

# The Daily



# Picayune.

TUESDAY'S AFTERNOON EDITION.

## MARINE NEWS.

**PICAYUNE OFFICE, December 2.**  
Mr. JOHN E. WASHINGTON, and assistants, are the only authorized Marine and River News Reporters for the Picayune.

**CLEARED THIS MORNING.**  
No clearances at the Custom House this morning up to the hour of going to press.

**ARRIVED.**  
Sch. L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.  
Sch. Uruline, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.  
Sloop Mittle, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

**STEARERS.**  
Gen. Williams, Walker, from Millaudon's Plantation.  
Frank Mumford, from Bayou Goula.  
**Below—Coming up.**  
Sch. Fancy, Jewell, from Rustan.  
Sch. Maitha, Robbins, from Boston.

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**  
MILLAUDON'S PLANTATION—Steamer General Williams—500 bbls sugar to order.  
BAYOU GOULA—Steamer Frank Mumford—5 bbls sugar to order.  
COAST—Sch. L'Eclair—145 bbls molasses to order.  
COAST—Sch. Uruline—145 bbls molasses to order.  
COAST—Sloop Mittle—60 bbls molasses to C. Olivier.

## ELECTIONS.

**Notice of Election.**  
Pursuant to a writ of Election, bearing date November 13, 1862, and to me directed by his Excellency, George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the commissioners, and clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law, the Election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer, according to law.  
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

**Avis d'Election.**  
En vertu d'un writ d'Election, date du 13 de novembre 1862, et a moi adresse par Son Excellence GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Gouverneur Militaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, les électeurs qualifiés de la Paroisse d'Orleans par le present notifiés, qu'une election sera faite, le 3 de decembre 1862, a l'effet de recevoir les votes des électeurs qualifiés de la Paroisse d'Orleans, sous la surveillance des commissaires et clerks qui seront designes par l'autorite competente. L'election devra etre conduite, et les retours en triplicata remis au sous-signé, charge de les transmettre, conformément a la loi.  
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

**Notice of Election.**  
Pursuant to a writ of Election, bearing date November 13, 1862, and to me directed by his Excellency, GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the third day of December, 1862, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the commissioners, and clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law, the Election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer, according to law.  
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

## New Advertisements.

### DIED.

On the 1st inst., of consumption, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, FANNY C. CLOREY, daughter of Ellen and the late Joseph T. Clorey.  
The friends of the family and those of her brothers-in-law, E. J. Springbath and Thomas Gilmore, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the family, 974 Baronne street, on Wednesday Morning 3d inst., at 6 o'clock.

**WANTED.** By a respectable person, a situation as a Child's Nurse and to do Sewing. The best references can be given. Address J. W., at this office, ds—35\*.

**Succession of the late Sophie Willman.**  
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,000.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered Dec. 1, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession:

**TWELVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND,** together with the small one-story frame dwelling House thereon, situated in the Third District of this city (later Municipality No. Three.) In that part called "Gentilly," designated by the Nos. from One to Twelve inclusively, in Square No. Fourteen, bounded by Clay, Nelson, St. Bernard, Dupre and Castiglione streets, on a certain plan drawn and certified to by the architect under date of the 10th day of December, 1849, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, formerly a notary public in this city, for reference. Being the same property which the said decedent acquired by purchase from John Younes, per act passed before Edward Barnett, a notary public in this city, on the 21st day of March, 1859.

**Terms.**—Cash on the spot.  
JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

**Succession of the late Sophie Willman.**  
de 16 Ja31

**DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.**—No. 18,000.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente rendu le 1er de Decembre, 1862, et a moi adresse par l'Honorable Deuxieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le SAMEDI, 3 de Janvier, 1863, a midi, a la vente des Negociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, Deuxieme District de cette ville, pour le compte de la dite succession, a l'adjudication de la propriété dont suit la description ci-apres:

**DOUZE TERRAINS,** situes dans le Troisieme District de cette ville, (autrefois Municipalité No. 3), dans cette partie nommée "Gentilly," designées par les numeros de Un a Douze inclusivement, dans l'ile d'Orleans, dans l'adireci dessus, je procederai le SAMEDI, 3 de Janvier, 1863, a midi, a la vente des Negociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, Deuxieme District de cette ville, pour le compte de la dite succession, a l'adjudication de la propriété dont suit la description ci-apres:

Cette propriété appartient a la dite succession au moyen de l'acquisition que le defunt en avait faite de John Younes, par acte au rapport d'Edward Barnett, notaire public en cette ville, en date du 21 Mars, 1859.

**Conditions.**—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.  
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans

de 16 Ja31

**To Journeymen Bakers.**  
employment will be given, at the Pensacola Navy Yard. Apply to  
EGAN & KING, 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

**Boarding.**  
A FEW Gentlemen will be taken as Day Boarders in a private family. None but those in good position, and having the best of references, need apply. Address M. L., Picayune office. ds—25\*

**1000 SUGAR HOGHEADS,** in good order.  
1000 Molasses Barrels, in good order.  
Apply to  
HALL & ROUD, Front Levee, between Customhouse and Canal streets.

**100 MATS FINEST JAVA COFFEE,** ex ship Galena, from New York, 1400 lbs. net weight, to arrive. Samples at  
NEGREPONTE & ACOLASTO, 44 New Levee street.

**Notice.**  
THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL will be open on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., on the European plan. The rooms are now ready, and will be rented at very moderate terms, according to the size and location. The Gentlemen's Ordinary is converted into a Public Restaurant, where will be served the best in our market, and at

## The Evening Picayune

### NEW ORLEANS.

Tuesday Evening, December 2, 1862.

To-morrow an election is to be held in the First and Second Congressional Districts for Representatives in the U. S. Congress. We have no doubt that ample arrangements will be made for the preservation of order, and to enable all who desire to exercise the right of suffrage, and are entitled thereto, to approach the poll and deposit their ballots without undue interruption. As usual, for the better preservation of order and the prevention of riots and tumults, all barrooms and grogshops are ordered to be closed. We do not see any indications of excitement attending this election, and therefore have no apprehensions of disorder. In both Congressional Districts there are several candidates before the people, and, of course, the voters will give their support to such one as, in their opinion, is most worthy of it, and most capable of truly representing the public interests.

It is not in our recollection that a more generally favorable impression was ever made on an audience by a new dramatic company, on their first appearance, than that made last night by the new Varieties company. Moreover, for an opening night, everything went off smoothly, without any of the hindrances or annoying incidents one is prepared to expect while the organization of a company is new, and the attaches of a theatre are not yet fully drilled in the performance of their duties. This speaks well for good management. In the outside arrangements there were some deficiencies, but they, of course, will be supplied. The approaches to the house should be unobstructed, and the audience should be secured from annoyances caused by the disgraceful conduct of persons in the lobbies. An efficient police is one of the great requisites of a well conducted place of public amusement. Let the managers see to it without delay.

We are so pleased that a cosy place of public amusement is, at last, opened, that we would not, even if we had occasion, say a harsh word about the performances last night. Our duty is a more agreeable one, thanks to the players, who, collectively, acquitted themselves very creditably.

The comedy, the comedietta, and the burletta were all well played. In *Nine Points of the Law* Mrs. Gladstone, as the fascinating Widow Smylie; was very and deservedly successful, and so also were the

## The Prince de Joinville on the American War.

The London Saturday Review has the following summary of an article by the Prince de Joinville, which has attracted much attention:

In the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article on the campaign of the army of the Potomac, which is generally attributed to the Prince de Joinville, and bears abundant internal signs of its origin. The Prince is decidedly favorable to McClellan. He tells us that McClellan at first intended to attack directly in front, and that he only waited for the spring to advance. He knew quite well that the wooden cannon, which he was so much laughed at for not taking, were only made of wood; but he considered it scarcely worth while to take even wooden cannon unless he could advance, and the state of the roads would not permit him.

Before, however, the time came when an advance was possible, he learnt that the Confederates had, so completely destroyed the means of communication, that he would have had to spend weeks in the mere construction of the road that was to take him towards Richmond and feed him on his way. He therefore determined to take his army round by sea and ascend the James river. He was beginning his preparations with the utmost secrecy, when he was ordered to Washington to attend a general council of war. The other generals present made various proposals, all, of course, based on the supposition that the army was to move by land southwards. This forced McClellan to reveal that he did not propose to go that way at all, but to take his army round by sea. Immediately this was known, although only confided in this way to a few men of the highest position, a mysterious feminine influence conveyed it to the Confederates, and they had time to make those preparations at Yorktown, and at various parts of the Peninsula, which threw so much difficulty subsequently in the way of the Federals.

McClellan's plan was, he thinks, quite right, and, according to all probability, the Federals ought to have won and taken Richmond; but several circumstances combined to baffle McClellan. In the first place, there was the scandalous treachery in the Federal council-room, which revealed to the Confederates exactly what McClellan was going to do; and the consequence was that the Federal army had to force its way through a series of works and military lines, which although soon taken, yet cost, on the whole, a lamentable waste of the precious spring weather. In the next place, the summer was wet beyond all experience of Virginia summers. The army lived in a perpetual down pour, and had to march through a vast flood. It was with the utmost difficulty that artillery could be moved on at all, and this made the approach all the more slow, the facility of concentrating an opposing Confederate force all the greater, and the sickness all more terrible. Thirdly, the Merrimack, although kept from destroying the fleet or interfering with the landing of the troops by the presence of the Monitor, yet paralyzed the Federal gunboats, and forced the army to march by land without the assistance it expected by water.

Lastly, McClellan was not supported. He was left to himself, and denied reinforcements in a way which reflects the greatest disgrace on the Washington authorities. When he took up his station at the junction of the Chickahominy and the road to West Point, he could with the greatest ease have operated with McDowell, whose assistance would have

the area of slavery would have been much less than we can reasonably hope it will be now. What, therefore, the Prince conceives himself to have been fighting for was to encourage the North not to prostrate itself voluntarily, with its philanthropy, liberty, and all, at the feet of a slaveholding despotism.

The New York Commercial Advertiser (from which we copy the above), says the summary gives a good outline of the Prince's review, and adds:

The concluding sentences of the Prince's review, as embodying his ideas of the result of the war, are worthy of especial notice, and we copy them. He says:

"Here I stop. My object, in the course of this recital, has been to define the character of the American army—to set forth the peculiarities of the war in those countries so different from our own, and the difficulties of all kinds against which they are compelled to strive. I have given, with equal frankness, my impressions, good and bad. The good has often filled me with admiration; the bad has never been able to weaken the sentiments of profound sympathy which I feel for the American people. I have sought, also, to point out the sad succession of mistakes and accidents which have involved in failure the grand attempt made to re-establish the Union. I forbear from inquiring into all the consequences of this calamity. They will come only too soon. It would be absurd to predict which of the two parties to this war will have the most endurance—whose hatred will last the longest. One thing is certain—the unlucky campaign of McClellan against Richmond is destined to cause still greater effusion of blood—it prolongs a contest whose fatal consequences will be felt not only in America; it postpones finally the most desirable solution of the crisis—the return to the old Union.

"I say the old Union advisedly, for I am of those who believe that if the North were conquered—decidedly conquered—if the right of minorities to resist by arms the decisions of the ballot box shall be established, the Union would have none the less certain chances of being re-established. Only it would be re-established by the triumphant re-establishment of slavery.

"If the national bond were to be definitively broken between the North and South, it would very soon be broken between those States which form the Northern group. Each of them would have an eye solely to its own interest—while the Southern Confederacy would be more closely united by the powerful bond of slavery. She would have shown her strength, acquired a grand prestige, and would exercise that attraction which always belongs to success and power. Victorious, she would stretch out her hands, not only toward those States which are now contested, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, but Maryland also. Baltimore would become the entrepot of all her foreign commerce. English iron would reach almost the heart of Pennsylvania.

"Who can say whether that State, whose people dislike a free negro no less than a slave, would not decide to make peace with that powerful Confederacy on condition of receiving the protection which it would eagerly grant? For the Southern States are free traders only from the temporary necessities of their cause. Once masters, they become Americans first of all. New York would follow the example of Pennsylvania. Commerce is not the business of the South—they have need of some one to conduct it for them. The same movement, according to all proba-

## TWILIGHT.

It is the twilight hour,  
The daylight toll is done,  
And the last rays are departing  
Of the cold and watery sun.  
It is the time when kindly  
Folds cover her fair and free,  
It is the time when children  
Dance round the mother's knee.  
(Mrs. Norton.)

**A Thieves' Ball in Philadelphia.**—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 14th ult., has the following account of a thieves' ball in that city. Comment is unnecessary:

This is a wicked world! The sentiment is old, but good. Some of the avowed wicked mortals, in the form of thieves, assembled on Tuesday night last at a ball at Sanson Street Hall. A Thieves' Ball! Four hundred persons were in attendance.

There was no redeeming feature to this ball. The men who whirled the women in the dizzy dance would pick your pocket at the street corner. The women would entice you to a gambling house. Flashy jewelry was plenty, smiles were as cheap as brass earrings—white and golden beads glittered in the head-dresses of painted participants. Mirth ruled the hour—such mirth as guilt can feel when it drowses recollection in a momentary pleasure. The faces that peered into the glasses, were representatives of those in the "Rogues' Gallery" at the Central Station. And these men and these women called themselves "Farmers' Sons" and "Mercers' Daughters."

Honor, they say, exists among thieves, and the proceeds of the ball were understood to be for the benefit of a professional hero who had committed a robbery in Baltimore. What exemplary generosity! What an admirable gathering for the Quaker city in 1862!

**Execution of the Rao Sahib at ore**  
The Bombay Times has a letter, dated Cawnpore, August 22, which gives the annexed account of the execution of Rao Sahib, already briefly mentioned:

The Rao Sahib was brought out, heavily ironed, in front of the jail, a few minutes before 6 yesterday morning, to undergo the extreme penalty of the law for the crimes charged and proved against him.

There were not more than a dozen Europeans present, but the natives turned out in great force, and I dare say there were at least four thousand standing about a hundred yards, and in form of a half moon, from the gallows. A number of the better class of native ladies were also present to witness the proceedings.

Precisely at 6 the bamboo props were knocked from beneath a small platform on which the prisoner, with a look on his relentlessly cruel face which betokened the greatest amount of inherent cowardice, was standing, or rather reeling, suspended by the neck, in the arms of two Mahtees, when, at a nod from the Collector, away dangled all that was mortal of one of the chief instigators of many a foul deed done to helpless women and little innocent prattling children. He remained suspended about half an hour, and was then eased—not out down into the arms of his mother's friends, and by them put, not very gently, on the ground under the scaffold. I forgot to tell you that they—the Mahtees—put a thing on his head to represent a black cap, but my vision looked like a bag that had once been white. It answered the purpose, however, and saved appearances.

certainly that has had the effect of completely paralyzing it.

This is not all; your speech has induced the countermanding of orders already sent abroad for cotton, and the suspending of others on the eve of being sent, thus stopping supplies of that which our population stand so much in need of.

It would be most desirable to know if what you said had not the meaning put upon it, and that it was not your intention to say or infer Her Majesty's Government contemplated recognizing the Southern States of America, and I trust you will not consider me intrusive in asking an explanation, as the subject is one of national importance, which should not be left in doubt and uncertainty, as at present.

I beg, therefore, you will grant me a reply, as your silence may bear the interpretation already put on your words.

I have the honor to remain, &c.  
THOMAS MOSLEY.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.

11, DOWNING-STREET, Whitehall, Oct. 16.  
Sir—I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 13th inst., and I am to state that his words at Newcastle are no more than the expression in rather more pointed terms of an opinion which Mr. Gladstone has long ago stated in public—that the effort of the Northern States to subjugate the Southern ones is hopeless—by reason of the resistance of the latter. I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES L. RYAN.

Thomas Mosley, Esq.

**The United States and Venezuela.**—We learn from a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, from Caracas, that, on the 7th of October, Judge Culver, the new United States Minister to Venezuela, had his audience and presented his letter of credence to Gen. Paez, in the presence of his Ministers. The United States Minister, in his address on the occasion, said:

Your Excellency is aware that the Government, whose accredited Minister I have the honor to be, is passing a very severe ordeal well calculated to test both the strength and stability of its institutions and of its organic law. But I am most happy in assuring your Excellency that the President of the United States, and the enlightened and brave people over whom he presides, entertain no doubt whatever of the ultimate ability of the Government to re-establish its authority, vindicate its honor, and to put down the unhappy insurrection which has attempted its overthrow.

The people of the United States and the people of Venezuela, I am sure, alike regard as a sacred principle the right of every nation to govern itself, to modify and change in a peaceable and constitutional manner its forms, its administration, and its institutions, and that, too, without the interference of foreign nations. Venezuela has often exercised this right, and so also have the United States, and the action of each in that behalf has been recognized by other Governments.

The two Republics, Venezuela and the United States, were founded on a common principle—that man is capable of self-government, that the will of the majority, fairly expressed and constitutionally ascertained, is to govern and control, that the object of all governments should be to secure the people in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights.

I trust it will be the constant aim and endeavor of the two republics to cherish a sacred regard for these great and fundamental prin-

No. 100 (formerly the City of Lafayette), of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and St. Martin.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct, from the hour of 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M., on the day before mentioned, to-wit: the third day of December, 1862—for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the Commissioner and Clerks to be appointed by the authority designated by law; the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned, returning officer, according to law.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

**Avis d'Election.**

En vertu d'un Writ d'Election, daté du 15 de Novembre, 1862, et à moi adressé par son Excellence GEORGE F. SHEPHERD, Gouverneur Militaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, les Electeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans, sont par le présent notifiés qu'une Election sera tenue le MERCREDI, Troisième jour de Décembre, 1862, à l'effet de remplir la vacance (pour le terme non expiré) dans la Représentation de la Paroisse d'Orléans, au Congrès des Etats Unis pour le Dixième District Congressional, dans l'Etat de la Louisiane composé de cette partie de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, sise au-dessus de la rue du Canal, connue sous le nom de Cinquième District et District No. Quatre (c'est-à-dire la ville de Lafayette), des paroisses de Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Jacques, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Marie et St. Martin.

Les Polls seront ouverts dans chaque arrondissement électoral, de 8 heures A. M. jusqu'à 4 heures P. M. le jour de l'Election, à l'effet de recevoir les bulletins des électeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans, sous la surveillance des commissaires et greffiers qui seront désignés par l'autorité compétente.

L'Election devra être conduite et les retours en triplicat devront être remis au sous-secrétaire chargé de les transmettre, conformément à la loi.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

**EDUCATION.**

**Orleans Academy Institute.**

A Collegiate, Commercial and Elementary Boarding and Day School for Boys.

CORNER of Ursulines and St. Claude streets. French and English are obligatory studies.

Terms very moderate. For particulars address

J. C. HARDNEY, A. M.

**Boarding and Day School, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

544...ROYAL STREET...546

Between Port and St. Ferdinand, Third District, New Orleans.

**MADAME JENKINS** respectfully announces that she has opened a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.

Instruction in the elementary and higher departments of a complete English and French education will be given by competent teachers.

The school will be under the supervision of the Rev. A. D. MCCOY, Rector of St. Peter's Prot. Episcopal Church.

Terms moderate.

**St. Mary's Academy.**

Under the Direction of

**THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.**

Corner of Poydras and Foucher streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**THIS ACADEMY** was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, in the year 1858, with a view to grant the diploma, confer Degree and bestow all literary honors. It offers many advantages to further the moral, intellectual and physical development of students; it is commodious and well ventilated, situated in a quiet and healthy part of the city. Owing to the advantage of position, and the efficient management, it proves to be one most progressive institutions of the South.

The course comprises Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar, Latin, Logic and Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Surveying, Engineering, Natural Philosophy, Elements of Astronomy; Music, Drawing, Painting, and the other branches usually taught in colleges.

Board and Tuition per Session.....\$20 00  
Washing and Mending..... 20 00  
Day Scholars..... 60 00  
Payments quarterly in advance. No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness or disability.

N. B.—The Session commences on the 1st day of September and terminates on the 15th of July.

Founded 1844.....Incorporated 1855.

**New Orleans Female Collegiate Institute.**

280...CAMP STREET...280

Between Callopie and Poydras streets.

DIRECTED BY MME. ED. LOCQUET.

**THE** Classes of this Institution will be reopened for the Winter Session on the 1st of September.

In consequence of the continued increase of pupils, the Principal has removed her establishments to the extensive and commodious buildings known as the Deban Verandah, formerly occupied by the Institution of Mme. Dimity. The classrooms and dormitories are well lighted and so arranged and furnished as to insure the health and comfort of the pupils.

The different branches of education and art will be taught as formerly, by the best teachers.

For further information apply at the Institution, where prospectuses can be obtained.

N. B.—All letters addressed to the Principal will be promptly replied to.

**St. Charles Institute.**

15...BOURBON STREET...15

M. P. MACE respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, and those families who would place their children in her care, that she has transferred her Institute temporarily from Greenville to New Orleans, 15 Bourbon street. The Course will open on Monday, the 1st of September.

prices as cheap as can be afforded.

D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

City Prints copy for one week.

**Oil—Oil—Oils.**

**SPERM.**

**RAW LINSEED.**

**WHALE.**

**COAL.**

For sale by

**W. P. CONVERSE.**

de—st

5 Old Levee street.

**C. A. WEED.**

**SUCCESSOR TO A. J. BUTLER.**

**Wholesale and Retail Grocer and COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

Corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets—Office No. 7, Up Stairs.

**LIBERAL** advances made on consignments to my friends here, and New York and Boston. Also Slight Exchange for sale on New York and Boston.

Having this day sold out to Mr. C. A. WEED, I respectfully recommend him to the confidence of the business community. All my unsettled business will be adjusted at his office.

A. J. BUTLER.

New Orleans, December 2, 1862.

**Grain.**

**200 BOXES CINCINNATI STAR—full weight—6's.**

For sale by

**E. S. KEEF.**

62 Poydras street.

**Butter.**

**100 PIRKINS CHOICE WESTERN—"Spa'd's."**

For sale by

**E. S. KEEF.**

62 Poydras street.

**Lard.**

**150 PACKAGES, tierces, half kegs and tin cans**

For sale by

**E. S. KEEF.**

62 Poydras street.

**Beef.**

**100 BARRELS EXTRA MESS.**

For sale by

**E. S. KEEF.**

62 Poydras street.

**Boots, Shoes and Leather.**

Men's Grain Cavity Boots:  
Kip and Calf  
Buff and Kip Brogans;  
Calf and Bull Brogans;  
Boys' and Youth's Brogans;  
Ladies' Lace and Congress Gaiters;  
and Misses' Goat Balmorals;  
Misses' and Children's Cong. Gaiters;  
Children's Copper Toe Balmorals and J. L.

Also, a fine assortment of—  
Smith & Brother's Madras Boots;  
Long Grain and French Morocco.

For sale by

**W. E. READ.**

41 Custom-house st.

**For Sale Low.**

**PAPER BAGS—All sizes;**  
Mess Pork;  
Pulmon Market Beef, half barrels;  
Pepper;  
Cream Tartar;  
Preserved Fruits, &c., at

de—st

48 Poydras street.

**Rags Wanted.**

**COMPRESSED RAGS AND OLD COTTON SAILS.**

Also Old Brass and Copper wanted, at corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, at the old stand of

de—st

**PINCKARD, STEELE & CO.**

**Kentucky Bagging.**

**400 PIECES AND HALF PIECES, in lots to suit.**

**JAVA COFFEE—A few bags of choice Old Government Java.** For sale by

**JOSEPH MURPHY.**

78 Poydras street.

**Sugar Hogsheads.**

**MOLASSES BARRELS AND MOLASSES**

**HALF BARRELS.** For sale by

**JOHN T. MAGEE,** 42 Foucher street,  
between Girod and Lafayette.

**Dog Lost.**

Stolen or strayed, from Callopie street, between Magazine and Canal, on Saturday, the 18th inst., a small, smooth TERRIER SLUT puppy; her color is gray and white striped; head gray, with white stripe down her face; ears and tail erect. The owner will be found at 121 Callopie street, or at the Fifth office.

If strayed, a reward will be paid for her delivery as above.

**To Close Out.**

**300 BBL. EXTRA SUPERIOR FLOUR:**  
250 bbls. Mess Pork—Warranted full weight;  
50 boxes Sherry—Assorted, Harmony, Amazon, Lida, Portella, &c.;  
100 boxes Claret—Barton & Guestier, Shroeder & Shiller, assorted Margaux, Bayouville, &c.;  
25 barrels "Grosier & Co." Champagne;  
Chambertin, Tiquem and Port Wines.

For sale low by

**W. H. McLEAN.**

42 Common st.

**For Sale.**

**JUST** received ex steamer Groce, from New York—  
500 bbls. St. Louis Flour;  
423 boxes Madison March.  
473 .. McDonald

For sale by

**PARKESEN & CO.**

41 Union street.

new aspirants for public favor, Mr. Baker, as the adventurous Rodomont Rolingstone, and Mr. Ryer, as crusty Joseph Ironside. Both gentlemen made a decidedly favorable impression.

In "The Loan of a Lover," Mrs. Baker as Gertrude, at once sprung into public favor, and Vining Bowers, as Peter Spyke, received the applause to which he has long been accustomed here.

In the burletta, Miss Angela Sefton, who has evidently improved since her last appearance here, and Mr. Baker, in the principal characters, contributed greatly to the amusement of a well pleased audience. On the whole, the opening night was a decided success.

**E. S. Keep** keeps candles, butter, lard, beef and other articles for sale at 62 Poydras street. See advertisement.

**Coffee** is advertised for sale at 44 New Levee street, by Negroponte & Agelasto.

The election of officers and managers of the Orphan's Home is to take place at 11 A. M. at the Home, corner of Seventh and Constance streets.

We learn from the English papers that Tuesday last, 25th of November, was the day fixed for the fight for the champion's belt and £400 a-side, between Mace and King, who, it may be remembered, had a pugilistic contest for a similar honor several months ago, which resulted in a victory by Mace, who is now the champion of England.

**How to detect altered U. S. Treasury Notes.**

As publicity has been given to a statement of the appearance of counterfeit Treasury notes—fifties and hundreds, raised from ones and twos—the following details are furnished, showing the most prominent points of difference between the lesser and larger notes alleged to have been altered:

The ones and hundreds are so totally dissimilar in the main features that, whatever skill or ingenuity may be brought to bear by this process of raising or changing the larger figures that indicate the value of the note, no change is likely in the most skillful artistic portions. The portrait of Secretary Chase, in an oval frame in the extreme left hand upper corner of the one dollar note, is its distinct, exclusive characteristic. In the one hundred dollar note, occupying a like position on the upper left corner, the prominent device is the figure of a single eagle, with outspread wings. These distinctions can be easily remembered.

Between the twos and fifties there are points of resemblance, especially as the portrait of the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, is common to both denominations, and is the only prominent pictorial device upon either. A glance at the position of this portrait upon the two dollar note shows that the oval frame of the picture rests upon the extreme lower edge of the note, the main title, "the United States," being above the picture; whereas in the fifty the portrait is placed in the upper part of the note, nearly at the top, while the words of the main title are separated by it. The word "United" is upon the left and "States" upon the right of the portrait. The difference in the backs of the twos and fifties is so marked that observation of that of the two, with its two concentric rings and its two broad bands of geometric engraving, would be readily remembered as an exclusive feature, as totally unlike that of the fifty, or any other note issued by Government.

been invaluable to him, and who was doing nothing where he was stationed, about thirty miles to the north of Richmond. But McDowell received express orders by telegraph from Washington not to help McClellan. The Prince thinks the cause of this was a ridiculous fear that Washington was not quite safe, and a feeling that there was no knowing where the Confederates might turn up. The consequence was that in the series of battles which followed McClellan was beaten by the superiority of the numbers of the Confederates, who gave up everything in order to beat him. They succeeded, and he made his way to Harrison's Landing—the victim, according to the Prince, of bad weather, and of the miserable, incompetent, selfish, treacherous set who had got hold of the reins of power at Washington.

The Prince was, in some respects, highly pleased with the American army. That the men fought on both sides with the greatest pluck has long ago been made known to the world by the frightful carnage which is the one result even of the battles that have no other. The Prince was also greatly struck with the cheerfulness, and ease, and skill with which the men set themselves to work at natural difficulties, the celerity with which they made clearances, the adroitness with which they constructed temporary roads, and mounted heavy guns. But he was also much struck with a certain slowness and languor which they displayed when acting in large bodies. This even extended to the generals, and the Prince, though scarcely saying so in plain terms, evidently thinks that even McClellan was not quick enough, and lost opportunities which a commander who could have moved his troops more quickly might have seized. This the Prince attributes to the general habits of the people. They are accustomed to act for themselves, but not to act with each other; and the energy they show in pushing forward on their own account disappears when they come to pushing forward in a body.

Perhaps we may gather that he does not consider the American army, as a whole, equal to that of a great continental Power. He was also much impressed with the odd coolness of the people in many respects. He mentions the embalmers, who freely comforted the army with the assurance that, for a very moderate price, a dead man might be sent home pickled, so that death lost half its sting. He also tells us that, during the whole of one of the hottest battles of the Chickahominy, newspaper sellers went up and down the lines, crying out the latest news from New York, and found purchasers for the journals they had to sell. The Prince thinks that McClellan's expedition was the turning point of the war. The Washington Government had it in their power to make the expedition, according to all human probability, completely successful. But they threw away their chance, and now the South stands on an equality with the North. The Prince does, indeed, end his article by saying that he does not yet despair of the Federal cause; but he has evidently very little hope. He, like Mr. Gladstone, thinks Jefferson Davis has made a nation. And he expresses a very strong opinion that the North will fail to pieces in presence of the South.

There is, he thinks, no political principle, no real hatred of slavery, no zeal for liberty, that will have any real power to combat the many influences which will tend to draw the larger part of the North to the South. The New England States will, indeed, form a small confederacy of their own, but New York and Pennsylvania will see the numerous advantages of being the bankers and agents of the South, and of getting the Northern tariff carried southward to the great encouragement of Northern manufacturers. If they cannot get these advantages without letting slavery ride triumphant throughout their borders, they will pay the price the South demands, and sink the philanthropist in the merchant. It is for this reason that the Prince regrets the defeat of McClellan. That catastrophe may probably involve the bowing down of the North to worship the golden idol, and the abandonment of the negro to his fate; whereas, if McClellan had but won, the South would have suffered greatly, and the North would not have benefited much, but

whose means of access to the sea would be in the hands of the Confederates. The New England States alone, where the Puritan creed has preserved all its ascendancy, and where the hatred of slavery is sincere, would remain isolated, cut off from the resources which created the enterprising spirit of their large and active maritime population.

"With the exception of these six States, and probably also of California, which, separated from the rest of the world, has interests peculiar to itself, the old Union would be established—only the ideas of the South would rule it. The glorification and extension of slavery would become the common budge. Founded by arms, the Confederation would be conspicuously a military power. The slaveholding aristocracy would have won its spurs; it would be drunk with exaltation, and would submit no longer to any check. Conservative at home, but aggressive abroad, it would no longer be restrained, as hitherto, by the commercial interests, the good sense—cold, and a little English in its character—of the merchants of the Northern States. With the impulse which the return of peace would give to business, and the prosperity which would follow, the Confederation thus constituted would become a formidable power, and those who desire above everything else the maintenance of a great nation in North America would give it their sympathies, subject to the essential conditions of its duration."

"But there is the trouble. Great things can be done with slavery; fabulous wealth may be rapidly acquired, as in St. Domingo; while the blacks till the soil, the whole free population may be put under arms, and carry on victoriously a war with superior forces, as we see now done in Virginia. But slavery, weakens, ruins, demoralizes all it touches. Compare the destinies of two great neighboring cities—Louisville and Cincinnati; compare what the first has become, in spite of natural advantages, under the weakening influence of slavery, with the marvelous growth of its rival, under the influence of freedom. The fate of the slave Union would be that of Louisville. The old Union, on the contrary, with its slow careful but certain progress toward gradual emancipation would have resembled Cincinnati."

"The old Union was a commercial people, furnishing Europe with articles of indispensable necessity, and at the same time a market for its products. It was useful to everybody, and in reality, in spite of appearances, hostile to none. The new Union would be military and aggressive—would aid some and injure others. The first Union was liberal and pacific—the other would lack the spirit of progress, and would have no other means of assimilation but war and conquest."

"Such would be, in my judgment, the results of a Southern triumph, if it were to take place. If, on the contrary, the struggle between the two parties should be prolonged, evils will follow of another kind. Driven by the passions and necessities of the war, the national government might even be driven to employ a terrible means of war, in arming the slaves against their masters; but this step, beside being in itself harsh and barbarous, would be damaging to those who resorted to it, for it would create in the bosoms of the North divisions profitable rather than otherwise to the cause of secession."

"Must I add that, in this future which looks us in the face, there is nothing over which the friends of American liberty and greatness may rejoice? With the Southern coasts completely blockaded as they are now, after the Mississippi had been reconquered by national power, they had hoped for a triumph of the national army before Richmond, because that would have facilitated a complete understanding on the basis of the old Union. This triumph has not been achieved, and the reconciliation which then seemed desirable and possible, is now doubly difficult. I am not of those, nevertheless, who infer from this that the national cause is lost. Compared with those of the South, the resources of the North are far from being exhausted. And who knows how much, in a day of peril, the energy of a free people, fighting for the right and for humanity, can accomplish?"

Before ascending the final step, he addressed the Collector, asking permission for his mother to be put in possession of his remains. This last request was refused; and I think very properly: The doctor attended upon him to the last, and finally ordered a European inspector to remove the corpse from the ground, and take it away to the banks of holy Ganga, and, within a few hundred yards of the very spot where the Cawnpore fugitives were shot down, there to be stripped by the same men who waited on him at the gallows, after which he was burned and his ashes thrown into the river.

**Circular of M. Drouyn De Lhuys, the New French Minister of Foreign Affairs.**—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic agents of the Emperor:

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1862.

Sir—In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me, I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission entrusted to me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my predecessor, published in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do better now than to refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last 13 years, it has been the constant desire of His Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more the Emperor has endeavored that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manner the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions. The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated by the same sentiments as for the past for two causes, to which it has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect, and, in the examination of the difficulties which surround it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as its first duty not to do anything that might resemble hastiness (*entrainement*), or to deviate from the line of policy it has adopted.

This is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the Foreign office. I do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter into further explanations. It suffices that I indicate to you briefly the order of ideas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations, to fulfill the intentions of the Emperor. Faithful to the principles which have hitherto guided it, the Government of His Majesty will continue to devote all its efforts to the work of reconciliation which it has undertaken in Italy, working towards it with the full knowledge of the difficulty and greatness of the task, without discouragement and without impatience. I am, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

**Mr. Gladstone on the American Question.**

We find in the London Times the following correspondence between Mr. Mosley of Manchester and Mr. Gladstone, relative to the speech of the right hon. gentleman at Newcastle:

MANCHESTER, Oct. 13.

Sir—I great deal of misapprehension exists in this district regarding what you are reported in the Times newspaper of Thursday last to have said in the Town hall, Newcastle, on Tuesday evening, when speaking on American affairs.

People here have interpreted your words to mean that our Government intend to recognize the Southern States of America, and as a consequence the whole trade in cotton and cotton goods is thrown into a state of doubt and un-

pleas, thereby strengthening the bond of friendship and rendering indissoluble those ties that now so happily unite them together.

Gen. Paetz, in his reply, said:

I have been and am deeply grieved at the misfortunes which afflict your country, ere this so eminently peaceful and happy, and it affords me much gratification to hear that your Government, aided by an enlightened and courageous people, possesses all the means required to cause its authority to be reestablished throughout the vast extent of territory which constitutes the great North American nation.

Venezuela is also experiencing the calamities of a protracted and cruel war, which has decimated its population, and laid waste so much of its material wealth. "But I entertain the confident hope very soon to see the public peace restored, and to witness also the restoration of those industrial arts which will revive the advantages we have for a time foregone."

To my satisfaction you have profited by this solemn opportunity once more to proclaim the great American principle that every nation has the right to adopt such institutions and laws as are selected by the majority of its own people, without the intervention of any foreign power. The Government of the United States is the result of the will of its people; so is also the Government of Venezuela, and I hope soon to succeed again in reorganizing my country by convening those elected by the people to frame its future constitution.

## THE CITY.

**SOME HOG.**—A negro, whose name is put down as E. Polite, and which should probably be Hippolyte, was arrested this morning for having in his possession a hog, supposed to have been stolen. The hog seemed to be one of the learned family, and appeared to be extremely anxious to outwit Hippolyte. But the negro told so many stories about the hog, and introduced as his voucher so queer a character—a penitentiary nigger named O'Connell—that the police concluded to bring him in, hog and all.

**GUNS.**—A police officer reports that he found a shot gun and rifle in the drug store at the corner of Callopie and Dryades streets, recently kept by Dr. Malcomson, now deceased.

**INQUESTS.**—The Coroner was this morning called upon to hold two inquests—one on the body of a little negro boy who died at that runaway pesthouse, No. 226 Front Levee street, Third District; and the other on the body of Mary Duffy who died in the Charity Hospital from the supposed effects of intemperance. When taken to the Hospital, last night, she was in a speechless and insensible condition and rapidly approaching her latter end.

**SWINDLING.**—James O'Neil is under arrest on a charge of swindling. James is accused of obtaining money from soldiers, under a pretence of procuring liquor for them, and of coolly appropriating the funds to his own behoof.

**UNGRATEFUL.**—A slave named Martha Ann was arrested last evening in the Fourth District on a charge of having stolen from her mistress \$100 in gold, \$20 in silver, and a quantity of linen. Mrs. Bertrand is the name of her owner and accuser.

**WOULDN'T RAP.**—The air last night was balmy throughout the Garden District, and watchman Nolan, stretching himself on his beat, counted the stars for a time, and then closed his eyes to dream of their spectral splendor. While thus engaged the corporal came along and whistled, but Nolan answered not a rap to his piping treble, and for this he has been reported.

**ATTEMPT TO TEAR DOWN A FLAG.**—Armand Lounsee was last night arrested by virtue of a warrant, in which he is charged with having made an attempt to tear down a United States flag. For this flagrant act he will have to undergo an examination.