THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,514.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, head of Julia street, choice apples; at 11½ o'clock, at No. 7 Front Levee street, choice extra flour.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, flour.

By F. H. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at Wallis's Warehouse, sugar-cured hams.

By R. Scott, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Old Levee street, sundries.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Goodchildren and Hancock streets, dairy.

The schooner Cora, Captain White, left her wharf last night, for Ruatan Island, with the following passengers:

R. Kirg Cutler, Esq., W. C. Cutler, Moses Fox, J. N. Lopez, F. Baker, A. G. Zapsoll, F. Pfeffer, Miss Pfeffer, Mrs. Pfeffer, John Pfeffer, T. Pfeffer, E. Quick, H. A. Frye, Uriah Baker, Charles Baker, J. Baker, Wm. Homesburary, J. Baquie, Mrs. Baquie, Mrs. M. Jones, Thomas Laidlaw, Mrs. Laidlaw, (nee Laidlaw, Thomas Laidlaw, Wm. Laidlaw, and Susan Laidlaw.

Mr. R. T. Montgomery sells, this day, at 10½ o'clock, ex steamer Warrior, head of Julia street, 100 barrels choice and sound apples; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 172 St. Joseph street, good and substantial furniture, carpets, bedding, &c.; at 11½ o'clock, at store No. 7 Front Levee street, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, 100 barrels choice extra flour. See advertisements.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of flour which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer. See advertisement.

THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

The latest accounts received from England show that the distress in the cotton districts continued to increase, from week to week. Day after day mills had been shortening the time for which they kept at work; and although not so frequently, yet with constancy, others were closing altogether. Each of these events, of course, added to the number of the laborers already unemployed, and to that of those who were already not earning sufficient to support themselves and families.

The demand for assistance therefore had become more pressing, and it had been attended with what, looking at it without reference to the object to benefit which it might appear like munificence. From Australia the last mails received had taken a contribution of fifty thousand dollars towards the Lancashire Fund. The total receipts at the Mansion House in London, by the London Committee, had reached the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars in round numbers. Among the latest individual contributions, we observe one of five thousand dollars from Baron Rothschild. At Homburg, in Hesse Cassel, a brilliant ball, at which some 600 or 700 English, French, Russian, Austrian, Prussian, German, Italian and other residents and visitors were present, had been given in aid of the fund, and a handsome amount collected. The Archbishop of Dublin has issued a circular to the clergy of the United Dioceses, recommending the preaching of sermons in each of the churches, and the making of collections in aid of the same object; and at the same time suggested the formation of local committees to raise subscriptions and act in co-operation with a central Dublin Committee. A requisition was in course of signature in Dublin asking the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of raising funds for the relief of the cotton-manufacturing districts. Some of the workmen employed in the Whitefield Implement Works, having had from their employer a offer of a free journey and admission to the International Exhibition, they denied themselves the pleasure, preferring to contribute the amount to be given to the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives.

It being remembered that in addition to such aid as the foregoing instances illustrate, there are to be added that afforded under the poor laws, and that afforded in a strictly private way, the conclusion might naturally be drawn, that the alleviation afforded could not be but great. That conclusion, however, is far from being warranted. Taking first the number of paupers relieved in the Unions of Cheshire and Lancashire, it appears that while in January last they amounted to 78,211, they had increased in the first week of August to 120,547; in the second week, to 138,228; in the third, to 145,929; and in the fourth, to 152,161! Again, taking the city of Manchester itself, while there had been the previous week 43,811 employed, there were during the last week reported 16 fewer, namely 43,929; and even this does not show the diminution in its worst light, for that in the number of those employed full time during the same period had decreased by nearly double the number—241; that is, from 25,317 to 21,076. And this change, be it remarked, is spoken of as but slight. Finally, the following more general statement is given. The number of factory operatives employed during good times in the Cotton districts was about 300,000; of these, from 100,000 to 120,000 are entirely out of work; 100,000 at the beginning of September had two days' work in the week; about 100,000 had four days' a week; and not more than 10,000 were working full time! Five thousand fresh applicants for relief were being weekly added to the paupers roll. A low estimate of the wages usually paid weekly is $1,000,000 (less than $3 a week each); the sum at present earned by all in employment is about $350,000; so that there is $650,000 a week needed to bring the condition of the laborers to what it was before the collapse; and low enough it then was, heaven knows, with an average of less than three dollars a week for the actual workers, many with large families, nearly all with some dependent on them.

What, then, can be done even with such contributions as we have noticed above? In their totality they do not reach a single half week's supply, at the average pittance of wages! And anyone the relief afforded by the Unions, the latest report shows that the average weekly allowances per pauper, is twenty four of them, was twenty-eight cents!—i.e., 27¼! At Stockport, however, the dividend from all sources is about fifty cents for head a week!!!

Let any exaggeration, then, to say, that the accounts show the whole laboring and trading population steadily sinking down into a slough of misery and destitution!

And, in the meantime, what efforts are being made to grapple with the terrible calamity, with all the fearful miseries of winter yet and imminent? to be added to it? Misery is rarely on the look for anything approaching a statesmanlike or philosophical proposition. One world whose signature, "Anti-Slavery," is a keyword to humanitarians, quotes the New York Evangelist for 1859, and authorities of equal conclusiveness against experience and common sense, in support of the proposition that India can supply cotton to feed the mills and looms work for the laborers, and he charges Sir Charles Wood for preventing India from doing so. But in the same paper we find Mr. Laing, a somewhat more reliable authority, and one very fairly indeed opposed to Sir Charles Wood, quoted as giving the following account of the matter:

"By this time it is pretty clear both what India could and could not do. It could not furnish a substitute for cotton, or, at any rate, not cotton which would be available for the wants of Lancashire from the commerce of the world. Nor would it be reasonable to suppose that India could do this when it was remembered that it took from five to six years to produce a bale of cotton, in the place of from five to six months in other lands. Even if all the railways were completed, and even if the Indian cotton grower had a guarantee for his project it was quite out of the question that such an enormous transfer of labor and capital could be made from agriculture and other pursuits as for years to come would be required for supplying the 2,000,000 of bales to 3,000,000 of bales in the course of a year or two. A million of bales from India was a great fact, but as to the notion that millions of bales were transported up in the interior, they were all moonshine. Indian cotton had, however, saved the stoppage of every cotton mill in the world. There was no doubt of that; and he had no doubt that this next year we should get a million and a quarter or a million and a half of bales of cotton from that country, but he did not think the latter quantity would be exceeded. It was the accumulated stock of cotton of India that had saved us from a cotton dearth. The ryots, or Indian farmers, would grow that which paid them the best, like all other people, would do. Cotton growing produced 5l. per acre, taking the cotton at the value of 6l. per cwt., while the same quantity of land, at the same cost of labor, would produce, for instance, of the value of about 30l."

Which of the two is correct, it would be folly to argue or speculate. The sober writer, however, who suggests that India will save the English cotton districts, proposes the West Indies also, and a heavy tax on American cotton for the same purpose! The British Cabinet ought at once to resign, and let this brilliant gentleman take hold of the reins of the nation.

But he is not alone in the glory of the character of the propositions submitted to the British public, for the purpose of disposing of the grain the embarrassment which has fallen on them. The Daily News proposes, and more than one pretentious scribe advocates the emigration of the cotton district laborers, as the grand panacea—the mighty heal-all. Of course, the Anglo-Saxon people do not propose the immediate removal of the whole four millions to Australia, India, Canada, British Columbia, the West Indies, the Pacific Islands, South America, California, and elsewhere. They know that this would require more ships than the whole world contains, and at least ten times more money than it cost them to rain their own slave-colonies. So that they only propose to send off "the young lads and their sisters;" the father, perhaps, drawing his twenty-eight cents a week to live on, the mother going into the Union where he can no more see her or hear from her than if she were dead, and "the lads and their sisters" going hither and thitherward, wherever cotton-taker charity may send them—one to Sierra Leone, another to Honolulu, another to Haiti, and so forth. Verily, a most charmingly sympathetic family arrangement!

But then, there are the scientific coming to the aid of the poor people; and this may be all unnecessary. We cannot tell anything whatever that they have done as yet; but we could not possibly spare room for a thousandth part of what they have proposed as substitutes for cotton. We subjoin only the following from the latest English paper:

About ten or fifteen years ago jute was scarcely known as an article of commerce, but the quantity now annually exported from India is thought to be about 70,000 or 80,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal, and is very easy to cultivate.

The Nord mentions a fact which, if true, is not without importance at the present moment. A French captain is said to have just returned from a voyage to Africa with a specimen of a plant the name of which is still kept a secret, and which, subjected to some chemical process, yields a substance perfectly resembling cotton.

A communication from Cochin China says that the cotton plant grows spontaneously in that country, and that consequently France may find there a sufficient quantity of the precious commodity to render her independent of any foreign supply.

It has recently been discovered that this plant will bear the air of the climate of England, and produce cotton, if brought forward on a hot bed in spring, and afterwards planted out in the open ground in properly prepared beds. Carnwall, Devonshire and Gloucestershire are the best counties for trying the experiment, and only the "most vigorous plants" should be selected for transplantation.

Very little doubt seems now to be felt that the substitute for cotton, if, they do not yield in respect of perfect representations of the inventors, will, at any rate, be the means of alleviating in a great measure the distress caused by the scarcity of the plant. This paper prepared jute is spoken of very highly, and so much resembles cotton wool that it may, it is said, be sold for that article. The firm of Messrs. Phillips & Sons now offers to make his invention known to a properly constituted committee, without any stipulation, and appears as sanguine as ever of the results.

But perhaps the most astounding exhibition of naive stupidity on this branch of the subject, is embodied in the subjoined report, contained in still later English journals, received since the foregoing article was written. It is in itself so intensely puerile, that we cannot insult the common sense of our readers by supposing they will deem a word of comment on it necessary. We copy it from the London Weekly Times of the 28th ultimo:

A meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, on the 20th, at the request of Mr. Harben, the discoverer of a new fibre—Henry Ashworth, Esq., President of the Chamber, in the chair. The following gentlemen were present: Thomas Bazley, Esq., M. P., R. R. Jackson, Esq., Jos. Lenger, Esq., Hugh Mason, Esq., James Burton, Jun., Esq., H. J. Leppoc, Esq., H. Nicholls, Esq., S. Hollins, Esq., Malcom Ross, Esq.

Mr. Harben, on being introduced, stated that he was not an inventor, but a discoverer. He then, first, showed fibres on paper a few threads only; second, small specimens in the grey state, as picked by hand, with a small specimen dyed; third, dry specimens of the plant, exhibiting the natural and bleached state. He further stated in confidence the name of the plant which furnished the fibres exhibited, and their exhibited specimens of the plant in its natural state. Mr Harben suggested that the unemployed should at once be occupied in collecting the material. He stated, in reply to an inquiry, that he had not gone into particular calculations of expense; nor had he made any experiments as to the mode of rendering the fibre available for cotton spinning machinery, his wish being that, on recommendation of the committee, chemists, spinners, and others, may further investigate the properties, with a view to public good.

Mr. Harben, then retired, when, after deliberation, the following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Mr. Bazley, M. P., seconded by Mr. Malcolm Ross: "That the committee has heard with much interest the statement of Mr. Harben, and have examined the samples and specimens of plants and fibres submitted. This committee not having been asked for any decision on the merits of this discovery, do not express any opinion in its favor or otherwise, and Mr. Harben having expressed his wish, with due reference to any pecuniary advantage to himself, that the discovery should be given to the world with a view to chemists, manufacturers, and machinists seeking out the best mode of making it available for the general interests of the trade, the committee acknowledges the disinterested conduct and candor with which Mr. Harben has communicated his discovery and views."

The resolution having been read to Mr. Harben, that gentleman, with a view to giving full effect to his intention, desires now to state for the information of the public that his discovery is the applicability of the fibres of the marine plant known as "Zostera marina," or common grass wrack, to manufacturing or other purposes."

The material in the common grass wrack or eelgrass, largely used by upholsterers for bed-stuffing. It has also been successfully applied in paper-making.

Perhaps a little more experience may teach all these wiseacres something better yet. *En attendant, patience!*

Late Intelligence Through Southern Sources.

The *True Delta* published early yesterday morning an edition containing a mass of news gathered from Southern sources. We present below condensed summary of the news published by the *True Delta*:

STUART'S RAID INTO MARYLAND.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Washington, October 12th, reports the following:

Gen. Hooker says "if the enemy be I back from Winchester, it is possible for the pickets to attack on Sept. keeping only a sufficient force before McClellan. There is no further confirmation of the reported retreat.

The same dispatch informs us that Stuart had crossed the Potomac between Cacapon Ferry and Point of Rocks. Pleasanton was behind him, somewhere in front. They crossed Maryland east of Frederick with a thousand fresh horses. It is supposed that the raid is connected somehow with a future movement.

The Baltimore *American* publishes a special dispatch dated Oct. 11, as follows:

It is said that when Stuart's raid was heard of it was supposed he would try and make his exit from Pennsylvania by some ford near the mouth of Monocacy, and McClellan immediately ordered troops to intercept him. Stuart moved very rapidly. During Saturday large bodies of Federal cavalry were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick to protect the immense stores there, as it was doubtless the purpose of Stuart to destroy them and the bridges at Monocacy station. Other troops were sent out on different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line in search of captured Stuart.

A Washington, Saturday, intelligencer was received that the enemy was moving toward Frederick, and were eighteen miles from that place. He crossed Woodsborough. Stuart learned that a Federal force was stationed to intercept him, and had heavy forces protected the Government property at Frederick. Therefore he struck off in a new direction by the Liberty town road to Newmarket, on the Baltimore turnpike, which required a detour of ten miles to the Potomac to reach the fords below instead of above the Monocacy.

New York, October 11—A special to the *Times* says McClellan telegrams to the War Department today that he rebels in Pennsylvania retreated to Chambersburg.

A large number of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning. Gen. Franklin was there. The rebels carried off the Mayor and Council of Mercersburg yesterday.

The prevailing rumor is that the rebels are moving in force through Thornton's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This is considered as proof that the raid into Pennsylvania was hard to cover their retreat, obtain supplies, and distract McClellan's while they fell on Sigel.

The *Times* special correspondent with Sigel, reports from Centreville that the rebel army is reported to be approaching from Winchester, but a reconnoissance failed to discover any hostile force.

The same paper, we suppose (as the source is not credited) publishes the following:

Carlisle, Pa., October 11—A person direct from Williamsport, says we lost sixty men in an action near Hancock, where the rebels crossed the river. Cox's brigade, or part of it, was the force probably engaged, as they were sent in that direction several days ago.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is about $40,000; government property lost, about $20,000. Two warehouses, containing State military stores, were among the property consumed.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, dated Oct. 10, P. M., announces that dispatches are being constantly received at headquarters of the proceedings of Stuart's cavalry. They respected private property, except a boot and shoe store near Gettysburg. The farmers, who had gathered in large numbers, captured some of Stuart's advanced guard. Troops were offering in large numbers to Gov. Curtin, but were refused, as sufficient force was sent to meet Stuart. Gen. Wool was in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania. Gen. Brooks commands Hagerstown. Opinion was prevalent in official circles at Harrisburg that Stuart would be captured.

On the 12th a dispatch says that Stuart had encamped at Emmettsburg on the night of the 11th. The operator at Carlisle telegraphed that Stuart was moving on that place. A later dispatch says that Stuart had left Gettysburg on the night of the 11th, and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Newmarket, destroying the road and telegraph, and then struck for the Potomac east of the Monocacy. Federal cavalry still pursuing, but probably too late to capture them; it was considered doubtful that McClellan would intercept him.

THE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY—ADDITIONAL FEDERAL ACCOUNTS.

A dispatch addressed to the Associated Press, North, from Louisville, October 12th, says that a squad of Dumont's men, under Colonel Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and 150 prisoners at Versailles.

A portion of Dumont's forces drove the Confederates on Saturday night from Lawrenceburg towards Nicholasville, wounding several and capturing 16.

Federal loss nothing.

The dispatches go on to say:

The Maysville *Eagle* says a dispatch was received by John C. Breckinridge's wife to meet him at Danville on Monday last.

Further particulars of Wednesday's Perryville fight says the Federal force was 16,000; rebel force was sixty-two regiments; aggregate unknown. Federal loss, 500 to 600 killed; 2000 wounded; 400 prisoners. The latter were paroled by Buckner. Rebel loss 1300 killed, including one general unnamed, and fourteen colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

Their number of killed and wounded is admitted by the rebel medical director of General Cheatham's division.

It is reported that Woolford's cavalry (Federal) captured over one hundred wagons, one thousand prisoners and one battery, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg. General Dumont was at Frankfort.

Marshall, it is said, left Lexington on Sunday last, with his whole force—two thousand infantry and four hundred and fifty cavalry. It is believed he and the forces driven from Versailles are at Nicholasville. Doctor Head, medical director at Louisville, was required to prepare for the reception of 2000 of the Perryville wounded.

Kirby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole command Friday morning, and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday afternoon.

The Federal forces were massed, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

Capt. Watson, of the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, reports the Confederate force at about 75,000. Heavy and constant firing was heard for many miles after he left.

The same dispatch, of the 12th (Sunday), says:

"Rumors prevail that a severe engagement between the whole of each army was progressing yesterday on the Harrodsburg road, which drove the rebels toward Camp Dick Robinson.

"Paroled prisoners say the rebels are making for that camp."

It adds that the Confederates were so crippled on Wednesday that they could not carry away seven pieces of artillery, which they had captured, and one hundred and six thousand rounds of their ammunition.

Col. Scott, of the Louisiana Cavalry, was wounded in a skirmish on Tuesday, near Lawrenceburg. He is now a prisoner at Bardstown.

One hundred and thirty Confederate prisoners from Perryville, including two lieutenants, reached Louisville on the night of the 12th.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Indianapolis, October 12—It is stated that Bragg and Kirby Smith's armies have been driven between our army and the Ohio river. An engagement is imminent, but our force will without doubt be victorious. They cannot possibly escape. Brigadier General Boyle is in command at Louisville and is able to hold the city.

Private advices from Louisville state that Bragg has been driven back to Camp Dick Robinson. Kirby Smith is supposed to have joined him. General rumor, in Louisville, says that our army has been successful.

THE TWO ARMIES IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing under date of the 6th inst., gives full information regarding the strength, condition and movements of the Federal and Confederate armies in Kentucky. We condense:

The correspondent begins by saying that the army of the Ohio is fairly in pursuit of the Confederate force. The army which marched from Nashville was augmented by the addition of several thousand new troops. Some of whom had come from the lower Mississippi, others from Illinois and other states. The army, divided into four corps, under Generals Crittenden, McCook, Gilbert and Gordon Granger. Buell, commander-in-chief, Gen. Thomas, second in rank.

He then refers to the supposed strategy of Gen. Buell, which it appears had been adopted, "of the presence of the public service, and the fact that no other General possessed such qualities as could keep the subordinate Generals in complete harmony. He was therefore, at the request of the Major generals of the army." After speaking of the movements of the army, the direction which it took in marching out of Louisville, and stating the total number of the Federal force at 70,000, the correspondent proceeds to the consideration of the Confederate force. He says that the last opinions place their numerical strength at between fifty and sixty thousand, with a hundred and twenty pieces of artillery. They are armed in all ways, says the writer—from the best Enfield rifles to shotguns, with plenty of ammunition their capture at Munfordsville having replenished their stock. They are tolerably well fed and clothed, ragged and hearty. Many of them are in a bad state of discipline, but nevertheless they are fighting men. Generals Buckner and Gen. Kirby Smith command corps. Generals Cheatham, Heath, Smith, Johnson, Stewart, Humphrey Marshall and Morgan are commanding divisions. Reinforcements are said to be coming up from Murfreesboro and Cumberland Gap.

The position of the Confederates stretches along the course of the Kentucky river from Frankfort to Nicholasville. The banks of the Kentucky are steep and rugged, and it is supposed, easy of defense. The writer says:

Should Bragg determine upon a stand in this vicinity, it is likely he may dispute the passage of the Kentucky river, while he makes a dash upon the right wing of the army.

Generals Bragg and Buckner at Lexington the other day, in formally declared their intention of never to leave Kentucky till the last man was driven from the soil, and that every dollar's worth of property should be paid for.

LATER—THE PURSUIT OF BUELL.

To-day Morning—Since the foregoing was written we have seen gentlemen who left Bardstown, which, before the advance division were close upon Lebanon, and within twenty of Taylor's. General Bragg, who is in Bardstown, had his headquarters at the house of Mrs. D. C. Wickliffe. The General, she says, is in bad health, and can hardly live long, she thinks. The army which passed through Bardstown was from thirty to thirty-five thousand strong, and left with some reluctance.

The pursuit is being kept up with all possible speed. On account of some part of the army, not yet known, it is not safe to say how far it may be carried.

The correspondence concludes thus:

Our troops entered Frankfort last night. A German, who keeps a store on Main street, arrived here last night. He describes the proceedings of the bogus Legislature as ridiculous to the last degree. The members of the Legislature were persuaded to make, and did unanimously drink before they left, and some of them were drunk. Dick Hawes, who was elected provisional Governor, left Frankfort in haste in six hours after his installation. Before leaving, they attempted to destroy the turnpike bridge connecting south Frankfort the city, but failed, owing, it is supposed, to the fact that the bridge had been completely demolished. The Confederates made an attempt to reach Bacon Creek bridge, eight miles on the road to Frankfort, but failed. Four or five days ago, a party of the Federal cavalry went to the Bend, expecting to see a great fight on a post raid.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The following dispatch is published in the *Appeal*:

Grenada, Miss., October 10, 1862.

Editors Appeal—I am just in receipt of a letter from Houston, Texas, bearing date of September 20, from which I extract the following (The extra inclosed Lafayette):

Respectfully, H. L. ATKINS, of Texas.

"I send you an extra about the taking of Sabine Pass. I believe the vessels have all left. About 1200 men went down, but all have returned.

"Captain Kittredge, commander of the fleet that bombarded Corpus Christi, came ashore with eight men, a few days ago, but our men bagged him and sent him to San Antonio.

"No yellow fever here."

A correspondent writing from Houston, under date of September 25th, gives the first definite intelligence received of the occupation of Sabine Pass by the Federals. It says that the Federals had captured Sabine Pass, and their flag was waving over the town. The Confederate garrison consisted only of fifty men, under command of Major Irving. The enemy opened fire on the Fort at daylight Thursday morning, and both combatants had their shots fall short of each other, our fortress discharged some fifteen shots, and both then ceased firing until 4 o'clock, P. M., the Federal schooners nearing the battery in the meantime. A brick cannonade followed, both parties, and the enemy having superior rifled guns, outranged those at the Fort. The attacking force consisted of the gunboat Uncas and two schooners. We had four guns—two 18-pounders and two 32-pounders.

A council of war was held after dark, and evacuation was decided upon, as the place could not stand a siege from the small number of men and superiority of the enemy's guns.

The guns were spiked, most of the ammunition brought away, the balance destroyed, the men saving most of their baggage.

The Federals landed at 8 o'clock and took possession, after burning the barracks.

The correspondent adds:

Colonel DeBray is here, nearly recovered; Lieutenant-Colonel Ashbel Smith, of the Second Texas, is here, and is confident all will yet be right. If valor and scientific military skill can do anything, these officers will do the work. I would rather fight under them than any officers in Texas. I was under Smith at Shiloh and Farmington, and know he is not the man to dodge bullets and shells.

He closes as follows:

P. S.—The Federals threaten to burn the town if we molest them. Nothing further at this hour, 9 A. M., 27th.

THE FIGHT NEAR NASHVILLE.

The *Appeal* of the 16th says: We find a communication in the Chattanooga *Rebel*, giving the particulars of the late affair at Lavergne, fifteen miles from Nashville. Gen. Anderson was apprised of the approach of the enemy on the road leading from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and formed his men on three roads or approaches to Lavergne. He dismounted Col. Morgan's cavalry regiment, and placed them on the right, the Thirty-second Alabama occupying the centre, and the small brigade of Col. Morgan on the left. The Federals were kept in check by Captain McClann's partisans until near day, harrassing the Yankees for ten miles. When the Federals arrived, numbering some two or three thousand, with a battery of artillery, their attack was principally on our left, where they overwhelmed the small gun of Colonel Morgan, exploding the caisson box and capturing the gun, thereby turning our left and forcing us to fall back a short distance, when the line was again formed. The Federals, instead of coming to the attack, destroyed a carhouse or two and some camp equipage, and then fell back in a hurry, fearing that Forrest might take them in the rear.

The Louisville correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing under date of the 8th, mentions an attack against a party of discharged soldiers and sutlers, who left Nashville on the 22d ultimo. Their letters, purses and watches were taken from them, and after having been kept prisoner for two days they were released. They were subsequently captured by another band of guerrillas near Glasgow, but were liberated on showing their papers.

Mr. Totten, one of the party, is of the opinion that these are not regular Confederate soldiers, but simply knots of border robbers and evil disposed men of the country, intent upon plundering, who set upon any unarmed parties that adventure through the country, but keep very shy and quiet when any of Federal troops are about.

The correspondent closes with the following:

From this we learn that the condition of things in Nashville is not pleasant to contemplate. The place is, as it were, shut out from all communication with the world south or north, and is a prey to all sorts of rumors of disaster and defeat on both sides. General Negley is in command, with some twelve thousand men, determined to defend it to the last. Gov. Johnson says he would rather die rather than abandon the place. Provisions are plenty, and the garrison desirous in many necessaries. Forraging parties, with strong escorts, have to be sent out at frequent intervals to great distances to procure subsistence, which is growing very scarce in the surrounding country. Alarming reports of rebel successes in all parts of the country are brought in. Breckinridge was reported advancing with thirty thousand.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, October 9—Mr. Montgomery, the business man of the Vicksburg Herald, arrived from that place today, with his family. He gives a gloomy picture of affairs in that city, and expectations that a Union sentiment will shortly be developed. The people, he says, are waiting anxiously for the appearance of the gunboats and thinks an hour's bombardment will cause the capitulation of the city.

Mercantile and necessaries are enormously high. *Bacon retails in destroyed*, and flour is worth but three cents a pound, and a bale will not buy a pair of Yankee shoes. He estimated that ten per cent. only of the last cotton crop has been burned.

Left Thompson in gathering a body of men, whose avowed object is to attempt the recapture of New Orleans.

Nothing from below.

NORTHERN REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Among the reports from Richmond, specially telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Washington, under date of October 11, it is said, that the Merrimac No. 2 is fully finished. She is not exactly for sea, but has all the appearance of being ready for sea, but her gun-carriages are not on board, but only one of them is mounted.

Troops continue to arrive in Richmond, but in small numbers, and are hurried north to reinforce Lee.

Another iron-clad, 160 feet long, is being built.

First class negroes are selling in Richmond for $1,200 apiece. Confederate money.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS TAKEN AT CHARLESTON.

There were 16 sick Confederate soldiers left in the hospital at Frederick, Md., here for the light at Sharpsburg, and these were captured at a cheer bayonets by the Yankees. They were huddled together in the German Reformed Church, with five crackers a day for rations, though the ladies of Frederick gave them what they could spare to eat. They were then, with prisoners, making a total of 1700, marched six miles, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, many of them falling on the way from sheer weakness, and sent to Baltimore, the only interruption on the trip being an attempt on the part of a soldier to kill one of the prisoners who got off his cars to drink at a creek.

In Baltimore they were placed in a prison crowded to suffocation. The people of Baltimore, upon hearing of their arrival, carried them buckets of coffee and all sorts of eatables. The next day they were marched out in charge of a Dutch captain, who, after passing them through the principal streets, put them on board the steamer City of Norwich, and left them soon (with the exception of six who died on the way) within the walls of Fort Delaware, made famous by the sufferings of our soldiers there. One of our men was stripped and whipped by a sergeant, who accused him of stealing. There were 2500 prisoners there at the number I left, took the oath of allegiance, and it is said those who took the oath, 162 were Irish, and the balance were from different States. One was from North Carolina, and two from Petersburg, Va. Out of the 2500, there were 1500 sick, and not one of them will be fit for service under a month.

The Confederate officers were treated with consideration, but the privates experienced the most brutal usage. The prisoners were subsidized to returned yesterday by flag of truce.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 14th.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Cape Race, October 10—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool 11, via Londonderry 3d, passed this point this evening.

The Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 24.

The English journals are commenting on the late Federal victories. They pay high compliments to Major General McClellan for the vigor and energy in routing the rebels.

The United States steam frigate St. Louis left Lisbon in search, it is presumed, of the pirate "290," which is reported to be destroying American whaling ships off the Azores.

Liverpool breadstuffs market quiet and steady. Provisions very dull.

London, Thursday evening—Consols closed at 93¾ to 93⅞ for money.

Cape Race, October 10—The Hibernian, from Liverpool 29, and Londonderry 31, passed this evening. Her news is five days later.

News of the recent Federal victories had reached England. The principal journals, including the *Times*, highly complimented Mr. McClellan for his vigorous and energetic movements.

The London *Post* admits that the position of the Confederates is not as good as at the beginning of September.

A message of the lower classes in Hyde Park for sympathy with Garibaldi, resulted in nothing, in consequence of shouts in favor of the Pope.

FRANCE.—It is fully expected in Paris that by the first of November the City of Mexico will be in possession of the French.

It is rumored that England has proposed to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Garibaldi's health is reported satisfactory.

It is asserted in Paris that the Confederate Government has no intention of recalling Mason and Slidell.

The *Times* says the Confederates have sustained no disastrous defeat in Maryland. Their army returned in good order. It measured strength with McClellan's, and did not get beaten. The Federal army, demoralized by successive failures and retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal and probably superior to the Confederates. This sudden turn is doubtless traceable to the liberation of McClellan from the restriction heretofore in force upon him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander, but the Northern cause is not entitled to a step by these unexpected victory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in political circles that the British Government is no longer adverse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as hitherto.

Rumors are current in Italy that an amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers has been decided on.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1862.

The stock of Breadstuffs and Provisions is firmly held, awaiting a further advance in prices, owing to the probability of light receipts. Considerably less is being offered either at private sale or at auction. The market has been bare of Sugar and Molasses, and the receipts from the coast appear to be entirely suspended. The recent light supplies have been disposed of at extremely high prices.

COTTON.—Is false badly damaged by water sold to day at auction at $155 ⅌ bale.

SUGAR.—All in the market in first hands, embracing 516 hhds. sold at 10½c. for Fair to Fully Fair.

MOLASSES.—131 bbls. plantation fermenting, in first hands, sold at the advanced rate of 45c., and 100 bbls. choice, in second hands, at 45c. ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—We heard of the sale of 500 bbls. ordinary Superfine at $4 10 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—A lot of 400 kegs Prime sold at 6c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—The stock is very light. The sales are confined to small lots at 29c. for damaged Rio, and 40c. ⅌ lb. for sound Java.

WHISKY.—There is no rain Whisky in the market. That made of Rum is retailing at $1 4 ⅌ gallon.

HAY.—The last sales of round lots were at $20 ⅌ ton. Holders are now asking $25 at wholesale, and $30 ⅌ ton at retail.

FEED.—Corn is retailing at $1 ⅌ bush, $1 10 and Oats at $1 10 ⅌ bushel, and Bran at $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BACON.—Smoked Shoulders and Clear Sides are retailing at 9c. lbs., and Sugar-cured Hams at 13@16c and 17c. ⅌ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $16@$18 50 ⅌ bbl., instead of $17 50, as reported yesterday.

FREIGHTS.—A vessel was taken for Bordeaux at $100 ⅌ 100 for staves.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day:—

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Row Extraordinary—There was a grand feminine scrimmage on Poydras street, on Monday night, in which whisky and Mary Hurley seem to have been the principal actors, and Mrs. Loughrey and whisky their chief aid, with Mary Devine the principal receiver of their assaults and somebody else's whisky. How the row commenced we have no means of ascertaining yet, except in so far as the whisky is concerned; but Mary Hurley was found to have hurled an ax at Mary Devine's head with such force and effect as to bloody her pretty frontlet, and, with the especial help of the whisky, to render her insensible. Therefore, Mary Hurley was arrested, and Mary Devine was sent to the Charity Hospital. At the same time, Mrs. Loughrey was arrested as an accessory to the damage inflicted on her; and Mary Harney, Mrs. Porter, Catherine Meagher, and Mrs Campbene were taken along and locked up as witnesses.

Mary Devine is a decidedly massive individual, although she modestly lays claim to no more than twenty-two summers; and notwithstanding the pity which her gory and helpless condition was calculated to excite in the minds of innocent sympathizing outsiders, it was believed at the hospital that her chief danger was rather from the red eye she had swallowed than from the red corpuscles she had lost. And, in fact, after a good night's rest, she gave a very natural account of the whole affair. She gives her assailant, however, the name of Mary Gallagher. Whether this is an alias of Mary Hurley's surname to be seen. She states that the row commenced in their common alley-way nearly opposite Lessl's Foundry, and pretty much about nothing.

Highway Robbery—Mr. G. W. Schelke, the proprietor of the well known Milwaukie beer saloon, on Union street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, was knocked down and robbed on Monday night. He had been to Mr. Riedel's place, on the Bienville street shell road, and was on his way home, crossing from Bienville street to the Canal street car station, to ride thence to St. Charles street, when he was accosted by two men. One of them asked him the way to the railroad. When he said he was going thither. They then put themselves in his company, one on each side of him, and almost immediately afterwards he heard a sudden quick exclamation, and at the same instant he received a blow which knocked him down senseless. When he came to, he found his hat bent, robbed of his watch and chain, containing some ten or twelve dollars, and at his gold watch and chain, a part of the chain being left in his hands, as he grasped it he presumed as soon as struck. The watch is marked "patent lever, London, Royal Exchange, No 13,129." The police are on the alert.

Dabbing the Breeks—A beauty who gave the name of Julia King but who in her own proper apparel is prone in the more euphonious one of Agnes something or other, was arrested, on Monday evening on Gallatin street, on a charge of having doffed the *pags* and *pajas*, for the breeks and braces.

Burglary—The premises of Mr. E. P. Clegg, 182 St. Charles street, were entered on Monday night, and $300 stolen from his room, $100 of which was in Bank of Louisiana notes. At other room was also entered, and a number of articles stolen therefrom.

In Contravention—Edward Willid and Henry Dunlean, were arrested on Monday at the corner of Carondelonse and Franklin streets, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers in contravention of military orders.

Cowardly—Patrick Sheridan, of Company E, 50th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested in St. Mary's Market on Monday night, on the charge of not only being absent from his quarters without leave, but also offering for sale military clothing supposed to have been stolen. We saw these articles deposited at the First District police office and one of them, we observed, was a regulation heavy cloak.

Contraband—Joe Smith, f. m. c., was arrested on Washington street, on Monday night, on the charge of introducing himself, in a very contraband manner, into the premises of John M. Farrell, and he further has to answer for having in his possession a contraband pistol.

Soldiers—E. Deputazer was arrested