THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 15,290.

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On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and other advertisements.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We call particular attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Mercantile and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of two valuable lots of ground with the improvements thereon, fronting on Esplanade street and Bayou Road, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

Mr Reed Gutierrez, having been duly commissioned notary in conformity for the city and parish of Orleans, announces elsewhere in our columns that he has prepared to devote his entire attention, as heretofore, to all matters that may be entrusted to him. His office for the present at No 94, Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Dr. Adams, correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*. The Doctor has just emerged from the dangers, trials, and exhausting labors which attend an army correspondent in the rough campaigns of Georgia and Tennessee, and we trust a pleasant sojourn in the city may overcome the effects of his late fatigues.

Among the passengers by the Morning Star yesterday was Mr. W. C. Gray, who returns with his family to resume his duties as a Deputy U. S. Collector in this city.

The Presidential Election To-day.

The Constitution of the United States having conferred on Congress the power to determine the time of closing Presidential Electors, that body designated the Tuesday after the first Monday of November as the day for making that choice throughout the United States in every year in which a President was to be elected. That day falls the present year upon the 8th of November. To-day, therefore, will take place in all the recognized loyal States the twentieth Presidential election under the Constitution of 1787 with its subsequent amendments.

It is needless to speculate as to the result of to-day's voting, eager and widespread as the interest in the issue undoubtedly is in all quarters. The shrewdest and most experienced political observers have confessed their inability to construct from the various elements of the contest an assured or even strongly probable conclusion. Apparently impartial judges in the North have admitted that on the surface the chances seemed to preponderate in favor of President Lincoln, though they knew not what unforeseen change in the military or political situation might reverse this preponderance on election day.

In this State there will be no popular vote for Electors, the Legislature having resolved to appoint them directly, a decision which obviously secures the six Electoral votes of Louisiana to President Lincoln.

The soldiers' vote will be given in person or by proxy at the proper polls in the various States, and there will be no delay in awaiting these votes to ascertain the general result. It is possible, therefore, that in a week hence enough may be known to indicate with sufficient precision the general result.

Gen. Beadle at his Home in Waltham, Mass.

Major General Beadle, with his lady, arrived at Melrose at Waltham, Mass., on the 27th ult., and, after a warm extemporaneous welcome, a formal reception was extended to him at Rumford Hall. In the course of his speech on this occasion General Banks said:

In times of revolution there was always more or less of confinement and passion; there was always more or less of good or bad fortune, and of almost duty of public men or of private men, who bear that noble name with praiseworthy interest of all was it their right to interrupt the course of public service or embarrass public or private opinion by thrusting forward personal considerations and explanations of the different events in which they had been engaged; I will give him pleasure to say, and he said it in the fight time, that when the history of the transactions in which he had been engaged were written, there would be no man and no woman and no child in the land who would be safe to read with the record he had made."

He regarded the rebel Confederacy as divided forever. The Mississippi divided it, and it will never be reunited. The armies of Grant and Sherman had broken the backbone of the Confederacy, and if we avoid the hydra-headed foe in among us, we might be sure that the flag of the Union, the stars and stripes, within a few years will wave over every foot of land in the Union. It will not only be free in name, but free in spirit; no race proscribed, but giving every man of every color, of every race, the opportunity to achieve freedom for himself.

In regard to the establishment of the Government, he said he noted, how that Government is to be established? It is not a matter of theory, but it is a matter of established fact. The State of Louisiana, I know by my own observation, is a free loyal State—as true to the Union as Massachusetts or Rhode Island, or any other State. It is so by the act of the people who were born in that State. Let me say to you, fellow citizens, that Louisiana can be as much relied upon to sustain the Government of the Union as any other State. Much is said in the North about the military power having made Louisiana what it is. I do not propose to debate that subject in any length, but I say that it is not only without military intervention or control, but that it is almost without the assistance of the Government that the work has been done there. It is the good sense of the people themselves that has wrought the great change. I said a little while since that my respect for the wisdom and good sense of the people had been increased since I left you; and that respect has been enhanced by the return of Louisiana. The French people there always had a lingering idea that their French power would be restored; they have never been entirely American; they have been accustomed, state rights pure; centralization; they never sympathized with a full, strong basis, the people of the Union. The French people will become a part of the Union; there will be no more caste rights and sectional dogmas to poison the hearts of the people in that section against the Union of these States.

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New York Stock Exchange.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 29.]

Saturday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

The following letter, from George S. Sanders, appears in the Montreal newspapers:

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Sir: I cannot permit the many unfounded statements in regard to the Confederate attack upon St. Alban's to pass without a word of explanation. As to the facts, the attack upon St. Alban's was made by Confederate soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Bennett H. Young, of the C. S. A. All having served in the Confederate army within the Confederate States, and the *World* as well as a good portion of the regiments will average two hundred men. Some have less than one hundred, while a few others, having apparently escaped the general wear and tear of the campaign, run up to four and five hundred. Cleburne's division was counted, and footed up about 3780, rank and file. Each division had four guns, the whole number of the latter being reckoned between fifty and sixty. The wagon train was long, but had more of capacity for holding supplies than of the supplies themselves. The rebel soldiers talked a great deal of a train of supplies of four hundred wagons, which was momentarily expected from Blue Mountain. The rumor was abroad that it had arrived. The three corps of infantry were closely calculated, and footed up about 35,000.

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The present disposition of the jobbers and of retailers is to supply their wants from day to day as they occur, so as to be prepared for any change in prices that political or military events may produce.

Brown sheetings are dull, and prices weak. Standards are quoted at 55c by agents, but considerable less are selling as low as 5c believe that figure.

Bleached shirtings have been pressed for sale in some quarters, and at a concession. The transactions, however, have not materially increased, and the market at the close favors the buyer. New York Mills maintain last week's quotations, 60c; the weakness is chiefly upon the lower goods.

Brown Drills are very scarce, and bring readily 65c for standards.

Ticks are scarce and higher 2c to 4c, though they are still jobbed at late prices. We quote Glenmorgs, 70c; York, 70c to 75c; Whittendens, 55c to 57c; Hyweul, 45c, and Arasophs, 40c.

Denims also are scarce and firm. We quote Bayrakiner, 60c; Uncasville, 45c; York, 50c.

Jeans are naive, but in some cases lower. We quote: Washington Satteens, 37½c; Naumkeag twills, 35c; Androscoggin light, 36c. Andrascoggin and Saco, 30c.

Printing Cloths are more inquired for, and prices have an upward tendency. It is very difficult to give reliable quotations, prices being so unsettled. Quotations for 64x64 standard vary between 26c and 27c.

The print market is without change. The demand has been moderate, and prices are steady. There has been no active competition between the leading jobbers upon Merrimacks and Sprague, resulting in the former being sold down to 35c, and the latter at 35½c. The following are the agents' quotations: For Merrimacks, 36c, w. cloth; Sprague's' 37c; National, 33; Americus, 36c; Dunnell, 35c; Richmond, 35c net; Allen's, 35c net.

The delaine trade continues active at 40c, for all the agents' regular goods. The Hamilton Company are sending forward a limited supply of goods, which sell as they arrive.

In woolen goods there has been a steady business through the week at fair prices. The demand for fancy cassimeres is fully up to the supply and prices are steady, and for desirable fine goods decidedly firm.

Army Kerseys are more wanted. Quotations for standards range at $1 40 to $1 45.

Beavers are dull and rather drooping in price. Doeskins, blank and blue, are well sold up to production, and prices are firm.

The flannel trade is dull and prices yielding. Blankets are active. Army blankets are in good demand at 95c to $1 per pound.

The demand for carpets is limited; prices are steady. The Hartford Company quote their medium superfine $1 90; superfine $2; imperial three-ply $2 50; extra three-ply $2 75; Brussels $3 20 to $3 50.

Foreign Goods.—Though much better than during the late depression, are yet comparatively dull. The demand is very much of a retail character, and important loss cannot be disposed of except at a concession. Medium grades of dress goods are the best property upon the market. The steady decrease in the importations is strengthening the views of holders, and the prospect is that the season, though it may prove slow and protracted, will yet result better to the importers than was feared.

The receipts of dry goods at this port continue to destine very heavily, and indicate that the aggregate receipts for the season will fall very considerably below those of the corresponding season of last year. The imports for the week past are only $721,817, against $2,307,081 for the same week of last year. The aggregate receipts for the season's trade, beginning with June, are now $1,425,716 below those of the same time of 1863.

A Review of Hood's Army as it Passed Through Villanow.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 29.]

On the capture of the garrison at Dalton, Ga., Hood agreed to release the officers, but before permission to go was received, the whole rebel army passed Villanow portion taking a road to the south, while another pressed west, in the direction of Lafayette. An opportunity was therefore afforded Colonel Wilkinson and his officers to review, as it were, Hood's whole force—a privilege probably given by accident, and one of such rare occurrence, that the information thereby gained has peculiar interest.

Several officers counted the number of infantry regiments, and in the three corps found the aggregate to be one hundred and seventy. The regiments will average two hundred men. Some have less than one hundred, while a few others, having apparently escaped the general wear and tear of the campaign, run up to four and five hundred. Cleburne's division was counted, and footed up about 3780, rank and file. Each division had four guns, the whole number of the latter being reckoned between fifty and sixty. The wagon train was long, but had more of capacity for holding supplies than of the supplies themselves. The rebel soldiers talked a great deal of a train of supplies of four hundred wagons, which was momentarily expected from Blue Mountain. The rumor was abroad that it had arrived. The three corps of infantry were closely calculated, and footed up about 35,000.

During the time our officers were in captivity they received one ration of corn meal and fresh beef, and in no instance did they observe any other articles of diet among the rebels, except when they broke from the ranks on the marches for persimmon trees and apple orchards. Yet everything in their language and bearing indicated that they were determined to fight awhile longer. Their elation over the fancied final trick upon Sherman relieved the fearfulness of their conduct toward our prisoners; but a deep seated, indignant hatred was never invisible. They were ragged and thinly clad, as a general thing, their outer garments, as and not in their inventory of clothing, the first were greasy and tattered, the last shocking affairs. Their accoutrements were various. As a general thing they were tolerably well shod, though in one of Stewart's divisions one of our officers counted over three hundred barefooted privates. Their blankets were of any tint and pattern. Their arms were of every color, of every robe, the opportunity to achieve freedom for himself.

In regard to the establishment of the Government, he said he noted, how that Government is to be established? It is not a matter of theory, but it is a matter of established fact. The State of Louisiana, I know by my own observation, is a free loyal State—as true to the Union as Massachusetts or Rhode Island, or any other State. It is so by the act of the people who were born in that State. Let me say to you, fellow citizens, that Louisiana can be as much relied upon to sustain the Government of the Union as any other State. Much is said in the North about the military power having made Louisiana what it is. I do not propose to debate that subject in any length, but I say that it is not only without military intervention or control, but that it is almost without the assistance of the Government that the work has been done there. It is the good sense of the people themselves that has wrought the great change. I said a little while since that my respect for the wisdom and good sense of the people had been increased since I left you; and that respect has been enhanced by the return of Louisiana. The French people there always had a lingering idea that their French power would be restored; they have never been entirely American; they have been accustomed, state rights pure; centralization; they never sympathized with a full, strong basis, the people of the Union. The French people will become a part of the Union; there will be no more caste rights and sectional dogmas to poison the hearts of the people in that section against the Union of these States.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 8th Oct. ins.]

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