milch Cows,	P head		25@35
Calves,	"		10@15

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 43.—I. General Order No. 41, are so far modified as to order the line to be formed on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street, and extending to Lafayette street, thence down to the south side of Canal street, of far enough to allow space for the rear of the troops to form opposite the south side of Canal street, the left near rear of Claiborne street.

II. The officers charged with the execution of the original order will see that this amendment is carried out.

By order of GEN. L. LEWIS.

ERNEST FORSTALL, Aust. Div Inspector. nov22

Headquarters Fire Battalion Genuine,

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1861.

COMPANIES forming the above GENUINE BATTALION are requested to meet on Congo Square, Rampart street, between St. Peter and St. Ann streets, on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of CAPT. S. P. DUNCAN,
Acting Major pro tem.

Jackson Blues, Attention!

ASSEMBLE at your Hall, No 134 Front Levee street, on SATURDAY the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to attend the Funeral of our late comrade, PERT.

By order of the Captain,
GEORGE STEWARTSON, O. S.

STATIONARY ARTILLERY.

IN obedience to an order from the General commanding the Second Brigade, First Division, Louisiana Militia, the Company will turn out on SATURDAY next, the 23d instant, and will assemble at Jackson, A. M., at the corner of Old Levee and Canal streets, opposite the Post-Office. Punctual attendance is expected.

PERT, BURSON,
nov21 Captain.

Headquarters Provisional Regiment,

NEW ORLEANS, November 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 15.—In obedience to Brigade Order, No. 5, this Regiment will parade for review and inspection by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on SATURDAY, 23d instant.

2. The Regiment will be formed on Canal street, right resting on Royal street, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely.

3. The Captains of Companies will be prepared to report to the commanding officer the number of men whose names will be handed over to the military authorities.

By order of CAPT. CHAS. A. JANVIER,
Captain Commanding.
C. S. RIVET, Acting Adjutant