New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1868.

Notice at Auction To-day.

By Mon'gomery, at 12 o'clock, at post 18, First District, combined house, chandelier, etc. At 10 o'clock, at the corner of Courtland Villere streets, sextillier, cotton wagons, etc.

By McCarren, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 18 Dauphine street, furniture.

Our friends McCarren & Landry will sell at auction some valuable furniture at No. 18 Dauphine street, at 10½ o'clock. See their advertisement.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's various sales this day, Wednesday, the 11th inst., as follows: At 10 o'clock exschooner H. P. Russel Post 18, First District, there will be sold without reserve, potatoes, hams, shoulders, hops and glassware. Also at 11 o'clock, corner Canal and Villere street, there will be sold lumber, cotton waggons, cotton hand trucks and one dirt cart.

The Lake House.—It will be seen that Mr. W. B. Smith has leased this well known and popular establishment at the Lake terminus of the Shell Road. He announces that he is prepared to furnish guests with all the luxuries of a first class table d'hote. The announcement will be welcomed by thousands, who will avail themselves of an excursion on the Shell Road to respond to the genial attractions of his table.

Tecumseh.—The fine passenger packet Tecumseh, Capt. J. Brickell, Geo. R. Ramon clerk, leaves to-morrow, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate landings. The Tecumseh is a first class boat, under charge of gentlemanly officers. See advertisement in another column.

The Lake House.—The famous shell road is connected with two distinguished facts—it has New Orleans at one end of it, and the Lake House at the other. In the presence of a large class of connoisseurs it might be a delicate task to undertake to decide which of these two addenda to the road possesses the most attractive or intrinsic importance. Perhaps, like hazardous political and national questions in a majority of cases, this one could be most advantageously settled by a compromise; allowing co-equal importance to the two places; conceding the Lake House to be essential to New Orleans, and New Orleans to be essential to the Lake House, while generously granting the shell road to be essential to both. It will be seen that Mr. W. B. Smith has succeeded Mr. Dan Hickok in the well known and popular establishment in question, and that the latter cordially recommends his successor to the confidence and patronage of his old friends and the public in general. Mr. Smith announces that he is prepared to furnish guests "with all the luxuries of a first class table d'hote."

The Varieties Theatre.—Dunbey and Son is the attraction here for to-night. We have reason to look to its performance with no small expectation of pleasant results.

The Academy of Music.—The Spectre Guest will again be the great feature introduced into the performance of the Sanford Troupe to-night. It is announced for every night in the present week, and on Saturday in the usual entertainment given at noon.

The U. S. mail steamship Creole, John Thompson commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

John Machale and lady, M Rastl, F Kermann, O Lewis, M Jonas, F Mayer, W Hascock, O L Davis, Major Geo Bishop, and 68 rs.

A snow storm set in on the morning of the 30th October, and kept up all day, so as almost entirely to interrupt business, says the Missouri *Democrat* of the 31st ultimo.

From Mobile and Other Southern Papers.

The Mobile *Register* of the 29th October contains a letter from W. H Dameron, Chief Commissary for Mississippi, to the Superintendent of the M and O R R, on the subject of the

IMPRESSMENT OF RAILROADS.

The letter states that the following facts are included in the list of articles required to be impressed, but those for the supply would be given on proof to that effect, be conveyed to pass over the road and be delivered for strictly private use. The letter then proceeds:

There is no small a stock of bacon and lard in this State, and the waste of the army so pressing for the same, as also for beef, that I feel it necessary to impress rolling stock.

It was with extreme reluctance that I yielded to the necessity of enforcing the impressment law against stores passing over your road; but as I must be duty, or do injustice to the army and elsewhere, will go until

State obstacles in the way of this Department. A serious one is the high prices private parties must have been paid, and which I have to withpay. Wherever the Government and the contractor's agent come in collision, the latter will be sure to be defeated against their "better bid" for supplies.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

MILITARY COURT APPOINTMENT.

The Mobile *Register* is "authorized to announce that Colonel D. C. Glenn, formerly Attorney-General of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President a member of the Military Court of Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill's corps, army of Northern Virginia, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry." The *Register* thinks it would be well to appoint him to the vacant office of Attorney General at Richmond.

[From the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal.]

THE CONSCRIPT BUREAU.

Those who are most familiar with the operations of the conscript bureau under General Pillow, it seems to us that the movements of Generals Johnston and Bragg must long since have dwindled into insignificance. We learn upon the very best authority that since its organization the General has added not less than thirty thousand recruits to these armies, besides an almost equal number who have been forced into the service we may say voluntarily, to avoid conscription. The organization of his bureau is now so thorough and complete that it perseuses every nook and corner of every county of the States over which his jurisdiction extends, so that there is no escape from the vigilance of his officers. Besides the conscripts, all deserters and stragglers are thus gathered up and sent forward to their commands, so that the ranks are regularly filled up as fast as they are depleted by disease and battle.

Having witnessed the admirable workings of the system, it is a matter of surprise to us that the Government has not extended its jurisdiction over a larger field. There are to-day not less than one hundred thousand men in the States of Georgia and South and North Carolina, subject to duty, and who ought to be in the field and actively engaged, but have adopted by the Government as the policy by which the armies are to be kept up, it should also adopt the best and surest means of putting that policy into operation. Under the present arrangements of General Pillow, it has well nigh been brought to perfection, and we feel persuaded that a better service could not be rendered the country and the cause than by either extending the area of his jurisdiction or establishing a similar and independent bureau over the remaining States of the Confederacy. It is, at best, the only way to fill up the ranks by which the army can be kept full, and stragglers and skulkers held to duty. While it is in operation, the army is never in danger of serious desertion.

[From the Richmond Inquirer.]

MR. MASON.

This esteemed gentleman is probably on his way to his Virginia home. In a situation of very peculiar delicacy and difficulty at the English capital, where he had long held himself in a false position, he has borne himself with the unvarying dignity of a gentleman, and the sincerity of an exemplary statesman. That he has been subjected to the cutting insolence of Earl Russel (as inferior in every respect) and that he is not left in wait for by ships of war, with a peremptory message, in order that our enemies may wreak vengeance on one whom they term the "arch-traitor," —all this will but heighten the regard and esteem which his country has for him.

His claims upon the Confederate Government and people are now very high To his sagacious efforts, acquired in a long and varied life, is now added the result of his acquaintance with the springs and movements of European politics. Ours is as much at present as to confederacy to weigh the honor and interest of the country could be safely and safely confided in the negotiations which must soon take place on the acknowledgment of our independent sovereignty, and which treaties must be concluded with the chief nations of the earth. There is no office in the gift of the President or of the people too high for his merits.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

TERMS OF PEACE.

We observe that some of our Richmond contemporaries are favoring their readers with their opinions as to what ought to be the terms on which the Confederates will consent to put end to a close of the war. The *Enquirer* has a long string of conditions, very objectionable, it is true, provided we can get the Yankees to agree to them. We would wish to see all, but we are assured that this is not the proper time to be making them, nor is it wise for us to anticipate the future, and say what we will and what we will not accept.

Let us not be the bully in the midst of a fight that is taxing all our energies as a people. Such bearing is easily out of place in time like these. It may be very long before we shall have the privilege of deliberating on any terms of peace, and we should be fighting for existence in the meanwhile, in order to have the opportunity hereafter when we can lay down our arms and parley.

War is a terrible scourge, and we greatly mistake the disposition of the people, especially on both sides of the line, if, in the last resort, they do not forego very many of the positions and pledges of the past, who are miserable now to speak in their name. The sooner the end should be stopped the very few compact is now be done consistently with the real object of the war on our part, for which, furthermore, we have complete independence at the hands. When the latter shall be ready to concede them, we accept peace; but will not, as a matter of right, go further than to insist that no one of the Confederate States shall be made to pay tribute or indemnity for a war in which they have been forced to engage.

A Last Order from General W. T. Sherman.

The *Missouri Democrat* of the 31st October contains an order from Major General W. T. Sherman, dated at Iuka, Miss., October 25th, noteworthy portions of which are here subjoined:

3. All officers in command of corps and fixed military posts will assume the very highest powers allowed by the laws of war and Congress, and will maintain the best possible discipline, and repress all disorder, and all dangers in their reach. Citizens who fail to support the Government have no right to ask favor and protection, but they actively assist us in vindicating the national authority. All commanders will assist them and their families in every possible way.

4. When a district is infested by guerrillas or held by the enemy, horses and mules, wagons, forage, &c., are all means of war, and can be freely taken, but must be accounted for as public property. If the people do not want their horses and corn taken, they must organize and repress all guerrilla or hostile bands in their neighborhood.

5. It is represented that officers, provost marshals, and others in the military service, are engaged in business or speculation on their own account, and that they charge fees for permits and passes. All this is a breach of honor and law. Every salaried officer of the military service should devote every hour of his time, every thought of his mind, to his Government, and if he makes one cent profit beyond his pay, it is corrupt and criminal.

6. In time of war and rebellion, districts occupied by our troops are subject to the laws of war. The inhabitants, be they friendly or unfriendly, must submit to the controlling power. Every person in an insurgent district corresponds or trades with an enemy, he or she becomes a spy, and all inhabitants moreover must not only abstain from hostile and unfriendly acts, but must aid and assist the power that protects them in trade and commerce.

The people who occupy this Department had better make a note of this and conduct themselves accordingly.

News from Up the River.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 6th instant contains the following:

MURDER BY NEGROES.

We are pained to record a most horrible murder in Louisiana, some eight or ten miles beyond the Federal picket line, by negroes belonging to the plantations in that neighborhood. The circumstantial evidence, as we have heard it stated, leads us to no other conclusion. Mr. James Mackey, a citizen of Natchez, started across the river over four weeks ago, to engage in mechanical industry, taking with him about $3000 in Confederate notes. His destination, it appears, was for a plantation distant 40 or 45 miles in the interior of the State. When Mr. Mackey arrived out about fifteen miles, he was waylaid by negroes belonging to that section of the country, his money and property taken away, and then, to cover up the theft, he was undoubtedly most brutally murdered. Circumstances connected with the knowledge of the Confederate cavalry roving in that section of Louisiana, it is said a partial investigation was had by them of the case, and several of the negroes implicated, and the money was found in their policy. As yet, no tidings of the body had been made known.

STEAMER FIRED INTO.

We learn that the steamer Adriatic was fired at by guerrillas, a few miles above Helena, wounding four persons Fifty shots struck the boat, passing into stateroom, near Helena, having become so frequent of late, the lines have been closed and trade entirely cut off from this place. The Emma No. 2, near Island 63, had the same fate. Two negroes were killed. The Southern lady shot through the neck Her death was instantaneous, surrounded by her children.

THE RIVER AND ITS LOUISIANA TRIBUTARIES.

The river in front of our city continues to rise slowly, with water enough for all navigable purposes. Reports in the tributaries coming in daily, with but little freight of any description arriving. Arrivals and departures are few and far between. Our late advices from the Red, Washita and Black rivers represent the streams rising rapidly from the heavy rains, and by back-water from the Mississippi.

We read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

SOLDIERS POURING IN.—Several thousand more soldiers arrived from Washington yesterday. They were pouring through some of the streets from morning to night, making their way to the railroad depots and steamboat landings, whence they could take passage home to vote. When asked how many more are on the route, they laugh and say that "it's only begun to pour in yet, but a smart shower may be looked for on Saturday, Sunday and Monday." Within the last two days from 6000 to 8000 have reached this city, and it may be inferred, from the size of the advance guard, how large an army will be distributed throughout the State by Tuesday next.

The election for several State officers was to take place on Tuesday, the 3d of November, in the State of New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Jos. Johnson, accused of having used seditious language and disrespectful remarks about the President of the United States, was sent down for sixty days.

Pat. Allen, an U. S sailor, who had attempted to cut a horse with a knife, was sent on board with the sentence to be kept in irons for two days, and to loose two months' pay—the money to go to the hospital fund or to be used for hospital purposes. Other sailors who had been a portion of the bunch in the wind were also aboard.

Mich. Eagan, who was found drunk lying with a bottle of whisky in his arms across the Mexican Gulf Railroad track, was sent to Capt. Fiherling for a loose two months' pay.

Capt. Sterling, who brought in his schooner ten bales of cotton more than his pass called for, explained that the cotton belonged to other parts of the vessel who had been informed by revenue officials that it was all right, and he needed something to fill up as he could not get the required cargo. He was fined $500 and warned to be more guarded in his opinions. Six months ago the popular feeling in this city was violently Southern—the appearance of the American Ambassador against the cutting the Alabama to sail were received with coldness and neglect, and such men as Messrs. Laird were openly denouncing the American Government amidst the cheers of the House of Commons, and boasting of the right to sn, ply any number of Alabamas to the South. At the present moment public feeling is greatly changed. The Alabama has spread destruction through every sea. The Messrs Laird have persevered in their illegal traffic regardless of the public interest. Secret service is with the point of supplying themselves from the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow with an iron clad fleet, and the Government, with the concurrence of every sensible man in the country, are determined to interfere. The desire now is not to flutter away the laws passed for the maintenance of our neutrality, but to find arguments in favor of the fairest construction of them, and to put up on their provisions. It is very gratifying to find that Sir Roundell Palmer has not stood still while the world was moving. When he spoke in the House of Commons on the 26th March he had the courage to declare that the Government for permitting the Alabama to escape, when he spoke two days ago he had to defend the Government for seizing the steam rams at Liverpool. He proved himself an admirable advocate upon both occasions. It is impossible to read his speech of March even now without shaking in the surprise and regret which Mr T. Baring expressed at the time It was evident that it is impossible to read his speech at Richmond two days ago without expressing the utmost satisfaction at the doctrines it contains, and at the tone in which they were delivered. In the month of March we were told that the Foreign Enlistment Act had nothing to do with International Law; and that "if that Act had not been passed as it had been enacted, it would have been impossible for the Government of the United States to treat the sale of ships of war as in any degree more unlawful than the sale of any other kind of munitions of war." The case of the Alabama was likened to the sale of a box of rifles, and the Foreign Enlistment Act was declared to be a mere municipal law, passed for municipal purposes, as was really the fact, a law providing a new mode of enforcing an international duty, and new penalties for violating it. But since then the Attorney-General has adopted sounder views; and it is to be hoped that with the aid of the new Solicitor General—who has consistently maintained the true doctrines on the subject—he will adhere to the present opinions The Attorney-General has found out that there is a difference between selling arms and equipping ships in our ports. "We all know," he said, "that it is perfectly lawful for the citizens of a neutral country to trade with both parties if they can." But that is the side. "There is a limit to all that, and it is not consistent with the duty of a neutral nation to suffer warlike expeditions and ships of war to be prepared and fitted out in our harbors." Now does he stop here In the month of March he had said that the Foreign Enlistment Act had not passed "in consequence of any obligation imposed upon us by international law, but as a matter of municipal regulation, which we had become the peers of the statesman. If the eager lawyer who addressed the House of Commons as Solicitor-General, on the 27th of March, on the subject of the Alabama, had then noted the change of public feeling on this question, and that he would be called upon to address his constituents as Attorney-General on the 19th of October, he would in all probability have been more guarded in his opinions. Six months ago the popular feeling in this country was wholly Southern—the appearance of the American Ambassador against the cutting the Alabama to sail were received with coldness and neglect, and such men as Messrs. Laird were openly denouncing the American Government amidst the cheers of the House of Commons, and boasting of the right to supply any number of Alabamas to the South. At the present moment public feeling is greatly changed. The Alabama has spread desolation