New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11½ o'clock, at Post No. 19, First District, flour and potatoes. At 10½ o'clock, on Natchez street, 91 hogsheads sugar; and at Star Warehouse, 50 hogshead sugar.

By J. K. Creat, at 10½ o'clock, at No 84 Bourbon street, furniture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.—Great bargains are to be made at J. J. Weckerling's shoe store, corner of Frenchmen and Moreau streets. Intending shortly to remove to the corner of Esplanade and Victory streets, Mr. Weckerling sells his stock of boots and shoes at reduced prices. See his advertisement in another column.

We call the particular attention of sugar dealers to the sales advertised by R. T. Montgomery, to take place this morning, at 10½ o'clock, at 36 Natchez street, and immediately after, at the Star Warehouse, corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets. The sales will comprise 176 hogsheads of choice qualities, and all refined.

R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11½ o'clock, 667 barrels choice flour and 200 barrels fine potatoes, now landing ex bark Houston, at post 19, First District.

The Purser of the steamer Creole has our thanks for polite attentions.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The last representation of Rosedale is announced for tonight, and, judging from the uninterrupted full houses it has heretofore drawn, a perfect rush to witness its farewell performance may be expected. We presume, however, its withdrawal will not be for the season. To sustain the name (Varieties) of the theatre, it may be judicious to interrupt the run of the most successful play, for the sake of variety. But this does not preclude a favorite piece from being brought back upon the boards after a reasonable period of discontinuance. So we may look again, perhaps, for a week or more of Rosedale before the season is over. Nothing is yet announced for Saturday night. The Merchant of Venice is in rehearsal.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our anticipations respecting the relish and welcome with which circus entertainments would be received in this city, were fully realized by the eager and overflowing crowd which attended last night at the Academy the first appearance of Sands, Nathan & Co., and Bailey & Co.'s circuses. We have not just now space or time for particulars of the occasion. It was on the whole such as to afford abundant promise of a pleasant and successfull season for the line of amusement just entered on by the Academy.

A special entertainment, combining all the attractions of the circus, will be given on Saturday, at noon, for the accommodation of ladies and children.

The United States mail steamship Yazoo, Geo. W. Conch, commander, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Chas. Schofield, Wm. Turner, Jas. McCrory, William Reichenback and Jacob Jaeger.

The following is a list of passengers by the Creole:

E Allen, C F Clark, A Hall, L D Dobbins, John P Gore, wife and 2 children, Miss M E Tabor, Mrs R H Francis and child, George Pierce, X M McMahon, John Bevoe, J G Gessler, Guillard Jackson and wo, J A Savage, W H Wolfson, Camillo Romulo, Rafael Capo, W Blackwood, T Allen, F D Mayor, G Rinaldy, Colonel M M Spiegel, C Mayer, J F Cooneman, Isaac Simmons, L Gerist, A Belloa, John Carson and wife, Miss S Reith, L F Fabre, O Dunter, J B Blackwood, wife and 2 children, Miss M E Sterling, Mrs E M Sibley, A F Sterling, T Sales, A Dorhauer, H Selzer, L Valdez, Jas Mack, G Sadors, John Dwyer, Chas Gassier, H Nathan, H Wickmerger, J C Footers.

Later News from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

FIGHTING NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Bragg's Army Retreating with Loss.

THE LAST ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon's Letter to the Sovereigns of Europe.

GOLD DECLINED TO 49¾.

By the arrival of the steamer Creole, about 10 last night, we received New York files to the 25th ultimo, containing still later news regarding operations in Tennessee:

The Latest from Chattanooga.

Philadelphia, November 25.—The *Inquirer* of this morning has the following dispatch from Washington:

Official dispatches from General Grant to Tuesday morning report that he has carried two successive lines of the rebels, and that he hopes to either scatter or capture Bragg's army and be in Atlanta in five days.

Grant moved on them on Tuesday at daybreak with his whole army. The Secretary of War and President are exceedingly jubilant over the dispatches read at a protracted Cabinet meeting.

It is now understood outside that operations in the Army of the Potomac have been in a measure suspended to await the result of opportunes south of Chattanooga.

Official dispatches are expected from General Grant, with an account of Tuesday's operations. There is great rejoicing here over the news, and all anxiously await the grand result with the most implicit confidence in our complete success.

At eleven o'clock last night, when the Secretary of War left, the latest advices were that everything was going well at Chattanooga.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington, November 25.—The following official dispatch from Major-General Grant has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Chattanooga, November 24, 12 o'clock, M.—Yesterday at half-past 12 o'clock, General Howard's and General Peck's corps, supported by General Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Chickamauga Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about one hundred enlisted men.

Our loss is about one hundred and eleven.

To-day, General Hooker, in command of General Geary's division, Twelfth corps, General Osterhan's division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

General Sherman crossed the Tennessee river before daylight this morning at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary ridge.

Our success, so far, has been complete and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Chattanooga, November 24, 6 P. M.—The fighting to-day went on favorably.

General Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga creek.

The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up.

I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

General Hooker reports two thousand prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

From East Tennessee—Positions of General Burnside.

The New York Evening papers of the 25th ult. have the following:

Cincinnati, Wednesday, November 25.—The situation of General Burnside at Knoxville is perfectly satisfactory.

There was heavy firing West of the town on Saturday.

The investment of the North side of the town is close, but the South side is open

General Burnside is confident of final success.

CAPTURE OF UNION TROOPS BY WHEELER.

The New York *Herald* of the 25th ult., says:

No further news has been received from General Burnside up to yesterday. Cannonading, however, was still going on. A dispatch from Gen. Bragg to Adjutant General Cooper, at Richmond, dated at Missionary Ridge on the 19th, says that General Wheeler reports an attack upon the Union troops, in which they were dispersed and driven into their works at Knoxville, with the loss of three hundred prisoners.

The New York *Commercial*, afternoon of the 25th ultimo, says:

Longstreet may now be considered in retreat and Burnside in pursuit. Longstreet is moving upon a line which is hourly becoming more dangerous for him. As Bragg retreats Longstreet's line of communication becomes weakened, and General Thomas has only to advance rapidly to secure it entirely.

REBEL OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Mission Ridge, November 19.—To General S. Cooper—General Wheeler reports his attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the works at Knoxville, capturing three hundred prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General.

Position of Meade's and Lee's Armies.

The *Herald* of the 25th November says:

There is no change in the position of the Army of the Potomac. The unpropitious state of the weather appears for the time to have interrupted the contemplated movement on the Rapidan.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th says:

We have news from the Army of the Potomac up to 3 P. M. Almost officers may be interested to know that several changes of position of army corps have taken place.

The Fredericksburg heights are held by one division of Ewell's corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army. Lee's left rests near Madison Court House, on this side of the Rapidan. His force is mostly cavalry. The rebel army seems to have no faith at all that we will advance and fight before May, 1864, for it is manifestly preparing to go into winter quarters at or near Gordonsville. At present it is stretched from that place to some point on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, probably Hanover Junction

[From the Richmond Examiner of Nov. 21.]

Since the recent successful dash of General Hampton upon the camp of the enemy, there have been no military movements of interest in Northern Virginia. All was quiet along our lines up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Army of the Potomac—Movements in Northern Virginia.

The New York *Herald* of the 25th November says the situation of the Army of the Potomac remained unchanged.

New York Markets.

The *Commercial*, afternoon of the 25th ult., says that half-past one gold was 147⅝.

Our New York agent writes that at the sailing of the steamer, 3 P. M., gold was 147⅝.

The *Commercial* reports flour heavy, irregular, and 10 to 15 cents lower. Pork dull and a shade lower.

The Last Arrivals from Europe.

[From New York papers, Nov. 25.]

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th of November, passed Cape Race, *en route* to Boston, at five o'clock last Monday evening, November 23.

The dates per the Arabia are three days later than those already received.

The high gale prevailing at the time the Arabia passed precluded the boarding of her by the newsboat of the press.

The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th instant, arrived at New York yesterday evening.

The Proposed European Congress.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, has been published. It points out that, from the political condition of Europe, it is impossible not to acknowledge that nearly every where the treaties of 1815 have been destroyed, modified, or mi understood. The Emperor continues as follows:

We are threatened with a danger so much the more formidable because the improvements effected by civilization, which has bound the people together by an identity of material interests, would render a war still more destructive. Let us not wait before taking our part for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment, and draw us despite ourselves in a contrary direction.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereignty and the legitimate aspirations of people. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an international Congress with the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have suffered so much various trials. If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am a sovereign, the most credited with ambitious projects, and I have got it at heart, to prove by a frank and loyal step, that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be agreed to, I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital where the signal for overthrow has so many times issued, becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

Latest Foreign Commercial.

Liverpool, November 11, A. M.—Cotton—The market on Monday was firm and prices tended upward but on Tuesday it was dull and easier. Sales of the 2 days 9000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export.

London Markets—Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar firm at full prices. Coffee steady. Tea in moderate demand. Rice firmer. Tallow firm. Y. C. 44s. 9d. to 44s.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Mayoralty of New Orleans, City Hall, 24 day of December, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that the City Tax bills for 1862 will be retained in the City Treasurer's office until the 20th inst., within which time they may be paid without costs. JAMES F. MILLER, Captain U. S. A. Acting Mayor.

First District Court—Judge Hustand.—A colored woman named Constance was called up for trial on a charge of having stolen a gold breastpin from Mrs. Fanny Sweet, a colored lady. It appeared that the prosecutrix could not well know how she lost the bauble, and that the assembly was well corned. Under this aspect of the case the District Attorney dropped the case.

John Zink is a neighbor of Mrs. Sophia Smith in Algiers, who was robbed some time ago of a gold watch, locket, etc. In the yard of accused the small box, wherein the Watch was kept, had been found, and a watch maker who bought the watch, and a man named Duchet who said the watch was handed out by accused for sale, appeared as witnesses in the case. Duchet said accused owed him $25 and wanted to pay the debt from the sale of the watch. The purchaser bought the article for $100 and paid $30 in cash. There were several parties suspected in the case. The defense relied on the good character of accused, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Present Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Mrs. Bell was tried again on the charge of having been heard singing seditious songs and declaring herself a rebel. All this was done, according to the testimony of the officers, when she was arrested with Mrs. Fanny Sweet on a charge of having aided and abetted the latter in an assault and battery on the waiter of a restaurant. Mrs Sweet, or, as she denied that name, "Ann Hinley," testified that accused was standing before her gate with witness when two police officers came and dragged them to the calaboose; that Mrs. Bell was not there at the time of the affair which resulted in the charge of assault and battery, and which really was an accident regretted by her. The case was, that she had purchased several loads of wood from poor wood cutters, and was superintending its distribution among the poor of her vicinity, when two speaking tubes were broken, which she thoughtlessly threw out, and hit the waiter

Mrs. Bell was not present, but was arrested with her. She did not know her stay anything on the way to the police station, but when they were locked up Mrs. Bell sang Hail Columbia, which was objected to by witness as not being a proper prison song. The Judge cut her short. He knew all about the accused. That woman he knew, would become boysterous and seditious when she gets drunk, and talk more than she knew afterwards. She had thus acted in the house of a high military authority. The Court considered that accused might on this time, but would be locked up if she came again before the Court on such a charge.

Th. Doyle, charged with having been drunk and resisting the officer. He was sent to Capt. Pickering and to loose 2 months pay.

Simon Dembay, Th. Carey and J. Harris were charged with having been armed after tattoo, and been out from Camp Parrapet on a marauding expedition. A soldier testified that he saw the two first accused enter a house in the night, a colored girl under the avowed purpose or pretext, that they were authorised to send her up the country.

A French lady testified that one night three soldiers, one with a sabre, and the others with muskets, came to her house under pretext of having the right to search the house. She sent for her husband, and they searched the house and did as they pleased. She was so scared that she could not recognize them.

Another fresh witness testified that three men described by the previous witness, searched the house for money, and appropriated what they pleased. He only recognized one of them.

A soldier, named Francis, testified that he saw the three, one of them acting as commanding officer, after tattoo. This evidence was objected to by Harris, whom he proved to be a thief and a liar, degraded to the ranks after being a sergeant. The two first were sent to Ship Island for one year, with loss of pay and clothing. Harris was remanded to be tried on another charge.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont, Esq., Presiding.—Chas Sanders, a very bright mulatto boy, was sent before the First District Court. The charge he is to answer before that tribunal is that he took Mary Ann Jones, a fair maiden, 13 years of age, named Mary Anne Merryweather, and thereby committed the crime of rape.

John Chandler has to answer the charge of having stolen two bales of cotton from Mr. Hexenberg. He is in prison

Allen Quinlan, who got drunk and kicked up a terrible row, was sentenced to pay a fine or to go to prison for six months.

Sallie Smith got drunk and disorderly. Fined $5.

The Irish Exodus.

FOUR THOUSAND EMIGRANTS A MONTH FROM IRELAND—THE CLERGY—POWER OF THE COUNTRY DIMINISHING IN ENGLISH EYES.

[Dublin (Nov. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The Cork *Examiner*, referring to the leader upon Ireland in the *Times* of Friday, states that Londonderry, Cork and Liverpool "are pouring out a tide of emigration, compared with which that from Galway is but a rivulet." Taking the passengers by the inman regular boat and extra boat, by the Cunard extra boat, by the ship of Kenny and Bennett, by other ships, the average monthly emigration, even at this period of the year, from Cork alone, is calculated by the *Examiner* at between four and five thousand; and it states that if the port of Galway were hermetically sealed the stream of emigration on that side in no wise be diminished, for if the bone and sinew of the land did not find vent by one port they would be sure to do so by another. "America will soon have the main of the population of Ireland on her side of the jocity of too existing Irish race as she did of the atlantic, and every year will diminish the attractions of the old home and add to those of the new home of the Irish." But the exodus, the journal says, is absolutely depriving the country of its vital power. There is but one course by which it has a chance of being arrested, and that is by endeavoring to provide remunerative employment for the people, for the great attraction in America is high wages, contrasted with the miserably low scale which prevails here.

The "Fathers" of Congress.

Honorable Reverdy Johnson, says a Washington letter, is the father of the Senate, having first taken his seat there as a Senator from Maryland in 1845, but he has not occupied it continuously, while Honorable John P. Hale has been a Senator from New Hampshire since 1847. So in the House, Honorable Mr. Washburn, the radical candidate for speaker, has represented his district longer, continuously, than any other Representative; but Honorable Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was a member some years before his term commenced. It may not be uninteresting to state that the "Father" of the correspondents (Deges the French call it) is Mr. E. Kinsman, who was written from here at least a score of years, and next in seniority on the roll of service is Mr B. Perley Poore, who has piled his pen since 1843. Since the death of Hon. Mr. Whitlesey, who was a newspaper correspondent when he was in Congress, many years ago, the oldest among the distinguished gentlemen who have been connected with the third estate is Hon. Mr. Brooks. Whatever may be their gentlemen's present political position, it is very certain that his opinion from here in Gold Lang Syne to a Portland paper, with which he was connected, have never been surpassed, if they have been equalled.

Dr. Cummings, of London, not dishearkened by his former short comings as a prophet, predicts that the end of everything mundane will take place in 1867.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Battle Between the Forces of General Thomas and General Bragg.

An *extra*, supposed to be from the *Era* office, issued this morning, stating that it learned from a gentleman, just arrived from above, that a great battle had been fought between General Grant's army and that of Bragg's on the old field of Chickamauga, and that Bragg had sustained one of the worst reverses of the war.

The affair referred to is probably the same reported in the St. Louis papers of the 25th, to have taken place on the 23d ultimo, when a portion of Thomas's forces made a successful advance.

A Pittsburg paper states that Captain Sells, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Regiment, was arrested for speaking and voting for Vallandigham, one of the specifications being that "he did ply officers and men with arguments in favor of voting for Vallandigham, and did use the following language, to-wit: 'Vallandigham is a loyal man, and I will vote for him,' or words to that effect."

Great consternation has been produced in New York, among that class of ladies whose age is altogether imaginary, but whose pats are a devouring reality, by a strike on the part of the hotels against longer boarding poodles and sundry other dear creatures for nothing. No less than $7 per week is now demanded for each canicular boarder. A stout husband, with a lusty appetite, would hardly cost more.

A Few Military Sketches.

[From the correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

To day I met, *en route* to Lookout Mountain, Generals Longstreet, Breckinridge, Hardee and Howell Cobb. The Virginian gives one, at first glance, the idea of a stout, honest, weather-beaten old sea captain in "regimentals," but on look a second time and possibly catch his eye, there is something in it, and the large, full face, the broad, thoughtful brow and fine mouth, which tells of dauntless resolution, prompt action, giant energies, self-possession and "iron nerve" are conceaded. These must have been, or physiognomy is a traitor when Longstreet was a humorous man, fond of a joke and a party of social friends; but you can remark that the fun loving wrinkles around his eyes are now marked with care, and that his home must have gone into mourning for the war. I have seen him at his headquarters, on the march, and in the field, but he always wears the same cool, unruffled expression, which nothing disturbs. He looks no watchful, wary and energetic, never taken by surprise, never astonished at anything, and wonderfully ready with expedients to meet every crisis. In camp, also, his head is as full of maps as a chimney corner is full of old pipes. If he ever dies suddenly it will certainly be from a congestion of troops and topography.

In conversation he is affable, pointed and brief—says a great deal in a few words, and leaves his poor officers too often to puzzle out his terrably uttered sentences, until they run half crazy between the conclusions left for them to select. Such is "Uncle Peter," the idol of his men and the "best fighter" in the Confederacy.

GENERAL HARDEE.

Hardee is another of your plain, unassuming, domestic men, who takes things coolly until aroused, and then becomes a perfect lion. There is not a warmer or more genial nature in the army. The humblest private may approach him "without fear or trembling" and be assured of a ready ear and prompt redress of any wrong He has a frank, open face, a fine bow and smile, a jolly hearty laugh, and a voice loud enough to make one voluntarily venerate his many years of usefulness and experience.

BRECKINRIDGE

Breckinridge is a model of manly beauty, knightly bearing and noble dignity—tall, stoutly built in bone and sinew, with a graceful carriage, an open, unreserved expression of countenance, written all over mind and courage, he reminds one, as he rides along in his Kentucky hunting suit, of some *beau chevalier* belonging to another era. Some of his officers unofficially stepped out of one of Sir Walter Scott's poems to lend a helping hand to the young Confederacy.

HOWELL COBB

Well, the Georgian is almost indescribable But I venture the assertion that there is not a man in the service who combines more mind and matter in one personal corporosity than does the great Georgian. Possessing one of the first intellects in the Southern Confederacy, and service demonstrates, he unites with it a physique well adapted to sustain every mental and bodily test which his present position as Major-General of the Georgia State troops may require. Arithmetically speaking, in comparing with your obedient servant, he is a "whole number" to my "vulgar fraction" One valuable peculiarity he possesses to excess, namely: strong, hard, stubborn common sense, and this, combined with a mind well stocked with "learned lore," a retentive memory and ready expression, make him at once an entertaining and instructive companion. Promptness, prudence, alertness and fine administrative ability are his characteristics as a commander.

Mr. Beecher on the Sentiments of the English Towards the United States.

In a speech delivered to his friends and admirers at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 19th November, Mr. Beecher reports, in characteristic style, his observations, while in England, of the temper of the various classes of the English with respect to the United States. The sum of these observations may be seen in these extracts:

Let me take up, then, one part of society after an other, and state, as I understand them to be, the facts. First, there is the great commercial class of England, those that are making money and those that have made it; if you please, call them the plutocracy. They are against us. In the first place there is a large class of men that are actively employed in supplying the South with all its necessaries—except principle, [laughter,] and they are making large fortunes. We cannot doubt which side they take. The next is a very large class of men who, for precisely an opposite reason, somehow are opposed to the North and in favor of the South. Those men, who have been accustomed to make money, but found this interrupting war has stopped their profits; and meet that want to make money, but do not; they are opposed to us.

And between these two classes lies an intermediate one of men, who are bewildered and perplexed, and see that business is more or less affected, as it is over the whole continent, by its sympathetic relations with this continent. They say when will this war end? and as the offensive is on the Northern side, they feel as though whenever the North will stop aggressing the South the war will stop. So in the main they are against us. It may be lowered down to this: that while there are very noble exceptions here and there all through England—men that stand out of their class above and against it, not speaking comprehensibly, the commercial class of England are against the North, and in favor of the South. It has spoken in terrible vigilons people. It is very difficult for me to analyze the causes that have turned both the established churchmen and the dissenters in respect to their most influential men against us. I do not think so in respect to the clergy, but the influential laymen and the influential clergymen, I think, are adverse to us as a body. The ground usually taken is this: that the North is not sincere; and secondly, that the war is a great sin. And now here also in this world is a tender a conscience on the subject of war as Great Britain—when she is not waging it herself. [Great applause.]

I told them to their faces, in Exeter Hall, there was not a land on the face of the globe against which they had not dashed their bloody prows and that their flag was a symbol of their history—a cross inscribed on a field of blood.—(Great applause.) The English people, I declare are also against us. I shall read some very noble exceptions by-and-by. But these exceptions do not alter the general statement that the nobility as a class are against us. For the most obvious reason we are not accustomed to estimate the effect of our example upon European institution. When he takes his walk abroad, it is not the elephant that weighs and measures its own gravity as he treads on the fabulous-shell's tall. It is the mouse that meditates. [Laughter.] A gigantic nation as this, on such a continent as this, while we are treading on the steps of accomplishing history, we are not feeling the jar that we ourselves are making; but they that have thrones and aristocratic privileges do; and they are the best interpreters of the sentiments of Europe. They can ideas and American institutions. And it was the *Saturday Review*, that scholarly, keen, brilliant, unprincipled paper of England; it was that paper that had the frankness to say that American must think that their institutions were because they disliked us, but it was because they found our ideas and our example working in Great Britain, and they were obliged in order to defend these ideas in England to attack us in America.

In Parliament, if a vote were taken to-day according to the private thoughts, sympathies and wishes among members, I suppose they would vote five to one against the North and in favor of the South. It is believed, too, by those well informed, that at least a portion of the Government have been entirely willing to go into a rupture with the North, and that but for the unflinching resistance they would have done so long ago. It is the impression throughout the realm that the Sovereign of Great Britain has been from the first our judicious but our steadfast friend. [Prolonged applause.] It is believed and so represented to me that her newly estimated and lamented consort was our fast friend, and that among the last acts of his life were those which erased from documents prepared for his signature that which have inflamed the growing anger. [Renewed applause.] He died with the blessing upon his head, "Blessed are the peace-makers." [Applause.] All through in the British Government, as at present constituted, [and I shall read you their names by-and-by] there are several that are known to be warm and disinterested in their regard for the North, as there are others in that Government who, it is known in England, at least it was so represented to me by those who ought to know—who would not hesitate to plunge the Continent in a war for the sake of disrupting this nation. And if you ask me what is the great underlying influence that has been at work upon the upper class of England, I answer than:

1. Commercial interest and rivalry therein.

2. Class power and the fear of contagion and American ideas.

J. (I know not how I shall say it, so that it shall be the least offensive to our friends on the other side, but they have not come and you have not come to the bottom of the conduct of Great Britain until you have touched that delicate and real foundation stone) we are two large and strong a nation. [Laughter.]

You will then ask how this English people have been restrained? That is the question. *The heart of the English people is with us*

The English Parliaments, which are known to be against us, dare not show it for fear of them.

A Yankee and an Irishman riding together passed by a gallows. "Pat," said the Yankee, "give the gallows its fine and where would you be?" "Faith, that's easily towld," replied Pat, "I'd be riding to town by meself, all alone, sure." The Yankee was beat this time.

Dr. Johnson defined patriotism to be "a lively sense of favors yet to be received," and Carvan described a politician as "one who, buoyant by attraction, rises as he rots."

A Richmond Paper on Foreign Neutrality.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 12.]

We are alone in this war. Would that we could say that the other nations of the earth were even neutral. That they all profess to be so is true enough; but there is not one of them whose neutrality weighs not heavily upon us, while it is altogether in favor of our enemies. From Ireland and Germany the ranks of the Yankee armies are recruited as fast as they are thinned by the fire of our soldier. Yet Great Britain and all the German States profess to be strictly and fastidiously neutral. And so they are, so far as neutrality consists in cautiously abstaining from the least act which can in the remotest degree be beneficial to us. But with regard to such acts as may be of benefit to the Yankees, the case is very different. The British Government, for instance, knows perfectly well that the tens of thousands of Irishmen who land every month throughout the season in New York are drafted to serve in the Yankee army, they know that such is their destination, and believe they leave home. Now, we are but indifferent lawyers and it is many years since we have read any work on English law, even of a character so popular as Blackstone's Commentaries. Yet, if we are not very much mistaken, we remember that in Blackstone's Commentaries it is laid down that, while the king can force no subject to leave the realm—not even a convict, who can stay and be hung if he prefers it to Botany Bay, he may prohibit, by his writ of *ne exeat*, any number he may please from doing the same thing. Lord John Russell, if he thought proper, could prevent emigration from Ireland to this country at any moment by a mere Order of Council. If the emigrants had resorted to the Confederate States instead of to the Yankees he would have done this long ago. So could the German Powers have done—for they are all absolute. Instead of doing so they are furnishing recruits in vast quantities to the Yankees, and because these recruits are not mustered into service in Germany and Ireland they expect to cheat us with the mean and pitiful pretense that they are neutral. To us, we take it, it is a matter of supreme indifference whether it is a matter drilled, armed and uniformed in Europe or here. The consequences, at least, are all the same to us. Would it not be more honest, then, in these governments to proclaim at once their real character of enemies to us and friends to the Yankees?

A CHOICE.—An English gentleman, says the London *Daily News*, writes from Mexico as follows:

The following incident occurred this week at the station of the Palmbusa railroad. A Mexican girl—pretty and well dressed—was preparing to alight from the carriage, when a French officer and a Mexican officer in a spic and span new uniform offered their hands to assist her in alighting. The lady said, "*Entre un savasor y un trendor prefero el primero*," (between an invader and a traitor I prefer the invader) and gave her hand to the Frenchman. The Mexican started as if he had been shot, the hat fell off and he stood for some seconds perfectly stupefied.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Assault and Battery—Mrs. Fanny Sweet was yesterday before Judge Veuinard's Court on the charge of having thrown a tumbler at Mr. Benjamin Cummings and hit him behind the right ear, when he was in the act of leaving the house after having brought dinner, as usual, from a restaurant where he is waiter. The defense was, that accused had picked up a broken tumbler from the floor, carelessly threw it out, which accidentally hit the accused. There was no ill-feeling between the parties.

Robbery.—Last night the residence of B Kowenhaven, on the corner of Clio and Baronne streets, was entered by some unknown persons, about 2½ o'clock, and robbed of a quantity of clothing.

Theft.—The colored boy Henry Smith and Mathilda Munron were tried yesterday about the theft of a bottle of quinine. The boy Henry confessed the larceny, and it was proved that the woman received the stolen property. The case was sent before the First District Court.

Fat Turkeys—Two darkies, Ben Brown and Bill Trent, were found traveling in the Fourth District in the darkness of night carrying each a load of the fattest turkies we have seen since the day of the seven lean years commenced. The policemen were curious to know all about the turkeys and the character of the possessors of such treasures. As the officers could not be convinced that the negroes came honestly to the turkeys, the suspicion of the and the suspicious turkey were calabonsed. We observed in passing the First District lockup that the negroes were thrust into the cold cells of evildoers and criminal, while the manacled turkeys shared the clerk's office where they had a sight of a comfortable fire. The Recorder held the accused to prove their character, or that they came honestly into their possession.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1863.

The decline reported in Gold at New York was quite unexpected, but is readily explained by the tenor of the war news published in the New York papers. The continued downward tendency of cotton may also be partly ascribed to this cause, but to some extent also to the expectation of much larger arrivals of cotton than are looked for here. Our receipts during the past seven days have been but little over 13 0 bales, and we are informed on good authority that there are hardly 500 bales left at Natchez certainly not over 10 0, with probably little if any over 1000 more at Vicksburg.

With regard to further receipts at Natchez the prospect is said to be not very encouraging. There are a few crops remaining on plantations some distance in the interior, but great difficulty is experienced in sending them to town. A part of them will no doubt come forward, but their amount must be inconsiderable or at least not sufficient to keep up shipments to this port on even the reduced scale they have recently established. On this account holders here have concluded to hold their purchases notwithstanding the decline previously reported in New York, and from the same cause the further falling off reported by the Creole's advice to-day appear to have had but little influence. In fact the depressing effect that might have been expected from the news seems to have been counteracted by the advance established in Domestic Exchange.

We have again to notice only a moderate supply of New York Sight. Some parties who previously met the market freely, have for the moment discontinued drawing, and other whose signatures have been in particular request, have drawn to only a limited extent. The bulk of the sales on the street were at from 1½@2¼ ⅌ cent discount. There may have been some passed at 3, but if so it escaped our observation. Yesterday's sales were made as low as 3¼. One or two of the Banks asked par, another commenced drawing at 1 ⅌ cent. Gold coin, but subsequently raised the rate to par, and another asked 2 ⅌ cent. discount, but for payment in its own notes which rule at 1 2½ ⅌ cent premium. Dealers drew at 1 2½ ⅌ cent. discount, and some parties, whose bills are estimated about equal to Bank checks stopped drawing after selling a limited amount at 1¼. Very little was done in Foreign Exchange. We heard however of Sterling sold at 162 for good private bills which may still be quoted at 159@160. Two of the Banks hold at 162½, for payment in their own notes, and others ask 167½ and 170 for Currency. We also heard of some Francs sold outside at 5.5.1. The Banks ask 5.45@5.50, payment in their own notes and refuse to receive Francs at 5.25@5.325.

The Gold market opened at about yesterday's figures, say 54@55 per cent premium. We noticed some sales of round sums at 54½, part perhaps to meet previous contracts for to-day's delivery at 56, and until the receipt of the war news and the accounts from New York, dealers continue to buy more freely at 55½@56. The reported decline in Wall street, however, brought operations to a stand still, and dealers refused purchasing the small amounts offered better than 47½@50 premium. Silver is in less request in consequence of its being refused at the Custombouse accepting a change. Before the news this morning it ruled at 47@48. We heard of nothing being done in Mexican dollars.

In Legal Tender Notes we noticed payments and receipts at dealers counters at par for currency. In some cases, however, holders continue to claim ½@¾ ⅌ cent. premium. Canal Bank notes are scarce and in request, at 1@1½ ⅌ cent. premium, and Citizens' rule about the same. Crescent City are quoted at 57½@60, ⅌ dollar. Bank of Louisiana at 49@50, and Merchants' at 52@55. Of this uncurrent paper, the Crescent City appears to be the only bills in request. City Railroad Shares are held at 126, and Gas Light at 126. The Gold Compound Bonds may be bought at 82@84 ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company. There is occasionally some enquiry for investment, but we have no sales to notice.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 3, 1863.

COTTON.—The market opened to-day with a very fair demand, and had there been a liberal supply offering the business would no doubt have been to an increased extent, and at full prices, but buyers found themselves checked at the outset by the stringent pretensions of holders and the limited offering. After the receipt of the news some parties withdrew from the market, but the only effect upon holders appeared to be to make them less extreme in their views, or determined to await further intelligence before making any material concessions in prices. The auction sales were after the news. The business comprised 509 bales, as follows: 311 bales at private sale, mostly before the news, embracing 40 bales Good Ordinary at 58c., 26 Low Middling at —, 20 Middling at 72c., 50 at 72½c., and 115 do price not reported; and 198 bales at auction, including 86 of which 7 bales Fickings sold at 57c., 6 do at 58½c., 1 bale do at 61½c., 14 bales do at 42½c., 3 Repacked and Damaged at 56c., 1 Repacked at 56c., 3 Mixed at 58c., 4 Samples at 61½c., 1 bale Low Ordinary at 62c., 1 Reboxed at 64½c., 2 bales Samples at 64½c., 7 Strict Ordinary at 65½c., 1 bale Good Ordinary at the same, 3 bales Reboxed at 66½c., 8 Samples at 67½c., 17 Middling (14 and 3) at 70c., and 10 do at 72½c.; and 116 bales, embracing 1 bale at 2½c., 2 bales Fickings at 48½c., 1 bale do at 56c., 1 Fickings at 45c., 3 bales Repacked at 54½c., 33 Low Middling at 55½c., 1 Ordinary at 57½c., 1 do dusty at 57½c., 3 bales Strictly Good Ordinary at 58½c., 7 Ordinary at 63½c., 7 Strictly Good Ordinary at 64c., 3 do at 64½c., 1 bale Good Ordinary at 65c., 7 barely Middling at 69½c., 3 Low Middling at 69½c., 1 Middling and 7 Strict Middling at the same, 6 Strict Good Ordinary at 68c., 12 Strict Low Middling at 68½c., 6 do at 69½c., 1 bale Middling at 70½c., 1 Strict Low Middling at 71½c., 2 Strict Middling at 72c., 1 Middling at 72½c., and 3 Sea Island at 117½. The week's sales sum up about 21 0 bales. Low Middling may be quoted at 70@71c., Middling at 72c., and Strict Middling at 72½c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The very active inquiry previously notice I has again prevailed to-day but owing to the very light supply in the market to-day's sales are confined to about 200 hhds. Sugar, in several lots, at 9¾c. for Good Fair, 10¾c. for white Clarified, and 11½c. for seconds new crop, and 11½c. for prime and choice. Sales also at 8@8½c., and Orleans at 8@ 25@8 50 ⅌ hhd and Cabbages at 10@11c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS.—Steamships for New York are taking Cotton at ⅝ ⅌ lb., sailing vessels 3-16 ⅌ lb for Cotton, $1 50 ⅌ hhd. for Sugar, and 50c ⅌ bbl. of Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction today—32 bbls. Good Common to Fair Sugar at 11½c., 40 bbls at 10@12c for brown and Clarified, 10 bbls Refined at 13½@15c., 10 tierces at 14c., 5 bbls old Rum at 50 ⅌ gal., 24 ⅌ ct. 5 ⅌ ct. Rum Cordial, 10 bbls Cheese at 12½c., 3 cases Cordial at 6½c., 6 Brushes at 50 ⅌ doz., and 10 bbls sour Flour at $4 50@5.

Cattle Market.

INTERCOUR CITY, December 4, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 106 Beeves. Amount of Stock sold was 50 Beeves, 10 calves and 1 Cow,