New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,877.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McCern & Landry, at their auction mart, at 11 o'clock, household furniture.

By G. Lonsmont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 100 Villere street, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, several lots of paper.

By John Neville, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11½ o'clock, at his auction store, one furniture cart and horse.

By the U. S. Marshal, at 12 o'clock, at the foot of Josephine street, the steamer James Battle

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Residents of that portion of the city bounded by the southerly side of Felicity road, the upper city line, the river and the rear of the city, and of that portion bounded by the notherly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river and Lake Pontchartrain, are referred to an important notice elsewhere from George S. Denisson, collector. It requires payment of license taxes within the specified limits on the 19th instant, and the four days thereafter, under penalty of additional cost

Messrs. McCeren & Landry will sell this day, (Saturday) November 21, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, a fine assortment of furniture, consisting of mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, parlor sets, &c., and a large variety of other goods.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, the 21st instant, as follows: At 10 o'clock, at the foot of Bienville street, 71 bales Creole hay. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a very large assortment of fine furniture, new and second hand. All in want of such should attend.

The Marshal of the United States will offer to-day, at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, the steamer James Battle, (prize) now lying at the head of Josephine street, with her tackle, apparel, &c; also a chronometer and a spy-glass.

The Express Company has our thanks for favors by the river.

Major-General Butler and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe from Washington on the 10th inst.

The tugboat Neafie, Captain Smith, brought up to the city yesterday the British brig Volante, in charge of acting Ensign A. F. West—a prize to the U. S. gunboat Virginia. She was captured off the mouth of the Rio Grande, having a portion of her general cargo on board. The Volante is at anchor in the stream.

FETE DE STE. CECILE—*Grand Musical Mass*—A grand musical mass in honor of St. Cecilia, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Sunday, the 22d inst. A collection will be taken by the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the relief of the poor to whose necessities they minister. The members of this society, and the faithful generally, are invited to lend their presence and assistance to the good cause.

The U. S. mail steamship George Washington, Capt. Willet, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, with the U. S. mails, a full cargo, and the following passengers:

Dr Geo Clerv, H H Hase, A Lochsado, Lieut V K Speed, J Lieberman, Mrs Fernandez and child, Miss Martland, Mrs G Pierron, Amos Smith, A Fernandez, Paymaster H M Hyde, H W Taylor, E Burwin and lady, Capt Dunbaw and servant, L Cottman, Mrs Kinney, Miss S Kinney, E Durand, Capt Ellsworth, Lieut S A Mower, Mark Hoyt, Geo Wadsworth, son and servant, S A Hodgman.

Three Days Later from the North, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEBRASKA.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LATE FROM TENNESSEE.

Capture of a Portion of Burnside's Forces.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

FROM MEXICO AND JAPAN.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

GOLD 45¾.

The steamer Nebraska arrived yesterday, after the issue of our evening edition, bringing St. Louis dates to the 12th and Memphis dates to the 14th. We compile from our Memphis papers much late and interesting intelligence:

Affairs in Missouri.

GOV. GAMBLE'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Jefferson City, November 10—Both Houses met at 10 o'clock this morning, and there not being a quorum present, adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Senate, eight members answered to their names, and in the House, seventy-one.

There will be a quorum in the Senate to-morrow, when both houses will proceed to business. Canvassing has been going on all day, more or less.

Jefferson City, November 10.—The following message has been prepared by Gov. Gamble, and will be delivered to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives

You are again assembled in pursuance of your adjournment, to consult upon measures necessary for the interest of the State, and it becomes my duty, under the Constitution, to give to you such information as I possess relative to the Government, and recommend to your consideration such measures as I deem necessary and expedient. As your present session is but a continuation of that which was begun on the 25th day of December last, I do not deem it necessary to repeat any of the statements or recommendations contained in my regular message, made to you at that time, but shall confine the present communication to such matters and conditions as have occurred since your adjournment, and to a recommendation of such measures as are shown to be necessary by events transpiring within that time. And first, as to the relations of the State to the Federal Government, I am able to say to you that there is now within the State no military organization hostile to the Government of the United States, and that there is every indication that the former feeling of hostility has certainly settled down into a quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and an unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by rebel organizations. This condition of affairs is fully exemplified by the fact that a body of rebels under the command of General Shelby invaded the State from Arkansas, and penetrated to the Missouri river. He was met by State troops alone, the State militia and enrolled militia, was routed in battle and has been driven out of the State without obtaining any accession to the number of his forces, while all along his route there was exhibited great activity among the people in endeavor to intercept him. The rebellious spirit may be regarded as subdued. If we next turn our attention to the progress of the Federal arms in subduing the rebellion in other States, we find that the capital of Arkansas is in possession of the Federal forces, and it is were desirable, at this season of the year, for them to proceed further South, there is no enemy capable of resisting their progress to Texas. Vicksburg, and the other rebel strongholds on the Mississippi river have been reduced, and there is no danger to be encountered in navigating that stream than such as—

[At this point the telegraph office, at this place, was forcibly entered and shut up, and the message taken away by Colonel Gamble, a son of the Governor.—*Operator, Jeff City*]

From Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has received a copy of the Little Rock *Democrat* of the 3d inst. The *Democrat* reports the proceedings of a Union meeting held at Little Rock on the 31st ult. Dr. Kirkwood was President, and Dr. E. D. Ayres, Secretary. Speeches were made by W. M. Fishback, General Thayer, Judge Murphy and John Warner. Resolutions were adopted asserting that Arkansas was in the permanent possession of the national forces, protesting against guerrilla warfare, and invoking Arkansas soldiers in the Southern army to return to their allegiance, &c.

The Pine Bluff affair is thus noticed in the *Democrat*:

Marmaduke is reported to have gained a great victory at Pine Bluff, and to have captured five hundred horses. The truth is, Clayton gave Marmaduke a terrible threshing; killed and wounded 130 men, and drove him with three times Clayton's number in haste away. Clayton's loss was 11 killed and 22 wounded. Sixty Government mules were cut loose by order of Colonel Clayton, to keep them from being burned up, and some of them may be needed and good to Marmaduke. The only loss of property was the burning of a part of the town by Marmaduke, and the property mostly belonged to secessionists. This is Marmaduke's way of defending his friends.

The Situation in North Virginia.

Washington, November 9.—There was a little fighting on the southern bank of the Rappahannock, but it was of but little importance. It is probable that a great battle will be fought in this, day or two, if the Rebels have been fought to-day. All depends on General Lee. If he will stand for a battle, it is pretty certain to come. General Meade started out this time prepared for a desperate conflict with the enemy. He was urged to it by the President and Secretary of War, and General Halleck was not averse, especially under such circumstances. The result is to be considered, and if number is most to superior to the enemy by at least 10,000, and perhaps 20,000. There is no reason to fear defeat, and there are many reasons to believe that Lee will be compelled to fall back still farther into the heart of Virginia.

Washington, November 9.—It is hinted a considerable Union force has started or is about to start on the Peninsula towards Richmond.

It is said that cavalry scouts, who have left the rear of McClellan, are in superb condition, and will greatly facilitate movements against the enemy.

The entire army around the Rappahannock yesterday, without any instance of impatience.

Advices received otherwise in Washington state the rebel army seems to be moving towards the Rapidan—as yet taking no position for occupying heights.

Our troops command all the roads approach ing Fredericksburg from the northwest, while some of them hold the town and Falmouth to-day.

Later information from the front this evening says Culpeper is occupied by our troops, and our cavalry had reconnoitered as far as the Rapidan, without meeting the rebels in considerable force. The impression among military men is that Lee's entire force is in full retreat for Richmond, and it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of the fortifications of that city. A latter dispatch to-night from the front says heavy cavalry skirmishing is going on southwest of Culpepper, towards Madison C. H. The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan is Stuart's cavalry, who are covering the rebel retreat

Washington, November 10—From information which reached Washington to-night by the messenger leaving the Army of the Potomac at 10 o'clock this morning, it appears General Buford yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpepper, driving the rebel cavalry and infantry before him. General Lee's headquarters Saturday night were at Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock. This refutes the belief current in some quarters, that he had gone south to advise with Bragg. Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but Lee declined to accept an engagement.

General Kilpatrick occupied Healy Mountain yesterday afternoon. Last night he discovered a large area of camp fires south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Rapidan Station, on the railroad. No fires of magnitude were discovered in and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that Lee has declined to risk a general engagement in the open field, and withdrawn his forces, except a rear guard, to his former strong position. All the evidence tends to prove that General Meade has out generaled Lee by leading him to believe that it was his intention to move down the neck opposite Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says our line of battle crossed the Orange and Alexandria railroad to a point where it is supposed Lee has a full force in our front.

THE BATTLE NEAR CULPEPPER.

New York, November 11—The Philadelphia *Enquirer's* correspondent says that General Buford returned on Saturday night to the vicinity of Brandy Station, having advanced to within three or four miles of Culpepper, where he met on Sunday night Wilcox's corps of Hill's division, with whom he had a sharp fight, losing two hours.

He drove the rebels some distance and picketed his ground, but being short of forage and supplies, he returned to his main body of the army. In this fight Lieutenant J. A. Stephens, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, was wounded—The First brigade, under Colonel Chapman, of the Third Indiana cavalry, was principally engaged, sustaining the loss of about fifty killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. They left five dead on the field. They buried several more and carried off many wounded.

On Monday morning the rebels retired towards the Rapidan. Buford before returning sent a detachment to Culpepper Court-house, who found no rebels in that vicinity. The supposition is that all of Lee's army is across the Rapidan. They occupy Pony Mountain, a short distance beyond Culpepper, and to the left of the railroad, as a signal station whence they can observe the movements of our army to advantage. Gen. Buford found the railroad uninjured in Culpepper, and it was believed to be in good condition to the Rapidan.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The following was sent to headquarters here the day after the recent engagements:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Rappahannock Station. Nov. 8—8:40 P. M.

To Major General Halleck

This morning on advancing from Kelly's Ford it was found that the enemy had retired during the night.

This morning was so smoky that it was impossible to obtain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not until the arrival of the column from Kelleys's Ford that it was definitely known that the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion, and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond.

Major General Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags, over 1,500 prisoners. Major General French took over 400 prisoners. Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded. French lost about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major General.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 11—Yesterday afternoon Colonel Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented General Meade with eight battle flags taken at that time.

Colonel Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments—the Fifth and Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin, and the One hundred and first New York—the latter Colonel Upton's regiment.

General Meade has issued a congratulatory order to the army on the successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, and says the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

Evidence also exists of their precipitate retreat, owing to General Meade's masterly movements.

Capture of Burnside's Outposts.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Washington, November 11—It was stated several days ago that two of General Burnside's most easterly outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured. General Grant's dispatches did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, nor the probable number of killed and wounded on our side.

The *Republican* of this afternoon says Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rodgersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee. This place is the terminus of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville

General Burnside also states that the rebels captured 600 men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville, in an improvable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of General Grant, who is pretty well satisfied with its situation.

Knoxville, November 11—In the recent affair at Rodgersville, Burnside's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Burnside has taken over 1500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels.

There are some indications of a large rebel force coming against us, but we expect to repel them. At Rodgersville the rebels captured about 500 men, four pieces of artillery and 30 wagons Most of the captured were of the Second loyal Tennessee, and over 100 of the Seventeenth Ohio. We hold from Washington, on the Tennessee river, to above Bull's Gap.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, November 9.—A tow barge sank near Kelly's Ferry on the night of the 7th. Several lives were lost.

Chattanooga, November 10—A Georgia refugee just in, reports a considerable movement of Bragg's troops and stores southward.

The rebels are said to be preparing to evacuate the position before Chattanooga, and retire to Rome or Atlanta.

Longstreet is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on our lines of communication to Bridgeport. Twenty-two Paymasters, with $7,000,000, are engaged in paying the troops to the 1st of November.

All quiet along the lines—not a shot from Lookout to-day.

The War in Western Virginia.

Near Falling Springs, Western Va., Nov 7.—Brigadier-General Kelly, commanding the left, reports: On the 7th inst. I attacked Jackson in front of Nutt Point, and drove him from his position with but trifling loss on either side. Yesterday he was reinforced from Lewisburg, with Patton's brigade and a regiment of Jenkins' command, and he assumed a strong position upon the summit of Droop Mountain, a position similar to that above South Mountain in Maryland.

I turned the enemy's left with infantry, and when he became disturbed made an attack with four regiments of dismounted cavalry. The victory was decisive, and the enemy's retreat became a total rout, his forces throwing away their arms and scattering in every direction. His wounded and many prisoners and arms have fallen into our hands. Our loss is about one hundred officers and men. The troops are in excellent spirits, with plenty of ammunition.

WM. M. AVERILL, Brig. Gen.

Brigadier General Cullum, Chief of Staff:

Clarksburg, Nov. 8, 1863, 7 P. M.—I have just learned from Gen. Scammon that Gen. Duffie entered Lewisburg on the 7th, and reports that the rebels had passed through on the retreat from Averill, just before his arrival. Duffie captured the enemy's camp, tents, knapsacks, provisions, caissons, and many prisoners, also one hundred head of cattle. Our cavalry are in pursuit. Averill had arrived at Lewisburg. B. L. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

From Fort Scott.

A BATTLE IMMINENT BETWEEN BLUNT AND SHELBY AND COOPER.

Leavenworth, November 9.—A courier arrived at Fort Scott Friday night from General Blunt, stating that the rebels Cooper and Shelby had eluded our forces and crossed the Arkansas river with nearly 9000 men, and were marching on General Blunt, who has 1800 cavalry, as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith. Blunt had corralled his train and made preparations for defense.

RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 12th contains the following:

The river rose half an inch yesterday. There is five and a half to six feet of water in the channel fence to Cairo, plenty below, and about four feet between St. Louis.

Full river reports will be given to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, November 10.—It turns out that the occupation of Fredericksburg by our cavalry was only made during a reconnoissance in that direction. Our cavalry also occupy Culpepper, and the bulk of the army is lying at Brandy Station, engaged in the customary occupation of waiting for supplies.

The rebel prisoners captured in the recent fight at Kelly's Ford, about 2000 in number, are to be sent to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. The muskets captured at the same time bear the London mark of 1861.

Government has received statements through spies (on whose name reliance is placed) that Lee has gone to Chattanooga to assume command, though his absence from the army of Northern Virginia is carefully concealed, and orders still issued in his name.

Information from the same source says that the question of evacuating Richmond had been for some time under discussion among military men and leaders. There is no decision yet reached, but some of the best informed claim it would be decided affirmatively.

Washington, November 10.—Earnest efforts have been made for several days past by leading politicians to have Hon. Samuel L. Casey, late Collector of Internal Revenue for this Congressional District, to become a candidate for Clerk of the House, but Casey has to-day positively declined.

There is much regret expressed at this decision.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Baker's Tariff. — The price of flour being this day eleven dollars ($11) per barrel, the Bakers are required by the Mayor to give during the ensuing week, commencing on Sunday, November 22d, as follows, and until further notice, viz:

47	ounces of bread for	20	cents.
23	" " "	10	"
12	" " "	5	"

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any police station.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Four young men, one of whom was a deserter from the Confederate army, were up for violating General Order No. 59 in not reporting themselves when coming into the lines and to the city. They were sent to Major Porter.

E. Perkins and family, colored, were arrested for having a load of furniture, a horse, a wagon, Government blankets and rations, &c., in their possession. The horse was turned over to the Quartermaster, and the furniture restored to the prisoners, who were discharged.

A soldier was arrested yesterday evening, and refused to be taken to the lock house. Another soldier named Ferguson, who pretended to assist the officer, got offended when the officer blew his whistle for help, and beat the knight of the club with a brickbat, considerably battering his hat. They were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Three black sailors, two yellow girls, and a tiny white girl, were brought up for disturbing the peace last night near twelve o'clock, and on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Mr. Mitchel resides at Baton Rouge, and purchased of one party two bales of cotton at 54 cents per pound. He paid for one bale in greenbacks, and for the other gold, after the second bale he gave him gold at the rate of 28 cents per pound for the cotton. It was claimed this gold transaction is in contravention to general orders. The cotton paid for in gold was confiscated. The vendor was then called upon to give testimony in the case had his gold confiscated, and complained to the Court that he had been seduced by the detectives to take the gold, but as he had voluntarily blabbed, there was no help for him.

A young soldier, who has his quarters at Capt. Pickering's, had his pocket picked by a comrade who slept near him. The suspected party was brought before Judge Atocha, convicted and sentenced to Ship Island for one year.

John Marble had a Government horse in his cart, and another one at home, so charges Lieut. Duane. The case was set for trial on some other day.

One white looking soldier and a dozen black cavalry, including two sergeants, were up for committing depredations on plantations and for drawing revolvers on the white persons who a pointed with them. The Atchafalaya was described as outrageous in the extreme, and as having dealt out kicks and coffs to the white folks without stint, breaking off the pigeon house and smokehouse, and distributing the contents as they pleased, and committing other depredations. When a white patrol was on the plantation and arrested some of the depredators, the sergeant, at the head of 120 men, came and arrested the planters and released the prisoners, whom they took, with their white prisoner, to their captain, who dismissed them. The sergeant claimed that he had acted upon the orders of his superior officers, and that he saved the prosecutor's life, which was in such imminent danger that had he left him for a moment the prosecutor would certainly have been killed.

As the sergeant is wanted at the trial of the officers who are supposed to have caused the outrage, he was remanded to the Parish Prison until then. Five of them, named G. Mitchell, Co. Tibbit, Aug Gegnon, Co. Rankin and Jas. Polk, were sentenced for three years to Ship Island with ball and chain.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The Grand Jury was organized yesterday, as it involves a new combination for all offices below speaker.

The issues of new fractional currency are to continue. The designs are not to be changed, but another quality of paper will be used.

The Government does not refuse applications for the discharges of prisoners of war, but no decisions are given at present.

ADVICES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, November 7.—Arrived, the Russian war steamer Rlauda, thirty days from Kakadia This comprises the Russian fleet that propose wintering here.

A grand ball and supper will soon be given the Russian officers at Union Hall, costing about $10,000. Decorations of the hall have been contracted for at $1000.

Captain Joseph Myrick, an old merchant, died yesterday.

San-Francisco, Nov. 10.—A fire at Nevada City, yesterday, destroyed nearly all the buildings on Broad street, five brick buildings on Main street, the Episcopal, Methodist and Catholic churches, also the theater, courthouse, express and telegraph offices, gas works, United States hotel, and many stores in the surrounding neighborhood. The country records were saved. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

From Mexico via San Francisco.

San Francisco, November 9—Arrived yesterday, steamers St. Louis and Mosse Taylor from Panama, bringing dates from Mexico, via Acapulco, of the 21st October. The French were preparing for an expedition towards Omestero.

General Forey left Mexico for Vera Cruz, on his way to France, on the 6th of October, having turned over his command to Gen. Bazaine, who appears to be much more popular. An agent of the rebel Government arrived at the City of Mexico on the 9th, via Brownsville, with instructions, it was supposed, to make a treaty between the Regency of Mexico and the rebel Government.

It is said that Juarez has reorganized the army of the Liberal party, and is marching towards Juartero to meet the French. A conflict is expected shortly.

Minister Corwin has so far taken no active part in the Mexico troubles.

FROM JAPAN VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, November 10—Dates have been received from Kakadati, Japan, to the 8th of October.

The Prince of Nagath had issued orders that Joseph Keco, a Japanese, formerly of San Francisco, and the Japanese pilots who conducted the Wyoming to Shellonski, should both be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterward.

The chief Minister and three other members of the Cabinet have been dismissed, because they were in favor of peace with Christian nations.

The authorities have ordered all foreigners to leave Nejazaki.

The foreigners refused to leave, and the Japanese Government resigned.

The Mikado had issued an order that no Dais no shall purchase any foreign vessel.

From Europe.

New York, November 10.—The Adriatic arrived at 5 o'clock, with 700 passengers.

London, October 27.—The mission of Marshal Neil to St. Petersburg is presumed to be a last attempt on the part of Napoleon to persuade the Czar Alexander to grant the Poles the concessions which diplomacy has heretofore failed to obtain. It is, however, surmised that the Emperor Napoleon would not be displeased or greatly disappointed if the Poles maintained themselves in insurrection.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, November 11—P. M.—Money in brisk demand and very firm. Sterling dull at 16c. Gold quiet and steady, opening at 45¾, advanced to 45⅞, declined to 45⅝, and closed quiet at 45¾. Government Stocks are without material change—6's of '81, coupons, 109, 7-30's, 105 2-4, 1865, 106.

Stocks—Generally better, but quiet. It is rumored Mr. Chase has decided to issue $25,000,000 Legal Tender currency, with a view to relieve the stringency of the money market.

Cotton—Dull and drooping at 82c.

Flour—Extra State is in fair request for Government use, and quite steady, while nearly all other kinds are dull and drooping. $7 15 to $7 30 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 35 to $7 60 for trade brands—market closing dull, with a drooping tendency.

Whisky—More active and firmer at 62½ to 63c., chiefly at the latter price.

Provisions—Pork opened quiet, and closed with rather more doing. Dressed hogs firmer at 7 to 7½c. Bacon Sides quiet and firm Lard quiet and steady at 11½ to 11¾c., 200,000 bbls deliverable from January to April, sold at 12¼c.

Operations of General Franklin's Command.

The *Times* in a second edition yesterday evening, has the following:

We are indebted to a gentleman for the following reliable information:

From General Franklin's front we learn that General Lee, Chief of Cavalry, this morning surprised the Seventh Texas rebel cavalry, killed and wounded several, and captured one hundred prisoners. General Lee's loss was nothing.

Assessment of the City for 1863.

We have been favored by Mr. E. L. Bercier, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors of Assessment, with the recapitulation of the assessment of the twelve districts of New Orleans for 1863. Compared with the valuation of 1862, the present statement exhibits a decrease of $20,858,167 on the total amount of assessed property in the city. The decrease in the value of real estate is $1,019,930; decrease in the value of slaves $6,629,210, decrease of income, $617,520, of capital and money at interest, $11,710,727, in furniture, $263,750, in carriages, horses and cows, $331,720. It will be perceived that the decrease in the value of real estate is, comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the aggregate, while slave property alone, which is omitted from the recapitulation, furnishes a decrease of upwards of six millions, or about a third of the total diminution. The remaining diminution is presented principally by reduced incomes, capital, money at interest, stocks, &c. Though there is much to show a decay of active capital in the city, it is still gratifying to observe that its more solid and durable wealth has not been materially impaired in value.

THE STEAMER SUNNY SIDE BURNED.—We learned by the arrival of the steamer White Cloud, that the steamer Sunny Side, with a cargo of 1,200 bales cotton and a number of passengers from Memphis bound for the Ohio river, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th instant, at Island No. 16, about fifty miles above Memphis. There were 14 lady passengers on board, 9 of whom, with a number of children were drowned; also many male passengers and some of the crew. One lady was burned with the boat, as she refused to jump overboard. The White Cloud brought down to Memphis two of the passengers, one a Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Iowa, who lost his wife and only child, the other is a little girl, who lost her mother. No further particulars could be obtained.

Self-Milkers—Bucolic and Governmental.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Four young men, one of whom was a deserter from the Confederate army, were up for violating General Order No. 59 in not reporting themselves when coming into the lines and to the city. They were sent to Major Porter.

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John Marble had a Government horse in his cart, and another one at home, so charges Lieut. Duane. The case was set for trial on some other day.

One white looking soldier and a dozen black cavalry, including two sergeants, were up for committing depredations on plantations and for drawing revolvers on the white persons who a pointed with them. The Atchafalaya was described as outrageous in the extreme, and as having dealt out kicks and coffs to the white folks without stint, breaking off the pigeon house and smokehouse, and distributing the contents as they pleased, and committing other depredations. When a white patrol was on the plantation and arrested some of the depredators, the sergeant, at the head of 120 men, came and arrested the planters and released the prisoners, whom they took, with their white prisoner, to their captain, who dismissed them. The sergeant claimed that he had acted upon the orders of his superior officers, and that he saved the prosecutor's life, which was in such imminent danger that had he left him for a moment the prosecutor would certainly have been killed.

As the sergeant is wanted at the trial of the officers who are supposed to have caused the outrage, he was remanded to the Parish Prison until then. Five of them, named G. Mitchell, Co. Tibbit, Aug Gegnon, Co. Rankin and Jas. Polk, were sentenced for three years to Ship Island with ball and chain.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The Grand Jury was organized yesterday, sworn in and instructed in the duties of grand juries by his Honor Judge Hiestand. This important body for this term is composed of the following gentlemen: John Roberts, Foreman; W. E. Bell, J. S. Simonds, Jos. Duplain, Alex. McNeil, Matthew Rogers, Pat Lane, A. P. Destis, Jas. Smith, L. A. Duvieneaud, Jas. Murieson, P. A Cohn, Ph. Wiederecht, Wm. Rainey, M. Quinn and H. McGinnis. Fifty-six persons summoned as Petit Jurors answered their names and were dismissed until next Monday. The Grand Jury was dismissed until Friday next. A warrant was issued against Wm. McLaughlin, who had been tried before Recorder Vanuard for an assault and battery, and is to have further proceedings before this Court

On motion of the District Attorney, a medical commission, consisting of Drs. Shuppert, Mann and Yeiser, was appointed to investigate and report on the mental condition of Oscar Grillier, who is charged with brutal and indecent assault on a little girl. The Court then adjourned.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—A man named Charles Reed was indicted in the First District Court on the charge of murder. During the interregnum of that court and at the opening of the Provisional Court, an indictment against the same party and for the same charge was also preferred in the latter court. On the question, raised by the Attorney General, who should try the man, it was decided by Judge Peabody that he yields the accused to be tried by the court where the case originated.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—In the case of Mitchandon vs. Glenn and Hennewell, on motion of counsel for defendants a new trial was granted after the argument on the rule. S. F Glenn, Esq., is only a nominal defendant with whom in his former capacity as clerk of the Provost Court the sum of $5000 was deposited by plaintiff. The sum of $4500 has been distributed by order of the Court, and the $500 as the balance are also awaiting the final order of the judicial tribunal.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Judge. — Half a dozen of shoy females were charged with keeping a disreputable and disorderly house on Burgundy street. They have the choice to pay a fine of $15 each or to go to prison for 90 days.

Ch. Kalmus, for an assault with intent to kill, was sent before the First District Court.

Mary Peters got tight, with the old story. Sentence $10 or 30 days.

Bill Youennes, a little vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for 60 days.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Martin Cahill, who died at No 117 Old Levee street, of diarrhea. Deceased was a native of Quebec, Canada, where he has a brother and other relatives He was a cooper by trade, 54 years of age, and had been for some time sick and destitute.

[FROM HOUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Dramatic.

Our American Comic is an old favorite on the Variétés boards, and has never failed, we believe, to draw good houses. Placide and Owens both run it until they thought the public ought to be tired of it, but they were tired first, and took it off, in the hey-day of its glory

Last night was no exceptional one in its history. It drew about the best comedy house since the first night or two of the season.

Our anticipations regarding the physical inaptitude of Mr. Setchell for giving the needful sharpness and singularity of outline to Asa Trenchard, were fully realized. Those who had seen Jefferson, the original Asa Trenchard on Laura Keen's boards in New York, could never be reconciled to the rotund, juicy, aldermanic, epicurean figure presented by the Asa Trenchard of Mr. Setchell.

Nevertheless, there was much in Mr. Setchell's representation to redeem the inevitable drawbacks of *physique* alluded to. He showed a keen appreciation of the humors of the several situations, and, without overdoing oddity and eccentricity, as is nearly invariably done in such characters, he amused the audience, throughout, to the top of their bent.

Mr. Baker, as the stiff, plethoric butler, was, in make up and action, eminently artistic, and did much to relieve the uncontrolaing character of a large part of the general performance.

Mr. Joseph Barrett's Dundreary was certain ly clever—a tolerably fair imitation of Sothern's—but still lacking the elaborate niceties of finish of the latter who, having composed the part in a measure, seemed to throw his whole dramatic soul into its personation.

The Abel Murcott of Mr L. Barrett showed discriminating conception, but the conception lacked energetic development. Mr. Couldock knew better how to paint the physical and moral ruins and agonies of the drunkard.

The same play will be repeated to night

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ghost is still the leading attraction here As an optical effect it has been much improved. The illusion is perfect, and evidence of mechanical contrivance is nowhere visible It will form part of the programme for the Saturday noon performance.

POST-OFFICE AT BATON ROUGE—We learn that Post-Master Parker, of this city, was recently in Baton Rouge to make arrangements for the establishment there of a General Post Office. Heretofore it has been exclusively military, and was not satisfactory to any body, as it seems.

FIRED ON BY GUERRILLAS.—The steamer Emerald, which arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, reports that she was fired on by guerrillas near Red River Landing

SHOCKINGLY BURNED.—A correspondent writes from Baton Rouge:

On Tuesday last Miss Thomas, an amiable and interesting young lady, was shockingly burned, at the residence of Mrs. Hallet, she was standing near the grate when her dress caught fire, and in a moment was enveloped in flames from head to foot Chaplain Holland and Mr. Allen were the only persons present when the accident occurred, and did what they could to extinguish the flames. The young lady lies in a critical condition, but may possibly recover.

Reinforcements Sent to the Franco-Mexican Army.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, dating 23d October, says:

Since this month began, if I am not mistaken two transports, each convoying a thousand fighting men, have left Cherbourg for Vera Cruz. Before the month closes—the 23d, to-morrow, was to be the day—another transport leaves the same port for the same destination with 1200 troops on board. I suppose that the 415 zouaves who passed through Marseilles a few days ago, and the first squadron of the Fifth Hussars belong to this emigration, they may be for the next. The last steamer from St. Nazaire—every other steamer from St. Nazaire since the line has existed—carried out other reinforcements.

THE GREAT BOSTONIAN EXCITEMENT.—The Boston people have had a sensation. The "Hub of the Universe" has been in a state of ecstacy. It has not been about banquets and balls in honor of the Russians, nor about the elections, nor about sending forty or thirty thousand troops to the relief of Pennsylvania, nor about anything of this kind. Their sensation was all about an organ, and may well be said to be organic in its way. The organ was inaugurated at their Music Hall, and so anxious were they that the place should be filled that they sent out invitations on all sides. They had no less than two or three hundred from New York Well, the organ was a very big one, and the affair altogether was a big one—for Boston, says the New York *Herald*.

Self-Milkers—Bucolic and Governmental.

Ike Marvel, in his last book, describes some of his experience while seeking rural happiness under difficulties. Having at last selected a farm on which to realize his Arcadian dreams, he made the disagreeable discovery that the "sweet-breathed kine," so celebrated in pastoral poetry for their meek virtues, were not in all instances distinguished for pre-Adamite gentleness and innocence. One cow in particular was addicted to a practice that is equally unsound and vicious in animal and political economy. This practice is thus referred to by the complaining author:

Among the early purchases, and among the animals that promised well, was a fine cow, which it was found necessary, after a few weeks of full feeding, to cumber with a complicated piece of neck furniture, to forbid her filching surreptitiously what properly belonged to the pail. Self-milking was her propensity. I have faith in the doctrine of rotation, and the quick reconversion of farm products into the elements of new growth. But here was a case of reconversion so rapid as to be fatal to all the laws of economy. It suggested nothing so strongly as that rapid issue of Government money which finds immediate absorption among the Governmental officials. Does the Government really milk itself, and can a preventive be found in the way of neck machinery, or other?

A NEW COMET.—A new comet was discovered on the 14th ultimo, at Marseilles, by M Tempel. He describes it as telescopic, its position being right ascension 9 deg. 54 min 44 min., and declination 34 deg. 7 min. In the course of an hour it increased a little both in right ascension and declination, so that it seems to be moving in a northwesterly direction. About the same time a comet was perceived at Auteuse, but does not seem to be the same, since it is described as having a tail, the apparent length of two metres, while M. Tempel's is telescopic, with a mere rudiment of a tail.

Rev. Dr. Peabody has retired from the editorial management of the *North American Review*, and will be succeeded by James Russell Lowell and Charles Elliot Norton. The January number of the *Review* will be edited by these gentlemen.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,

FRIDAY EVENING, November 20, 1863.

The animation in the market for our leading staple during the past week has caused a corresponding degree of activity in Domestic Exchange, of which there has been an ample supply to provide funds for cotton purchases, while there has been a better demand, from parties with orders to remit the procee