THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 39 camp street, sale.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM MORGANZA.]

Attempt to Reinforce Hood by Crossing the Mississippi—Stagecoach Said to be its Command—Mutiny on the Belle St. Louis—The Luminary Aground—Troubles at Metropolis Illinois.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

Morganza, November 21.—The steamer Niagara passed down with St. Louis dates of the 15th.

Gaines's Landing, Ark., November 7.—The rebels are again attempting to cross the river to Hood's assistance at this place.

It is supposed that the rebels have a force co-operating with them on the Mississippi side. I don't think they will effect a crossing. This movement is formidable, and consists of the Texas portion of the Confederate States army. Magruder is said to have command. The movement has been watched for weeks, and our forces are prepared for it.

Cairo, via *Morganza*, November 21.—The Memphis Packet Company's new and splendid steamer Bells of St. Louis left St. Louis for Memphis on the 14th instant, with a large number of passengers and soldiers. She had not proceeded far before there was a mutiny, which compelled the Captain to return to St. Louis. The cause of the mutiny and damage done we are unable to learn in consequence of the press of business on the boat.

The steamer Luminary, from St. Louis the 14th to New Orleans, is hard aground at Crawford's, near Cape Girardeau. She will be off in two days, unless there is a sudden fall in the river, which is not likely. A big rise is coming down the Ohio.

A citizen of Metropolis, Ill., having cheered for Jeff Davis, the citizens tied his hands, put him in a skiff and into the current of the Ohio, cut a hole in the skiff and cut him loose. He was drowned.

Two soldiers of Gregory's command went into Metropolis, insulted some citizens and threatened to shoot any one that interfered with them. They destroyed a house in which were several defenseless women and children. The next day a party of soldiers was sent after them, captured and shot them.

The dry-dock at this place broke loose to day, floated a short distance and broke into a total wreck.

A Republican Explanation of the New York City Presidential Vote—New York the "Capital of the South as well as the North."

[From the New York Evening Post]

The city of New York in the late election stands unenviably distinguished from every large city of the United States. While in the others the overwhelming cry and the vote for the Union have been supported by large majorities for Mr. Lincoln, or the opposition majority has sustained a considerable diminution, in this city the majority for the opposition has been largely increased. This majority has been given for the candidates whose success was ardently wished by the rebel leaders, who were so demoralized by the party that declared the war a failure, and demanded, in resolutions put forth as the creed of their party, that it should immediately cease; candidates who were supported by every man in the northern states who in either sense openly consented in the rebellion, or hoped its success, or desires that its authors shall escape from the rain which they are pulling down upon themselves.

The metropolitan vote given at this eventful period of our history against the policy by which alone the Union can be preserved will always form a foul page in our political history. It will be remembered to our dishonor long after the hands which deposited the ballots shall be in the grave.

Ten times are some considerations not to be overlooked, which may help somewhat to diminish the severity of the judgment passed upon the people who inhabit this great mart of the world. The accord of opinion and feeling between the city of New York and those who inhabit the other most significant interior has never been perfect in regard to political questions. New York has not been the capital of the state of New York only; it has been and still is the commercial capital of all the states in the Union. It has been the capital of the South as well as the North, of the slave states as well as the free. It is only by the plantation states that always had their commercial, their social and their political representative. The commercial connection between the city and some of the remote states of the South was even much closer than with the inhabitants of some of those states which are our near neighbors, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for example. Intermarriages, moreover, have frequently taken place between families here and families at the South; advantageous from the South have resorted hither in quest of fortune, more unnecessarily than to any other city; opulent slaveholders have made it their residence for a part of the year. These causes have been united, ever since New York attained its commercial pre-eminence, to create a southern party here, and to impose a considerable part of society with southern prejudices and modes of thinking. It was so before the war, and it continues to be so; for the powerful commercial ties which we refer have rooted themselves too deeply to be easily wrenched up.

Too accurate in part for the persistency with which many assert that we are going to screen and favor the rebellion, but there is another cause which adds precipitously to the power of this Southern party. Several hundreds of persons from the slave States have made this city their place of refuge, while their native soil is devastated by war. They crowd the hotels; they fill the boarding-houses; they swarm in our streets. They are original citizens of the United States; they have been residents here long enough to vote, and they have voted unanimously for McClellan and Pendleton.

To all these sources of the large majority cast for the opposition may be added thousands of votes given by persons just naturalized. The work of naturalizing the Irish emigrants was pried with more than even the ordinary activity and the Irish voters are said to have supported McClellan with an extraordinary unanimity.

Mr. Mellen, General Treasury Agent, and the New Orleans Market.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 17th has an article in defense of Hon. Wm. P. Mellen's lately cancelled instructions to special Agent Caldicott, of Vicksburg, the gist of which defense is as follows:

The new regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President July 29 h, 1864, provide for bringing or sending produce "to markets in the loyal States," and require that the permits granted shall endorse the transportation of products "to the first port or place in a *loyal State* where there is a permit officer." [Old regulations of June 20.]

The general agent therefore decided, as any man of common sense must decide, that although this port of New Orleans is a loyal port "is not a port or place in a loyal State."

New Orleans is a place in the State of Louisiana; the State of Louisiana was declared by the President's proclamation of March 31st, 1863, to be "in a state of insurrection against the United States;" that proclamation is still in force; and a State in insurrection is clearly not "a loyal State." All Union men rejoice in the loyalty of the city of New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana, but until the Government of the United States recognizes Louisiana as a loyal State none of the subordinate offices of the government can do so.

While the regulations remained unmodified, the General Agent was bound to carry them out, and in the did no more than his duty. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury modified the regulations in this respect, Mr. Mellen promptly forwarded instructions to all the Special Agents on [illegible] and, that by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, "products produced by the labor of freedmen," or, in Insurrectionary States may be sent to the market in New Orleans; so to a "market in the loyal States," and may there be bought and sold on as any market in the loyal States."

These last instructions are in fact an amendment of the regulations, which the General Agent had no power to make until authorized by the Secretary.

Telegraphic.

(From Personal advertisements in N. Y. Daily News.)

Clarksville, Tenn., October 31, 1864.—Harper [illegible] of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn., [illegible] last heard from, nearly two years since, was [illegible] with the Texas Cavalry, under Gen. [illegible] Taylor. Any information [illegible] will be most thankfully received by his [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] New York *Daily News*.

C. A. SORDAN, Clarksville, Tenn.

If Captain Drake of the "Tyee (rebel) Rifles," [illegible] in the *Louisiana Historiographer* for information from his wife.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, November 21, 1864.

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

Several of the Committees reported progress.

A petition to legalize a certain marriage was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill relative to the duties and fixing the compensation of the State Printer, was referred back to the Committee on Printing.

The House bill to provide ways and means to carry on the State Government was adopted at its second reading, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported unfavorably on the Joint Resolution which had been referred to it relative to requesting the members of Congress elect to use their influence to have the Post-office reorganized in Algiers on the plan that the Senate had previously adopted a joint resolution relative to Post-offices throughout the State.

The bill providing for the election of Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans passed its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

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

A communication was read from Mr. E. R. Wagner, relative to furnishing the General Assembly with stationery.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in the following bills:

A bill to organize the Supreme Court.

A joint resolution relative to the Hon. E. K. Outler and C. Smith.

The following joint resolutions were presented and laid over under the rules.

A joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Internal Improvement to acquire into the affairs of the Mexican Gulf Railroad and to report the same to this body.

A joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the United States Treasury to remove W. P. Mellen, the General Agent of the Treasury Department, from office, on account of certain illegal transactions at Natchez, Vicksburg and other places.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably with amendments on the Senate bill relative to the adoption of minors. Report was adopted.

A number of members gave notice of their intentions to introduce bills; among them are the following.

A bill to repeal the Article of the Civil Code prohibiting marriages between white and colored persons.

A bill to establish a Police of Courtezans.

A bill relative to the boundaries and a bill for th organization of Corporations for works of public improvement and utility, passed their first reading.

The following bills passed their second reading:

A bill relative to Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to abolish the Black Code of the State of Louisiana.

A bill relative to the sureties on Judicial Bonds.

A bill to amend Article No. 155 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to amend Article No. 3465 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to appropriate $100,000 to the 1st New Orleans Volunteer Regiment came up at its second readiant, and after a lengthy discussion was laid upon the table, subject to call.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Heistand.—The Grand Jury met yesterday and adjourned to-day without having any report to make to the Court.

Aug. Gobert was appointed and sworn in as interpreter of the Court.

Arthur Germain, Clemina Portag and Cornelius Alexander, colored, were brought before the Court on the charge of having stolen, about the 29th of August, four iron wagon axles, valued at $30 each—weight, near 170 pounds, a lot of screws, etc., worth $100. The property was discovered in the warehouse of Price & Drum, and was buried in the premises of accused. Arthur Germain plead guilty.

Maria Adele, Jane Lewis and Bonny, black women, had their trial on a charge of shoplifting. On the 12th of October the accused went into the store of Mrs. Goodman, No. 3 St. Phillip street. She observed the woman Maria Adele slip something under her dress, and on searching it was ascertained that she had taken a package of ladies' hose, valued at $6. Maria Adele was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court. The others were acquitted.

Jas. Barnes was tried and found guilty of an assault and battery on Gaspard Massicot.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lieber.—Wm. H. Walter, of the First Louisiana Regiment was convicted of having done damage to the extent of $8 by shooting himself in some fruit from a stand on the corner of Marais and Mandeville streets. He was ordered to pay damages.

Mary Ann Casey was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days. She had in contempt of Court broke her bond to appear to answer a charge of having sold seditious language. She was acquitted of the latter charge, but sentenced for the contempt.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. Wolfey, Presiding.—Louisa Maley was fined $10, Kiza Brown $25 and Annie Louis $10 for an affray row.

M. Messersmith, charged with retaining a $464 Treasury note, was fined $100 by the First District Court. Alice Jackson, charged with fraudulently retaining two chairs, the property of Silas Dunlapp, was also sent before the First District Court. Ann Cone, colored, was sent before the same tribunal, for stealing a mule, and Wamsin Anson, for frivolously charging another colored man with insult and abuse, was fined $5.

Wm. McDonald, charged with having stolen a hogshead of sugar, was held to answer; bail $500.

Jno. Cavanaugh, a youth caught pilfering cotton was sent to the Fourth District House of Refuge for 10 days. Mary Ann Smyth, drunk on the New Levee, J. McQuarter and Abr. Moss, colored, were rate, were all sent to the workhouse for 30 days each. Richard was disposed of with fines and sentences to the workhouse.

Civil Organization for Baton Rouge.

[From the Baton Rouge Comet, Nov. 19.]

[Communicated.

Hon. Michael Hahn, Governor of the State of Louisiana, having made known his intention to appoint a Civil Governor for Baton Rouge, a citizens held a public meeting at the Market House, on Thursday, the 17th of November, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated for the respective offices:

For Mayor—John M. Nelson.

For City Marshal—John Gray.

For City Treasurer, Assessor and Collector.—William Henderson.

For Selectmen — First Ward. — Goldrige Higgins, James Irving, and L. Legendre.

For Selectmen — Second Ward. — Bernard J. McCabe, Charles H. Penn, and Joseph McCormick.

The meeting was attended by a large number of persons, among whom were most prominent citizens of the State of Louisiana. Brass Band was in attendance and played several National and other airs, and in the evening serenaded the people's friends for Mayor, John M. Nelson, Esq., and William Henderson, the popular candidate for the City Treasurer. General Benton and Colonel Landram, the respected Commandants of the Post were respectively honored by serenades.

T. J. Bermingham, Chairman.
T. J. Edwards, Secretary.

Personal Appearance of Beauregard and His Generals.

Beauregard is about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, broad forehead, face tapering rapidly to the chin; prominent nose, dull, dark eye, and wears a gray moustache and imperial He is fifty years old.

Hood is about six feet high, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes, heavy sandy beard, a large framed man, about thirty-five years old.

S. D. Lee is a young man about twenty-nine years old, five feet eight inches in height, light hair and whiskers, gray eyes and fair complexion.

Cheatham is about five feet nine inches high, heavy build, dark hair, dark hazel eyes, about fifty-five years old.

Clayton is six feet high, about forty eight years old, hair turning gray, short, stiff beard, a good looking man.

Pat. Cleburne is six feet one or two inches high, about forty-two years old, tall, lean, iron-gray hair.

Bate is a well grown man, about thirty-eight years old, six feet high, dark hair, speaks pleasingly, and times upon his right leg from wounds received in Georgia.—*Exchange.*

—A traveller was lately boasting of the luxury of arriving at night after a hard day's journey to partake of the enjoyment of a well-cut ham and the left leg of a goose. "Pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a fish leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury you must first that it is the only leg that is left!"

—"*Jack*, done the sun ever rise in the west?" "Never." "Never!" "Never." "You don't say so! Well, you won't ever catch me emigrate to the West, if it's always night there. I've a cousin who is always boasting how pleasant it is in that region; but it must be all moonshine."

Romance and Reality.

The story of *Bob Brierly*, in the play called the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," finds a curious illustration from real life in the following police report, which appears in a late English paper:

At the Warwickshire sessions, on the 19th of October, George Haynes, twenty-five, was charged with having, at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 13th of August last, stolen two pounds weight of beef. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and asked to make a statement. The chairman having remarked that he had been previously sentenced to penal servitude at Gloucester sessions for housebreaking, the prisoner said that was really true. He committed the offence when he was only thirteen years of age, and was sent to Gibraltar, to the penal settlement there. After having been imprisoned for three years and a half, his conduct had been so satisfactory that he had been released upon a ticket-of-leave. He afterwards returned to England, and did all he could to obtain an honest livelihood. After working for four years in Warwick, during a part of that time he had attended regularly at All Saints' Church, Emscote, and assisted in the choir, he went to reside at Stratford, got work, and attended the parish church there. He was married in the church. All things went on well with him and with his family for a long time. One day, one of the Stratford police, named Weston, called upon him, and asked if he had ever been transported. He declined at first to answer the question; but ultimately admitted that such was the case. From that time his prospects were blighted. He was dismissed from the choir at Charlcote Church, and lost his place. In every way he was being hunted down and oppressed. At the time he took the meat, his wife and children were in a starving condition, and he took the meat for them.

Rev. T. S. Dicken, of Exmouth, sent a letter, testifying to the prisoner's character as being honest, sober, and in every way respectable.—Mr. Kynaston expressed his deep regret at the statement which the prisoner had made. If it was true, and upon the face of the facts it seemed probable, the policeman had exceeded his duty, for he ought not to have interfered with him at all. The prisoner seemed to have conducted himself creditably, and the former sentence might have been considered buried in oblivion. Both he and his brother magistrates considered that the prisoner had been hardly dealt with, and, under the circumstances, he would only be sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor.

Romance of First Love.

Some thirty years ago there lived in the city of London a wealthy banker of the name of E.—As rich men usually have, the subject of the present sketch had a lovely daughter, named Sarah, the very picture of a flower. At Sarah reached the age of womanhood, her beauty coupled with her father's wealth, drew to her feet many suitors. Only one, however, could gain the prize, and that H. the son of his father became mixed up in one of the many revolutions that have occurred in Poland, their estates were confiscated, and they were obliged to flee for their lives. With the flight of H.'s father, it discovered that this intended son-in-law would not do, and so told the young people. The lovers separated with vows of eternal constancy, H emigrating to this country, and Sarah remaining in London. But, as the song-book says, "out of sight out of mind," and so in this case. It's not and rolled between the lovers for about a year, when a rich widow paid his addresses to Sarah, who accepted and married him. H. was almost distracted when he heard the news, but reflection came to his aid, and he determined to forget Sarah. Years passed by, and one, the husband of Sarah died last year, leaving her a widow, penniless, and with eleven children. In the meantime the wife of H. had died, leaving him eight children. When H. heard of the abject condition of his first love, all his old affections returned. He pictured his Sarah poor, and with the liberality of spirit for which he is noted, which resulted in his sending for her and her children. After mutual recriminations of unchanged affection, the lovers met, and on the 22d of Sunday the parties were married by a Jewish minister. They numbered one hundred and four years between them at the lady being fifty years old, and the age of her former husband still existing, and the husband being fifty-four years old. The newly married couple have a grown up family of nineteen olive-branches to twine around their domestic hearth-stone.—*N. Y. Sun.*

When Will They Meet?—There is a curious deal now pending in Boston which began ten years ago. Mr. A——, a bachelor, single, aged 30, met Miss B——, a widow, only child, who replied that the conditions were not equal—that he must necessarily put more at risk with him than the other, and he declined. A year after he received a challenge from Mr. A——, who stated that he too had now a wife and child, and he supposed therefore the objection of Miss B—— was removed. Mr. A—— replied that he now had two children—consequently the inequality still subsisted. The lady was pressed for a decision, so far from having now two children also; but his affection was unchanged and undiminished