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New Orleans Bee.

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Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 42 Exchange Alley, one French steam engine.

THE STEAMER FAWN.—We are informed that this new and first class river steamer, built in the city of New Orleans under the ablest mechanical superintendence, is now a regular packet between Pointe à la Hache and this city.

WHERE TO FIND IT.—From the days of the Romans, and other ancient nations, whose advance in civilization was marked by increasing tendency to baldness, caducity of the hair has been regarded by all classes as at a very regrettable circumstance. B. & J. Abrams, Nos. 42 and 44 Camp street, elsewhere announce a remedy for this evil in the famous Quinidine Oleine Hair Tonic. Those who have heretofore sought in vain for the restoration of lost hair, are invited to go to this establishment and find it.

Late Intelligence from Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 23d.]

We have received the following items of news from the Indian Territory and Western Arkansas:

Colonel Cloud reports, under date of October 12th, that Cooper and Bankhead (rebel Texans) were at Perryville, in the Choctaw Nation, with considerable force, reported to be in all nine thousand men, and eighteen guns. This is largely overestimated, without doubt. Quantrell had joined Cooper by the 13th. They had quite a gathering of the clans upon the occasion. The rebel General was presented with the instruments belonging to General Blunt's band.

A considerable number of Choctaw guerrillas are bushwacking in the San Bois Hills and Walnut Creek mountains. At Caddo's Gap, Major Dooley's (Texan) Battalion is stationed.

A party of one hundred Union guerrillas, Mountain Feds, as they are termed, attacked a destroyed a bush whacking camp at Clarksville, on the fourth. All who failed to escape were turned loose.

Colonel Cloud's scouts gave early information of Shelby's movements. The latter crossed the Arkansas on the 27th ult., he left Arkadelphia with six hundred men and two guns, and was joined by four hundred more before leaving Arkansas. On the 28th our scouts were in his deserted camp. On the 29th information was sent to Fayetteville, where the First Arkansas Infantry were stationed. It was forwarded to Cassville and St. Louis on the 30th, thus reaching headquarters two days before Shelby crossed at Bentonville.

Major Foreman, with a portion of the First Indian, is again in the field. On the 4th he had a fight at Brush Mountains, near Cane Hill, defeating the rebels, capturing their supplies, and burning a mill.

Colonel Richie, First Indian, commanding third brigade, reports Quantrell's force as carrying the Federal flag when they crossed the Arkansas.

Shelby is reported to have said at Carthage to Dr. Jones, a citizen there, that he intended to take Quantrell out of Missouri, and that if a demand was made for him by the Government, the Confederate authorities would deliver him up.

General Blunt will make a demand for his surrender upon General Cooper, with the statement that if he fails to comply, he (Blunt) will treat all prisoners of any command with which Quantrell may be connected as outlaws.

Gen. Blunt leaves Fort Scott on Monday for Fort Smith. The train will be escorted by the Second Colored and some companies of the Third Wisconsin and Sixth Kansas Cavalry. A Second Kansas is now on its march from Springfield to this place. Gen Blunt's presence is very necessary below to restore unity and activity to our movements.

Gen Ewing passed through Le Mac on the afternoon of Sunday, about two hours in the rear of Shelby. Col. Lynde, with the Ninth Kansas, left the parade, Gen. McNeill was at Newtonia with fresh forces, ready to take up the pursuit. Cannonading was heard in that vicinity on Monday morning. The First Arkansas cavalry were at Bower's Mills early the 29th.

Captain Blake, of the Sixth Kansas, had an engagement at North Fork with rebel Indians, defeating them with loss, killing twelve six prisoners. This was about the 8th or 9th.

Gen Blunt's force consists of about one thousand men. Cooper is at Perryville, Gen Bee commanding. Brad Waitie, five hundred men; Gen. Bankhead has a force of about one thousand men. Cooper is at Perryville, Gen Bee commanding. Brad Waitie, five hundred men; Gen. Bankhead has a force of about one thousand men; the two McIntosh's, Crooks, five hundred; Harris, a half breed Chickasaw, is at Fort Arbuckle, with five hundred, and at Boggy depot there are about seven hundred.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Russian Ball—To Be or Not to Be?

We have had a very varied and a very sad experience in regard to our hospitality to foreigners. From Mrs. Trollope down to Bull Russell, every little scribbler whom we have received with courtesy and treated with attention has gone home and abused or slandered us. The great people whom we have entertained have acted almost the same unfortunate way. When the Japanese Embassy arrived we exhausted ourselves in showing them honor, hired the Metropolitan Hotel for their accommodation, and gave them a splendid ball, over which Alderman Boole presided in unequaled style and his shirt sleeves. Soon as the Japanese returned to their happy home they declaimed against all the world and maligned all the Americans they could catch. We gave the Prince of Wales an unparalleled ovation, and reached England again before the British Government began to hold the news that we had received cannon balls in return from English guns and English pirates. We *feted* and feasted the Prince Napoleon. The Emperor Napoleon has reciprocated the compliment by hatching all sorts of abominable schemes against the integrity and even the existence of this Government. These specimens of the results of our liberal hospitalities are certainly not very encouraging.

We can form no national alliances with Russia. The national policy since the time of Washington forbids any such entangling complication. If Russia and France fall out and have a fight on the Atlantic side, we can promise to see fair play. The Russians are abundantly satisfied of our sentiments in this regard, and a ball will not increase their convictions. On the contrary, it is by no means certain that we should not incur their contempt by dancing and fiddling at such a period as this. We are engaged in the most tremendous civil war that ever afflicted the world, and the storms of a great foreign war lower threateningly upon us. Is this the time to shake the Jamaica ice? Are we to dance upon the edge of a volcano? If there is no plenty among our pewter-stick aristocracy, let it be used in bounties to fill up our armies. Should we give a ball at this crisis of the national fate we must expect to have the spectral ghost drowned in the clash of resounding arms, and the light laughter overpowered by the shrieks and groans of our wounded heroes, while the black robes of widows and orphans cast a funeral shade over the festivities. American society has supplied sufficient food for satire and invective in the past. Let us not attempt to eclipse Nero's reputation by the contemplated ball.

[From the St. Louis Republican, October 26.]

The Season—A Hard Winter.

Our present October weather is wintry beyond any weather at this season for many years past. A fight of snow is a common occurrence here in October, but a snow-fall of six inches lying upon the ground for four days and attended by hard frosts, and the mercury sinking in the shade even at mid day is an event which for the season the "oldest inhabitant" would find it difficult to match by any thing of the kind in his recollection. On Friday morning the temperature, as indicated by some of the thermometers, had sunk at sunrise to within 24 degrees of zero. The streets and roofs of buildings are still covered with snow which fell on Thursday last.

If a hard winter comes, like the cholera, with "premonitory symptoms," we have some reason to fear a winter of the "old fashioned" sort this year. Already we have had several untimely frosts, and through the fall months, weather rather cool for the season. The weather-wises, too, point to incidents which they regard as of a severe winter. This is indicated, they say, by the movements of birds and fishes. It was a Roman superstition, which Shakspeare had in mind when he said that "signs and prodigies are harbingers before by chosgks and magpot pies begot. It is said that in the Northwestern States the fish-hawks are leaving the shallow streams and betaking to the deep pools, and that the muskrats are fortifying the habitations in which they hybernate, against the intense cold weather, by another thick layer of mud. In the East it is discovered that the wild fowl are streaming southward unusually early in the season. Wild ducks have already appeared in large numbers in the waters of the Chesapeake. These are regarded as almost infallible indications of a very severe winter; and though the like has sometimes been reported of one species, and another of another, yet it has happened to have been known that so many concurrent signs of long and bitter cold weather failed.

Certainly, those of us who dread cold have had little occasion to complain of the climate in this region for the last seven years. During that interval, the winters have been uncommonly mild—some of them scarcely deserving the name. Last year there was no little of winter weather that the ice crop here was a failure. Now and then we may look for a hard winter, and the chances of one's occurring this year are the greater for the moderate winters which have been sent us for so many years past.

The Next Congress.

The New York *Tribune* thinks politically classifies the members of the next House of Representatives:

Republicans and War Democrats elected mainly by Republican votes	76
Democrats and Peace-Democrats elected by the combined Opposition votes	72
Members elected mainly by a united vote	15
Vacancy (Albany District, New York, vice Dunning, Democrat, deceased)	1
Total	167

The Republicans manifestly propose to let whomever one to fill a vacancy from the State of New York; one to represent the State of Delaware in place of Wm. Temple, (Opposition) and three from the seven States of West Virginia and five from Maryland. Unless all signs prove deceptive, most of these will be hearty friends of the Administration. We know of no member coming as a Democrat or Copperhead in West Virginia, and but one in Maryland.

Messrs. Maynard and Brownlow have made speeches at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, they favored immediate emancipation in East Tennessee.

The rumor is reiterated that General Meade is to be superseded—General Sedgwick or General Buford to be his successor.

Amos Kendall, who was Postmaster General during Jackson's term of office, is now a table boarder at the Capitol at Washington. He is for assisting the Government at all hazards.

The Proposition to Close Pisquemine Bayou.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH, Nov. 2, 1863.

In a paragraph headed, "An Important Duty," the Plaquemine *Gazette and Sentinel*, of the 7th instant, advises the parochial authorities of Iberville Parish to make a levee at once across Plaquemine Bayou, not only to save the town of Plaquemine, but to preserve the fine district of country in its rear and on Bayou Grosse Tête. This is very good, as far as the citizens of Iberville are concerned. But, if at all acquainted with our statutes, the editor of the *Gazette and Sentinel* must know that the closing of an outlet of the Mississippi was a subject which belonged entirely to the General Assembly of the State, when there was one in existence, and not to our Police Jurors. As the legislative and executive powers are now intrusted to the civil and military Governor of Louisiana, he, and he only is the competent authority in the State, enjoying what ought to be done, and prohibiting what ought not to be done.

If satisfied that such a work would score to the general benefit of the riparian settlers of the Mississippi, I do not doubt that General Shepley, would for a moment hesitate to act, but if it be proven that, by so acting, general ruin would be the share of all the settlers on the banks of our great stream from Assession down to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the head of Bayou Lafourche down to the sea, I know that such a measure, however powerfully advocated, would never be countenanced by the gentleman now at the head of the civil government in Louisiana.

Now, let us see what would be the consequence of building a levee across Bayou Plaquemine, as proposed by the *Gazette and Sentinel*, and on this subject let us read what a citizen of Iberville Parish, Louis Hebert, Esq., had written when he was State Engineer.

In a special report made to the General Assembly in 1857, he expressed the following views:

We must give vent to the surplus waters Of course not by tearing down all our levees; but, I say, by tearing down some of them. That is, we must endeavor to give outlets to the Mississippi, which will reduce its surface to such a degree that we can control its remaining floods. We have now, as remaining outlets the Lafourche, the Plaquemine, and the Atchafalaya. These, in the first place, should be made to take of more water. This can be done by clearing out their channels of all obstructions, and in some instances, by straightening those channels. If we should do nothing else, let us at least preserve those outlets.

We should not only preserve the existing outlets, but we should go to work and make new ones. And here arises a question. When an outlet is closed, lands are reclaimed. Yes; but, as we have seen, the danger of overflow is increased. The estimated escape of waters between Red river and a point eleven miles below New Orleans, by crevasses in 1851 (independent of outlets) was 100,800 cubic feet per second. Imagine, then, if the Plaquemine and Lafourche had been closed, and if all the levees had resisted, to what height the river would have risen. So in 1851, even with our present outlets, 100,000 cubic feet of water, or more, were vented by crevasses in Lower Louisiana. Of course, these spread desolation and ruin over large districts.

In his annual report of 1858, this discourse Mr. Hebert:

The richest, most productive, and largest taxpaying lands in Lower Louisiana, are those on or in the neighborhood of the banks of the Mississippi river, and extending from Red river to the Gulf of Mexico. These lands have long been under the most flourishing cultivation. Most of them have been reclaimed from inundation by individual proprietors, and are protected solely by the labor and at the expense of the individual proprietors.

Now, let us present, examine what amount of property would be saved, and what amount of property would be imperiled, by following the suggestion of the *Gazette and Sentinel*. Reference to the Auditor's report for the year 1861 will show this. The depreciation of property resulting from the war is about the same in all the under-mentioned parishes.

Name of Parishes.	Total value of property.	Total amount of taxes assessed.
Iberville	14,696,000	29,489
Avoyelles	8,132,342	20,497
Rapides	8,968,600	22,676
Lafourche	7,238,566	35,142
St. Landry	7,500,700	27,110
St. John Baptiste	4,475,470	14,916
St. Charles	2,328,000	11,780
St. James	10,610,962	18,718
Orleans	114,289,643	563,154
St. Bernard	2,328,000	8,243
Plaquemines	6,681,840	21,945

Assuming that we have under the control of the proper authorities, the two McIntosh's, Crooks, five hundred; Harris, a half breed Chickasaw, is at Fort Arbuckle, with five hundred, and at Boggy depot there are about seven hundred.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Judge Alocha presiding.—John Boice got angry at the idea that he should pay a penalty for not paying promptly a tax imposed by the internal revenue laws for his license as a retail dealer. He used some expressions which, upon the request of the revenue officer, caused officer Patterson to arrest him on a charge of using seditious language. He did not remember having used any such language stated by witness, and was fined $25.

Marianne Downey had to answer for having a sabre and a soldier's uniform in her possession, which had been left by a soldier in her house, with a little girl, during her absence. She was discharged and the property turned over to the owner.

Jas McCulloch and D. Wallis, of an Illinois regiment, got some tobacco from a youth in a store and refused to pay for it. They thought that the boy handed them only a chew apiece. The Court sent them to Captain Pickering—one month's pay to be deducted from each one.

Chas Kook, captain of a schooner, had a permit to bring up lumber or tar. He brought nine bales of cotton for Mr. Conway, who had a permit from the Internal Revenue Collector, Mr. Denslow. The Court held the captain unbound to conform to his permit. Under the circumstances the Court would not confiscate the property this time, and inflicted a fine of $10.

John A. Porter brought $20,000 in Confederate Treasury notes to the city. He said it was worthless in the regions where he earned the bills. He had to give a bond for $2000, not to use the article here.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In this Court the propositions of attorneys to fix cases for trial were heard yesterday, until adjournment for the day.

Great Removal.—We learn that the Provost Court, Duncan's U. S. Provisional Court, and the U. S District Court are to be removed to the building of the Merchants' Exchange, or old Post-office.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—A number of cases, entitled United States vs. sundry parcels and packages of alcoholic drinks, have been before the Court several days. The most of these goods had been shipped from St. Louis to this city under the rulings of the Secretary of the Navy had removed the restriction on the commerce, and carrying trade of the Mississippi river. The goods came under a permit of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in July, but were seized and libelled here, because they did not come with a special permit of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the request of the War Department, not upon that of the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, as prescribed by the rules of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, alleges the libel, because this merchandise was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

A number of lawyers opposed the District Attorney, Mr. Waples, on behalf of their clients. Mr. Durant insisted that the proclamation of the President declaring this part of Louisiana loyal, established the rule that commerce, with loyal ports, and had been undoubtedly so construed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Banks, in his proclamation of September 24, not only excepted the same view, but also declared this port safe from the enemy. Mr. Wapples answered and insisted that the restrictions on military stores and alcoholic drinks still existed, and read the proclamations and orders in an opposite view. Other arguments are still to be heard on this question.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont.—George New, a youth who, in a misplaced frolic, ran down and upset an old lady in the street, was fined $10.

An old Italian woman had the bad tact to go into the police station of the Second District to beg alms. She was ordered to pay a fine of $50, or to go to the workhouse for 60 days

Mary McNeil tried to swap a shawl for some whisky, and was ordered to the Workhouse for 60 days.

The mulatto man McFarland was fined $15 because he struck Elzabeth Prentiss, in a jealous fit, with a slungshot.

Alexander Mandell and Phil. Bass had a little fisticuffing across the table, and were fined $5 each.

The case of Rosenthal was dismissed, and several small cases were disposed of by a fine of $5.

Stabbed.—George Theodole, a colored man, was yesterday at a ball on the corner of Conti and Trémé streets. An unknown man stabbed him severely in the left side. He was taken to his residence, No. 33 Burgundy street, at his request.

Severely Injured.—The house of Mr. Cassnave, No 162 Bienville street, had a sick girl lady which had been one rather dilapidated. Yesterday the gallery fell, injuring Mesdames Ledon and Devere severely, but not dangerously.

The Late Corvolton Railroad Accident.—The inquest yesterday evening in regard to the death of B. L. Baldwin was held by Dr. Beach at the Charity Hospital. The jury found that deceased came to his death by being run over by a horse car of the Carrollton Railroad, on the evening of November 1st, at the corner of Gaines and Magazine streets. The jury further found that no blame rests on the conductor of the car, and that the driver did not have a sufficient lookout at the time. They also found that the light on said car was not sufficient or properly placed to throw light ahead on the track.

Deceased had a purple in his pocket for B. L. Baldwin, of West Baton Rouge, dated July 14th, 1863, signed by Colonel Kilbara, Provost Marshal.

THE LATE LORD LYNDHURST.—Lord Lyndhurst, of whose death at the age of 91 a late arrival from Europe informed us, was born in Boston May 21, 1772, and emigrated to England, it is said, by the last American ship that sailed under the British flag. He was the only son of the eminent painter John Singleton Copley, and bore the same name until his elevation to the peerage, 27th April, 1827. It happened that he had a distinguished career at the bar and on the bench, (he had been Chief Justice of Chester, Solicitor General, and Master of the Rolls) when he first became Lord Chancellor on the resignation of the Earl of Eldon. He held this high office three times, retiring finally in 1846. Lord Lyndhurst was twice married; he had no sons, but four daughters. An older brother, Mr. Copley, died in Boston, leaving a widow of Boston; another sister also, over ninety years of age, resides in England.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Dramatic.

Is it regarded as the privilege of a leading comedian to invent jokes and introduce allusions which the author had not set down in the text of the play? We know it has become a stage custom. But, happily, stage customs are not necessarily a basis for literary canons. Shakspeare evidently did not respect them as such when he penned Hamlet's advice to the players

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounce it," &c. The fundamental idea of the actor's art, indeed, is to reproduce, not to invent. His functions are strictly representative. His great purpose is to find out, by study or by intuition, the author's conception, and then faithfully and reverentially to develop it. When he undertakes to garnish a play with interpolations, to tickle "the ears of the groundlings," or to gratify the tastes of the pea-nut critics of the galleries, he degrades his art to the purposes of clap-trap, and descends to a position not more dignified than that of the spotted jester in the ring of the circus.

Both Mr. Setchell and Mr. Baker, possessed though they are of remarkable comedy talents, have not been able to resist the temptation to introduce in their parts flagrant interpolations and anachronisms. Whatever the wit or the humor of such violations of the text, the merriment and applause they may produce at the moment can never repay the injury thus done to the stage as a field for the legitimate representation of the drama.

We make these remarks by way of a general protest. We have no idea that they can have any present effect. We make them more freely, indeed, from the conviction, that the two artists referred to are independent of criticism, and can suffer no pecuniary injury from animadversions addressed to a very fastidious appreciation of the drama and the stage.

To night we shall see Mr. Setchell in the Grave Digger, where it is scarcely probable he will display his wit and humor, by making a Dane of several centuries past allude to the pirate Alabama, Government mules marked "U. S.," &c.

The firing of artillery yesterday is explained. The sloop of war Richmond, which had been for some time absent at the Brooklyn navy yard undergoing repairs, on coming up to resume her place in the Gulf squadron, was saluted by the guns of the Pensacola.

It is reported by the steamer Empress, from Natchez on the 31st ultimo, that guerrillas were in considerable force about Union Point and Fort Adams, and also that cotton shipping from Natchez was about closed.

The New York Press on the Recent Military Changes.

The displacement of Rosecrans leads the *Herald* into a lengthy review of the previous removals of prominent commanders, embracing about a dozen distinguished names. It does not venture an explanation of these cases, except in the instance of General Hooker's sudden relief from command of the Army of the Potomac. This is the *Herald's* explanation:

At the battle of Chancellorville he had some difficulty with a post, as to the result of which authorities do not agree. Some believe that he had knocked down General Hooker, and others maintain that General Hooker knocked down the post. We suppose the men at Washington had some positive information or opinions on this point, so Chancellorville was Hooker's last battle.

Referring then to the latest case of removal, the *Herald* observes:

Whatever may be our regrets or sympathies towards General Rosecrans, we know that the army at Chattanooga, under General Thomas, is in the hands of a thoroughly tried and thoroughly proved officer—a leader who has shown himself equal to all emergencies.

Hangrat Brangg has now under his command war by any one government in the world. He has force composed of the army that lately operated on the Mississippi under Gen. Grant, of the army lately under General Rosecrans, of General Burnside's army and of the army under General Hooker. No one has any doubt as to the ability with which our stout little Ulysses will handle this immense force; and in this we may see how we have grown in military matters in the past few years.

The *Tribune* says:

Prone as are the Opposition journals to find fault with every act or intention of the Executive, we have not observed a murmur of dissatisfaction at the transfer of the entire concentration of commands in the West, by placing General Grant at the head of all our Western forces, but those in Louisiana. We believe General Grant's disposable strength cannot fall short of Two Hundred Thousand, and that he will be able within a month to concentrate One Hundred and Fifty Thousand at any point within his jurisdiction, whereas such concentration may be desirable. And we doubt that the rebels, let them do their best, can maintain a force of One Hundred Thousand long for a month at any point whence they may threaten our lines. Unless, then, the rebels, should break up their armies into guerrilla bands, and undertake to protract the contest by cavalry raids and other appliances of irregular warfare, we look for a great battle in the Southwest before Christmas—one in which the right side will, for once, have a decided preponderance of numbers.

The following occurs in the editorial columns of the *World* of the 24th October:

But a short two months since "Old Rosy" was the pet general of the Republican party. His praises were sung from ocean to ocean. He was "the Sighter" of the Army of the Cumberland; yet we what he is now charged with by papers like the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Commercial Chronicle*, and Philadelphia *Press*. (1.) that he lay away from the battle field of Chickamauga in a panic before the fight was over. (2.) That on arriving at Chattanooga he hoodly proclaimed the field lost, so as to discourage his men. (3) That, while the fight was still raging, he dragged himself with opium, and lay in a narcotic stupor while General Thomas was saving the army. (4) That he has long kept a secret police in the camp to spy upon his officers. (5.) That he was in partnership with a speculator and swindler, to whom he gave unbounded power in the army, and in whose plunder he shared.

These are fearful charges, and if true he ought to be court-martialed and shot, but we do not believe them, nor do we think the country will either.

Referring to the same charges, the *Express* observes:

This is but the beginning of the end, we suppose. Rosecrans was near until Vicksburg was over, and in which, by the way, he took a most unbecoming part, and now he is assailed in the above style.

Relative to the new appointment of General Grant and the magnitude of the army to be concentrated under his command, the *Times* observes:

The appointment of General Grant to the chief commandership of the military division of the Mississippi (its limits as yet unknown to us) and the authority conferred on all operations, and he will doubtless bend all his powers and forces to the achievement of a common result.

As, at the fall of Vicksburg in July last, the three great armies which the rebels had long maintained were reduced to the dimensions of Bragg and Lee—so now, the three first-class armies which we have maintained for nearly two years have been reduced to two—those of Grant and Meade. That splendid army, one thousand strong, which in the first months of the year was planted in front of Vicksburg, and in May, June and July last lay in its rear, exists no more as a unit. Part of it has gone down the Mississippi to General Banks, part has gone up the Arkansas to Little Rock, part is in East Tennessee, a large part has gone to join the army of Chattanooga, and many detachments are scattered at the various military posts along the line of the Mississippi river. But nearly, if not quite all of those troops are in the new Military Division or Department of General Grant, and to the old army under his command is now added the late army of General Rosecrans. This will give General Grant a very large army—at least twice as large as that of General Meade, and six times as large as that under any other General in the country.

The following statements the *Courrier des Etats Unis* makes on the authority of a Cincinnati correspondent:

Persons who are on intimate terms with General Rosecrans declare that he is greatly discouraged about the war. This is not because he considers the Southern armies invincible, but because he believes that the secession States can never be brought back by the rigorous policy which the Government has adopted. He has never taken any part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, who has succeeded in converting to secession all people who had any hopes of the Union. Himself perfectly disinterested, he looks with disgust upon the shameful traffic which is going on under the mask of patriotism. When he looks around him he sees men moved by all sorts of motives, more or less decent, excepting honor and the love of country. Some are fighting from ambition, others from avarice; to the latter the conquest of a country means only pillage and cheap cotton; the former are jealous of their superiors and their equals, and are delighted with any reverse which may overtake them.

Profoundly honest and religious, Rosecrans regards these spectacles with bitter aversion. His religious feelings have grown upon him in proportion to the excesses and the intrigues which he is impotent to prevent; and in myself of their approaches and their ends, he feels the corruptions of the present. He no longer fights with any ardor, but simply from a sense of duty, considering each victory a useless waste of blood. Beside his no confidence in the successes, considering that they are followed by the scourge of birds of prey whose repacity makes hopeless the pacification of the country.

All these details come to Rosecrans from a person very dear to Rosecrans, to whom the General wrote that he saw in the defeat of Chickamauga the finger of God.

Professor John A. Putnam, of Dartmouth College, died on board the steamer Alpha, while on her way from Halifax to Boston.

The steamer Vanderbilt sailed from St. Helena on August 16th, to cruise for pirates.

Among the passengers by the Persia at New York the 31st, were Madame Bonaparte Patterson and Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

What is the Use?

What is the use of trimming a lamp,
If you never intend to light it?
What is the use of grappling a wrong
If you never intend to fight it?

What is the use of removing your hat
If you do not intend to carry?
What is the use of wooing a maid
If you never intend to marry?

What is the use of buying a coal
If you never intend to warm it?
What is the use of a house for two
If you never intend to share it?

What is the use of gathering gold
If you never intend to keep it?
What is the use of planting a field
If you do not intend to reap it?

What is the use of buying a book
If you never intend to read it?
What is he use of a cradle to rock
If you never intend to breed it?

The New York *Tribune* of the 24th ult., has the following, which it takes from the Richmond *Whig* of the 20th ult.:

Jeff. Davis's Address to the Soldiers.

Missionary Ridge, October 17.—The following address from the President to the troops was published yesterday, producing the greatest enthusiasm:

Headquarters Army of Tennessee,
October 14, 1863.

SOLDIERS: A greatful country recognizes your arduous services, and rejoices over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. Where your country may shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed up with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country; defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been an object of interest, anxiety and hope.

Our cause depends on you, and happy it is that all can rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect.

Though you have dominant, very much remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support and depending upon your protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invaders, where gentle women, feeble age, helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations.

With eager eyes they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and meanwhile refuses you for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore their family shelters from which they have been driven and forced to take up arms to vindicate their political rights, freedom, equality, and State sovereignty, which were a heritage purchased by the blood of your revolutionary sires.

You have but the alternative of being slaves of submission to a despotic usurpation, or of independence, which a vigorous, united and persistent effort will secure.

All which fires a manly breast, moves a patriot, or exalts a hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you. Nobly have you redeemed your pledges given to the name of Freedom, to the memory of your ancestors, and the rights of your posterity.

That you may complete the mission to which you have devoted yourselves, will require of you such exertions in the future as you have made in the past, and continuous self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public weal, and unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

United as we are in a common destiny, obedience and cordial co-operation are essential. Here is a high duty, from which no soldier requires one to exert and render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seed of discontent and distrust prepares for a harvest of slaughter and defeat.

To your gallantry, energy and fortitude you crown the harmony with due subordination and cordial support of lawful authority.

When the war shall be ended, the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably be given, to him who has claimed the least for himself in proportion to the service he has rendered. And the bitterest self reproach which may here after haunt the memory of any one will be to him who has allowed selfish aspirations to prevail over his desire to serve the public cause.

I fervently hope that this farcicus war, so unjustly waged against our country, may soon end, and that with the blessing of peace, you may be restored to your homes and useful pursuits, and I pray our Heavenly Father may cover you with the shield of His protection in your battles, and endow you with His wisdom in your counsels.

Several passages of the address have been marred in the transmission. The original has been sent us, and we give the transcription the telegram admits of.

On a previous occasion he made a speech to the soldiers of Bragg's army, in which he complimented General Bragg in the highest terms. It was said that notwithstanding the shafts of malice that have been hurled against him, he has bravely borne it all, and the bloody fields of Chickamauga fully attested his ability as a military commander of the first order. He said the men were entitled to the gratitude of the country for their heroism, and assured them that the green fields of Tennessee would shortly be cure again.

Naval Intelligence.

The New York *Commercial* of the 29th ultimo notices the "immense war fleet" at that time in the harbor of New York. Never since the organization of the United States, it says, was there such a number of United States vessels of war in that harbor as at that moment. There were no less than sixty two—carrying 444 guns—a larger force than that of the entire United States navy before the outbreak of the rebellion. We read in the same paper:

OSONDAGA, 2, IRON-CLAD.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, every effort is being made to finish this vessel as rapidly as possible. Her armor, for several months past, has been ready, but orders were received to have a part of her turret enlarged to admit of a 15-inch gun being put through it. The work was commenced, and will be completed in a few days. It is expected that on the 5th or 6th of November she will be ready to the Navy Department as ready to make her trial trip.

NEW VESSELS ADDED TO THE NAVY.

The following vessels have been added to the navy within a few weeks: Steamtugs Germania, Narcissus, Seven Brier and Camelia—these vessels and several others have been purchased for the purpose of acting as tugboats in the South Atlantic fleet, a whole squadron of them having been sent away within a few weeks. It would not be proper to give descriptions or particulars about them.

Miscellaneous Items

Venezuela has just appointed Senor Blas Brunelo to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Government of the United States. Mr Brenzot is opposed to European meddling in the affairs of America. He is opposed to a State religion, and in favor of full toleration.

Mr. Charles Mackay, who has for some time been acting as American correspondent of the London *Times*, sailed for Europe in the Persia on the 21st October.

"The law," said Judge Ashurst, in a charge, "is open to all men—to the poor as well as the rich." So is the London Tavern," added Horne Tooke, who was present.

Philadelphia is spoken of as very prosperous. Stores and shops are full of customers, business are more in request than at any period within the range of easy remembrance. Scarcely can the builders keep pace with the demand. The mill operatives of Pennsylvania seem display unusual activity.

A gentleman lately from England, states that the steamers lately building in English shipyards for the "Emperor of China," were really for the Chinese Government, and are already in the imperial service.

The annual report of the Sons of Temperance reveals the fact that the numbers of the order have dwindled from 245,000 in 1850, to 55,000 in 1863.

Cardinal Wiseman, was, at last accounts, unable to leave his bed.

The next Legislature of Kentucky will choose a successor to the Hon. Jos. of Senator Powell. De Breckinridge, Judge Adams, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, Bramlette and Burnham, are talked of for the place.

Mason & Brothers have in press a book by Mr. Pagan, entitled "General Butler in New Orleans."

We see it stated that the Rev. W. J. Breckinridge, D. D., has been appointed President of Danville (Ky.) College, in place of the late Mr. Lewis W. Green.

A daughter of Victor Hugo has lately been married to an English officer of distinction.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 3, 1863.

We have but few changes to note in our Money Market to-day. The demand for Gold was moderate, and there was but little activity in Exchange, although there was an ample supply offering both of Foreign and Domestic.

In Foreign Exchange the Banks held at previous rates, —say 165, 167 and 170 for 8 sterling, for their own notes; but with a general downward tendency and an unusual difference between their pretensions and street rates, they were no doubt prepared to make some concessions. The outside market may be quoted at 167@168. We hear of £1800 00 sold yesterday at 158 for a perfectly unexceptionable bill. Francs are held by the Bank, at 5 35 up to 5 30. We hear of nothing doing of sufficient magnitude to establish general quotations. Domestic Exchange was even more irregular than yesterday. While the Banks drew on New York at 2 @ par, discount for Sterling, on the notes, dealers variously supplied their customers at 3@5 discount, and outside sales were made at 4@7 discount, and even lower rates.

The Gold market was quiet. It may be quoted at 172@5 cent. premium, but dealers in some instances bought as low as 48. A few sales of specie at 49½ 50. Spanish Doubloons were held at $24, and $23 50 was refused. Silver may be quoted at 32@34c., but many refuse to sell under 40c. Mexican dollars continue in request at about the same premium as gold.

Legal Tender Notes continued quiet at 32@33 and occasionally 1 per cent premium for currency. Dealers continue to buy Bank of Louisiana Notes at 50c, and sell at 60. The notes of other Louisiana Banks are quoted at 40c. and those of the Crescent City at 35c.

In Stocks and Bonds we noticed some enquiry for Jackson Railroad Bonds, endorsed by the city, at 80c., but they were generally held at 81½ and higher. We heard of a sale of 7 bonds at 81½. We continue to quote Gas Light Stock at 123@124c, but holders ask 125. City Railroad is quoted at 119@120. Insurance Scrip range from 23½, 37½@40c. per dollar according to the date and the company.

Genuine Piper Heidsieck, Warranted.
100 BASKETS, quarts and pints, Champagne Wine, landing on schooner Red, from New York. For sale by
E. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
37 Old Levee street.
nov4 1m

SIGN OF THE BRONZE PEN
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
THE BRONZE PEN,
BOURBON ST.
A LA PLUME DE BRONZE
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
STATIONER & PRINTER,
No. 62 Bourbon st., bet. Bienville and Conti.

Cheapest Stationery Store in TOWN!!!
Always on hand a well selected stock of PAPER AND STATIONERY at wholesale and retail, at prices unknown elsewhere.
BLANK BOOKS, ALL SIZES.
PRINTING, BINDING AND RULING.
Commission and Direct Importation.
nov4 tf

Sardines in Oil.
50 CASES, 100 quarter boxes each, So dieu in Oil, ON THIS YEAR'S CATCH, landing ex bark Anita, from Bordeaux.
Champagne Wine.
50 baskets, quarts, Sillery Mousseux De Belmont; 50 do pints do do do
ENTITLED TO DRAWBACK, and landing ex brig Bielita, from Bordeaux. For sale by
E. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
37 Old Levee street.
nov4 1m

LANDING ex ships Comtesse de Brionne and Bielita, from Bordeaux:
110 casks Claret, Côte de Fronsac;
70 do do St. Brice, Lamothe Lavalette & fils;
6 do do Old Centenac Medoc, 1858;
20 do do St. Julien;
16 do do Claret, Gaubert & Duffourd;
12 hf casks Claret, do do Wine.
10 hf do Graves White Wine;
200 boxes Margaux Medoc Claret, Lavidalie & fils;
6 cases Toulouse Grayers Cheese, J. L. Martin.
For sale by J. N. CURIEN,
nov4 tf 20 Toulouse st.

Received from Paris:

REAL FRENCH PAPER DYED FOR PRICKING AND EMBROIDERY PATTERNS. For sale by
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
nov4 6t Bourbon st., "Sign of the Bronze Pen."

1500 CASES CLARET, each as Leoville, Chateau Beycaen, Pape Clement, Lesons Castelan Lamonad, Deschiet-Margaux.
50 cases J. Lamaurie's choice Burgundy Wines.
For sale by E. BAILLY BLANCHARD,
nov4 15t 37 Old Levee street.

FOR SALE,
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 3 St. Louis street.
30 BOXES CLARET, Gironde;
5 do do St. Julien;
15 do do Margaux;
30 do do Cosq;
10 do do Ducru;
50 do do Leoville Lacroz, Mestrac Lafite, Lebrun.
100 do White Wine, Chateau Yquem. nov3t

Mineral Waters.
PILLNAER SITTER WASSER, from Hunnemann.
SELTZER WATER, from the Gr