THE DAILY BEE
PRINTED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 30.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault at 11 o'clock, corner Magazine and Eliza Ferry street, a dairy.

By G. A. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at 77 Magazine street, clerks.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—30,000 Havana cigars of direct importation.

The officers of the W. R. Arthur have our thanks for Memphis dates of the 25th, and the prompt delivery of news packages.

THE GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—A rare musical treat will be offered to-night at the Opera House. We have already adverted to the character of the programme and the purpose of the occasion, which no one who relishes music of the higher order will neglect willingly.

A new paper appeared in St. Louis on the 21st November called the *St. Louis Dispatch*, it succeeds the *Union*, discontinued. Its editor is Mr. Colburn, long on the New York *Herald*. In politics it seems Republican, but opposed to the radical interest represented by the *Democrat*.

HON. R. M. T. Cobb, Member of Congress from Alabama, was expelled from the House at Richmond on the 17th November, by a unanimous vote, on the charge of Unionism.

Navigation was closed by ice in the Mississippi at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 22d Nov. the stream being frozen over.

Additional Latest News from the North via the River.

We have by the arrival of the steamer W. R. Arthur enclosures from our agent at Cairo, containing the latest news at that point up to the P. M. of the 23d November, the most prominent features of which are subjoined.

From Richmond via New York—Surprise of a Federal Picket Line by General Stuart—Capture of Richmond Papers on Grants Preparations—Sherman's Raids—General Attack Expected from Grant—The Cotton Expedition of Mr. Dodd Accepted.

New York, November 21—The Richmond papers of the 19th has rumors that Dutch Gap canal is completed.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says, Thursday night General Stuart, with three or four cavalry, surprised the enemy's pickets about a mile and a half below Hawkins house, and killed and wounded between 40 and 50, and captured 120 including one colonel and an infantry colonel, who happened to be inspecting the pickets at the time. General Stuart's loss was 2 men killed and 7 wounded. The prisoners were taken to Richmond.

The *Enquirer* says: "There were indications on the parts side, yesterday, that the enemy is preparing for an assault, which is pretty generally agreed is to be mere made. The Yankee sharpshooters reported, yesterday, that their force is being massed on a line between Bent Hardy and the James river. If Butler's canal is completed, or anything near it, this will be one of his most formidable attacks."

The *Dispatch*, however, believes the canal will not be completed for 3 months.

The *Dispatch* says Sherman's movements can be no longer concealed or doubtful, because it is a mystery. The similar movement by Sheridan last spring ended in nothing—excepting the injury inflicted on the populace as he passed along.

If the people of the country are only true to themselves, it may be the means of secuing to us a great triumph. We know not whether the march of Sherman was designed to act as end, but we think nothing is more certain than that Sherman's raid will be a great attack at sixty one times at a very early day, both naval and military.

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The *Enquirer* says Colonel Dodd, Commissioner of Exchange, acting under by the Confederate Government, made a proposition to Grant on the 15th inst. to send 1000 bales of cotton to New York city, provided the proceeds be appropriated for medicine and provisions.

The sale of cotton and the purchase of supplies to be made by Mr. General Trimble, prisoner at Fort Warren, or General Wm. H. Fitz. also prisoner, to be paroled and allowed the facility to make advantageous sales. The distribution to be made by a commission of Confederate officers, with six prisoners, and who will be paroled for that purpose, the transportation to be furnished by the United States Government, free.

Gen. Grant replied on the 12th, and acceded to the proposition unconditionally. The cotton to be shipped from Mobile in two days.

REPRESENTATIVE OF GEN. GRANT TO NEW YORK—THE CONFIDENCE WITH WHICH HE REGARDS THE CONTEMPLATED END THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR.

New York, November 21.—General Grant left the city yesterday for the front. By his request his presence here was kept as quiet as possible, and, though his visit at the rotunda of the Governor's office, on Saturday, no mention was made of the fact in the account of that affair. Before leaving, the General called on General Scott, and had an interesting conference. Gen. Scott presented him with a copy of his autobiography, written on the typical, "From the oldest to the ablest General in the world."

To a gentleman of the city, General Grant said: "The Confederacy is a shell, I know it. I am sure of it. It is a shallow shell, and Sherman will pierce it. He will go to Savannah, unencountered of power will, which this war said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unquitted conviction of the truth of the General's remark.

In answer to a question whether, in his opinion, Nancy Harrows would bring the war to an end, he said, with a grim smile, "I am not a nancy fair man, but we shall see what will happen in six months."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

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Commissioner Lewis of the Revenue Bureau, has not made his report yet. It is believed he will not recommend an increase of tax on whisky; unless the stock on hand. According to the present law, it will be 20 after the 1st of February.

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FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, November 22.—Sergeant Gilbon, of the 33d New York, just another gentleman, who escaped from Charleston, reports his lower part of that city has become untenable in consequence of our shells.

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Great flood have occurred in Tuscany.

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The Paris bourse on the 9th inst., was lower; rates closed at 67f 85c.

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Gen. Slaughter's force, consisting of 1500 men, left Matamoras on the 10th, and encamped at Palmito, 15 miles from Matamoras, on the road to Brownsville. Cortina's force is being massed on a line between Fort Hardy and the Palmito river. If Slaughter's force is attacked, or anything near it, this will be one of the most important battles.

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Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,302.

By Telegraph from Morgan's.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON DATES OF THE 22d NOVEMBER.

Military, Political, Commercial, Foreign News.

GOLD VARIOUSLY REPORTED

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Morgan's, Nov. 23, 4:15 P. M.—The steamers Commonwealth and W. R. Arthur passed down at 4 o'clock, and left with Western dates of the 23d and New York of the 21st.

Affairs in Shenandoah Valley—The Disaster to Brasher's Scouts.

New York, Nov. 22.—Though Gen. Early's main force is far up the Shenandoah Valley, he has left some small detachments of cavalry lower down apparently for the purpose of keeping his design and reconnoitering in front of Sheridan's force. Some of Gen. Howell's cavalry encountered one of the three parties of the enemy in Lacy Valley last Thursday, and drove them through Front Royal. On the same day a Union reconnoissance in the vicinity of Berryville resulted in the meeting of a small body of rebels, and making prisoners of some of them.

It appears that the disaster to Brasher's independent scouts near Winchester, a few days since, happened thus: Brasher had 62 men, and confronting 22 of Slocolt's men, he was informed that there was a small party just ahead. Brasher, with one of his men, reconnoitered. He met a small party returning to his main body. He charged on the guerrillas, driving them, and after passing a cross road, Mosby, at the head of about 200 men, appeared upon the scene, hemming them in a lane, where 22 were killed and the remainder captured.

From the James River.

[BY GRANT'S ARMY IN MOTION—FIGHTING ON BUTLER'S LINE—OPERATIONS DESCRIBED BY A GUNNER IN BATTERY.]

Washington, November 22.—The mail boat from the Army brings intelligence that the rebels on Friday took a small portion of Butler's picket line, which was retaken without much fighting. On Saturday the pontoons had moved up to Dutch Gap to protect the lines.

The James has been rising steadily for four days, and it is feared that if active operations were to be resumed by the Army of the James, they might be suspended for the present.

A City Point dispatch, dated 19th, to the *Commercial* says a movement of the army began yesterday. While with the Ninth Corps on the extreme left, I heard orders had been issued to prepare eight days rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition, to be ready to march at any moment. The artillery from that corps set out on the march and by sunset was camped about eight miles from City Point, on the line of the railroad. The infantry followed shortly afterwards and reached Hancock's position about ten miles further.

I learned that similar orders had been issued in the Second and part of the Fifth Corps. It began raining about 8 o'clock last night, and has continued ever since, converting the country into a continuous mud. The hope of immediate day was towards the Appomattox, which would probably strike it two or three miles below Petersburg, as if the design were to cross over to Gen. Butler's Department. Gen. Grant has been absent a day or two, but doubtless will soon return.

ALOUT SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA—HIS APPROACH SOON UNDERSTANDING WITH THE FLEET SEEMED IN THE DESIRED DIRECTION.

New York, Nov. 22.—The *Times* Washington special says: Richmond papers of the 20th are received here to-day. They contain nothing further from Sherman, but they talk boastingly of the gain that awaits him. The Sixteenth Corps has been abolished, and the Ninth Corps sent to the Military District of the Mississippi.

Gen. Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff, telegraphs that there is a great panic in Richmond, concerning Sherman's movements.

The *Herald's* Washington special says, in connection with Sherman's movements that:

It is significant that the Legislature of Georgia meets at Milledgeville about this time. In the Legislature, it is said, Union sentiments are strong, and some have high military positions. If, that, properly backed up by a large Union force, it will be in the assembly, and the free expression of opinion, assured under the protection of our army, will lead to the repeal of the ordinance of secession, and place Georgia beneath the Union flag. It is not improbable Sherman has been in communication with parties in power there, and no understanding between him and such parties has been consummated for the campaign.

Washington, November 22.—Information received here from rebel papers state that Sherman was within thirty miles of Macon on the 19th. It is regarded probable that the city has been occupied ere this.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the news from Sherman, through rebel sources, has created an excellent feeling here, and increased confidence in the wisdom and success of this great movement. The *Times* Washington correspondent pronounces the story of an interview between the French, Minister and Secretary Seward a *canard*.

OPEN GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Gen. Grant passed the morning train for Washington, and, while walking along Chestnut street, was recognized by a soldier. A crowd immediately collected, and the General took refuge in the Mayor's office. The meeting was most enthusiastic. He left in the morning train for Baltimore.

REBEL RAIDERS AT MOUTH'S POINT.

Boston, Nov. 22.—A gang of rebel raiders on horseback are reported to have made their appearance at Mouth's Point, On Sunday night, on being challenged, they fired on the picket guard. There the was promptly reinforced, and one of them fell from his saddle. The raiders immediately fled, taking with them the wounded.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION—ACT 7-30 NOTES SUBJECT TO TAX.

New York, November 22.—An important case is before the United States Circuit Court—Judge Wilson—involving the question whether the 7-30 notes, issued in 1864, are receivable for duties on imports in gold. Mr. Blatchford, one of these notes outstanding. The trial issue for Friday. The general opinion among the legal profession is, that the court-martial must decide the question against the Government. Gen. Grant has been absent a day or two, but doubtless will soon return.

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GOLD AND COTTON IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 22.—Gold opened and closed yesterday at 225, and closing at 224½. Cotton closed at 131 to 132 for middlings.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

New York, November 22.—Gold opened stronger, on the 19th at the price was 225, subsequently it advanced to 225½, but fell again to 224½.

Cotton closed at 131 to 132 for middlings.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE COTTON TRADE.

New York, Nov. 22.—It is reported that the President has determined not to permit cotton to be brought out of seceded States except as a prize to the Government. No permits are to be granted to trade with rebels, and those heretofore granted will be revoked.

GEN. GOLD AND GEN. GRANT.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says Col. Gold made a proposition to Grant on the 14th to send 1,000 bales of cotton to New York, provided the proceeds be appropriated for the comforts and necessaries of rebel prisoners. Gen. Grant stated his opinion on Sunday that the Confederacy is a mere shell, and that Sherman would prove it so.

From Europe.

BRAZILIAN CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

The steamship Moravian, with Liverpool dates to the 10th, has arrived. Brazilian correspondence relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida is published. The London Star denounces the seizure and hopes America will redistribute it. The London Times says the mode in which the Washington Government will receive the news of the capture are awaited with the greatest interest.

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Additional Latest News from the Rio Grande.

Matamoras, Nov. 12.—Gen. Slaughter has left Matamoras, and Gen. Cortina has taken possession of the city.

Gen. Slaughter's force, consisting of 1500 men, left Matamoras on the 10th, and encamped at Palmito, 15 miles from Matamoras, on the road to Brownsville. Cortina's force is being massed on a line between Fort Hardy and the Palmito river. If Slaughter's force is attacked, or anything near it, this will be one of the most important battles.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Lieber.—The case of Wm. Bailey was taken up for trial yesterday. Accused was charged with having robbed on the 15th inst. one O. C. Morgan of $30. The main point for the prosecution was, that accused, who charged with the robbery, said he had only 30 instead of one about him. The result, however, revealed that he had $20 concealed in the lower part of the drawers.

First District Court — Judge Hennand.—The Grand Jury brought in a multitude yesterday charging Dr. Dodall on the murder case and L. Quesada for the oyster-house tragedy with the crime of murder.

Saint Ono, charged with having stolen a mule, was ordered to be admitted to bail in the sum of $1000.

Arthur Mapford, charged with cutting and stabbing one Neid with intent to murder, was acquitted by the jury.

The case of P. C. Monaghan accepted the mule in a very late hour. The charge against him was, that he called Antoine Bernard out of his house one Sunday morning at 8 o'clock and then colleted an assault and battery on his victim with a sword cane, first breaking the cane over the back of Bernard, and then inflicting two stabs with the athletic. The witnesses for the prosecution, in behalf of the prosecution witness gave quite a different version of the occurrence from that of witnesses for the defense. The Jury had to be locked up until 2 o'clock, when there was no prospect of their agreeing any sooner.

Carrière.—Jno. Flan was arrested in the Second District, with wagon No. 816, charged with running over a boy.

The Union Mass Meeting.—The Mass Meeting called last night opposite Lafayette Square for congratulation on the result of the Presidential election was extensively attended and passed off with observable unanimity and satisfaction with the national event which inspired the call. The following are the organization of the meeting, the speakers who addressed it, and the resolutions embodying its sentiments:

Hon. Michael Hahn, President; Vice Presidents: Hon. Stephen Hoyt, Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt, Hon. J. M. G. Parker, Hon. J. W. Thomas, Hon. S. Belden, Hon. M. F. Bonzano, Hon. Judge Eustand, Hon. E. H. Durell, Hon. Judge Taylor, Hon. H. F. Flanders, E. O. Lathaut, F. Delvergne, A. Fernandez, John Payne, Robt. Morris, A. Cazabat, Jno. O. White, Benjamin Campbell, Rodh. Kopp, J. Randall Terry, Hon. R. K. Howell, W. T. Hooker, W. H. Whitaker, J. Opitzeck, C. A. Weed, Edmund Flood, A. B. Mansfield, James Dorsey, A. P. Dostie, John Wyman, Dr. E. Ames, Dan Christie, Dr. Kellogg, Dr. J. G. Belden, R. H. Simmons, Theodore Meeks, Geo. H. Boulton, K. S. Darlkson, Alfred Keen, James Neely, J. A. Robates, H. Rohrigner, Dr. Judin White, H. A. Gallup, John Henderson, Jr. T. G. Tracey, G. A. Fendick, Geo. Van Dalley, A. Stanley, J. P. Bolivar, J. H. Courtney, A. S. Donnaud, R. H. McMillen, Henry Newell, J. H. Venable, Geo. W. Geier, Alfred Shaw, H. C. Edwards, Geo. K. Tyler, B. Mark Plumly, W. H. Higgins, L. P. Normand, S. A. Green, John A. Newell, D. U. Woodcuff, W. H. Seymour, W. P. Judd, J. H. Shrader, W. B. Draper, Thomas Ward, Robt. Watson, S. Brickinger, W. Whitmore, Dr. Goldman, G. W. Shaffer, P. A. Kugler, H. Milhenpage, Homer Farrell, J. D. Gobrey, D. L. Sumner, E. Weisbloiner, Hon. W. D. Mas, Boyd Robinson, J. B. Shaffer, J. B. Carter, J. B. Walton; Secretaries: J. M. Day, M. F. Swan, John H. Hestig; Speakers: Hon. T. A. Fessenden, of Maine, Judge Wallacker, Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, Judge Durell, Judge Howell, Hon. A. C. Hills, Gen. Geiger, Hon. M. Belden, Hon. G. R. Rosetine, Rufus Waples.

The Colonization supplied by the meeting to give expression to its sentiments, respectfully report the following resolutions:

First—That in the recent re-election of Abraham, Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, we behold one of the authentic specimens ever presented to the gladdened eyes of the lovers of Liberty and Republican institutions. The doubtful are convinced, the hopeful assured, and the confident are elated, that, notwithstanding the outside presence of a gigantic civil war, and a factious, and fierce opposition from within, the great experiment of a constitutional Government, based on universal suffrage, has not failed. Clear above the din of battle and the clamor of faction was heard the low, but articulate voice of the people. Was it not the voice of God?

Second—That we also rejoice in the election of Andrew Johnson to the great highest office in the Republic. It is fitting that he, a Southern man, born a faithful friend among the lowliest, should preside over that assembly, before which he raised—but raised to vote—his voice in thunder tones of remonstrance against the untoward of secession.

Third—That peace, and not war, is the primal and healthful condition of nations. That we ardently desire peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, and if the hour of our emancipation can be ushered by the pen of diplomacy, while the sword is sprinkled to cut it, if possible let negotiation arrest the impending blow.

COMMITTEE.

J. H. Venable, A. C. Hills,
Cuthbert Bullitt, J. M. G. Parker,
W. R. Fish.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

JUDICIAL.—The United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell, will be opened for the trial of cases on Wednesday, the 30th inst., to-morrow.

PATROLS.—It is announced that Maj. Gen. Canby has sufficiently recovered from his wound as to be able to sit for several hours every day, and, should fair weather continue, that he will soon be able to ride out.

MASS MEETING.—The postponed meeting to celebrate the result of the Presidential election is announced to take place in Lafayette square this evening. Among the speakers on the occasion are mentioned Gov. Hahn, Gen. A. J. Hamilton, C. Roselius, Judge Durell, Hon. Rufus Waples and others.

By Telegraph from Morgan's.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON DATES OF THE 22d NOVEMBER.

Military, Political, Commercial, Foreign News.

GOLD VARIOUSLY REPORTED

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Morgan's, Nov. 23, 4:15 P. M.—The steamers Commonwealth and W. R. Arthur passed down at 4 o'clock, and left with Western dates of the 23d and New York of the 21st.

Affairs in Shenandoah Valley—The Disaster to Brasher's Scouts.

New York, Nov. 22.—Though Gen. Early's main force is far up the Shenandoah Valley, he has left some small detachments of cavalry lower down apparently for the purpose of keeping his design and reconnoitering in front of Sheridan's force. Some of Gen. Howell's cavalry encountered one of the three parties of the enemy in Lacy Valley last Thursday, and drove them through Front Royal. On the same day a Union reconnoissance in the vicinity of Berryville resulted in the meeting of a small body of rebels, and making prisoners of some of them.

It appears that the disaster to Brasher's independent scouts near Winchester, a few days since, happened thus: Brasher had 62 men, and confronting 22 of Slocolt's men, he was informed that there was a small party just ahead. Brasher, with one of his men, reconnoitered. He met a small party returning to his main body. He charged on the guerrillas, driving them, and after passing a cross road, Mosby, at the head of about 200 men, appeared upon the scene, hemming them in a lane, where 22 were killed and the remainder captured.

From the James River.

[BY GRANT'S ARMY IN MOTION—FIGHTING ON BUTLER'S LINE—OPERATIONS DESCRIBED BY A GUNNER IN BATTERY.]

Washington, November 22.—The mail boat from the Army brings intelligence that the rebels on Friday took a small portion of Butler's picket line, which was retaken without much fighting. On Saturday the pontoons had moved up to Dutch Gap to protect the lines.

The James has been rising steadily for four days, and it is feared that if active operations were to be resumed by the Army of the James, they might be suspended for the present.

A City Point dispatch, dated 19th, to the *Commercial* says a movement of the army began yesterday. While with the Ninth Corps on the extreme left, I heard orders had been issued to prepare eight days rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition, to be ready to march at any moment. The artillery from that corps set out on the march and by sunset was camped about eight miles from City Point, on the line of the railroad. The infantry followed shortly afterwards and reached Hancock's position about ten miles further.

I learned that similar orders had been issued in the Second and part of the Fifth Corps. It began raining about 8 o'clock last night, and has continued