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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.
By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the store Royal and Barracks streets, French option.

The steamship Locust Point, Captain S. Hoffman, sailed yesterday afternoon for New York, with full cargo, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

J. Lowry and ady, E. Schlesser, lady and two children, Mrs E. Dunbar and infant, Miss E. L. Babcock, J. Gerhardt, jr., A. Minor, W. Bolds.

PROVOST MARSHAL OF NEW ORLEANS.—The *Era* of last evening had the following official announcement:

Office of Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf,
208 Carondelet st., New Orleans, Oct. 28.

Major H. M. Porter, Provost Marshal, having reported at this office, agreeably to instructions, is hereby assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of New Orleans, and will entering upon his duties immediately relieving Captain C. W. Killmore, in obedience to Department General Orders No. 75, of the 14th inst.

E. R. BEACH,
Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

Additional News via Mobile.

The *Picayune* has the following additional from its Mobile files:

THE FIGHT ON THE BIG BLACK.

The following is from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 24th instant:

We have just met our young friend Captain Will H. Clark, of Missouri, (son of General M. Lewis Clark,) who returned to this city yesterday morning from the scene of action on the Big Black river. The gallant captain served on General W. H. Jackson's staff during the fight of four days, and gives us some interesting particulars as regards the enemy and our own forces.

On Thursday week the enemy attacked and flanked Crosby's brigade, near Brownsville, Mississippi, and the General commanding thought the artillery desl between the Clark Battery (a Missouri, Confederate States battery) and a Federal Missouri battery was the finest he ever witnessed. Crosby's brigade fought the enemy all day Thursday and until 2 P. M. Friday, at which time the enemy advanced upon General Whitfield's brigade, at 4:30 P. M. attacked Whitfield at Cross Roads, about seven miles from Livingston and twenty from Jackson. The enemy's force consisted of 3000 infantry, 200 cavalry and 500 mounted infantry, all finely equipped and provisioned for a campaign.

On Friday and Saturday General Jackson's cavalry retreated slowly, fighting all the way, occasionally with artillery, and camped near Livingston on Saturday night. On Saturday morning Captain C. and Major H. Balfour were ordered to ascertain the strength and position of the Federals at Robinson's Mills. Being obliged to advance on their reconnoissance across a meadow within fire range of the enemy's rifles, they escaped death almost miraculously. The reconnoissance was a success; the enemy was found to be retreating, and then the race for the Big Black river began, the enemy making the best time on record. The gallant Captain showed us fine pair of "Colt's improved pistols," which he captured from a Federal sergeant, after shooting his horse.

On Sunday we drove them to Clinton, and on Monday to the Big Black. Thus ended the most boasted adventure of General Logan, who swore to dine in Mobile last Christmas.

General Wirt Adams was slightly wounded, but remained in the saddle. Captain Montgomery was killed. Private Shirley, of Missouri, lost a leg. He is a member of the "Clark Battery."

Our loss is killed about 50; wounded 20, and missing about 20.

Enemy's loss about 300 or 300.

General Jackson is now at Livingston, and much disappointed at not having drawn the enemy to Canton, where Buford's and Featherston's brigades awaited them impatiently.

FORCES OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville (Atlanta) *Register* says:

There is no work nor sacrifice, in concentration of strength, that will be spared in the accomplishment of the recoupment of Tennessee. The army of Virginia will be thrown upon East Tennessee, and that of the Mississippi upon Rosecrans's rear, in the direction of Murfreesboro. The calms that followed the storm at Chickamauga have passed away, more terrible events, and the coming shock of contending armies on the soil of Tennessee will be decisive of the fate of the Confederacy. It say you to-day that the people of Tennessee would impel President Davis to sacrifice Richmond, Charleston and Mobile, all, to recapture East Tennessee, he need only ask the Commonwealth to do it. Let success follow, and Tennessee furnished the Confederate States 25,000 pounds of beeves. Let year Tennessee find the army.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

The Knoxville (Atlanta) *Register* of October 24th says:

Important movements are now being made which, as we are advised, it may be improper to define. We can only state that the road destroyed by the recent flood, on the railroad between Dalton and Chattanooga, have been repaired, and plans are being executed not only for the relief of General Jones at Bristol, perhaps to favor a movement in another direction. We continue to hear of desertion of considerable bodies of men from Rosecrans' Federal troops readily exchanged a blanket for a quart of meal. The whole force of Rosecrans is and beyond Chattanooga, across the river, is estimated to be eighty-five thousand strong. Of our own strength we do not assume to know anything.

The New York Press on the Call for 300,000 Volunteers.

The New York *Sun* says:

The President's Proclamation, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers, in place of continuing the unpopular conscription, is a prompt and powerful means for the administration to use the Administration by the recent elections, and will go far towards disarming the prejudices of faction. It gives all parties an opportunity to atone for the errors of the past, by a generous and patriotic emulation in furthering enlistments. The Republicans must concede that their favorite mode of obtaining men, by conscription, proved a miserable failure, and they will therefore have every motive in stimulating voluntary enlistments. On the other hand the Democrats will be gratified by a return to the popular method of volunteering, which they urged should never have been abandoned, and have every incentive to justify their theory by their works.

The *Express*, while approving the measure, seizes the occasion to criticise the policy of the conscription and negro enlistment, in an article of which the following are the salient passages:

The Democratic journals note the President's recent three hundred thousand more men. Practically, it is an open confession of the failure of the conscription. The failure of this conscription, it should be added, is greater in New England, and in the New England emigrant counties of New York and Pennsylvania, than it is elsewhere: that is to say, where are the most Republicans, no conscript, there have the fewest conscripts been obtained.

There is a great deal to be said on this subject, just now, enough, on every point, to inspire every thinking man with profound reflection; but, let this just be forgotten. We desire to throw no obstacle in the way of the President receiving his three hundred thousand men, but we must tell him, if for nothing else, *pro bono publico*, that his best way to raise them, is to declare a policy, which will touch the heads and hearts of the Northern countrymen.

We have nothing to say now of the negro regiments, or of any negro regiments. That is a dead policy, *fait accompli*,—as the French call it,—to which, as wise submissive Frenchmen should, so Americans should yield. Give the negro regiments their: get as many as you can,—but never remove them as far as possible from white men, and the white crime. Confine them to Mobile, or Louisiana, only, or Texas, or Charleston. Never allow them to serve among the white men of the West, and North, if it can be possibly avoided.

Our Irish population—a very fighting population—will not fight with negroes, or at least, not volunteer to fight, under the Stars and Stripes, name—while in New England, (we speak from the Book. Abolition as well as anti-Abolition,) the New Englander born has, with exceptions, such a horror of the negro that he will sooner fight with him in the same domicil, go to the same church with him, or if there, worship God in the same pew with him, or dying, dead, consent to be buried in the same grave with him. The effort, then, to make such a people fight with negroes, shows what the conscription in Vermont and Massachusetts shows—abundant Republican voters, but few or no soldiers, save hirelings.

The *Herald* makes the proclamation the text of severer remarks upon the radical advisers of the Administration, whom it charges with responsibility for a series of recent military blunders in the language of the *Herald*:

Listening to those imperceptible extremes, the President tried the best experiment of a draft, and now he discovers, as the result of all that, that he has collected a rather heavy tax and lost six months of vitally important time. He sees Rosecrans beaten for want of sufficient force, and sees Meade compelled to retreat for the same reason, on the very day when, by his call, he gives abundant evidence of his faith that there are plenty of men in the country to have prevented all that.

But now that the call is finally made, the country will no furnish the men and can do it.

There are plenty of men—our population fit to bear arms was over six hundred thousand when the war began. There is plenty of money—ten times more than there are conscriptions for the draft. Every cent of that ten times more is spent in bounties, and these three hundred thousand men must be raised to save the country from the world of disaster.

But, to conclude, the *Herald* urges the reorganization of the War and Navy Departments as the only guarantee that the new volunteer army "will not be wasted in that horrible extravagance of bungling job that has characterized the last two years," and that the satisfaction of putting down the rebellion in the next two years will be realized.

The *Times* applauds the measure for military, political and diplomatic reasons. It says:

The President is now doing what he should always do, he is calling on the people to give service before they are likely to be wanted in the field. Hypocrisy as well as economy, motive as well as policy, dictates this course. If this is a necessary step, let the draft for whatever deficit there may be for the volunteering, rigidly enforced at Washington set down in his proclamation. A very large proportion of the troops now in the field will be mustered out next January; a large majority of them will probably re-enlist, but they will not do so until they have spent a month or two at home with their friends. We wonder what they think of those who, ready to take their places when they have the entire, but *trained soldiers*, fighting with their Country and heard to the expectation of tigers of dumpling. For this purpose they should be under arms at least six months before they will be actually needed to face the enemy.

They ought to have nothing to look forward to but the advance of army on army, as long as there is a Confederate regiment in the field. They ought to have constantly in view, Bragg, Meade, and Rosecrans, and Grant, a trained and powerful reserve, shutting out every glimpse of repose or respite. It is this, and this only, that will break the spirit and paralyze the energies of the bitterest and most tenacious of them all.

* * * * * * *

And though last not least, the constant state of preparation will do more than anything else to smooth the path of our diplomacy in Europe. 300,000 men under arms, over and above those actually at the seat of war, will do more to prevent all difficulties with foreign Powers about cotton and tobacco, than all the writing and speechifying that we could produce in the next two years. In fact, we are strongly of opinion that a spectacle of this sort would even abate the sympathy of the French people for the "Latin race" on this continent, to such a degree that that branch of the human family would be left for the present to work out its own destinies unaided.

The *Tribune*, approving the measure, says:

The Government shows a certain degree of policy as well as patriotic purpose. The stalwart Democratic journals and orators, raised to a little curiosity to know why so many Republican vessels are gathering in New York, and the *Fabrie* expresses its belief that there is a secret alliance between our Government and that of the Czar.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, which seems to be at once the Parisian organ of the Archduke Maximilian and Jeff. Davis, declares the story that Mr. Stephens has any intention of coming to Europe, either to offer Texas to France or to negotiate a treaty embracing the abolition of Slavery, or for any purpose, false. There is a strong team here now without Stephens. Mason and Slidell have their heads continually together, and they are aided by the ablest man in the country, who, in all matters of diplomatic sharp practice, is equal, if not superior, to either of them, and who has a much greater chance of making an impression than either of them—a man fertile in devising expedients, unexpulsive in their use—a man whom it was a great mistake in the Government of the United States, when it once had possession of him, to allow to escape upon a flimsy pretext, which does not prevent him from giving the "aid and comfort" in his power to the enemies of our country in Europe. This man is Wm. M. Gwin.

The trio are working night and day, and, it is said, have hatched up a project to submit to the Emperor upon his return to Paris, whereby they have great hopes will induce him to recognize the South, and particularly should the news of what they claim to be an overwhelming defeat of Rosecrans reach Paris about the same east. It is unfortunate for our Government that it has not greater strength in its representatives here to resist the machinations of the trio. Mason looks and talks Secession, but Slidell is as blooming and apparently hopeful as ever. There are a great number of Southerners here now, who make their head quarters at the Grand Hotel, and among them are some celebrated characters.

Captain Maffit, late in command of the Florida, but now without any command since the Florida doesn't dare put to sea, and the British Government has at length seen the force of our remonstrances against their allowing the piratical vessels built in the Clyde to depart from here, and so is Zarvona, the "French lady," who is pointed out as a martyr to Federal inhumanity.

Most of the Parisian journals have copied the paragraph from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, denying that the Emperor Napoleon had any intention of recognizing the South.

CHARLESTON CHANNEL CLOSED TO THE FLEET.—From what can be ascertained, says a late Washington dispatch, of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channels to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock, against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron-clads to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and naval forces, to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston.

LOW WATER AND DIFFICULT NAVIGATION.—The Memphis *Journal* of the 20th says:

The river is still slowly rising here. At St. Louis it is stationary, and is reported three feet below low water mark in December, 1860. The pilots are unanimous in asserting that they never knew the river worse for navigation than at the present time, and a run down from St. Louis is as difficult as "backing a mule upstream." Boats coming down have to lay up at night, so tortuous and narrow is the channel in very many places that it can only be followed by the down bound steamers when the pilots have full sight of the landmarks. Boats going up, having the stream in their favor in case of striking a bar, are more venturesome.

AN ENGLISH STEAMER CAPTURED.—The supply-steamer Union recently arrived at New York from the South Atlantic, where she had captured the English steamer Spaulding, bound for Wilmington, with a valuable cargo. The same prize was once before captured, sold in Boston, and again employed in blockade-running.

The expensive nature of scandal is told by the poet thus:

The flying rumors gathered as they rolled,
Scarce any tale was worth a shilling sold;
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made something more true;
On every ear it spread—on every tongue it grew.

The following is a bill of fare at a fashionable hotel: First Course—Arm Chairs. Second Course—Soup of potatoes. Third Course—Silver spoons and plated forks. Fourth Course—Wait as long as you please and get nothing. Entrees—Clerks of the house entering and collecting $2 for each bed. Dessert—Yawns, Gapes, Swearing and Music.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Suspected Infanticide.—The first impression naturally created by the discovery of the dead infant found hence brashed before suffocation in the sink, was, that a foul murder must have been committed. Since the *post mortem* examination we have heard explanations of medical men and accoucheurs on the statement of the young mother, who is in the Charity Hospital. They agree that the statement is not only feasible, but is unison with what we know to medical men. She claims the infant became a victim to accident, to which, according to the experience of medical men, young mothers, not in charge of experienced accoucheurs, are actually exposed. A full investigation is to be had to throw light on the horrible occurrence.

Present Court—Lieut. Col. Hopkins Presiding.—Colored Jos, who prides himself of being an enlisted member of the Corps d'Afrique, was ordered to the auxiliary Workhouse for a month, because he stole a ham from a grocery and got caught.

Fred. Young for selling liquor to soldiers was fined $50.

Ch. Goldenburg, who wanted to repair the leaky proof of his house, where a soldier's wife resided rent free, was tried on the charge of having taken shingles off the roof to drive her off. He was discharged.

Christian Brickel was charged by Commissary Hebert, of the Jacques market, with having indulged in disloyal expressions, sympathizing with the rebels and rejoicing at news in the favor of them. Some good Southern lad kept his secret last Sunday. Some good Southern lad regretted, and he was discharged. William Boyd, however, for really using rebellious language, was fined.

Mary Hart and Kate Henry, who barbered the Yankees killed by Mrs. Marquez on Wednesday night, were up for having concealed weapons in the house and resisting the officers. Sergeant Hobbs said it took six men to take Kate; she was a regular tiger, and very confusing, and the assessed, who thought themselves very ill treated by the police, were sent to Recorder Vamarre to answer for their behavior to the police.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Orders Relative to Fire Arms and Hunting.

The following order appeared this morning:

Headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, New Orleans, October 28th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.

All citizens not allowed hereafter to keep fire arms will turn in those in their possession to Captain F. J. Shunk, Chief Ordnance Officer, who will provide a safe storeroom for them and give the parties turning them in a memorandum receipt for the same.

By command of Col. E. G. BECKWITH,
CRAWFORD WILLIAMS, Lieut. and A. A. G.

An order also appears from the same officer, in the capacity of Provost Marshal General, defining the limits and conditions of shooting game in the vicinity of New Orleans. Hunters who make it their occupation to supply the New Orleans market with game, will receive permission to hunt on presenting satisfactory proof of loyalty, and giving bond that their arms and ammunition will not be employed for any other purpose, and they are required to purchase ammunition only from persons licensed to sell the same, and no more at one time than enough for six days' hunting.

The Game of Strategy Between Meade and Lee.

The New York evening papers of the 26th have nothing later from the army of the Potomac than was contained in the morning journals of that day, and of the day previous. The latest intelligence, sent direct from Meade's army, was of the 17th. The subsequent statements of the New York press relative to the situation in Meade's front, are apparently based upon inference and conjecture. Lee had suddenly disappeared from Meade's front, and from the fact that a reconnoissance had failed to discover him in force on the night, it was inferred that he had withdrawn across the Rappahannock, and was probably beyond the Rappidan and still retreating.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from the army of the Potomac on the 17th, presents the most lucid view we have yet seen of the recent brief contest for advantage of position between Meade and Lee. It is necessarily partial and incomplete, from the writer's not being as well acquainted with Lee's movements and designs as with those of Meade. We quote:

It is pretty evident now that it was Lee's intention to make a grand raid in the rear of the army of the Potomac, cutting off railroad communication with Washington by destroying the bridges, securing supplies for his half-famished troops and horses, by seizing scattering wagon trains, and then by rapid marching turning the main force upon different points, and demoralize and destroy General Meade's army in detail.

On Saturday last, when Lee's flank movement was discovered, General Meade ordered a rear movement east of the Rappahannock from Culpepper. Kilpatrick's and Buford's cavalry division, with infantry, were to cover our army in rear. At this time Hill's rebel corps had advanced by way of Sperryville and Little Washington on our north flank toward Warrenton, via Waterloo. Our rearward movement commenced at daylight Sunday morning, and the army reached the east bank of the Rappahannock the same afternoon.

Judging that Ewell's corps had not pursued us to the river, on Monday General Meade sent three corps and Buford's cavalry on a reconnoissance over the Rappahannock towards Culpepper, and found no heavy force of the enemy there. Lee in the meantime had pushed his main column towards Warrenton, in the hope of executing his well-planned movement upon our rear, but our reconnoissance towards Culpepper led him to believe that it was General Meade's intention to get in his rear. He, therefore, halted his army, and took a position to give a defensive battle.

Up to this time Lee had the decided advantage. He was as near to Washington as General Meade, and, unincumbered with trains, had every prospect of getting between Meade and Centreville, and cutting off our retreat and all our heavy trains. He evidently expected to be attacked on Tuesday morning, and accordingly maintained his position in line of battle until near noon on Tuesday, awaiting our advance. Gregg's cavalry division had retarded Scott's advance upon the Rappahannock bridge the day before, although compelled to fall back upon the river, preventing a continued and prompt advance of the rebel cavalry to destroy the pontoons.

Quietly during the reconnoissance of Monday, General Meade had prepared his trains and got them *en route* rearward, and during Monday night had withdrawn his corps from the Culpepper reconnoissance, destroyed the railroad bridge, abutments and all, and sent the pontoons eastward before daylight on Tuesday morning. Sturgis saw the rebel army well on the way to wards Catlett's Station and that vicinity; the cavalry and light battalions protecting our rear and right flank. From the elevated points of view the advance of our army over the plains of Fauquier, by four parallel routes, with flanking columns of infantry skirmishers, and supporting artillery in rear, was magnificent beyond description. Cannonading and musketry were frequently heard on our now left flank, as bodies of rebel cavalry came down at different points, and were fired below that they would reach the railroad and cut our line unopposed. That they were extremely puzzled is no expression of their surprise. They were astonished at finding a force at every point, miles from the line of travel, to meet and repel them there.

Nor was Lee less mystified and non-plussed when he learned that he had been successfully outgeneraled by Meade. He pushed off Stuart's cavalry from Sulphur Springs upon our rear on Tuesday evening, and rushed forward Hill's corps at double quick to support them. Ewell advanced more leisurely. Hill's troops were "double quicked" on Wednesday from Warren to near Bristoe Station, to support the cavalry and light batteries, who were then engaged in the vain endeavor to cut off our rear guard. The result of their effort has been heretofore stated. The gallant and indomitable Warren saw them battle, and a lesson in the history of the war not easily forgotten.

On Wednesday night we had recrossed Bull Run, and formed a line from the south side of Centreville on the North to Wolf Run Shoals on the South. Not a farthings' worth of property had been abandoned or destroyed by the enemy, out of the millions of dollars transported from Culpepper, nearly sixty miles in three days.

Thus Lee has again been met, opposed and outgeneraled by Major General Meade. Any eulogy of his great concentration of abilities and skill would sound tame after Gettysburg, and certainly be repulsive to his native modesty.

At this hour Lee, having been foiled in his grand endeavor to annihilate General Meade, has now fallen back toward the Rappahannock discomfited, dejected, disgusted. A heavy reconnoissance is again advancing in that direction, and from the height of Centreville, where I am now writing, can be heard every announcing that we have met the rebel outpoints.

The Mexican Throne—The Archduke's Conditional Acceptance.

The deputation to tender the Throne of Mexico to Maximilian, left Paris on the 27th of September, and reached Vienna on the 29th. At the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, special passports were provided for them by the Austrian Railroad Company. The Ministers who represent the courts of Baden and Bavaria, in Paris, had previously notified to their respective Governments the departure of the deputation, and requested that they should be spared the annoyance of having their baggage examined by Custom-house officers, or otherwise to be forwarded on their way as comfortably and as speedily as possible.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was absent, Vienna but was at Innsprock. He received them on his return. On the 1st of October the deputation went to Trieste, where on the 3d, (Saturday,) they saw the Archduke. On the occasion complimente they exhibited the vote of the "Notables" of Mexico, engrossed on parchment. It was enclosed in the Royal Box, a casket of gold which had been 18 years in the Mint, and had been made at the shortest notice by Mexican artists. This emblem of sovereignty represents two eagles supporting the imperial crown, with a serpent in their beaks, encircled with a garland of laurels and olives.

M. Gutierry de Estrada was the spokesman on the occasion. Among other things, he said that the Regent had been "illuminated by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian with the richest and rarest qualities, pointed and designed him as the object of the unanimous choice of the people. The Archduke could not refuse the crown thus spontaneously and enthusiastically offered to him without opposing the designs of Providence; and if Providence had brought out to light the gifts and merits of the Prince, it was clearly in order to direct them towards the fulfilment of the great work—the salvation and regeneration of Mexico.

The reply of the Archduke, which had been previously submitted to the Emperor and approved, is as follows:

"The wishes of the Mexican Assembly of Notables have touched me deeply. It is not but be exceedingly flattering for our house that they have turned their eyes to the descendants of Charles V. Although the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a most noble one, I must, nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the wishes of the whole nation. I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a *plebiscite* of the whole country. On the other hand, it would be my duty to ask for guarantee, which are indispensable to secure Mexico against the dangers which threaten her integrity and independence.

"When once those guarantee shall have been obtained, and the popular choice shall have called me to the throne, I am ready, and that with the assent of the Emperor, my sovereign, to accept the crown. In case Providence should call me to this high mission, I must at once declare that it is my firm intention to open the path of progress by a constitution, as was done by my brother, and after the complete pacification of the country to call the fundamental laws with my cooperation, which means only can a new and really national policy be called into existence by which all parties, forgetting old disputes, would cooperate with me in raising Mexico to a prominent rank among nations. Carry back with you these frank declarations to your fellow-citizens, and set in such a manner that it may be beneath the power of calumny to deprive what form of government it desires to have."

It is believed that the conditions of the Archduke's acceptance of the crown are the same as those named in October, 1861, namely, that in which he considers the co-operation of France and England to be the only means by which order can be re-established, and that a free manifestation of the wish of the whole nation is absolutely necessary.

The Archduke stated, in conversation with the members of the deputation, that he would only accept the crown if all these conditions were fulfilled, and that he would now await their fulfilment.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE ARCHDUKE'S SPEECH.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, October 5.]

The latest advices from Mexico announce that the result of the appeal to universal suffrage would be shortly known, and that an immense majority in favor of the re-establishment of the monarchy and the sovereignty of the Archduke Maximilian was anticipated. Doubt is no longer possible, and the solution which has always appeared to us to present the greatest guarantee for both Mexico and Europe may now be considered as definitive.

[From the Paris Pays, Oct. 5.]

We can hail with legitimate pride the noble language of the Prince called to ascend the throne of Mexico. The Archduke Maximilian therein renders signal homage to the policy of the Emperor Napoleon's government, and to that grand principle of national sovereignty which, proclaimed by France in 1789, has been incessantly diffused by her throughout the whole world, either by peaceful propagandism or by her arms, and which, after having presided over the establishment of a constitutional government in Brazil, is now about to regenerate, in another part of America, a country long rich, powerful and glorious. Thus does France exercise, under the auspices of the government of the Emperor Napoleon III. a grand and liberal patronage in the two hemispheres. She may well be proud of that circumstance, and indulge in self congratulation. Every country which, by her aid, escapes from the misery of anarchy, and reconstitutes itself according to the spirit of the age, extends at the same time the influence and relations of France, and opens new channels for the spread of her ideas, as well as for the development of her commerce.

[From La France, October 6.]

This language will not be without its effect upon European politics, in the consequence of the accord between the Courts of France and Austria which it reveals.

[From the Paris Nation, October 8.]

The finger of God, moreover, has pointed out the Archduke to the unanimous choice of a whole nation. The Prince cannot refuse the crown offered to him spontaneously and with so much enthusiasm without thwarting the designs of Providence.

The Archduke, however, without protesting against the decrees of Heaven, required time in order to submit to them the approbation of his august brother. In spite of the affirmations of M de Estrada he does not appear to be quite convinced that Providence destines him for the empire of Mexico.

Army Mortality.

Dr Woodward, of the Surgeon General's Bureau at Washington, has made an important statement of facts concerning the influence of camp life upon the health of troops in the army. It refers to the first year of the war, ending with June, 1862, and says:

"During this time the general rate of the mortality of our armies was 15 per thousand of the average strength of those armies for that year. The rate includes deaths from wounds and injuries, as well as from diseases. The mortality from diseases alone was 12 per thousand; from wounds and injuries, 17.2 per thousand—it thus appears that *three* of our soldiers die of disease for every *one* killed in battle. In the Mexican war, the mortality rate in our army was 103.8 per thousand, and in the British army during the Crimean war it was 232 per thousand. But the rate in our army during the last eighteen months of the war, if we mistake not, while in the British army for 1859 it was only 9 per thousand. They take care of their men better in peace, and we take care of our men better in war. Dr. Woodward divides the army survey into three territorial regions, viz: that east of the Alleghenies; secondly, that between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains; and thirdly, that on the Pacific slope. In the first, or Atlantic division, the mortality rate from *disease alone* was 38.40 per thousand; in the second, or Central division, it was 22.71 per thousand; and in the third, or Pacific division, it was 10.76 per thousand. Then it will be seen that the mortality from disease was two and a half times as great in the Central region as in the Atlantic region, and three times as great in the latter as in the Pacific region."

THE FRENCH TOBACCO QUESTION AT RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* has the following announcement:

Vicomte de St. Romain has been sent by the French Government to cure to negotiate for the exportation of the tobacco bought for France by French agents. The Confederate States Government has at last consented to let the tobacco go forward, and has provided the French Government will send its own vessels for it. The latter will send French ships, accompanied by armed convoys. To this the United States Government objects in toto. Vicomte de St. Romain is now making his way to New York, to send the result of his mission, through the French Consul, to the Emperor. The French frigates in New York are there on this mission.

General Saxton, commanding at Beaufort, South Carolina, has issued an order providing for the seizure of the cotton grown or to be grown in that State, and affixes to it a lien for the benefit of the negro laborers. This lien is the cotton so grown or to be grown, remains in the State, even into the hands of *bona fide* purchasers. All persons are cautioned against purchasing cotton to be delivered within that Department, until he is satisfied that the laborers have been paid.

GOVERNOR GAMBLE AND THE MISSOURI RAILROAD.—Governor Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation defending himself against the charge of disloyalty, which the radical Abolitionists have made against him. He says, among other things, that he is made on their part to disturb the peace or interfere with the elections, he will maintain his authority and sustain the laws by force.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will probably stand: Senate—Republicans, 17, Democrats, 16. House—Republicans, 50; Democrats, 50. Republican majority on joint ballot, 1.

The following is not a bad French pun, though at the expense of a German. A witness of a murder was asked what his name was, and he replied, as every one thought, "Jean frohn d'horreur;" (I shudder with horror—namely, at the recollection of the deed.) The Liver, severely, and said, "I don't want to have any expression of your feelings. What is your name?" "I repeat what I said before," replied the witness, tartly, "my name is Jean Frömy, dorour" (gilder.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Barney Williams Again.—Cecilia Silver, who lives in the outskirts of the town, reported that last evening about 6 o'clock her residence and adjoining business house were searched by a trooper, who carried off some jewelry, silks, etc. Barney Williams is suspected to be the party.

A Robber Caught.—John Hennigan was caught in John Marquez yard, whose horse he attempted to steal. As he did not like to be captured, he tried to escape by throwing himself for having been interrupted in his equine exploit, he showed fight, wherein he got so well beat and bruised in his head, that he had to be taken to the hospital to have his hide sewed up.

The Infanticide.—The dead body of a newborn female infant was brought to the First District station to await the coroner's investigation, which was held in part. It was the child of Mary Hart, who resided in Marquez street, and sent to the hospital. It was a beautiful and large child, and the scientific examination of Dr. Beach showed the horrible fact, that the infant had not even breathed, but had been thrown alive into the sink by some brutal hand, where it suffocated in the filth. The inquest is postponed to some future day.

Ammunition.—Kate Hannigan and Mary Hart are in limbo for having arms and ammunition in their possession.

Abandoment Property—Under a bridge on Washington street, a government blanket, oil cloth, etc., was found and taken to the stationhouse.

Spoiling a Roof.—Chas. Goldenburg stands charged with attempting to drive a soldier's wife out, by taking the shingles off from the roof. He says he was repairing.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, October 29, 1863.

The money market exhibited but little change today. Domestic Exchange showed less movement, but was held more firmly. Gold fluctuated only to a slight heavy transaction, which we notice below. Gold was quiet, with but few buyers and but little offering. The weather was rainy and unfavorable for cotton purchases, and the selection of brokers could be nearly confined to the auction sale, the particulars of which will be found under our commercial.

We heard of very little being done in Foreign Exchange. The Banks variously held Sterling at 160, 157½, and 170 for their own accounts, selling merely to retire their circulation, from which they desire no benefit, while it is at the same time subject to the Federal tax. The outside market may be quoted at 160@165. Francs are held by the Banks at 5.40 up to 5.30 and we have heard of nothing beyond a very moderate business. Demand supplied the demand from their customers, and there was nothing in the market to indicate a change in the rates. The banks draw at 1½@2 per cent.

In the Gold market we heard of one sale of $40,000, taken for export, but the rate was not reported. It is well understood, however, that no sum of similar magnitude could have been had unless at a very full rate. With this exception, there appeared to be very little business done. We noted sales of gold at 51 and 51¼ ₱ cent. premium, but cannot quote the market under 51½. Silver ranges from 41@44 ₱ cent. premium. Merchant dollars rule at about the same premium as gold and there it is my firm belief it should be.

Legal tender notes were in moderate request at 44 ₱ 100 and 1 ₱ cent. premium for currency, but there was very little to be had under it. The dealers buy Bank of Louisiana notes at par, and sell at 50. Nothing material has transpired with regard to the customs of our negotiations supposed to be pending abroad, the favorable news of which, it is conjectured, would have a decided effect upon the money market, but by the same rule the holders of specie and holders show no disposition to force the market. At the same time there appears to be no disposition on the part of dealers to avail themselves of the great advantage of the ruling difference in payment of duties; although, the rates of the Manhattan Bank are quoted of the, and those of the Crescent City at par, yet there is very little doing in either.

We heard of nothing in Stocks or Bonds. One Light Bond of the Navy Yard, and one of the Nashville Railroad, still quoted at 110@120. Insurance Stocks continue inactive and rates at 50@60. ₱ dollar, according to the risks and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, October 29, 1863.

COTTON.—There was but little offering at private sale, and the attention of the trade was concentrated on the auction sale, which went off at order prices, the market being depressed both by the accounts from New York and the course of Exchange. The sales at auction comprised 157 bales, embracing 81 bales, for legal tender, &c. duty paid, of which 1 bale Flatlings sold at 31c., 8 Middling (Good Ordinary, stained, at 30½c., 11 Ordinary at 57c., 3 Reduced at 56½c., 18 Strictly Low Middling at 54c., 16 do at 55½c., and 19 Strictly Middling (one repacked) at 67½; and 16 bales also for legal tender, but duty not paid, of which 1 bale Reduced sold at 55½c., 3 bales do at 56½c., 1 Good Ordinary at 54c., 21 Low Middling at 52½c., 8 Middling at 54½c., 22 Strictly Middling at 55c., and 17 Gulf Good Middling at 52½c. The figures paid are stated to indicate a decline of 20@1½ c. ₱ lb. Another lot offered was not sold.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Unfavorable and rainy weather, with the checks upon the movement, which we have previously noticed, restricted and depressed the market to day, and the only sales reported were 10 hds. new good Fair Sugar at 11½c., and 50 hds. old at 11½c. for Prime, and 12½c. ₱ lb. for Choice. There are quantities of Molasses offered at 50c. ₱ gal. Yesterday's sales were at 38½@41c. ₱ gallon for ordinary to prime old crop.

FLOUR.—The stock is exhausted. There is none in first hands, and the small quantity held by dealers is insufficient for the immediate and pressing wants of the trade. We quote Fine at $7 ₱ bbl., Superfine at $8 ₱ bbl., sold from first hands to-day at $8½ ₱ bbl. The demand for Superfine, and Fine Flour, is good, and we quote for Superfine, and $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

FEED.—The market is bare. The small quantity remaining on hand is held by dealers at $1 ₱ bushel for the demand at $1 75 ₱ bushel for corn, $1 40 for Oats, $25 ₱ ton for Bran, and $25 ₱ ton of Hay. A lot of 216 sacks Oats sold from first hands at $1 ₱ ₱ bushel. The last sales of Bran from first hands were at $23 ₱ ton for Fine, and of Corn at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

BALE ROPE—The sales are confined to small lots at 8½@9c. ₱ lb.

PORK.—The stock is exhausted. The demand has been supplied at $26 ₱ ₱ bbl. for Mess.

BACON.—There is no stock. The small quantity of Shoulders in the market command 8½@10c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 4 tierces Lard at 13½c.; 4 casks Rice at 6½c.; 4 kegs Butter at 21c.; 20 sacks coarse Salt at $1 ₱ sack; Coal Oil at $1 60, and 30 bales Hops at 11½c. ₱ lb.

Nothing else has been reported, rainy weather having checked outdoor operations.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 30, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 22 Beeves, 33 Veals and 39 Cows. Amount of stock sold was 15 Beeves, 5 Hogs, 19 Veals and 19 Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 8 Beeves, 68 Hogs, 75 Veals and 71 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb. net	— @	— 26
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb. net	— @	— 22
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb. net	— @	— 20
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	— @	— 40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	— @	— 30
Veal, in quality of grass, ₱ head	25 @	35 — 00
Cows, in quality of grass, ₱ head	25 @	35 — 00
Hogs, ₱ lb. gross	— @	— — 10
Milk Cows, ₱ head	75 @	100
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	3 00 @	4 00

MARINE NEWS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Locust Point, Hoffman, for New York.

A Moulton
Steamer Atlantic, McDonald, for Vicksburg, Master
Steamer Empire City, Hassop, for St Louis.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Simonin, Hayes, from New York, 12th inst, to P Claverie & co.
Lugger Hope, Bertin, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—24 district.
Lugger New Orleans, Pitre, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—24 district.
Lugger T Hazelhurst, Lewis, from the English Turn, to master—24 district.

STEAMBOATS.

War Eagle, Sheehy, from St Louis.
Black Hawk, Johnson, from Donaldsonville.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Mountaineer, H