THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,301.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29.

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

NOTICE REGARDING MANIFESTS.—A notice is issued by Provost Marshal Harai Robinson, requiring masters of vessels with produce from the interior to send to his office copies of their manifests immediately on arriving at the Levee in this city, and announcing that no vessel will be allowed to continue in the trade whose master neglects compliance with this order.

The steamship Ariel, Capt. Russell, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with a good freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

For New York—Mr and Mrs D Coyle, child and servant, Mr Ira Clement, Mr Beaumont, Mrs and Miss Pennington, Mr H Brown, C H Mosher, Miss Mosher.

For Havana—Miss Angela Dunbrigan, L Tissot, Thos E Ryan, S Smith, J C Sinclair, Jas Coy, S Fernandez, W F Simmons, S Sargent, Chas S Fernandez, Jacob Bruhn, Jos Hyman, Joaquin Cornas.

Late and Important via Clinton, La.

The Mystery of Sherman's Movements Obscuring Up—His Infantry Moving Towards Augusta—Their mistaking with his Forces Near Clinton, Ga.—Mason Attacked—Precautions from General Beauregard—Jackson, Miss., Threatened from Vicksburg.

The Times of last evening has the subjoined dispatch taken from the Felicana (Clinton, La.) Democrat of the 26th instant:

CLINTON, November 25th.—Proclamation to the people of Georgia: For the defense of your native soil, rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident, be resolute, trust in an overruling Providence, and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in defense of your homes and freedom.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Macon, Ga, November 23.—Still unknown whether the enemy will make another attack upon the city. Believed, however, that no further attempt will be made. Bodies of cavalry still in the neighborhood, for the purpose, it is supposed, of covering operations of the enemy upon the Central Railroad.

Fight concerted would legally overthrow the Abolitionists immediately on arriving at the Levee in this city, and announcing that no vessel will be allowed to continue in the trade whose master neglects compliance with this order.

Enemy still in vicinity of Clinton, where skirmishing is continually going on.

Despatches from Augusta to the 24th say that very little change has occurred in the situation—some three hundred—were out at liberty,and the extensive machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, which the mob was so damaged as to render its use impossible.

The Confederates taking possession of the town succeeded in preventing the removal, under order of Governor Moore, the remnant of the machinery was removed to Clinton, La., where it was subsequently destroyed by fire. At a very low estimate the loss to the State in this property, together with the large stock of cotton destroyed by the Confederates, previous to the first occupation of the Federals—cannot be much short of a million of dollars.

The same paper refers to another general "gobble" of horses in Baton Rouge by military impressment, which placed the whole town on foot, enabling even the highest civil functionaries. The *Comet* adds:

A handsome thing about it is that military orders are always square, even and impartial; all hands are treated alike. We noticed in the crowd before Provost Marshal Hall's office, the present literati of East Baton Rouge, who, with others had to yield, dismount, give up his horse and himself pull the saddle home.

Pending the unfolding and surprising theme of the weather, the Comet makes bold to note an "unquestioned truth" thereunent in this wise:

It will hardly be dunked for the sake of argument or otherwise, that on Tuesday morning, the 22d instant, there was not an only what people choose to call a "black frost"—hence is white—but there was ice in tubs and out of tubs in gutter of lane, that the muddy sorrans and crusts of the earth hereabout were frozen hard and stiff. The fact is what is called by logicians "patent." It is not often nowadays that an unquestioned truth like this I of the weather crops up, and for this reason it ought to be planted down—fastened in such a way that future generations cannot raise a question over it: quarrel and perhaps fight. But it is the business of every organ, that people never quarrel over the truth.

Scenes from Thibodeaux, ?

[From the Thibodeaux Minerva, Nov. 26.]

FIRE RAVEN.—Since a few days the bayou is rising very rapidly. The Cypress Island Levee, which had begun to run between Labadieville and Lafourche Crossing is unable to pass under the bridges.

TUE WEATHER.—After a long spell of bad weather the wind suddenly turned north and last Friday made its appearance in all his strength. Monday and Tuesday, mornings we ice, everywhere to be seen. Vegetables, especially the young cabbages, have suffered considerably from such a frost.

FIRE.—We have to record two fires this week. The house of Mr. Arsene Maquis, situated on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, a few miles above Thibodeaux, was destroyed by fire, and it caught on last Monday night. By the time the fire progressed when at first perceived, it was beyond help, and the occupants were to escape. A child of eight years, old perished in the flames.

The next day, Tuesday, at about the same hour, the guard house of the provost guard—a house belonging to Dr. Bordis—was also completely destroyed by fire.

Long Sleep.

On the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, a paper was received from Dr. Blanchet on three curious cases of constitutional lethargic slumber. One of them was that of a lady twenty-four years of age, who having slept for forty days at the age of eighteen and fifty days at the age of twenty, during her convalescence, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1858, to March, 1859. During this long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to administer milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, but breathing scarcely perceptible; there was no evacuation, no issuance: her complexion was florid and healthy. The other cases were similarly similar. Dr. Blanchet is of opinion that in most cases no stimulants or forced means ought to be employed.

Sergeant Swan, costing $9 per hundred pounds or 9 cents a pound, made at Chicago, is on exhibition at the Agricultural Department in Washington. It has the appearance of bright Havana sugar, and, at the price stated, must find plenty of buyers, if it is anything like as good.

How to Keep Down the Price of Gold —Prostituting the Cotton Trade the most Effective Means.

(From the New York Times.)

We continue to receive rumors from Washington that the Government is about to take very summary measures to put down the market price of gold. We hope that, in the main, they are without foundation. Such precipitance, one would suppose, would show the folly of attempting to regulate the price of this or any other article of traffic by forcible interference. Every attempt that far made has only aggravated the evil it was designed to cure.

The Government can best check the tendency to inordinate speculation in gold by just and straightforward dealing with the commercial community. It requires a certain amount of gold to pay its own interest; this it should keep on hand.

Let it be understood that whenever the agents of the Government here have a million of gold more than it requires for its own use, that million will be sold in open market, and the Government will have done all it can do directly toward controlling its price.

There are other ways legitimate and proper for the Government to use, by which its influence can be exerted to the same end. Whatever it can do to increase the amount of exchange tends to reduce the price of gold. Every bale of cotton which it brings forward from the South has the same effect. A law was passed at the last session of Congress for the express purpose of procuring cotton from the rebel States,—but nothing practical has yet been done toward carrying it into effect. It has been reported that regulations have been devised and agents appointed for that purpose, but they do not seem to have accomplished anything, and, unless we are misinformed as to their character, they never will. It is well known that there are very large quantities of cotton in the rebel States perfectly accessible to private traders if they were allowed by our Government to get it; but thus far no facilities have been afforded for doing so.

If the Government will take up this matter practically, it can throw into market half a million bales of cotton within six months; and that will do more to bring down the price of gold, and to keep it down, than all the edicts it can issue against speculation, or all the efforts it may make to control speculation by direct interference of any kind.

Tobacco and Tobacco smoking.

CHEMISTRY OF THE WEED—EFFECTS OF SMOKING—CIGARS, PIPES AND REMEDIATIONS.

One of the most interesting and novel of all the speculations on the use of tobacco was submitted to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its late session, and the information afforded will be well received by that large class of persons who indulge in the use of the weed. Dr. Richardson first contrived an automatism smoker, into whose mouth was put the cigar, and—as young sought and collected the smoke to detect the products of the combustion. These he determined as, 1, water; 2, free carbon; 3, ammonia; 4, carbonic acid; 5, carbonic oil, an empyreumatic substance of a resinous bitter extract. He says:

"The water is in the form of vapor, the carbon, in minute particles suspended in the water vapor, and giving the seldom of smoke that blue color; the ammonia in the form of gas combined with carbonic acid; the carbonic acid is partly free and partly in combination with ammonia. The nicotine, he says, being a non-volatile body, remains in the pipe; the empyreumatic substance is a volatile body of an aromatical nature of the composition of which Mr. Dalton confirmed himself unsatisfied, but which we have ventured to consider as resin. Whatever it is, it is that which gives the smoke of tobacco its peculiar odor, and determine the flavor of a cigar. It addresses powerfully to woollen materials, and when concentrated has a most obnoxious and intolerable smell. The bituminous resin is resinous and of dark color; probably having an alkaloid as its base. It is not volatile, and only leaves the pipe or cigar by being carried along in a fluid form."

The varieties of tobacco are innumerable. Eight tobaccos that have not undergone fermentation yields very little ammonia, much ammonia, carbonic acid, little water, a small quantity of the empyreuma and an equally small quantity of bitter extract. The Latakia yields the same products uniformly, the Turkish generally more ammonia, Havana all these products. Cavendish varies considerably in its constituents; pigtail yields all very abundantly; the thick twist cigars yield enormous quantities of ammonia, and so do the shag mouth; Manilas give very little. The Connecticut tobacco is comparatively mild in taste, from the absence of the bitter extract.

EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

The water vapor of smoke is not injurious, but the carbon in it settles on the mucous membrane and irritates the throat. The narcotic effect of tobacco smoke, if received into the lungs, resides in the carbonic acid; the ammonia causes dryness, a biting of the mucous membrane of the throat, with increased flow of saliva—experiences familiar to smokers. Absorbed into the blood, says Dr. Richardson, it renders the blood too thin, causing an sagginess of the blood corpuscles, suppression of the healthy redness and yellowness of skin, quickening and then reducing the action of the heart. In young smokers it produces sexual ill. A belief whether all these effects are to be traced to the carbonic acid. If so, most of our mineral waters, as fresly drank, are dreadful poisons, instead of being remedial agents as they are generally esteemed.

The empyreumatic substance seems to have little effect in giving the pleasant taste to tobacco smoke, and after a while of making the breath of smokers unbearable. "Nicotine is rarely ever inhaled by the pleasantly smoker," says Dr. Richardson. It affects only those who smoke cigars by holding them in the mouth, or dirty pipes saturated with oily matter. When absorbed, its effects are injurious, such as pain in the direction of the heart, tremor and unsteadiness of the muscles, and great prostration. It will not, of itself, produce cancer, but it is like bitter extract which is the cause of this, imperceptibly swallowed and taken into the stomach.

HOW TO SMOKE.

The method of smoking makes all the difference in the world. Those who use the clean, long pipes of clay—as did our old Knickerbockers—feel only the effect of the gaseous bodies and the less carbon. Wooden pipes and pipes with glass stems are injurious. Cigars should never be smoked to the end; otherwise they are more injurious than the pipe. Dr. Richardson says they should be cast aside as soon as a third of it smoked, and always smoked from a porous or absorbent tube. Pipes are much less hurtful than cigars. The best pipe is a long clay pipe next to this, the meerschaum is the most whole some. Dr. Richardson says, the perfection of a pipe will be found in a meerschaum bowl, an amber mouth-piece and a clay stem. All attempts at pipes to condense the oil have thus far failed. Every smoker should be careful of his manner in his smoke. A short foul pipe is very unhealthful.

Not "One of Poe's Experiments," but Somebody Else's.

Some days ago the New York *Post* copied from an English journal a parody of a poem said to have been written by Edgar A. Poe, and sent to the English print by Mr. Stanwood, with a note which also we copied. The New York *Leader* of this city states that the poem was first printed November 19, 1850—in a paper which many of the readers will remember with pleasure, the New York *Saturday Press*, a well conducted and very original literary journal, which, in spite of some eccentricities of manner, had won the confidence and esteem of its readers before its untimely stoppage, and whose place has not yet been filled. The *Leader* says:

"The contributor to the paper composed his communication with the subjoined note, which the reader will please compare with Mr. Stanwood's:

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1850.

To the Editor of the Saturday Press:

DEAR SIR: The following fantastic poem was written by Mr. Poe, while experimenting towards the production of that wonderful mosaic, entitled "The Raven," but, considering it incomplete, he threw it aside. Some time afterward, finding it among his papers, he enclosed it in a letter to a particular friend, labelled *facetiously*, "To be read by five-light at midnight, after thirty drops of laudanum." How it finally came into the possession of the undersigned he is not at present at liberty to tell. The poem is copied *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*, from the original MSS.

Yours, &c.,

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Of course the whole affair was a hoax."

HOUSEHOLD KNOWLEDGE.—Odors from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., are prevented by throwing red pepper pods or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot. A ceament which is a good protection against weather, water and fire to a certain extent, is made by mixing a gallon of water with two gallons of brine, then stir in corn and a half pounds of brown sugar and three pounds of common salt. Put it on with a brush, like paint. Put potatoes of equal size into water while boiling; when done, pour off the water, scatter in some salt, cover the pot with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for five minutes, when they are ready for the table—even watery potatoes are thus made mealy. Common salt mills are easily driven into hard wood, if rubbed with a little soap; saltre is better than nothing for that purpose. The best way to cook potatoes is to bake or roast them in an oven; when done, smash the skins open and allow them to dry out for a few minutes before plating them on the table. To avoid family quarrels, let the quarelling wretch have it all to himself—reply never a word.

ARSENIC FOR TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.—M. Montigny, the French Consul in China, remarks that the people of that country mingle arsenic with their smoking tobacco. This practice has been observed by other writers; and the smokers are said to be healthy and scout with powerful lungs, etc. The publication of this statement in France called out a letter from Doctor Lunde, who announced that as a discussion of medical men some years ago upon the agents to be employed for tubercular consumption, he had found only one to be successful, arsenic taken in the way of smoking. If this is an established fact, some one ought to explain the matter definitely.

THE OLD COUNTRIES.—Crowded as England is with a hungry population, five per cent. of her soil is not under cultivation. Yet the proportion of cultivated to the uncultivated land is higher in England than in any other country in Europe. In Russia, less than one-fifth of the soil is under cultivation; in Sweden, only one-seventh; in Austria and Holland, one-third; in Switzerland one-fourth; in France fifty-four hundredths. There is really no need of emigration. In England, as Mr. Bright, in a parliamentary report, there are sixteen millions of acres, wholly unproductive, that might easily be made productive. The reason why these acres are permitted to lie unimproved is that no acres so they are enclosed, and before they are sufficiently reclaimed to produce a paying crop, they become subject to tithe and tax. Hence, only men of large capital dare undertake the task, and they prefer to invest their capital where the return is more speedy and more certain.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.—As matter of interest the following table of distances from Atlanta to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by General Sherman, is published:

	Miles.
Atlanta to Macon	102
Macon to Savannah	190
Atlanta to Augusta	171
Augusta to Savannah	132
Augusta to Charleston, S C	137
Augusta to Lynesburg, Va	360

The Legislature.

MONDAY, November 28, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

The amnesty resolutions which some days since had been laid upon the table, subject to call, were taken up and after some discussion were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. (We have previously published the resolutions.)

The bill relative to Jurisprudence at its second reading.

Mr. Police bill came up at its third reading and was adopted with its title

The Senate then adjourned.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

A message was received stating that the Senate had signed certain House bills.

The Committee on Internal Improvement reported favorably on a bill to authorize certain persons to construct a railroad from the town of Houma to connect with the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

And unfavorably on a bill relative to the head of department assuming control of the levee on Pontchartrain Works.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to organize the Supreme Court, and also on the bill to create the office of Register of Conveyances.

Several members gave notice that they would introduce bills.

A number of bills were read a first time.

A bill to amend the act relative to Harbor Masters of the Port of New Orleans and a bill relative to the Masters and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans were passed at the second reading and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana was taken up with its title.

On suspending the rules the House then took up the Militia Bill, after refusing to exempt editors and reporters of newspapers and pending the adoption of the bill.

The House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court — Judge Hestand.—Numerous parties were arraigned on charges of petty larceny and assault and battery. All the accused pleaded not guilty. Nearly all the accused were colored.

Celia Josephine and Eliza, colored women, were tried yesterday on the charge of having been accessories to the larceny of some guitars, a watch, some jewelry, a carpet bag with 3 suits of tobacco smoke, if received before the burglar resides in the carbonic acid; the ammonia causes dryness, a biting of the mucous membrane of the throat, with increased flow of saliva—experiences familiar to smokers. Absorbed into the blood, says Dr. Richardson, it renders the blood too thin, causing an sagginess of the blood corpuscles, suppression of the healthy redness and yellowness of skin, quickening and then reducing the action of the heart. In young smokers it produces sexual ill. A belief whether all these effects are to be traced to the carbonic acid. If so, most of our mineral waters, as freely drank, are dreadful poisons, instead of being remedial agents as they are generally esteemed.

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FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The Fang Shuey did not leave New York on the 19th Nov. as advertised previously, but was announced in the last New York papers to start on the 26th Nov. The Morning Star was to sail on the same day. Both were to come direct.

New Phase of the Peace Question at Washington—Urgent Offer of French Mediation.—Mr. Seward Lisrens Favorably to the French Minister's Views.

The New York *World* of the 19th November gives a sonsplicuous place to the following from an "Occasional Correspondent":

Washington, November 17.—The following conversation is reported to have taken place between Mr. Threllard, the French Minister at Washington, and Secretary Seward. I report it as it was told to me:

Of late years in Auburn Mr Seward received the visit of Mr. Threllard, the present representative of France. After the usual compliments on Mr. Lincoln's re-election, Mr. Threllard opened the conversation by stating that he had recently been informed of the anxious desire of the Government to make peace, and as the Emperor had great confidence in Napoleon, he was empowered to say unofficially that if the Federal Government would propose a paying step, they would be received. The conversation was trying, as usual, to make all the negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington seemed in chief to follow.

To this Mr. Seward replied that the idea of a peace with the South had always been the fundamental idea of his government, that the only difficulty in the way was as to the proper means to reach it; that the United States could not accept a humiliating peace, but that whenever a proposition of that effect, maintaining the dignity, interests, and honor of the nation, would be offered he would not hesitate in supporting it with all the influence and power he could command.

To this the representative of France replied that he was exceedingly pleased to find his errand was disposed of; but that in his estimation, it was impossible to ascertain whether or not such a peace was attainable unless the gov ernment should make proper steps in order to reach the South and open negotiations on that subject. He further added that although the government of the Emperor had not for some time past had its efforts to open relations between the North and the South, it had never receded a step from its opinion in the matter, and that it was still of the opinion that this war could not end without trying at least the ways of diplomacy before plunging again into the uncertainty and perils of an endless war.

To this Mr Seward frankly answered that no government had ever felt the war with the South to be never imagined that the rebellion was conceived in such gigantic proportions, and that it was ready to acknowledge himself in error on that subject.

After a protracted conversation the Ambassador of France left Mr Seward with a request of the offer to place the services of his government at the disposal of Mr. Lincoln. He (Mr. Seward) had already said in many instances that the power was ready to do all in his power to facilitate negotiations with the South, and that he would spare neither time, trouble nor money, if necessary, to attain so noble and supreme. If he did in fact (as reported) leave Atlanta on the 12th, he may reach Augusta by Monday next, and our first news of him come to us through the Richmond papers.

Taking all considerations in view, we incline, as we have said before, to believe that the greatest mistake made by the rebels in the war, has been Hood's movement to raise the Tennessee, and that, like some of our campaigns made solely for a political or sensational end it will, in the loss of such a thorough military leader as Sherman, bring the rebel cause of the South west to disaster, which in their case will be irretrievable.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "the Florida Affair in Paris."

At the late festival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which General Butler was the lion of the evening, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher responded to the toast "A few witty and pleasant remarks," concluding as follows:

When we have tried honest, prudent, moderate Abraham—(laughter)—and he is tried, and tried and found true, and true and honest to the core, the only American remaining in it, are deservedly scouts in sentiment, act, word and deed.

The American government cannot be ignorant of the bitter hostility of that firm to the integrity of the Union.

From a reliable source, that the royal houses of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia have formally agreed upon a European congress, to meet in Paris, and if England does not step forward and join it she will be left out in the cold, and the strongest proceed without her.

There are understood to be some in the House of considerable importance in relation to the decision of the United States Supreme Court on some important cases before it, but the principles of international law. England may have been more bound in the case of the Trent affair, in conflict with the decision of which she forgets nothing. Exempt national pride and arrogance, even unless to the be all and all of us to be humble. A last letter to the Times from Hotspur, Hearn, and the two Ministers of France and Great Britain at Washington, I have from a very good authority, are instructed to protest, in the name of their governments, against the condemnation of that vessel, provided the Supreme Court sustains the decision of Judge Betts, instead of releasing her and her cargo. The Springbok was captured on her way from Liverpool to Nassau, two British ports, and although nothing of actual evidence—simply vague suspicion—that the vessel had any destination except Nassau. She undoubtedly was going no further, but what may have been done with the cargo after landing there of course is problematical. Among other high authorities, they rely on Judge Kent, who says, "Neutral property found on board a vessel of a neutral port is free from seizure and condemnation, no matter how well adapted it may be to the use of belligerents, and both vessel and cargo are free from arrest until "they start upon a voyage to the enemy."

If that ship is condemned, it is to be laid before Parliament at the opening of the session next, and we shall very likely have a repetition of the case of the Trent, but without so much hot blood and bluster as that famous affair. Say the advocates for the release of the vessel, the seizure is lawful, then all trade in war materials must be stopped throughout the world, while a war is going on between any two of the powers.

Gammon, we are told, has certainly sailed from Liverpool on a vessel loaded with guns and munitions of war and took a large amount of cotton shipped hence to New York being said to have realized no less than one hundred and eighty pounds of storage.

The letters somewhat differed in their quotations for Gold at New York on the 19th, some putting it at 2 P. M. as low as 213 P dollar, while others state that it closed at 12 P cent. The news had little effect on our market, which was quoted at the close at 220, against 2.40@220 on Saturday. Early in the day, on the issue of the Richmond papers, the New York dates of the 21st or 22d advising a further advance in that market, had been telegraphed from above, holders were more stringent in their pretensions, but it was soon discovered that the reports were without foundation, and purchases could have readily been made at previous rates. Nothing transpired in Silver. American half dollars are nominal, at 215@215, and Mexican dollars at 205.

There was a better demand for Foreign Exchange, but the supply of Sterling was limited, the Banks declining to draw and there being few private bills offered. The rates for Sterling were 170@175 for cash, at which inconsiderable signatures would have commanded the above the bears of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GH. JUBONVILLE,
Acting Cashier.

Domestic Exchange was dull and drooping. The ruling rates for Bank checks on New York were 1@1 P cent. premium, but some were sold at low as ¾. In the outside market we noticed sales of a Western draft on a New York Bank for 3/4@0, at a decline from previous rates, some three days' sight, at ¾ discount, some five days', at 1, and 6@0,000 ten days', at 1¼—all showing a further decline. Certificates of deposit on the United States Treasury at Washington sold at the previous rate of 6 P cent. discount.

There was a better demand for transaction in Stocks at Board—Consolidated City Bonds were quoted at 97½@98 and the Roll Road issues at 85@88.

Nothing transpired in Bank Notes. Bank of Louisiana was in request at 175, par dealing but not sold; higher Merchants are quoted at 78c., Bank of New Orleans at 82@84, and Crescent City at 70@80. The Bank of New Orleans continues to give old State bonds, notes of compan. ies, in exchange for its large notes at par and redeems in twenty dollar and smaller denominations with City Treasury notes.

DIED.

On the battlefield, before Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of July 1864, PHILIP LEMERT DELAUP, born in New Orleans on the 9th of December 1843. Gen. consigning his mortal remains to the earth, one could truly say "Honor, virtue, courage, filial love . . . all is there."

100 BARRELS NEW MESS PORK, every night, 50 do do NEW RUMP do do 50 do do
50 casks Cincinnati CHOICE BACON SHOULDERS
200 barrels SMITH'S FAVORITE FLOUR,
6 dozen choice GOSHEN BUTTER,
20 barrels new FRENCH CHESNUTS,
50 Cheese St. Louis & C. HAMS
All fresh just in selling and for sale by
C. S. REED,
nov29 2t 30 & 32 Peydras street.

LIME. LIME.
GREAT REDUCTION.
J. H. Cosne's Mills, CARONDELET WALK No. 385.

THE corner of the above Kiln having succeeded in completing engagement, is now enabled to greatly reduce the price of Lime. Shell Lime in any quantity from 1st, four barrels is offered at $1 50 by the barrel and upwards, and $3 a barrel below that number. nov29 1m

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, November 28, 1864.

COTTON.—There was a very fair scrutiny to-day, but holders generally asked above the views of buyers and the only sales reported were 20 bales middling at 2 P, 40 do at 2 P, 50 do at 2 P, 100 do at 2 P, 50 do at 2 P, 50 do at 2 P, 50