THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. S. Crost, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, furniture and Havana cigars.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Poydras street, flour; at 11 o'clock, at No. 52, Poydras street, house.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Royal street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, household furniture.

U. S. Internal Revenue Licenses.—It will be seen by a notice of Mr George S. Denison, published in another column, that the time specified for the payment of the United States Internal Revenue License for the Fifth and Sixth Assessment Division of the District of Louisiana, has been extended to the fifth day of October.

The United States mail steamship Locust Point, Sam. Hoffman, Commander, left her wharf at 5 o'clock, last evening, for New York direct, with full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Captain Davis, Captain Devine, C. M. Knapp, C. Cahen, Lieutenant Adams.

The Orleans House.—This well known and popular establishment, redolent of the good old times, is still green and fresh, and full of promise of future felicity to gastronomic and bibulous humanity. The name of its proprietor, George H. Clarke, is in itself a sufficient assurance that those who may call at the elegant saloon, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, will be received with a welcome and a smile, and served, by the fellicst of attendants, with fluids and solids drawn from the choicest sources. Actually calling will make assurance doubly sure.

Grocery Store at Auction by the Sheriff.—We are requested to call attention to the sale to be made this day, by the Sheriff of this parish, on the premises, corner of Apollo and Chio streets, of the contents of grocery store. See advertisement.

Dealers in cotton should attend E. T. Montgomery's sale of 97 bales of cotton this day, October the 2d, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street. The cotton is in good shipping order. Samples will be ready for inspection at an early hour of the morning of sale.

We are requested to call the attention of grocers and speculators to the sale of hams and flour, advertised for this day, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

The Situation in Tennessee and Georgia—A Defensive Policy Condemned.

[From the Richmond Examiner, September 14.]

Little doubt can be entertained that the enemy have Chattanooga. That strong and important position was evacuated without a blow from General Bragg, because it is said Rosecrans had again "flanked" him, and he was compelled to make a further retreat into Georgia, or fight in a position when complete victory alone could save his army from capture or destruction.

The event will be contemplated with mingled emotions. The evacuation of Chattanooga and retreat into the interior of Georgia is consistent with the defensive policy, and was possibly essential to its final success. In all countries, especially in this, it is necessary, should the defensive system of warfare be adopted, to abandon many points apparently important, compelling the enemy to elongate his column, and to weaken it by that elongation until he can be fought far from his resources and reinforcements. The Confederate General will engage his adversary with great advantage if he should attempt to follow him or to force his way towards Mobile, between the armies of Bragg and Johnston, or towards Charleston, through upper Georgia and the whole of South Carolina. Even if he does not fulfill the common expectation—does nothing of the sort; even if he pursues the policy of Grant (who declined to follow Johnston further than Jackson, and then returned to complete his work on the Mississippi,) and without pursuing Bragg, after establishing himself in Tennessee, turn to the attack of Southwestern Virginia, the retreat from Chattanooga can be justified. If Bragg was, as it is said, "flanked by the enemy, he would soon have been shut up in that place, and if not entirely successful in a [illegible], would have shortly been compelled to surrender. To risk that army now would have been a desperate and unpardonable error. In fact, it would, at once lay Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina at the mercy of the [illegible] army. The first American Revolution a [illegible]ation to the present was seen. The [illegible] General Lincoln allowed the army which was destined for the defence of these [illegible] to be shut up in Charleston, as Pemberton lately did another in Vicksburg. It was [illegible] Georgia and South Carolina were lost. [illegible] was raised to defend North Carolina, and Charleston nearly lost that by a rash movement. It was finally placed in the [illegible] of Greene, who pursued the defeated [illegible] wisely, and finally won by means of [illegible] not necessary, and much longer, than that which Bragg has been compelled to make from Murfreesboro' to Shelbyville, from Shelbyville to Bridgeport, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Dalton. Greene's retreat to the then several safe army from which he received the points by which he gained his enemy and recovered the lost States. Let us hope that Bragg is a reproduction of Greene but O! for an hour of Jackson! O! for a day of our dead Dundee! A situation of [illegible] between the armies of Tennessee and Georgia at this moment is a hard trial to the fortitude of a nation. The timid and unreflecting, who have bitterly opposed offensive warfare from the beginning of this struggle, and who have treated their fellow citizens who advocated an invasion of the North as little better than incendiaries, are those most prone to be disheartened by these long retreats, these evacuations of cities, and relinquishment of territory. But there was but one choice before us. It is not we who have themselves invaded. Having chosen the latter alternative, the only hope of success consists in admitting the enemy, sooner or later, into the heart of the land. If he is defeated there he can be destroyed, while no army in the world can be defeated on the frontier, he can come again, and again, and again, until our resources are exhausted and the country entered when we shall no longer possess troops to contest our subjugation.

The defensive system is one which must cause indescribable misery to the people, even if successful in the end and we were anxious that it should have been avoided, as once it could have been. Having been adopted, there is no other chance but to act with consistency and nerve. It is a terrible thing to see the whole State of Tennessee —absolutely the whole—in the hands of the enemy. The South has striven greatly for it, and from Donelson to Chattanooga, every foot of the ground might be the grave of a soldier. We have not now an inch of Tennessee. Even the mountains, which are the back door of Virginia, are in the hands of the enemy. Chattanooga, one of the strongest military positions in the world, passed a shot; and the Northern press pretends—though we do not yet believe it—that even Cumberland Gap has been surrendered by those in charge of it. These are painful subjects for reflection. But nothing is really lost which is not relinquished, and another step of Rosecrans may possibly replace us not only in possession of all that is now surrendered, but render our title to it good for the rest of the war.

The Particulars of the Capture of the Federal Force at Limestone Station.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, writing from Jonesboro', Tenn., on the 10th September, gives particulars of the manœuvers and skirmishes that resulted in the capture of a Federal force near Jonesboro'. The correspondent, after relating the movements of the Federal expedition up to its retreat from Carter's bridge towards Knoxville, proceeds:

Having learned the above facts, General Jackson, who was at Bristol with the principal body of his forces, with a detachment of Kentucky cavalry and some other forces that had recently joined him, made a forced march for Jonesboro', at which place he arrived on the morning of the 7th. Here he learned that the enemy was retreating in full force by railway, so he promptly threw forward a battalion of cavalry (Colonel Gilmer's regiment), a section of artillery and a detachment of infantry. A few miles below Jonesboro' they found five or six hundred of the enemy and a train of cars, unable to proceed on account of the destruction of a small bridge, effected by our scouts the day before. An attack was at once made upon them, Colonel Giltner commanding the cavalry and Lieutenant J. E. Graham the artillery. They were drawn up nearly a mile, but the enemy gaining a shelter, our forces were compelled to fall back to their first position, having, at the risk of losing our cannon, leisurely advanced too far.

Seizing the moment of temporary advantage the enemy gained the railroad and got away with their train. Having previously sent a squad of cavalry to destroy the railroad in their rear, our forces were joined by Lieutenant J. W. Black (well, with a detachment of his men, personally very expert, expressing momentarily his desire when the train and horses; but our scouts had so ineffectually done their work that the enemy passed down to Limestone Bridge, seizing the heights and entered and burned the town. At the bridge, finding their train toward K for reinforcements. Having now possession of the block house and the thick woods around it, the enemy received to make a bold stand.

General Jackson at once ordered Colonel Giltner's cavalry to cross Limestone creek to cut off the retreat of the enemy, while our artillery—one rifle gun and one small one pushed forward to the creek—opened fire upon the block house and other buildings occupied by the enemy, which Major Read (Kentucky) command of Tennessee's artillery) soon passed in rear of the battery.

Just at this time Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Stoyan, of the artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wetmer, with a detachment of Pioneer's Legion, were ordered from the borough of Jonesboro' to General Jackson. After this fire had been opened some forty minutes, Colonel Haynes brought gallantly forward, at a gallop, Lieutenant Graham's section of artillery (Barnett's battery), which also opened briskly. The enemy's shells passed over the heads of our men, but did no one any incessant fire on the battalion. By this time Colonel Gilmer had taken possession of the south side of the bridge, dispersed and deployed his men as skirmishers, and, after a spirited engagement, drove the enemy across the creek, and held the railroad and south end of the bridge. In this latter engagement, and up to the time of the capture of the enemy, Colonel Giltner had the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Bottles, of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee regiment, who, being absent from his command at Chattanooga, volunteered his services for the occasion.

Just as this feat was accomplished by Colonel Giltner, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's battalion, of Thomas's legion, was thrown out to the left, through a skirt of timbers on the left of the enemy's sharpshooters, and the artillery, led by Colonel Haynes in person, advanced to within two hundred yards of the roads occupied by the enemy, and opened a rapid fire of shell and canister upon the sharpshooters. At the same time the infantry, upon the left of the artillery, drove in the enemy at a double quick, when they took refuge in the block house and other buildings, from which they kept up a rapid fire.

Advancing at a trot, Colonel Haynes threw the guns into battery in the midst of a shower of balls, upon a height, not more than two hundred yards, and promptly fired several rounds of shell into the block house.

At this moment they enemy raised a white flag, and Colonel Haynes galloped forward and received the flag and sword of their commander, Lieutenant Colonel Haynes, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio volunteers, and the surrender of near three hundred of the enemy, rank and file. Captain B. W. Jenkins, formerly of General Marshall's staff, volunteered for the occasion, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Bottles was in at the death.

The enemy's loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded: our loss is six killed and ten wounded.

Ex-President Pierce on Secession.

A New Hampshire paper has recently brought to light a letter addressed by ex-President Pierce to Jeff. Davis, in January, 1860. The first part of this letter is complimentary, and speaks of the growing disposition of New England Democrats to fight the presidential battles of 1861 under the leadership of Mr. Davis. "Our people," says the letter, "are looking for the 'coming man'—one who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians. A man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism."

Then comes the truly significant portion of the letter in these words:

Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood: and if, through the madness of Northern Abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the Southern will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be with in our own borders, in our streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people generally in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming spring, that, while our Union meetings are all in the right direction, and well enough for the present, they will be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written, unless we can overthrow political Abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which, in the cause of "personal liberty," have been placed upon our statute books.

Scarcely less significant and noteworthy are the recent comments on the above views of ex-President Pierce by the New York *Evening Post*, the gist of which lies in the following extract:

What we wish to remark on this, that, after inflating Davis's self-importance, not with a whiff, but a tubful of incense, he proceeds to impress upon the exalted mind of his correspondent two things. In the first place, he lets Mr. Davis know that the quarrel of the firebrands with the North, i. e., the majority of the North, was altogether a just quarrel, or, in other words, that the North had been regardless of its solemn constitutional obligations, was prompted thereto by no conscientious scruples, but the merest passion of fanaticism, and moreover intended to injure the South, both in her interests and honor, with a deliberate malice, provocations enough, we should think, to work upon the blood of a man made of ignite, much more upon one more proverbial and salted the old sore of the South in this wise, adds, in the second place, that if the South resolves by declining to be ruled (or [illegible]) to secede, it will be seconded by a large party in the North. Pierce says not a word against the principle of secession, utters no syllable of rebuke to those who were contemplating the measureless evils of dismion, does not look with pale terror at the mere suggestion of civil war, but even in the coolness and malignity with which Satan contemplated the Eden he was about to ruin, remarks that "disruption will certainly end in blood but when the fighting will not be south of Mason and Dixon's line, but within our own borders, in our streets, between our own citizens!" In other words, the "democratic" party will secede; yet it will fall upon the Republicans: it will not fire to the South and thrive to quell the throats of those that offend you; and so new Le Vendée will be acted over again in our free states.

France, Mexico, and the Confederate States.

Concerning the important pamphlet by the above title, the work of M. Rapetti, an editor of the *Monsieur*, the Paris correspondence of the London *Post*, September 30, has the following:

I mentioned yesterday that an important pamphlet on the Mexican question was about to appear. a proof has just reached me, but too late for anything beyond a brief *resumé* of its contents. It is entitled *Le Mexique, le Nord-Sud, et les Etats Confedérés*," and appears to go very fully into the subject. It quotes extensively M. Billiault and other official orators, as to the necessity of regenerating the "Latin race" on the other side of the Atlantic, and argues at considerable length, and with no small ingenuity, that that object will be attained by the establishment of a strong National Government, whilst at the same time the development of the resources of the country will be beneficial, not to Mexico alone, but to the whole of the commercial world. That part of the *brochure*, however, which will be read with far more interest in England than the somewhat romantic views of the writer concerning the Latin race, and which he lays down with unanswerable force, that the object the French Government have had in view in the occupation of Mexico would be imperiled were the new-born empire not provided with a powerful ally in favoring its growth, and able to protect it against hostile neighbors. That ally is already found, he argues, in the Confederate States. He then proceeds to enumerate the claims of the Southern States to the good-will of France, the mutual advantages to be derived from such a contract from an alliance, and concludes by advocating the immediate recognition of the Richmond Government by the Cabinet of the Tuileries. The writer also enumerates among the advantages the French will derive from a Southern alliance the boon of obtaining cotton for her manufactures, all attempts to grow the precious plant in any other soil having proved lamentable failures: and the prospective abolition of slavery—which can only be a work of time—is also held out as one of the results of the measure the writer advocates. He adds:

"Moreover, slavery can never be in any case an argument against the recognition of the South. France and England are on good terms with Spain and Brazil; they protect Egypt and Turkey, and yet not only slavery exists in these countries, but there seems no intention of abolishing it. France will see her influence to arrive at gradual emancipation, without, however, making it a case of how-second."

The following is the concluding chapter:

"The American question is not one of those the solution of which can be indefinitely postponed. It rose up with brutal abruptness: it must be thoroughly faced.

"It is admitted now-a-day that Europeans live at peace, though constantly endangered by the questions of the East, of Rome, of the Duchies, because it is not easy to see how these great international problems are to be settled. Moreover, the interests are only of a secondary order, political, and not commercial, leave room for discussion. Time does much to soothe religious and political passions.

The American question, we repeat, rose up abruptly: its solution shall be complete.

Now, the reconstruction of the Union affords no prospect of peace. The two elements are completely reversed, and can never be reunited.

The North is powerless as regards ideas, arms and production; therefore, it will not absorb the South, until we, coming to absorption are, therefore, alike impossible. There is only one issue to the war: secession.

So long as the Northerners succeeded in persuading Europe that they were fighting to crush a slave rebellion, so long as Europe not to interfere, notwithstanding the injury she sustained from the continuance of the struggle: but the Southern States have set forth their policy, their programme, their rights; their will to separate; their determination to continue to perish the North; they will no longer hear of waiting and receiving nothing, and they have determined on a separate existence.

The exaggeration of commercial interests by the North is bearing fruit, and the Southern States mean to reconstruct their Constitution on the groundwork of their own interests. As the interests of France are identical with those of the Confederates, as the course of the latter is not only just but logical, France does not hesitate to maintain her policy, and has set the first mark of sympathy in naturally the recognition of the Confederate States.

Threatened by France, their strength is immediately increased five fold, and all that they gain their enemies lose inversely loss. Another Power only wait that French ground give the signal to follow her example. Among the auxiliary commercial nations, many, in order to arrive at the destruction of the Union, desire the establishment of a Confederate States; hope bank interests by the presence of slavery, these nations will follow in the wake of France, because it is known throughout the world that we only lend our support to a cause of social renovation. Those nations will naturally be joined by Spain, who wants Cuba—by Austria, directly interested in American affairs, if she accepts the Mexican throne by Archduke Max—and England, then will do what we have done, and recognize the South.

The Northern States will no longer persevere in a hopeless struggle, and the war navy of France is an argument which, if need be, would effectually support the work of her diplomacy.

Of course this *brochure* is not signed, and the Northerners and their friends may therefore, if they choose to indulge in a pleasing delusion, consider that it is not inspired. I have, however, good reason to believe that it expresses not only the opinions, but the intentions of the Imperial Government; as to the period when these intentions are to be carried into effect it would be rash to be precise, as it depends exclusively on the Emperor, but you may rest assured that it will not be long delayed, and the Federals and their friends who talk so loudly of what they mean to do will be wise to prepare for the worst, if they mean to do anything, which, as I have before stated, I strongly doubt.

The above hurried outline of this remarkable manifesto will place its main features correctly before you, but a more ample notice is required to do it justice, and that I must defer until my next communication.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Not a Money Grinding Establishment.—It was brought to the notice of Judge Atocha yesterday that the custom of the old Provost Court was continued to charge 25 cents for a summons of a witness. The Judge ordered that when parties serve the summons themselves no charge must be made, as the Court is for the purpose of dispensing justice, and not to grind money from the public.

Left Their Plunder.—Several filled and empty baskets were found on the corner of Galvez and Canal streets, by officers Ernst and Ahrens, containing chemises, bed-clothes, flour, potatoes, &c. Some thieves undoubtedly dropped their plunder, which is deposited by the officers in the police station of the Second District, with Lieut. Miller.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Prevalence of Desertion in the Southern Armies.

[From the Richmond Examiner, September 11.]

The Northern public and Government, if the press of the United States is their true exponent, now base their chief hope of success on the stories, with which they are every day regaled of desertions on a large scale from the armies of the Confederacy. These stories are false, in so far as they represent this hideous vice to be more prevalent now than at any previous period in the Southern force. Indeed, there is less of it than ever before. But it is entirely true that this great source of all the calamities of the South has been from the first of evils, under the delicate name of absenteeism, in has found excusers and defenders. Even the public press has been sometimes so depraved as to argue that those "absent without leave" were not desertors—that they were, in fact, rather better men than those who were present without leave, because it was their excessive and noble love of home, and of their families, which wrought on them to such a degree as to overcome the love of country and duty. Unhappily the Government and military authorities have practically confirmed this charming view of the absent. Until within the last few days no deserter, even if accidentally caught, has been punished by any thing worse than a little confinement. The consequence has been, that the South has not yet had any real army at all, but only some voluntary associations, kept together by the spirit of the few and the coaxing of the many. Another consequence has been the loss of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and two thirds of Virginia, the devastation of the fields, the conflagration of farm houses, the depopulation of the villages, the outrage, murder and subjugation of the citizens in a region containing the resources of an empire.

All our calamities, financial, political, social, private and public, of Government and of individuals, are results of an imperfect defense against the enemy. Our defense has been imperfect, because this vice has not long enough, the ranks unfilled, the column not deep. Why was that? Has the country refused to give of its men? The country placed in the hands of the Executive six hundred thousand men They have been enrolled and placed under arms. Only a portion of them, however, are deserters with the North, i. e., the majority of the North, was altogether a just quarrel, or, in other words, that the North had been regardless of its solemn constitutional obligations, was prompted thereto by no conscientious scruples, but the merest passion of fanaticism, and moreover intended to injure the South, both in her interests and honor, with a deliberate malice, provocations enough, we should think, to work upon the blood of a man made of ignite, much more upon one more proverbial and salted the old sore of the South in this wise, adds, in the second place, that if the South resolves by declining to be ruled (or [illegible]) to secede, it will be seconded by a large party in the North. Pierce says not a word against the principle of secession, utters no syllable of rebuke to those who were contemplating the measureless evils of dismion, does not look with pale terror at the mere suggestion of civil war, but even in the coolness and malignity with which Satan contemplated the Eden he was about to ruin, remarks that "disruption will certainly end in blood but when the fighting will not be south of Mason and Dixon's line, but within our own borders, in our streets, between our own citizens!" In other words, the "democratic" party will secede; yet it will fall upon the Republicans: it will not fire to the South and thrive to quell the throats of those that offend you; and so new Le Vendée will be acted over again in our free states.

A Medical Metaphor.

Not the least interesting of literary curiosities, is the devious and persevering career which a happy metaphor is often seen to run. The original production of wit or eloquence, it is sure to be seized upon and lugged into all manner of service by a succession of scribblers, orators, lecturers, authors, each one of whom, by putting it in a new garb, endeavors to pass it off as his own offspring. A critical eye, however, will generally be able to trace it to its true paternity, an amusing instance of which species of research is before us in the following from a New York journal:

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

The Hancock House, the umbilical scar of the cord that held our city to the past, is vanishing like a dimple from the water.—[*O. W. Holmes, M. D. A. B. T.*

I read to-day a letter from General Unconditional Surrender Grant, who cut the umbilical cord of secession at Vicksburg, and this letter he says, &c.—[*Mr. Demer's Speech at Syracuse.*

The Alabama always keeping the umbilical condition with England, out of whose womb she sprung, and never losing the original nationality stamped upon her by origin, so that at this day she is a British pirate ship—precisely as a native-born Englishman, robbing on the high seas, and never naturalized abroad, is a British pirate subject.—[*Mr. Sumner.*

We trust that Dr Holmes will see in this little intoxication a lesson for a bad example. It is all very well for the Doctors, when they get together, to air their technicalities over their wine, and we happen to know that the Doctor has an exceedingly funny way of doing this; but if the above sort of thing is to go on, we have frightful apprehensions of medical metaphor which will be likely to keep ladies at least out of the lecture-rooms.

A soldier correspondent writes from the Army of the Potomac that their vegetables are gathered *after dark*, as they are considered more wholesome when thus collected.

The Latin Race and Catholic Civilization.

[Translated from the Opinion Nationale, Sept. 5.]

We have called upon *La France* and *L'Union*—both of which journals are favorable to the policy pursued by the French Government towards Mexico—to explain the reasons which should induce France to exchange the old friendship which has bound us to America, for a condition of permanent hostility.

La France replies that it does not fear a war with the United States, and that it is very little troubled with the boastings of their journals, that, besides, France is great enough to take care of the Mexican as well as of the Polish question; and that, in short, it is not necessary to suppose that we shall remain eternally in Mexico.

We do not doubt the courage of *La France*, but the mere expression of that courage does not at all convince us of the interest we have in abruptly its solution shall be completed.

Now, the reconstruction of the Union affords no prospect of peace. The two elements are completely reversed, and can never be reunited.

The North is powerless as regards ideas, arms and production; therefore, it will not absorb the South, until we, coming to absorption are, therefore, alike impossible. There is only one issue to the war: secession.

So long as the Northerners succeeded in persuading Europe that they were fighting to crush a slave rebellion, so long as Europe not to interfere, notwithstanding the injury she sustained from the continuance of the struggle: but the Southern States have set forth their policy, their programme, their rights; their will to separate; their determination to continue to perish the North; they will no longer hear of waiting and receiving nothing, and they have determined on a separate existence.

The exaggeration of commercial interests by the North is bearing fruit, and the Southern States mean to reconstruct their Constitution on the groundwork of their own interests. As the interests of France are identical with those of the Confederates, as the course of the latter is not only just but logical, France does not hesitate to maintain her policy, and has set the first mark of sympathy is naturally the recognition of the Confederate States.

Threatened by France, their strength is immediately increased five fold, and all that they gain their enemies lose inversely loss. Another Power only wait that French ground give the signal to follow her example. Among the auxiliary commercial nations, many, in order to arrive at the destruction of the Union, desire the establishment of a Confederate States; hope bank interests by the presence of slavery, these nations will follow in the wake of France, because it is known throughout the world that we only lend our support to a cause of social renovation. Those nations will naturally be joined by Spain, who wants Cuba—by Austria, directly interested in American affairs, if she accepts the Mexican throne by Archduke Max—and England, then will do what we have done, and recognize the South.

The house-carpenters of New York recently met and passed resolutions, stating that they could not support their families on the wages they got, and demanding $2 25 per day as a just compensation. They blut at a "strike" if it be refused. It can not be denied that, if they do strike, they are accustomed to hit the nail on the head.

There was an extremely severe frost—the first of the season—in the Louisville portion of Kentucky, on the night of the 18th, and it was feared the tobacco not gathered would be entirely destroyed.

An Extra Passenger.—A lady passenger on the midnight train to New Haven from New York, recently, was hurried off the cars and taken to the police station, arriving "not a minute too soon" to be delivered of a very nice little girl.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Provost Court—*Judge Atocha*—John O'Conner was prosecuted for acting in contravention to ordnance 933. He had left his cab to take a smile.

Mary Davidson and Pete Crown had a public fight on Girod street and were arrested. The man came off second best in the fight and was ordered to go on board his steamboat. The woman was sent down for 30 days.

A blind beggar, who was arrested drunk and disturbing the peace on the corner of Girod and Magazine streets, was sent down for four months.

Two parties were up for keeping fruit and oyster stands without proper license. They were fined $10 each, with the warning.

Margaret Reilly, charged by Thomas Reilly with being an incorrigible drunkard, neglecting her children and her duty as a wife, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

D Mitchell was up for selling wood and charcoal without a license. He explained that he came a short time since from Red River, and went into the wood cutting line, and believed he had the right to sell the fruit of his own industry. He was sent to get the license.

Clementine, a black girl, was charged with stealing some Congress gaiters. A black clerk said he gave her the shoes to try them, but she kept them Thirty days.

Two soldiers, who discharged their revolvers in the street gutters, and resisted the police, were sent to the military prison for twenty days.

Lizzy Wilson presented a shocking appearance before the court after a night debauch and was sent down for thirty days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, 1863.

The money market exhibited rather less feverish symptoms this morning although the general excitement was kept up by a continued current of sensational or exciting rumors, stating, among other particulars, a further material advance in the New York specie market. We could not trace these to a reliable authority, but still they caused the holders of Gold either to be very strings-at in their pretensions or for the most part withdraw from the market. A considerable amount, never before, changed hands, in small sums, mostly at 49@49½ ₱ cent premium, the extreme being 47½@50 ₱ cent. Bankers and others were unwilling to sell, asked 55. It was ruled still higher than yesterday and may be quoted at 37½@49 ₱ cent premium. Rates were never more dependent than now on the course of the market in the Northern emporium, and speculators are governed by their views of its expected rise or decline. Later reliable accounts, whether by the West or by sea are awaited or looked for with intense interest. The accounts thus far made public state that on Monday, the 21st ultimo, Gold had advanced in Wall street to 4 ₱ cent. premium which was an improvement of ½ ₱ cent; but at that time we do not learn that any later intelligence had been received of the great battle that had set them up to Saturday night, the 26th, leaving speculators in the dark as to the result of the re-inforcement of the rebels or subsequent operations.

The Exchange market was rather stronger than yesterday. Private bills ranged from 1½@2½, while the Banks held at 155@160, the Canal supplying the demand at 160, payable in its own notes. Francs may be quoted at 5 25@5 20 for bankers' drafts, and 5 20@5 17½ for sight tender. We heard of a very large operation in sterling, which we could not authenticate. There was a moderate demand for New York Sight Checks at ¼ ₱ cent. discount (which shows an improvement of ¼ ₱ cent. premium for legal tender as we said on Saturday) ¼ ₱ cent premium for currency.

Legal Tender snowed no change as compared with Currency, and still rule at ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. premium. We noticed some sales of Bank of Louisiana bills at 76c. They may be still quoted at 75@80. Their future course must depend upon the public confidence in the institution, the extent of its resources and the prudence and sagacity of its Directors, whose ability to realize its assets rests upon contingencies which cannot be foreseen. In the meantime the Board continues, as heretofore, to renew the paper in its portfolio, as it matures, or to receive its own notes in payment, which gives the debtor the important advantage of the ruling discount.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Stocks or Bonds. We continue to quote Lake Lodge at 1@2 ₱ share, and City Railroad at 11@12½. Insurance Scrip commands 3 @35c ₱ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, 1863.

COTTON.—The only offering at auction to-day was 55 bales, all of which was withdrawn, excepting 8 bales bought in by the auctioneer at 59c. On the private sale we noticed 7 bales Strict Middling at 60c, and 9 bales Low Middling at 56c., in both cases the 1c duty paid. The market is minus very firm. We re-append of the following transactions yesterday, which were not reported until after the close of business: 3 bales Fair at 72c., 10 bales Strict Good Ordinary at 65c., 2 bales Middling at 63c., and 20 bales, embracing 17 Low Middling at 58c., 5 Middling at 61c., and 3 Good do. at 63c., all duty unpaid.

SUGAR.—There was a fair demand to-day, and the sales embrace 61 hhds. in several lots, at 10c for Low Fair, and 11½c for Good Fair to Fully Fair, at 12c., being 1@1½c ₱ lb. above the rates realized on Tuesday.

MOLASSES.—Seven bbls. of the new crop, the first receipt this season, clearing prime, and just received per steamer Bell, from Bayou Sara, were sold at 50c. ₱ gal. plantation, in the parish of Iberville.

The first receipt of the new crop last year, was from the Teche, and was sold at 60c. ₱ gal. On the 27th of October, 1862, 3 bbls. of Sugar House Molasses from Bayou Lafourche, cleared fair and sold at 52½c. ₱ gallon. There were sales to-day of 500 bbls., in several lots, at 37½@41c. for Common, and 45@47½c. for Prime.

FLOUR.—We have not a sale to report from first hands to-day. A lot of about 1½ bbls. superfine sold yesterday at private terms. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $10 for superfine, and $11 for extra.

CORN.—We have no transactions to report from first hands; rumors are being made at $1 25 for yellow, and $1 30 ₱ bushel for white.

OATS.—About 250 sacks sold at $1 ₱ bushel.

BRAN AND HAY.—The former is selling in small lots at 82½@90 ₱ 100 lbs., and the latter at $30@32 ton.

MALT.—About 150 bags sold at 60@65 ₱ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 8 boxes Tallow Candles at 16c.; 10 do Adamantine at 20@24c.; 10 bbls Soaps at $3 75@6 and 3@5 25 bbls No. 3 Mackerel at $5 25@6 50; 1 bbl. Pork at $25; 2 do Eggs at 12c.; a lot of canvassed Hams at 10@30 boxes Cut Bread at 3c., 7 bbls. Flour at $5 25@8 50, and 4½ boxes Soaps at 8c.

Nothing else has been reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 2, 1863.

No arrivals. Amount of Stock sold was 75 Beeves 15 Hogs, 15 Veals and 20 Cows. Stock remaining on hand 400 Beeves, 567 Hogs, 1198 Sheep, 39 Veals and 24 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....@—16
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....@—14
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....@—12
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head.....@$60 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head.....@45 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head.....@30 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head.....25@30 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head.....20@25 00
Hogs, ₱ gross.....10@—12
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....45@60 00
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....3 00@5 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Locust Point, Hoffman, for New York.

Bark Tanait, Pearce, for Boston,	A Moullon Master
Schr Victory, Hopkins, for Ship Island,	Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Sloop Millenburg, Long, from Plaquemine, to master—2d dist

Lugger Petit Dame, Sylvey, from Pointe a la Hache to master—2d dist

Lugger Jenny Lind, McCowley, from Pointe a la Hache to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.
Any One, Taylor, from Donaldsonville

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Locust Point—433 bales cotton 30 bbls sugar 5 bbls molasses
BOSTON—Per bark Tanait—In ballast.
SHIP ISLAND—For schr Victory—In ballast

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PLAQUEMINE—Per sloop Millenburg—300 bbls corn to D Hunnewell
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Petit Dame—2000 oranges to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Jenny Lind—7000 oranges to order
DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Any One—13 bales cotton Sellock & Noblom—34 hhds sugar Hall & Rodd

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:
13 hhds sugar 35 bbls molasses Lafarest & co—3 bbls sugar Case & Dowling

For New York Direct.

Sails SATURDAY, October 10, at 8 A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. H. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of Canal street. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for First, second and third class passengers, apply to
WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

For Baton Rouge.

To leave on SUNDAY, October 4th, 1863.

THE splendid regular passenger steamer [illegible], Master [illegible], master, L. Bourbeaux, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
J. M. HALL,
Corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

For Shumemora.

THE fine sailing clipper bark [illegible], Captain [illegible], is now loading, and will have quick dispatch.

For passage, apply to the captain on board, at Jackson Square, or to
JOHN A. GALLOWAY,
oct2 6 102 Chartres street.

ORLEANS HOUSE,

CORNER COMMON AND ST. CHARLES STS.

THIS POPULAR SALOON has been recently refitted in the best style, and will always be supplied with
CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS.
☞ Open from 6 o'clock every day.
The Proprietor is determined to merit the above name.
sep30 1m

IMPORTANT.

NEW GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, September 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70.

I. The heroic efforts of the Army of the United States have re-established the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The vindication of the freedom of these waters by the iron hand of war against a confederation of rebel States is an event of equal import with their discovery and settlement, and make the Union a nation. It is a baptism of blood. In a brief period of time this vast and fertile valley will be opened to the peaceful commerce of the world.

Notwithstanding the ravages of war, the destruction of property, the dispersion of laborers, and the decimation of population, the inhabitable globe does not offer a nobler theatre for intelligent enterprise than the Valley of the Mississippi. The cultivation of new products, the application of new elements and different systems of labor, the immediate re-organization of local Governments and the ceaseless energy of many millions of freemen, will create individual and national wealth, such as the world has never seen. Never was a country better worth fighting for, better worth defending.

The highest duty of the people is to maintain and defend the freedom of the Mississippi, upon which depends the support of the present and the hope of the future. The Government is entitled to the armed assistance of all those who claim the right of citizens or seek to share their privileges. Those who covet the profits of trade, discriminating citizenship and acknowledging allegiance to foreign nations only, remain here by permission and favor, and not of right.

In the performance of this duty, and to assist in maintaining the important advantages secured by a free communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the markets of the world, the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana, liable to military duty, have been enrolled for general military service, in accordance with the provisions of the law of Conscription, passed by Congress, so far as it may be applicable to this Department. Proper publication will be here after made of the number of troops required for this purpose, and the time and manner of their collection. The conscription will not be held to embrace those well disposed persons who, in the event of capture by the enemy, would not be entitled to the full immunity of soldiers of the United States.

II. The organization of one or more volunteer regiments, to be designated "The Louisiana Volunteers," whose services will be limited by the term of enlistment, to the protection and defense of New Orleans, is hereby authorized. Volunteers for this service will receive a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which, and one month's pay will be advanced when the volunteer is mustered into service for the war. Captain C. C. Kinburn, Provost Marshal of the city of New Orleans, is charged with the immediate organization and command of the first regiment. Captain R. B. Brown, Provost Marshal of the Parish of