The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By C. E. Pontall, at 10 o'clock, at No. 70 Toulouse street dry goods, mercery, hardware, &c.

Some of the Benefits of the War.

War is usually realized by moralists as an unmitigated evil. In one sense it certainly is. War is an unnatural state of society, and diametrically opposed to the benevolent designs of Him who created man to live together in brotherly love and unity. But as nations frequently disregard the precepts of morality, and endeavor to practice injustice and wrong-doing, war must necessarily occur as long as the strong seek to despoil and oppress the weak. Of all wars those waged for the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the least amenable to censure. Such a war the people of the South are now engaged in, and in the eyes of the impartial and discerning historian, equally with the severe and justice-dealing moralist, it will be regarded as susceptible of an entire and satisfactory vindication as that which severed the Colonies in 1776 from their vassalage to Great Britain.

We did not, however, propose to defend our resistance to Abolition tyranny and aggression. That needs no defense. Our object is rather to prove that in this particular war the South enjoys many advantages which, to a great extent, compensate her for sufferings, privations and losses. One of the most conspicuous benefits we derive from the war is the retention in the South of the wealth of its inhabitants. Had the North failed to impose a stringent blockade on our ports, and an embargo on river navigation, there is no doubt whatever that, with the customary thoughtlessness of our people, we should have continued to trade largely with both the North and West. We should have liquidated our present indebtedness to those sections, and have incurred a fresh one. We should have imported their dry goods and other manufactures, and purchased their pork, and beef, and butter, and flour, and corn. We should have sent millions of dollars out of the South, to impoverish us, and enrich our enemies. The blockade has prevented this systematic depletion. All the money we possess is spent within Southern borders. It simply changes hands either in the operations of commerce, or in the voluntary contributions of our noble-hearted citizens. It does not go to aid the corrupt, cruel and greedy foe to raise armies and pay them to fight against the South.

Again: The blockade forces us to save money which would otherwise be expended without an equivalent. We usually import some millions of dollars worth of coffee into New Orleans, for which payment in cash is made, as we have no products to send to Brazil, and few to Havana. Coffee has now very nearly ceased to be an article of consumption in this city, and thus a large amount of money is economized. The same is partially true of tea, of the costlier wines and liquors, cigars, &c. By this economy, forced if you please, the means of our people are enlarged, and they are thus enabled, with liberal hands, to supply the wants of our soldiers.

Nor do the advantages of the war cease here. Look at the spirit of enterprise and independence it has stimulated. In various important departments of human industry manufactures have sprung up as if by magic. We have learned to make and improve the weapons of war. In almost every State cannon are cast, and muskets and rifles are fashioned. Gunpowder mills are erected, saltpetre caves are explored, boot, shoe and hat factories are started, and ingenuity is constantly applied with success to supply the South with a host of articles for which she had heretofore been wholly dependent upon the North, or to furnish suitable and convenient substitutes. Every day of the prolongation of hostilities witnesses the employment of capital in new channels of enterprise intended to subserve Southern independence, and to teach our people to be self-sustaining. In this view of the subject we may absolutely look upon the war as a blessing to the South, dispelling her apathy, awakening her energies, and arousing her dignity and self respect to the necessity of breaking the trammels of commercial dependence on our foes.

Finally, in carrying on the war, we abstract little or nothing from the labor which constitutes so material an element in the wealth of nations. Our peculiar domestic institution secures us a permanent and unbroken supply, and this enables us to tax to its full extent the productive capacity of the soil. Hence our agriculture escapes the danger of loss. Our cotton fields do not languish for lack of the seed and sinews to till them, nor are our sugar-canes allowed to remain unplanted at the propitious season. The South sends three or four hundred thousand of her sons into the field to repel the tide of Yankee invasion, while her planters and farmers continue to make abundant crops. Meanwhile the North and West starve for want of our trade, and what will prove our ultimate and splendid gain, is to them immediate and irretrievable disaster.

A FULL VOTE TO-MORROW.

We cannot too urgently impress upon our people the importance of giving a FULL VOTE to-morrow at the Presidential and Congressional election. Let not the absence of opposition to DAVIS and STEPHENS deter any Southern man from going to the polls. We desire to exhibit our appreciation of the signal services and devoted patriotism of these faithful functionaries by a verdict of approval which shall neither be meagre nor stinted. We desire to show the Yankees the real sentiments of the South as expressed at the ballot-box. We are anxious that European nations, which have been partially misled by Yankee slanders and falsehoods, may perceive the unanimous and enthusiastic support awarded by the South to the first President and Vice-President of the Confederate States.

Let, then, every citizen impose upon himself, as a sacred duty, the obligation to vote for DAVIS and STEPHENS. A full vote everywhere will go far towards convincing the North of the folly of its undertaking, and will enlighten the powers of the world as to the confidence and determination of the South in the mighty revolution in which she is now engaged.

Shall Not the Soldiers Vote?

There are thousands of volunteer soldiers at the different forts and camps in the State. We believe they are entitled to vote at the election to-morrow. In both Virginia and Tennessee, the volunteer vote was polled when the question of secession was submitted to the people. It would seem but sheer and simple justice that our brave volunteers should be permitted to have their wishes recorded in the choice of the President and Vice President of the Confederate States! We trust that proper provision will be made for this purpose.

SECRETARY OF WAR.—Hon. J. P. Benjamin has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*. The appointment, says the *Avalanche*, not yet announced publicly, will give general satisfaction. The complaints against the War Department are addressed to Mr. Benjamin's colleagues, and of the most grievous character. Such complaints are comparatively rare. Within six weeks Mr. Benjamin has done more work than his predecessor did in as many months. No one has yet been named as Attorney-General in place of Mr. Benjamin.

THE RESULT OF THE ROCHESTLE FIGHT.—The result of the Rockcastle (Kentucky) fight is thus given in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 3d instant:

The total loss of Zollicoffer in the Rockcastle fight was only fifteen. Limestone killed and wounded, one hundred and thirty. Then, with forty prisoners, the arms and ammunition captured, and the killed and wounded of the enemy, the Rockcastle affair seems to have been quite a victory.

A SPLENDID COMMAND.—Gen. L. P. Walker's Alabama brigade, the organization of which is about being completed, is the finest body of men of the most picked bloods in the Confederate army. The regimental commanders of the infantry are Colo. Bullock, Judge, Wade and Whether, who will lead four full regiments.

This is the only brigade in the service so formed; and when the regiment of cavalry, now being organized by Col. Clanton, of Montgomery, is ready for the field and to added (as it intends to) to the infantry corps, with a due proportion of light artillery, what it is also proposed to add, the General will have command of a little army complete to all its parts—a most desirable brigade to give body to.

The brigade will organize at Huntsville, Col. Judge's regiment, the Fourteenth, and Col. Wheeler's are now encamped at that place; the Eighteenth will be en route for the same point the coming week, and Col. Clanton's will soon follow. When ready for a final departure the command will proceed to join Gen. A. S. Johnston's army in Kentucky.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE ELECTION.

Owing to the interest of the hour at which the last election boxes were brought into the Sheriff's office, we have only the opportunity this morning to give the brief result—promising that it was one of the quietest days of the year, nothing occurring anywhere to disturb the general harmony.

A. HAUSMAN was elected Sheriff of the First District Court by 625 majority over W. G. Mitchell, both running as follows:

	1st Dis.	2d Dis.	3d Dis.	4th Dis.	Ab't	Total.
Hausman.....	846	1661	1673	512	125	4816
Mitchell.....	1501	675	907	709	272	3591

J. P. Waldon was elected Sheriff of the Civil Courts by 549 majority over T. D. Harper, as follows:

	1st Dis.	2d Dis.	3d Dis.	4th Dis.	Ab't	Total.
Waldon.....	1538	1317	983	426	313	4577
Harper.....	1179	647	495	685	99	3028

Dr. E. D. Beach was elected Coroner over Doctors Folwell, Delery and Hayes, as follows:

	1st Dis.	2d Dis.	3d Dis.	4th Dis.	Ab't	Total.
Beach.....	973	841	514	350	92	2770
Folwell.....	1297	500	250	500	72	2619
Delery.....	115	959	996	57	256	2383
Hayes.....	201	32	71	111	53	467

Dr. Beach's plurality over Folwell is 169, and 760 over Delery.

For State Treasurer B. L. Dufresne got 4697 votes—no opposition.

For Auditor H. Peralta got 5599 votes, B. Haynes 196 and C. Thompson 57.

For Superintendent of Public Education W. H. N. Magruder got 3632 votes, Philip Winfree 2492, R. J. Harp 329 and Henry Avery 174.

Messrs. John Laidlaw (5528 votes) and Felix Labatut were elected State Senators over Thos. E. Adams (3321) and A. H. May (3430).

First Representative District—McCluskey 385, Tappan 336, and Lindsey 330, elected over McGauley 138, Furseaux 127, Braughn 124, P. M. Wood 137, J. F. Harrison 150, and James Beggs 191.

Second Representative District—Samuel Jamison 450, and Jos. W. Carroll 676, elected over L. H. Place 310, and Moses Eastman 297.

Third Representative District—J. R. Shaw 497, Robert Mott 478, A. G. Wilson 463, and R. W. Eadin 465, over Hynson 450, Hurst 395, Blocker 403, Ranney 24, and T. C. Twichell 10.

Fourth Representative District—George Crenan 294, over W. A. Gordon 162, and E. M. Bonligny 13.

Fifth Representative District—F. C. Gandy 439, and C. E. Ruhl 538, over C. B. H. Duplessis 151, F. Moreno 336, and D. D. Rogers 49.

Sixth Representative District—J. V. Bolli 204, over B. P. Voorhies 199, and R. W. Adams 198.

Seventh Representative District—L. Duvignenaud 265, C. A. Fassy 227, Daniel Edwards 201, and Jos. Solomon 262.

Eighth Representative District—M. Brown 226, over J. Phillips, Sr., 127.

Ninth Representative District—J. F. Barthelemi 276, over John McLean 182, and D. Farrar 31.

The Assessors are Messrs. Trenchard, Hubbard, Boulet and Watkins, by very small majorities.

The State Tax Collectors are: First District—Thos. Askew; Second—Jos. Hernandez; Third—Marc Dodart; Fourth—Jno. Haas.

The Justices of the Peace elected are Messrs. Brice, Mitchell, Saucier, Morel, Drouet and Barrett.

The Constables elect are P. V. H. Degruy, W. H. Waters, L. H. Watson, A. Prados, L. Power and T. F. McGuire.

PARISH PLAQUEMINES.—At the English Turn yesterday Peralta received 13 votes for Auditor, Defresne 12 for Treasurer, and Avery 7 for Superintendent of Public Education, while Magruder and Winfree each received 2 votes. As this is but a single precinct out of many, it is not worth while to recapitulate the vote for legislative or parochial offices.

LATER FROM LINCOLNDOM.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTHERN PRESS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The following are Gen. Stone's orders to Col. Baker, which were found in his hat after the corpse was taken from the field. The second order was delivered after the battle commenced, by Col. Milton Cogswell, of the Pennsylvania regiment. Baker put it in his hat without reading it. Col. Cogswell saying, "Go ahead, Colonel." An hour afterward he fell. Both copies are saturated with blood, and the upper right hand corner of the paper, with one word, was carried away by a bullet:

FIRST ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF EDWARDS'S FERRY, October 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Commander of Brigade:

Colonel—In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance that California regiment of yours at once, and if the regiments under Colonels Lee and Devens now on the Virginia side of the river, at your discretion, assuming command on arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel, your most obedient servant,

[Signed] CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

SECOND ORDER.

HARRISON'S ISLAND, October 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Commanding Brigade:

Colonel—I am informed that the force of the enemy is about four thousand, all told. If you can push them you may do so, so far as to have a strong force near Leesburg. If you can keep them bottled up, avoiding their batteries. If they pass through Leesburg, take the Gum Springs road. You will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover the road. Their design is to draw us on. If they are obliged to retreat, as far as Goose Creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas, and have a strong position. Report frequently, so that when they are pushed, Gorman can come on their flank.

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following order was received by Col. Baker at 2 o'clock P. M., of Monday, on Harrison's Island, and opened by his permission by Quartermaster Howe, Acting Adjutant, who took a copy:

Sir—As you are yet your column in position, make a feint on Leesburg, and shell down every lawless depredator who may leave the ranks. Gen. Gorman is moving upon the left. I shall take the right. I expect to be in Leesburg to-night.

[Signed] CHAS. P. STONE.

The above shows what implicit reliance was placed in the reconnaissance of Sunday night.

It is believed that Gen. Stone's premature movement towards Leesburg failed, or at least postponed the execution of a plan concluding a movement of the whole army towards Manassas.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—In regard to the Pennsylvania election, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

The result of the late election in Philadelphia turns out to be more serious than at first appeared. Both branches of the City Council have fallen into the hands of the Democrats by bare majorities, carrying with them the various departments of the city government. The Republicans carry ten out of seventeen members of the Assembly from the city, and a Senator; and the majority of Thompson (People's) for Sheriff is so small that the army vote is said to swamp it.

Upon this the Albany *Argus* remarks:

The press of New York and Philadelphia is silent in regard to these facts. The telegraph has been silent also, and the public is not permitted to know that the Republican party has been disastrously defeated in Pennsylvania. We hear that the vote of the State shows a Democratic majority, and that the soldiers in camp have cast a majority of 15,000 for the Democratic ticket.

We do not know how true this is, but the silence of the Administration press confirms this view of the result. The Republican press of Pennsylvania is in possession of the telegraph lines, and its assertions to damage the pleasure of boasting its success in a partisan conflict, if it had achieved one.

THE YANKEE WAY OF RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.—The New York *Times* of the 23d says:

When a very alarming account was published a few days since, of the seizure of rebel batteries erected on the Potomac, a concurring dispatch was received from Washington from Harper's Ferry, stating that the rebels had been frightened out of their traps, inasmuch as "convoys" could be furnished of Government steamers, to accompany and thus through the perils of the Potomac.

The experience of the steam tug Sadlmon on Saturday last, while moving two schooners towards Washington, establishes the very great necessity of such convoys. In those trips of having commercial vessels to take care of. The schooner Fairfax, with its load of hay, proved a very acceptable breastwork to the steamer on the starboard side. The result is likely to give rise to new questions between maritime courts, and to worry on the reading of dispatches sent out from Washington. It is the hope that most pay the Government for the towing them safely up the Potomac; and it will be hay-bales and not that "convoy" the Government steamers on their missions to and from the capital of the nation. Such are the sweeping and great changes in the relations of things produced by the war.

MRS. LINCOLN'S SOUTHERN RELATIVES.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter from Frankfort, Kentucky, says:

The Hardins, too, who is reported to be marching with Green's army, with a force of seventy or four thousand rebels, is a son of ex-Governor John R. Hardin, lately President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This Hardin is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln has a full brother—Dr. George R. C. Todd—at Richmond, who had the honor of being Colonel of Gen. Floyd Abott's command at Fort Donelson. Mrs. Lincoln has also a brother, Samuel Todd—who is a Lieutenant in the rebel army in Virginia. She has also a half brother who is now in the South, fighting for his rights. Two half sisters of Mrs. Lincoln are married to Southern gentlemen in secession cloaks. The younger of the family, until within a year past, resided on their farm, five miles from this place.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, November 3.—A special order for the Lincoln fleet, dated on board the steamer Atlantic, October 26th, says: The expedition under command of Commodore Dupont is embarked to make a descent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under circumstances demanding the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity on the part of every man in the expedition.

The surf boats and other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men. Some of the surf boats carry one hundred men. The expedition consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals Wright, Stevens and Viele. Each brigade has artillery. Full orders are given as to the mode of landing. If they have to conquer the ground, in case of success, they are directed not to go beyond supporting distance from shore.

Rumor of Beauregard Beaugaging.

Nothing is heard in official circles of the Federal fleet. People have been inquiring all day whether Beauregard has resigned or not, and nobody is able to answer, and speculations are freely indulged as to the origin and object for such general inquiry.

Your reporter knows no foundation for such inquiries, and I am not authorized to say more. Nothing new from the camps.

Federal Batteries Opposite Evansport.

Richmond, November 3.—The Federals have erected fortifications opposite the Evansport batteries, and are occasionally firing at our side, but they are not able to reach us.

From Fortress Monroe.

Departure of the Fleet.

Fortress Monroe, October 28.—The Southern fleet sets on to-morrow. One hundred thousand rations have been distributed to the fleet, and sealed orders given to the captains of the several transports. The men and horses on board the various transports suffered greatly during the gale of the past few days.

From Nashville.

Retirement of Gen. Scott.

Nashville, November 4.—A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Washington, October 28th, says:

Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from the rank and duties of his office within ten days, solely on account of his physical infirmities.

Under the act of Congress he will continue to draw pay. Jeff. Thompson, Secretary of War, overhauled a long standing account of Scott with the Government, and brought him largely in debt.

Canoeing has recently recast the account and ascertained that Scott had never overdrawn. On the 26th an order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief that Fremont should surrender his command to the next authority, Gen. Hunter, and that Gen. Scott should deliver Fremont, unless he was actually in presence of the rebel army, or pursuing them for battle.

Senators Chandler, Wade, Truman and Wilkinson were at Washington, representing to the Administration that the popular clamor of their constituents demands that McClellan or some one else shall immediately whip the rebels on the south side of the Potomac, in a pitched battle, near Bull Run, if possible.

From New York.

Objects Expected to be Monitored by the Expedition.

New York, October 29.—The *Herald* of today says: The objects of the expedition are—first, to carry war into the cotton States, which States are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and produce emancipation of the loyal Unionists Confederate army in Virginia; secondly, to secure quarters for the Federal troops, and harborage for the mercantile and naval marine; thirdly, to open one or more Southern ports to commerce, and thus nullify all restrictions, and obviate all the difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficiency of the blockade; fourthly, to form a nucleus in the Confederate States near which that long suppressed loyalty of good sense people may find a safe and appropriate expression, and to stimulate and encourage this reaction of feeling, of which we have seen such remarkable encouraging manifestations in North Carolina.

New York, October 29.—The New York *Tribune* says Our correspondent on board the naval expedition writes from Hampton Roads that the steamship Governor, Commodore Dupont has descended, carrying off maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the expedition.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, October 29.—Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 21 @ 22c.

From Washington.

Col. Baker's Body Embalmed.

Washington, October 29.—Col. Baker's body is embalmed, and will be laid in state in Philadelphia previous to its removal to California.

Washington, October 29.—There is considerable pressure on McClellan, urging him to give battle at Bull Run as soon as possible. It is rumored that officers are making to supplant McClellan, and much speculation is indulged, but it is believed he will be declared military dictator.

From Boston.

Boston, October 28.—The *Courier* of this morning says that Gen. Banks' advance and the market well supplied at 6 per cent. In some departments of trade the business is good, but trade generally very stagnant. The specie trade in Massachusetts, except for Government work, with an increase of the wages of the workmen.

Boston, October 29.—The specie reserve, after paying the Government loan, per cent on the National Loan, has an increase of $250,000.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, October 30.—Railway shares are improving. Bank stocks, nothing doing.

Baltimore, October 29.—Rio Coffee 16 to 16½. Stock, 22,000.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 29.—The Banks are responding to their quota of the National Loan.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Wilmington.

A Federal Steamer Ashore.

Wilmington, November 4—Reliable intelligence received from Goldsboro' headquarters states that the steamer Union, of the Federal fleet, went ashore fifteen miles from Fort Macon, on Saturday night last. She had passed to the south of Frying Pan Shoals, when she was driven back by the gale on shore. She was loaded with horses, gun carriages, forage, &c., of which very little of value was saved. Seventy-three prisoners were taken from the steamer.

Another Federal Steamer Probably Lost.

A small Federal steamer that was off Smithville on Saturday evening, with a flag flying, could not be found yesterday. The intelligence from the fleet is that two of their gunboats were beached on the coast of South Carolina, and the crews taken prisoners.

The Federal Fleet Attacking Tybee and Beaufort.

Charleston, November 4.—It is reported that the Federal fleet is attacking Tybee Island. The *Mercury* of this morning says Capt. Lebby, of the privateer ——, has arrived, and reports the forts H. Eaton, of the Marine, with Government stores, destroyed. The Federal fleet passed the bar yesterday, bound South. The beaching of vessels on the South Carolina coast is confirmed.

Twenty-three Federal Vessels Off Port Royal.

Savannah, November 4.—The reported fight at Tybee Island is incorrect. The firing was caused by a discharge of the guns at Fort Pulaski, preparatory to an anticipated action with the enemy. At two o'clock to-day twenty-three vessels were in sight off Tybee, consisting of Fort Royal in line of battle. Active preparations are making here to repel attack.

From Nashville.

Rumors of Fighting in Missouri.

Nashville, November 4.—We have a batch of rumors to-day. An officer from Camp Cheatham, which place he left on yesterday, reports that the Federal forces in the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., moved to Madisonville, where they were joined by others, swelling their column to 10,000 strong, with the intention to march to Hopkinsville. This report is regarded as an act of aggression, and circulated so as to cause Gen. Buckner to withdraw a portion of his force from Bowling Green. Considerable excitement is manifested at Clarksville, Tenn., in consequence of these reports, and the banks there are removing specie to this city.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st instant has a dispatch from Bolivar reporting a fight on the 22d ult., at Springfield, between Price's people and two companies of rebels, the Federals claiming the victory, but admitting they had six or eight killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the Southern side is not given.

Prices Washington.

Washington, October 30.—The Federal Government has information that the British Government has agents along the coast buying all the ship timber, and measures have been taken to stop it immediately.

From Louisville.

SCOTT RESIGNED.

SCOTT'S CHIEF CLERK ABSCONDED.

Steamboat Superseded.

SPECIAL TO UNION AND AMERICAN.

Bowling Green, November 4—Night.—The Louisville *Journal* says that Gen. Scott has resigned, and his chief clerk has fled from Washington, taking with him all the cost accounts, and that Halleck has superseded McClellan.

Special to the Richmond Dispatch.

Manassas, November 4.—Reliable information from Washington says there are 15 regiments of infantry, 1 light battery of 6 guns, and 1000 negroes on board the Atlantic fleet. Such troops have fallen back to their entrenchments.

The Southern merchants at Alexandria have been compelled to close their stores.

Men exceeding 80,000 men are to end around Washington.

Richmond, November 4.—A gentleman just arrived from Manassas states that the Baltimore *Sun* reports the resignation of Seward, Blair, Cameron and Scott, and McClellan probably. The difficulties grew out of an attempt to place McClellan to control the Confederates.

It is currently reported there is considerable commotion in Washington and the free States, caused by the rumored resignation of Generals Sheppard and McClellan, Secretaries Seward and Cameron, and other prominent officials, and a general Kilkenny fight is impending throughout Lincolndom.

Wilmington, November 4.—Seventy-three prisoners from steamer Union arrived at Goldsboro at noon to-day, and proceeded to Raleigh this evening. It is currently reported that three Federal transports are on shore near Georgetown, S. C. Several of their crews, including two negroes, were lodged in Georgetown jail yesterday.

Lynchburg, November 4.—The *Republic* has received intelligence, derived from a private letter written by the wife of one of our officers, of the occupation of Charleston, in the Kenawha Valley by 1200 of our troops, composed of Jenkin's Cavalry and Phillip's Georgia Legion. Gen. Floyd was in supporting distance and was expected in Charleston in a few days. The writer of this occupation is to cut off supplies from Rosencrantz and Cox, and thus force their surrender, or make a precipitate retreat from the Kanawha valley via Somerville.

From Lincolndom.

COULDN'T ATTEND HER FUNERAL.

Washington, October 26.—While Lord Lyons was prevented by an accident from receiving the invitation to attend the funeral of Colonel Baker, in time to avail himself of it, the French Minister simply excused himself to the Secretary of State, and the Envoy from Prussia says his absence on that occasion was caused by indisposition, for which he expresses regret.

Special to the N. Y. Post.

BURNING THE BATTERIES.

Washington, October 26.—Two companies of the Wisconsin regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bunnard, have just made a reconnoissance of the enemy's camps from their regiment in Virginia, and marched twelve miles and back in one day, taking one prisoner and valuable information. It is reported that two of the rebel gun boats were burned on the Potomac, and the crews taken prisoners.

THE REBEL STEAMER.

The rebel steamer Page is in rather a critical situation. She was lying near the captured schooner Fairfax yesterday evening, and was supposed to be aground.

On board the fleet, at Indian Head, heavy firing was heard yesterday P. M., in a southeastern direction. Two schooners, bound up with stores, ran the blockade night before last, without receiving a shot.

THE PRESIDENT SUSPENDS THE HABEAS CORPUS.

In the Circuit Court this morning the Judge asked the clerks if there had been any return to the writ issued against Gen. Porter, the Provost Marshal. The clerk answered that there was none. District Attorney Carrington, in behalf of Deputy Marshal Phillips, presented a paper with an affidavit of Mr. Phillips, stating that the writ had not been served because he had been ordered by the President not to serve it, and because the prisoner was in the custody of the Executive and had been suspended for the present by the order of the President, in regard to soldiers in the United States army, within the District of Columbia. Mr. Carrington then offered to submit the argument to the Court in behalf of Marshal Phillips, but the Court announced that it did not propose to take any steps against him. As the return presented a grave question, the Court directed to hold it under advisement, and an adjournment was made until Wednesday morning next.

The Attack on the Seminole.

A private letter from a person on board the United States steam sloop Seminole, on her late trip from Washington to Old Point, has been published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. The following are extracts:

United States Steam-Sloop Seminole,
Off Fortress Monroe, Oct. 18, 1861.

We arrived here at 7 o'clock, this evening, having left Washington yesterday morning. Nothing very remarkable occurred on the way down to Quantico Creek. At that point the steamers Pocahontas, which was some miles ahead of us, threw three or four shells into the bushes at Evansport, or Shipping Point, Va. The fire was not returned, and she proceeded on her way.

As we neared the Point, at 10½ A. M., our decks were cleared for action, all hands at quarters, hatches closed and every thing ready. At 11 o'clock A. M. we opened fire with shot and shell, from three batteries, two on the bank and one about 400 yards inland, at Evansport. These shot fell 20 rods short. The Seminole returned the fire briskly, and with effect, from her pivot gun and two medium 32-pounders. We got out our course, returning their fire during thirty-five minutes, and receiving theirs during forty-five. We were a fine target for them—about as large as a four-story house on horizon, while they were hid in earth and bushes.

We ceased firing at 11:25 A. M., after which they sent several ricochet shots after us, which fell short. We expended twenty-three shells, several—particularly those planted by Capt. Gillis in person—with good effect. They cost us at least thirty rifled balls and shells, all splendidly aimed, their guns being evidently well manned. Some of their shot and shell went over us, about eight or nine feet clear of the deck, and only a few feet above my head. These fell or burst from twenty to forty rods beyond on our port side. Some burst just outside, before reaching us, and some just over our heads. Fragments of shell flew about the deck, and splinters in thousands.

We were struck eleven times. One ball cut away the main stays, pestering bits of iron about the deck, and another struck the mizzen and shivered the mizzen mast. Several banged clear through the ship, in at one side and out at the other. One rifled ball came through in that way, struck and carried away the brass handrail which encircles the engine hatch, and went out through the opposite side of the ship. This ball went within five feet of me, and sent a peace of brass, bent double like a boomerang, whizzing over my head. How the balls do hiss and the shells sing aloud—a perfectly distinct, fascinating, locust-like song; but growing louder and louder as they come nearer, plunging, hissing, and bursting through the air. I was never under fire before, but I never was cooler in my life. I stood by my captain and took my notes of the time and effect of the balls both ways, from the moment the first one was fired, where the ball lodged, &c.—all just as a matter of course. But I thought of it afterwards and it was no joke.

The fight was a severe one, and without knowing what the other side suffered, I do know that the Seminole suffered severely. So soon as we got rid of some expedition now on board, we shall probably run in North somewhere for repairs.

The officers and men behaved well. Had Capt. Gillis stopped we should have been blown out of the water. Every one says that Gillis handled his guns splendidly, and threw the enemy yesterday. Every shot came true. The only wonder is that no lives were lost. A number were scratched by splinters. I was hit by them half a dozen times.

Return of the Prisoners to the City.

The prisoners were removed yesterday from Castle Pinckney back to their old quarters in the city jail in this city. They were brought to the city with their baggage in the steamer John A. Moore, and disembarked on Central Wharf about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

The City Guard, Lieutenants Walker and Caldwell commanding, escorted them to the wharf, and, with the Zouaves, formed a square, keeping back the crowd of citizens who pressed close and hard to get a look at the prisoners. The appearance of the captive officers and men as they upon the promenade deck, betokened any thing but hard fare since their first arrival here. They seemed to be in remarkably good spirits, smoking, walking or sitting, and viewing the crowd of spectators below with commendable nonchalance. Much interest was manifested by the spectators to distinguish the famous Col. Corcoran. All the officers generally were noticed to be a good looking set of men.

The privates who were on the river deck have also stood their confinement well. They have generally a hard appearance. We observed several very young men, almost boys, in their ranks.—*Charleston Courier.*

Fight Among the War Journals.

The war journals of New York are engaged in a family quarrel. The New York *Herald* of the 23d opens the fire in the following manner:

The *Tribune* devoted its whole editorial page and the *Times* a couple of columns to the base of the *Herald* yesterday. Our adversaries—as like those of the devil—are all abolition cotquean—ignore us but little space to reply; and, besides, it is not worth while to waste much powder on such small game. The *Times* says we are in favor of Jeff. Davis and the Confederates. The *Tribune* says we are in favor of the destruction of the Union; the devil, when he writes that. If the Confederates triumphed, what would property be worth here? The *Times* has only $20,000, according to its own confession, and is always wanting more to double that amount. Now, the *Herald* has plenty of real estate, and no note out. Of course, then, it would lose every thing. Which paper, then, is the most likely to favor a Confederate success, the *Herald* or the *Times*?

The *Tribune* accuses us of wishing a war with England. Why? Do you think we will return any accusal? says the *Tribune*. This is very well for the *Tribune*, whose size is reduced, whose salaries are cut down, who tried to rob the journeymen printers, whose whole concern is not worth a bad cent [or even a copper—look the paragraph above in reply to the *Times*]. Then the *Tribune* lies a little about the *Herald*, and then it denies several true things we say of it. For instance, that it is the true name came to our office and begged us to stop exposing the *Tribune's* faults. Now, we assert that a partner and a stockholder in the *Tribune* newspaper came to our office, during the Bull Run excitement, and begged us to stop exposing the *Tribune*, as he feared that office might be mobbed. He also told us that Greeley was ill of brain fever; that the editorial room was in confusion, and he feared that Greeley would be dead before night. Now, Greeley, instead of being ill, is reported to have exulted at the excitement. If the *Tribune* wants the man's name we will give it. That will do for to-day, Mr. *Tribune*.

Our Prisoners—The Cost to the Government.

The taking of prisoners without exchange is becoming a serious tax upon our Government, as long as it consents to support in idleness miscreants who come here to destroy our property and inflame their hands in our blood. The North is opposed to the policy of the exchange of prisoners of war for other reasons than the question of our recognition as belligerents; but a large surplus population, which it is willing to leave us to feed, if we take any prisoners.

Every battle brings us some of the Northern surplus population. There has been scarcely less than two thousand Yankee prisoners in Richmond; four hundred and ninety have been sent to New Orleans; one hundred and fifty are in Castle Pinckney, several hundred in Raleigh and in other places. In Texas, as we are informed, there are four or five hundred more in custody in San Antonio, living on the Government and eating the bread of idleness.

If the Government will put its energies to make them subservients earn their bread in some of the various manufacturing and mechanical employments, in which there is such present demand for labor in the South, it would be an economical measure. They are an unsightly burden to our people, who are taxed, probably at the rate of five hundred dollars a day, for their support and idleness. We have had enough of "catching Tartars," and parading the number of Yankee prisoners taken by us. The question is, what are they worth to us, unless we offer them to our various railroad companies and penitentiaries and put them to work.

[*Richmond Examiner.*

RUMORED DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following:

Among the numerous rumors which reach us of the design of the enemy are few that are entitled to any consideration. There were, nevertheless, some reports in circulation yesterday of information received by the Government, which assumed a shape of reliability. It is stated that a committee of Northern capitalists has visited Washington, representing that the people are impatient of delay, and that unless an onward movement is shortly made the sinews of war must be withheld. It has, according to current reports, been urged that the campaign forward, and to this end Brigadier Stokes is to be furnished with ten thousand men and stationed on the Maryland shore opposite Evansport, to co-operate with the fleet, while it is to open fire on our batteries. Meanwhile, 25,000 men are to be landed at Nomini Cliffs, in Westmoreland county, Va., and while these forces are engaged in an attack upon our left flank, where we have been told it is our weak point, a grand forward movement from Washington. It is supposed that by this plan they will draw the attention of Johnston and Beauregard towards Evansport, when the real attack may be made to make a successful attack upon the rear of our army by an advance of McClellan's main force. The information is said to have been brought by a confidential agent, just from Washington, and the circumstances bear to the belief that it is entitled to credit.

The destination of this Federal fleet which has sailed from Hampton Roads continues to be the cause of much speculation. Our telegraphic advices inform us that thirty six steamers and one transport went to sea from the Roads yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4 1861.

COTTON.—There is very little inquiry, and we have no heard of sales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The supply is liberal, and with a very limited demand prices have further given away. About 800 hhds sold at 1½c for Inferior, 2c for Common, 2½c for Prime to Choice, and 2.3-16c and 2.7-16c for Clarified Yellow.

MOLASSES.—The demand is freely met at a material decline in prices. The sales embrace about 2000 bbls, at 14@15c for Inferior to Choice, and 400 half bbls. [at 19 @20c @ gallon.

FLOUR.—On Saturday about 2500 bbls. sold to small lots at 4.15@4.75 for Superfine, and Extra at 5.12½ @5.25 @ bbl. To-day 5 or 600 bbls Superfine sold at 4.15 @ bbl., and 200 bbls Extra at 5.12½ @ bbl.

CORN.—About 5000 sacks Mixed sold at 31@32c @ bushel—a further advance.

OATS.—50 sacks sold at 31.25 @ bushel.

BEAN AND SHORTS.—About 200 sacks sold at 62 1/2@62½@70c.

WHEAT.—1000 sacks Red sold at ——

BARLEY.—50 sacks sold at 62½@ bushel.

PORK.—Rises is retailing slowly at 9½@ bbl.

BACON.—Sides are retailing at 12c., and shoulders at 9c.

LARD.—Prices is retailing and in bags is retailing at 9½@9c. @ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing sharply at 20c @ gallon.

INDIA BAGGING.—10, 250, 127 and 94 bales sold at 20c, and 100, 100, 100, 20 and 20 bales at 20½c cash, and 100 bales, deliverable on or before the 1st of December, at 20c @ yard, cash.

GUNNY BAGS.—45 bales sold at 19c, and 20 000 bags to consignee.

Shanks Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 620 Texas Cattle and 322 Sheep. Sales, 360 Texas Catt