New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12.

Sheriffs Sales this Day.

By Duff, Murphy, at 11 o'clock A. M., at store No. 67, Magazine street, Perrique tobacco.

By the same at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis exchange, Fulton street, between Tchoupitoulas and Gilod streets, 15 cords hogging.

By the same, at 1 o'clock, at the corner of Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets, damaged sugar bared hoops.

By E. Guimont, at 12 o'clock, on Bienville street near the Spanish Machine, dairy.

A New Development of Germanic Aspiration for Nationality.

There are no more Schleswigs in Europe to gratify the generous spirits of Germany for national expansion and consolidation Denmark has been plucked to the skin, and then stripped to the bone. It is thought well to let her skeleton remain as a ghastly monument of the futility of treaties when in conflict with circumstances, and of the insolency of the rights of the weak when opposed to the capacity of the strong. The last morsel of Poland has been swallowed; the table is swept clean; the chambers are bare and offer nothing but a sickening smell of blood and death. German nationality, considered apart from the great powers of Austria and Prussia, can find in Europe no adequate field for its expansion; and it is not sure, indeed, that it has not been sweated out of its rightful heritage in the disposition of the Schleswig territory and population.

But no part of Udica can confine German enterprise: when nothing is left to one region to be exploited, there are always before its prophetic vision fresh fields and pastures new of inexhaustible promise of inoffensive and mellifluous stolen. Absent that there are no more Schleswigs in Europe. Why not make a Schleswig in America? Nay, why not two or three Schleswigs, or, not to misse matters, a dozen Schleswigs, and so on in unlimited combination until the Gargantuan appetite of irrepressible Young Germany shall be appeased? Why, not, indeed, says Young Germany, revolving in the vast cavities of its essential mind dreams of universal empire crowning the vigorous development of the grand principles of national generation, reproduction and assimilation.

To be sure a few circumstances of prior occupation, local laws and institutions might oppose the Schleswigizing process if attempted, as proposed, in regard to valuable slices of British America and the United States. But circumstances can not, of course, stand in the way of manifest destiny. The logic of the Schleswig principle plainly teaches that whatever region holds a German population more numerous than all other classes of inhabitants is territorially and nationally a legitimate part of Germany. Admitting the principle—and the great powers seem to have tacitly admitted it in the case of Denmark, while the Emperor Napoleon is supposed to have inherited from his uncle and cherished with much care a very similar theory of nationality—the question of the extent and proper progress of German domain is not one to be referred to treaties, constitutions, geographical boundaries, or historical prescription: its solution is to be found exclusively in the census. It is for arithmetic to decide what is German and what is Scandinavian, Tartar, Selavic, Latin, Anglo-Saxon and so forth.

The map is a startling view to most persons, but it is hardly an exaggerated conclusion from premises that were not unreasonable appearance and which have been lately sanctioned by the practice of the leading statesmen and rulers of Europe. That their remote though logical consequences look absurd and impracticable, adds but another argument to show the image, while difficulty of acting upon universal and absolute maxims of right or policy in regard to the national and political affairs of the world.

The following from a Paris letter correspondent of the London *Post* will show that the project of extending the Schleswig principle to the shores of the Atlantic, is no mere fancy of ours, invented for pleasantry's sake. Referring to the large German emigration to the United States, in spite of the opposition of the authorities, the correspondent says:

"The writer desires that the Germans now located by their success in Schleswig as to propose to vindicate the 'aspirations of nationality' there where He hazards the proposition maintained, that the Fatherland will offer its grand hands from a large emigration to the United States and the Canadas, for in that case the opportunity would the sooner arrive for Germany to have colonies of her own in both of those countries, there being nothing to prevent them carrying out there the principles which have been so successfully developed in Schleswig.

A Third Assessment on the Subscribers to Millikan and Quarter Loan for the Defence of New Orleans.

The following order, communicated to the press for information, explains itself:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, October 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 164.

The sums remaining by the assessment made in accordance with General Orders Nos. 38 and 109, of 1862, from those Headquarters, having been exhausted, but the necessity for the funds thus obtained, as explained in those orders, still existing to as great an extent as ever, a further assessment of twenty-five per cent. on the original subscriptions is hereby ordered for the same purpose, as set forth in the following schedule, to be paid to the Provost Marshal General of the Department, at his office, on or before October 15th, 1864.

List of subscribers to the million and a quarter loan, placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety for the defence of New Orleans against the United States, and extended by them, some thirty-eight thousand dollars.

[The assessment schedule appended to the above is omitted, inasmuch as the same list of names with amounts of subscription caused has already been twice published in this paper. The total of these amounts is $1,026,865, and the total of the last assessments thereon is $259,216 25. The order concludes thus:]

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the amount assessed against Widow Vogel in the above schedule, has been remitted and imposed on John Kruhenzahl, Acting Consul of Russia at New Orleans, who subscribed to the above fund in her name, but without her knowledge or sanction.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major Gen. HURLBUT,
GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and A. A. G.

Switzerland—The Hospital Convention.

The International Congress, which has been sitting at Geneva with a view to regulate the position of hospitals and wounded in time of war, has completed its labors.

The resolutions have been adopted and signed, under reserve of ratification, by the representatives of Belgium, Baden, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland and Wurtemberg. The resolutions differ considerably from the programme first issued, which appeared in the *Times* of the 19th of August. They are as follows:

"Art. 1. Ambulances and military hospitals are regarded as neutral, and, as such, protected and respected by the belligerents (as long as they contain sick or wounded). The neutrality would cease should such hospitals have a military guard.

Art. 2. All *employés* of the hospitals, including the almoners, caterers of the wounded, &c., will enjoy the benefits of this neutrality so long as there are wounded to be attended to.

Art. 3. The persons designated in the above article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to perform their duties in the hospital or ambulance to which they may be attached, or withdraw to join the division to which they may belong.

Under these circumstances, when their functions shall have ceased, they will be escorted to the enemy's outposts by the army in occupation.

Art. 4. As the *material* of military hospitals comes under martial law, the persons attached to those hospitals may not, on leaving, take away with them anything except their own personal property.

Under the same circumstances, however, an ambulance preserves its *material*.

Art. 5. Inhabitants of the country who give help to the wounded are respected, and remain free. The Generals of the belligerent Powers are called upon to forewarn the inhabitants of the call made upon their humanity, and of the neutrality consequent thereupon.

Any wounded man taken into a house will be considered as safeguard. Any inhabitant who has taken in the wounded will not be billeted upon or submitted to war contributions.

Art. 6.—The wounded or sick are taken care of, no matter to what nation they belong.

Those will be sent back to their homes who, after being cared, are deemed incapable of further service.

The others may also be sent home, but on the conditions of not resuming arms during the war.

The same is on this service are to be respected as neutrals.

The Commanders-in-Chief have the power to hand over to the enemy's outposts the wounded during the combat, when circumstances permit it, and with the consent of both parties.

Art. 7. A distinct flag and uniform is adopted for the hospitals, ambulances, and convoys. On all occasions the national flag must accompany it.

A badge may also be allowed to denote a neutral, to be granted only by the military authorities.

The flag and badge will bear a red cross on a white ground.

Art. 8. The general details of these regulations will be settled by the commanding officers of the belligerent Powers, according to the instructions from their Governments.

Article 9 calls the attention of other Governments of this Convention, inviting them to join it.

Article 10 states that the ratification of the Convention is to take place at Bern within four months and earlier if possible.

Late and Important War News, via Mobile.

DATES TO THE 6TH FROM MOBILE, AND TO THE 3RD, FROM RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Bombardment of the Fighting at Petersburg—Heavy Federal Losses Accounted—Losses from Hardy—Fighting in East Tennessee—Sheridan's Army said to be Moving in Gen. Sherman's Rear—Aggressive Campaign Promised—Hardee's Farewell to his Troops, &c.

[From the Picayune Extra, last evening.]

We have received Mobile papers of the 3d and 4th, and are in possession of latest dates from nearly all the important points of the active military operations. From the Mobile papers we copy the following telegraphic dispatches:

FROM RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Richmond, October 3.—The Petersburg *Express* of to-day says information was received yesterday that a train of Federal artillery was crossed on pontoon bridges from the north to the south side of James River.

It is not believed that many infantry troops have re crossed.

The *Express* also says that our loss during the last three days' fighting will not exceed 500 from all causes. The Federal loss, including prisoners, is stated at 5000.

Petersburg, October 3.—There has been no fighting to-day, and no change in the position.

The Federals were running trains along their lines all last night, as if reinforcing. The enemy also cheered a good deal last night.

The impression is that the enemy intends to move on our right and also make an attack upon our lines.

Our troops are in good spirits and ready for the enemy.

Rain is falling this evening.

Richmond, October 1.—No attempt to carry Battery Harrison by assault has been reported to-day.

There was firing this afternoon between Richmond exceeding in rapidity and volume of sound any commanding heard in this city since the commencement of the war, and produced a lively excitement.

The cause of the firing was the approach of Kautz and his cavalry toward the intermediate lines of defences. Our batteries opened on the raiders and drove them back.

Richmond, October 2.—Official dispatches from Gen. Lee, this afternoon, report to the Secretary of War the following:

Yesterday evening General Hill attacked the enemy's left flank, and had the left wing of the portion of the line held by our artillery on the Squirrel Level Road and drove them back.—Gen. Hill reports that they are severely punished, and 400 prisoners captured.

Hampton is operating on the enemy's right. He drove the enemy, capturing two stands of colors and about 500 prisoners, including four colonels and thirteen other officers.

Petersburg, October 1.—About 6 o'clock last evening, the arrangements being completed, our forces attacked the enemy, who had temporarily gained possession of a part of our breastworks west of the Weldon Railroad, and drove them back some distance, capturing over 1000 prisoners. Our loss was slight.

The fighting was renewed this morning.

The firing has nearly ceased, but the results are unascertained.

Richmond, October 1.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Evening Whig* from Petersburg to-day:

Hancock's Corps advanced toward Petersburg across Vaughan's Road. Gen. Heth met them yesterday, and dislodged our forces from breastworks at Peebles's farm, four miles from the city.

Our forces resisted strongly, but were overwhelmed.

Hampton checked and forced them back. The battle progressed badly for the enemy, and the enemy were driven back to the works taken from us at Peebles's farm, whose darkness closed further hostilities.

Our forces captured 1200 prisoners, among them several colonels and other field officers.

Flushed by superior numbers, we were compelled to retrench with a loss of one cannon, and eighty killed, wounded and prisoners.

After this advantage the enemy pressed on in the direction of the Boynton Plank Road one mile, but were met on Hoke, W. Jones's plantation by Wilcox.

Most of the prisoners have arrived in town.

The Federal loss was very heavy. Ours not fully known, but comparatively slight.

Some fighting this morning, but the enemy held the captured works.

Petersburg, October 3, 5 P. M.—The enemy after taking our breastworks last night, pressed forward some two miles south to mill and about beat upwards of a mile by our forces.

Early this morning our forces again attacked the enemy, and succeeded in dislodging them from a portion of our line works, but failing to retake the whole works, relinquished the portion captured.

Upwards of 400 more prisoners were captured this morning.

The slaughter of the enemy in the fight yesterday evening was very heavy. Our general officers said it was only surpassed by Spotsylvania.

The force of the enemy engaged was principally the 5th and 9th Corps. There were many new men among them.

The enemy were running cars along the lines to the front of fighting all night and day, supposed to be reinforcing.

A heavy rain was falling all day.

The fighting was renewed this evening.

Our cavalry was engaged heavily yesterday and to-day and captured a number of prisoners yesterday's fight.

All going on well. Good results are anticipated.

Our loss is slight thus far.

Richmond, Oct. 2.—Forts Gilmer and Johnson have shelled Battery Harrison nearly all day. Observation all quiet at the front. Our troops on the exterior line are in good spirits.

Petersburg, Oct. 2.—The telegram of yesterday and that our forces had for a while recaptured and then relinquished a portion of our breastwork captured from our cavalry on Friday.

The facts are, our infantry charged and drove the enemy from a line of breastworks which they had thrown up in advance of our lost works.

These our forces held yesterday, together with a number of the enemy's killed and wounded, and relinquished the position last night and fell back a short distance for proper reasons.

No further effort has been made to dislodge the enemy from the breastworks near Hoskins.

Yesterday evening the enemy's cavalry pressed forward still on our right, some eight miles below here, driving back our cavalry, which, however, being reinforced, reformed, and after a hard fight, drove the enemy back, reestablishing the lines from which for a while our cavalry had been dislodged.

During the fight our cavalry captured about 200 prisoners.

Our loss was slight, that of the enemy heavy.

Among the slain are Gen. Dunnington and Dr. John Fountain, Hampton's medical director.

Our loss since Thursday is not over 700.

Our cavalry lost one piece of artillery when dodged from Fort Mellon in the morning.

Total number of prisoners captured since far is 1700.

The enemy shelled our position near the centre of operations, the last few days, for several hours, but it succeeded in nothing.

Fighting may be resumed at any moment.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Richmond, Oct. 1.—Early reports that all the enemy's cavalry has retired towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North River.

FIGHTING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Richmond, Oct. 1.—Rebels reports that the pursuit of the Federals by the enemy was recessed from noon on the 25th till dark on the 26th.

On Dorsett's Road he was routed by Gens. Cosby and Duke and driven in the direction of Jonesboro'.

At Carter's Station he was repulsed by Gen. Vaughan.

Col. Gilmer is operating against a body advancing up Stacky River.

It will be remembered that Duke succeeded to the command of John Morgan.—*Ed. Pic.*]

HOOD'S ARMY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says, editorially:

The President's speech to his army, and Gen. Hardee's farewell to his corps, leaves no longer room to doubt that our army in Georgia is about to begin an aggressive campaign. What the plan is we do not know, and should not tell if we did. The President speaks hopefully of it, and Gen. Hardee gives it his unqualified approval.

Our readers may remember that our very and independent correspondent, "Ben Lane," laid down a programme of operations against Sherman, which he said he would adopt at once if he were the commanding general. It would seem that the real commanding general endorses "Ben Lane's" military policy against the army is moving, if it has not already moved on the Chattahoochie, in the direction of Sherman's line of communication. Such a movement will necessitate early and most vigorous action on the part of Sherman. He cannot remain idle in Atlanta, for he cannot live. The interesting question is, will he fall back and fight for his communications, or will he try to live by plundering and foraging on Georgia. If he leaves Hood alone, it is not only his communications that he will lose. He will have to make up his mind to give up the whole of Georgia that he has traversed from Dalton to the Chattahoochie, and the seasoned garrisons that those that Forrest is already picking up, and also the whole of Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee, including Nashville, Kentucky will also be endangered by the proximity of Confederate armies, both in Tennessee and Missouri. In short, Sherman must choose between boldly fighting his way to Georgia at the probable expense of a loss to the United States armies of the whole country behind him, to the Ohio river. We do not think he will pay the price, and that is by no means probable that he will fall back, either to Rome Dalton and fight him, or to place himself between Hood and his base of supplies. In either event Hood's movement is as promising as it is bold and daring.

MOBILE.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been put in repair, and trains are running through to Meridian.

The Commissioner of Exchange announces that all letters to be forwarded by flag of truce to others than prisoners of war must be approved by the commandant of the post, who issues the following order:

1. Paragraph 4, of General Orders No 19, from these headquarters, will not be construed so to interfere with the authority of the Bureau of Exchange to inspect and forward such letters intended for or coming from prisoners of war on both sides, as shall have been approved by the officer in charge of the said Bureau.

GEN. HARDEE'S FAREWELL TO THE TROOPS.

The Macon *Confederate* gives an account of an enthusiastic ovation given to Gen. Hardee by the veterans of his corps on his departure for his new command in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. This account says:

Amid cheers for "Old Reliable"—cheers long, loud and enthusiastic, the General came forward to make his farewell remarks. His bronzed warrior-face seemed calm, though the convulsive twitchings of the mouth and the deep but tremulous tone of his voice, told the deep feeling that lay in the soldier's heart.

He told them that it was a sad thing for him to part with men who had been the brave and faithful soldiers they had proved themselves to be; but that he felt happy in leaving them in the hands of such able and efficient officer as Gen. Cheatham, and such veterans, he did not doubt, they would fight as well, and achieve as much success, as they would under his own command.

He told them the commanding general would, in a few days, cross the army over the Chattahoochie on an offensive campaign, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he promised them that if they would but do their duty and give him a cordial and hearty support, and do much fighting as he knew they could and believed they would do, the greatest success of the war would be the result; that Gen. Sherman would undoubtedly be driven from Atlanta.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.—An meeting held on the 10th inst. at the Hall of the Association the following officers were elected: President, A. P. Vasquez; 1st Vice President, V. Camatgi; 2d Vice President, Pierre Riffil; Treasurer, Antonio Orfila; Secretary, A. A. Marchand; Physician, F. Formento; Grand Marshal, A. Freitas; Colonel, V. Fiorentino.

A Stab in the Stomach.—J. Monahan was tried before Judge Woolfley for wounding a man with murderous intent. The physician said the wound received had been inflicted with a sharp pointed instrument. It was not shown that it ever belonged to the gunboat. The case was dismissed.

Lieut. Col.—Black corporal, Bill Graves, drew a bayonet on Mrs. Rensheart to compel her to give him some liquor. He was cast down for three months.

Larceny.—Charles Goodwyn and Capt. Wheeler, ship-carpenters, who acted as agents and brokers engaging firemen for their vessels without having taken a license from the city, were arrested yesterday by officer Grube on the charge of larceny. Goodwin compounded the ship Mayflower, and Wheeler is of the schooner Ellen Hall. The latter was fined $10, and Goodwin $15.

A Malicious Charge.—Mary Kelly was charged by Mrs. Silverstein with larceny. According to the evidence it was a servant in the employ of prosecutrix has committed the theft. She was then accused of having stolen 3 chemises valued at $15 from the prosecutrix and was arrested on a warrant. The case was dismissed by Recorder Vennard who found malice and persecution at the bottom of the charge. The result was that the prosecutrix was condemned to pay a fine of $5. Accused was acquitted.

Sleeping Out.—Wm. Tolbert, a colored vagrant, was found sleeping in the street. Recorder Vennard assigned him quarters with Captain Gros.

Worthless.—Robert Finkbeiner, a chicken raising fanatic, gathered Henry Jones and Martin Lawrence, for lunacy. The former was sent, and the latter ordered to the workhouse for thirty days. The latter got off eventually, with a fine of $10.

A Filthy Crime.—Mich. Hennessey driver of cab No 1163, and Wash. Hook will were sent to the First District Court to be tried on a charge of assault and battery and a rape committed on the person of Annie Hagg. The accused drove two women in the cab to a house and then bore them a ball. They went with them and to the same hospital where one of the girls escaped. The other one, however, was severely beaten and outraged by the miscreants.

The Legislature.

TUESDAY, October 11th, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at 11 o'clock. The journal of the day previous was read and approved.

The Committee on Enrollment reported that they had appointed a translator and four engrossing clerks, and recommend that they each receive $5 per day.

On motion, the report was received and adopted. The clerks appointed by this committee were then sworn in.

A joint resolution appointing a committee of 7 members of the Senate and members of the House to revise the City Charter. On motion the rules were suspended, the resolution passed the third reading and has been adopted.

Messrs. Gastinel, Montamat, Boyce, Griffith, O'Connell, Sullivan and Kavanagh were appointed by the President on the above committee on the part of the Senate.

The Secretary was directed to inform the House of the passage of the resolution and the appointment of the committee from the Senate.

Mr. Gastinel introduced an Act to repeal an Act to regulate the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans in certain cases.

A resolution was adopted allowing each member to select 5 newspapers for their own use.

On motion an additional 2000 copies of the Governor's message was ordered to be printed in English.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Finance Committee to appoint a Warrant Clerk, he also to act as clerk of the Committee.

On motion the committees on Judiciary, Banks and Banking and Internal Improvements were each allowed a clerk.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The *House* was called to order at 12 o'clock. The journal of the day previous was read and approved.

The Speaker informed the House that on to-morrow he would announce the standing Committees.

Mr. Baum presented a bill appropriating $100,000 to provide for the payment of the officers, members and contingent expenses of both Houses of the General Assembly. On motion, it passed its second reading and was then referred to the Financial Committee.

Mr. Baum offered the following resolution as a substitute to the one offered by Mr. Seymour:

Whereas B. Marionneaux representatives elect from the Parish of Iberville has previous to the meeting of the General Assembly published a card in one of the city papers, stating that he would not serve as a member of this House and whereas he has since that time absented himself from this body; therefore be it

Resolved, that the seat of the representative from the Parish of Iberville be declared and is hereby declared vacant.

Be it also Resolved, that the Governor be respectfully requested to order an election to fill said vacancy.

A Bill was introduced for the relief of certain in civil cases, on motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the concurrence of the House in the joint resolution appointing a committee to revise the City Charter.

On motion the rules were suspended, the message from the Senate taken up and concurred in, and the clerk number on the part of the House filled to Ten.

Messrs. Baum, Christie, Seymour, Shaw, Foley, Lachere, Riggs, Cook, Lewis and Miller were appointed by the Speaker on the above committee on the part of the House.

Judge Michel gave notice that he intended to introduce a Bill relating to Justices of the Peace and Constables in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Foley gave notice that he intended to introduce a Bill relating to the organization of the Police Force.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Louisiana Prisoners at Baton Rouge.

[From the Picayune.]

Baton Rouge, Oct. 8, 1864.—The following Confederates were appointed at Camp, La., and are now in the undersigned prison here:

W. E Pinkley, 5th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col commanding and Provost Marshal; B Mc Wadley, W. H Stone, Company E, Gober's Regiment. G P. Harris, Pointe Coupee Battery; A H Tuberville, Company A, Norwood's Battery; A C Watson, Company F, 3d Louisiana Cavalry. Wm Tyson, Company B, 31 Louisiana Cavalry; W Glasgow, Company D, 3d La Cavalry; S Robinson, Company B, 3d Louisiana Cavalry; J Pike, Company A, Reserve Corps; G F Richardson, Company A, Norwood's Battery; S S Lynch, Company F, 1st Louisiana Cavalry; J W Lee, G C Raymond, Company C, 3d Louisiana Cavalry; W Hudson, Washington Artillery; J L Perryman, Company E, 5 Hampshire, Company F, 3d Louisiana Cavalry. Jos Duplantier, Company A, Gidee's Batallion. J H Green, Company K, 4th Louisiana Infantry; R L Cheney, W C Hattington, Company A, 4th Louisiana Infantry. W E Brown, Company B, 1st Louisiana Cavalry. T Hammond, Doyle's Company. W E Chittenden, Company A, Norwood's Battery. Jas O Fuqua, United Attorney.

LOUISIANA OFFICERS CAPTURED NEAR THE SHENANDOAH.—The following is from a partial list of officers captured in the late battles near Winchester and at Fisher's Hill:

Captain J. W. F. Leach, 14th Louisiana; Capt J. M. Cutchings, 1st Louisiana. Capt. J. L. Fortson, 2d Louisiana. First Lieut. A. C. Wason, 2d Louisiana. First Lieut. A. Dennon, 1st Louisiana: First Lieut. E. Arbrichen, 9th Louisiana Infantry.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

NEW YORK STEAMERS TO COME.—The Champion was announced to leave on the 5th, and the George Cromwell and Steve Neda on the 8th. The Creole was to leave for Matamoros on the 22d.

Morganza Items.

A letter from Morganza, relates that recently Lieut. Kitchen, Adjutant of Major Pruyn, commanding a battalion of rebel cavalry on Bayou Grosse Tête, while in charge of a flag of truce sent to the lines of General Lawler, of Morganza, was shot and killed by a private of his escort, named Continese, for having struck another private with his revolver. Both privates at once escaped to the Federal lines, and the question whether they are to be retained and protected as deserters, is under military advisement. The same correspondent writes on the 9th inst.:

Advices have been received at Headquarters here, through reliable sources, that reinforcements of considerable bodies of troops are being made by the enemy from Alexandria toward the Atchafalaya, and that quite a large force is encamped near that river.

The Bayou Sara Expedition Versus Morganza.

A letter in the *Times* from Morganza on the 9th, says:

Col. J. J. Geppey, 23d Wis. Vols., with three regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry and three sections of artillery, embarked here on the 3d inst., with orders to proceed to Bayou Sara, land his troops at that point, and from thence send a strong party out on each of the roads leading to Clinton and Woodville.

This movement was made to create a diversion in favor of a force sent out by Major Gen. Dana from Fort Adams toward the latter town.

Col. Geppey found a party of about 100 rebel cavalry at St. Francisville, which he dispersed, capturing two prisoners. The three days' cashmeents of infantry, cavalry and artillery on each of the roads as directed, remaining with the rear of his troops at Bayou Sara.

During the night of the 4th instant the enemy took up a position at Jackson, in front of Col. Geppey's force, with the view to cut off our communication. Some cavalry skirmishing occurred on the 5th, and the enemy fell back to the Comite River, in the Parish of Pointe Coupee. Col. Geppey's command returned to Morganza on the 6th inst., and reported all quiet in the vicinity of Bayou Sara.

The rebels then annoyed the citizens of that the entire march back to St. Francisville, where the enemy commenced once again concentrated, and at once made battle with the Union force, who were but few in number, and were defeated, and were killed, four wounded, and six missing. The rebel loss must have been considerable, as our artillery, from the high position in which our men were seen to fall from their horses while engaged with our cavalry. We captured six prisoners.

The officers who had the immediate command of the troops conducted their movements skillfully, and were not in the least chargeable for the loss sustained, as the exposure of field officers always being subject to the fortunes of war.

Mayor Gunther's Veto of the resolution for illuminating New York City in honor of Recent Victories.

The Republican journals of New York are unanimously severe upon Mayor Gunther's refusal to approve the illumination of the city in honor of recent victories, proposed in a joint resolution by the Common Council. The *Times* republishes his veto message with comments in which it says:

The National Committee appointed at Chicago ought to issue it as a campaign document, and distribute it over the country. They have been a little remiss, it is true, in not publishing their platform in this shape—but they have got a little behind in issuing the two together. Meantime we will give our readers the message the benefit of an additional insertion to-day, and here it is:

Mayor's Office, New York, Sept. 19, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of the 26th instant, appointing a "committee of five from each board, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings in the city to be illuminated on the recent victories on land and sea," and returned unapproved.

I see no occasion in your response to an appeal of your fellow-citizens, who might desire to give an expression to their feelings respecting the glorious victories, but I decline to comply with your request to issue a proclamation to the citizens generally, to join in such an illumination, for the reasons which I will briefly state.

1. If I should issue such a proclamation, there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal, if, through want of opportunity or intimation, or of means, they failed to comply with the recommendation.

2. By those in authority, they are not claimed as Union citizens, but in pursuit of the Emancipation Proclamation, and latest war measures of President Lincoln, as announced in his "to whom it may concern" manifesto.

3. It is asserted that the new policy of the Administration will give us a succession of victories. If this is the case your honorable body will be called upon to illuminate every fortnight, and if the papers in the employ of the Administration, who daily parade "the defeat of the rebels," are to be believed, we are almost there a week.

I yield to no man in my attachment to the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, but I cannot sanction the demands of the Southern people to abandon the Union of the fathers, to obtain confess, I do not see how those who have always held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories.

If those victories were to unite the States and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would most gladly, but I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the Union citizens to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event.

Governor's message was ordered to be printed in English.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Finance Committee to appoint a Warrant Clerk, he also to act as clerk of the Committee.

On motion the committees on Judiciary, Banks and Banking and Internal Improvements were each allowed a clerk.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

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Mr. Baum offered the following resolution as a substitute to the one offered by Mr. Seymour:

Whereas B. Marionneaux representatives elect from the Parish of Iberville has previous to the meeting of the General Assembly published a card in one of the city papers, stating that he would not serve as a member of this House and whereas he has since that time absented himself from this body; therefore be it

Resolved, that the seat of the representative from the Parish of Iberville be declared and is hereby declared vacant.

Be it also Resolved, that the Governor be respectfully requested to order an election to fill said vacancy.

A Bill was introduced for the relief of certain in civil cases, on motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the concurrence of the House in the joint resolution appointing a committee to revise the City Charter.

On motion the rules were suspended, the message from the Senate taken up and concurred in, and the clerk number on the part of the House filled to Ten.

Messrs. Baum, Christie, Seymour, Shaw, Foley, Lachere, Riggs, Cook, Lewis and Miller were appointed by the Speaker on the above committee on the part of the House.

Judge Michel gave notice that he intended to introduce a Bill relating to Justices of the Peace and Constables in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Foley gave notice that he intended to introduce a Bill relating to the organization of the Police Force.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 11, 1864.

The general market continued very dull to-day with only a limited movement in Western Produce, and as little to our quotations. The whole movement from some enquiry on the basis of $1 20 for mess pork. This, of course, is predicated on establishment of a favorable position at New York after the panic prevailing there at the latest dates should have subsided. At the same time there is some diversity of opinion with regard to the practical results of the new Trade regulations and to have been determined on, under which it is understood the Special Agent of the Government will purchase all cotton brought across the lines at 20 per cent under the New York prices current, allowing the cotton to take back with them one-third of the amount in family supplies, the other two thirds it is intended, to be paid for in greenbacks.

The latest quotation at New York being $1 20 for Middling, would consequently give the outer line, from which we presume, should be deducted the established imposts. With the privilege of taking back one-third the amount in family supplies to the extent of one-third of their value there would be a practical saving of considerable number of planters would, it is stated, be glad to avail themselves of the Regulations, in which case we might reasonably anticipate more copious receipts; but there are many considerations upon which must still leave the result in doubt, and under it very unwise to operate on the presumption that they can be obviated.

In connection with the question of supply, a New York paper of the 1st, states that a large portion of the dealer's imports from Liverpool meeting a heavy fall in price, would be shipped back to that port.

The Exchange market continued quiet to-day, with only a limited movement in Domestic bills. The rates ruled some lower New York sight at ¼ per cent. discount, and buyer's sight at ¼, and ten days' at 1¾. A moderate amount of Confederate Bonds on the U. S. Treasury at Washington sold at 7 discount, which has been for some days the ruling rate. The Banks checked at 1@8 ½ premium, mostly the latter, but met with only a limited counter demand.

The supply of Foreign Exchange was quite ample and rates were still easier. Sterling selling at 2:35@2:37 for private bills and 2:39@2:39 for Bankers', and France at 5.20@5.15 for the former and 5.15@5.17½ for the latter. We noticed sales at all these rates. We learn that the remittance for account of our Municipal Government to pay interest due in London, was made through the Fiscal Agent, from New York, at 214 for sixty days' sight, equal to about 212 for sixty days, which is decidedly lower than could have been done by a negotiation in this market.

Gold was quoted early in the morning at 150@200, but at the close at 210@215. Nothing transpired in Silver. We noticed that on the 1st American half dollars were quoted in New York at 107 and Mexican dollars at the extraordinary range of 120@200.

We did not hear of a transaction in Stocks, and no blood but little enquiry. Nothing transpired in City Bonds.

In the Bank note market there was some little enquiry for Bank of Louisiana at 50.... Payne, but we heard of none willing to sell at those figures. Remittance was very much unsettled, but Mississippi are quoted at 15@20 per cent. discount; Georgia, Alabama and Florida at 25@30, and Tennessee and Kentucky at 30@40.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE
TUESDAY EVENING, October 11, 1864.

COTTON—There was some little enquiry to-day on the basis of 61@62 for middling, 57 bales of which were sold. There has been a corresponding rate for the quality. We were informed of one or two cargoes being pending for other ports, but on the same basis. The receipts of the week ending last evening were 1,500 bales.

The rebels then annoyed the enemy to-day in the entire march back to St. Francisville, where the enemy commenced once again concentrated, and at once made battle with the Union force, who were but few in number, and were defeated, and were killed, four wounded, and six missing. The rebel loss must have been considerable, as our artillery, from the high position in which our men were seen to fall from their horses while engaged with our cavalry. We captured six prisoners.

The officers who had the immediate command of the troops conducted their movements skillfully, and were not in the least chargeable for the loss sustained, as the exposure of field officers always being subject to the fortunes of war.

Mayor Gunther's Veto of the resolution for illuminating New York City in honor of Recent Victories.

The Republican journals of New York are unanimously severe upon Mayor Gunther's refusal to approve the illumination of the city in honor of recent victories, proposed in a joint resolution by the Common Council. The *Times* republishes his veto message with comments in which it says:

The National Committee appointed at Chicago ought to issue it as a campaign document, and distribute it over the country. They have been a little remiss, it is true, in not publishing their platform in this shape—but they have got a little behind in issuing the two together. Meantime we will give our readers the message the benefit of an additional insertion to-day, and here it is:

Mayor's Office, New York, Sept. 19, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of the 26th instant, appointing a "committee of five from each board, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings in the city to be illuminated on the recent victories on land and sea," and returned unapproved.

I see no occasion in your response to an appeal of your fellow-citizens, who might desire to give an expression to their feelings respecting the glorious victories, but I decline to comply with your request to issue a proclamation to the citizens generally, to join in such an illumination, for the reasons which I will briefly state.

1. If I should issue such a proclamation, there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal, if, through want of opportunity or intimation, or of means, they failed to comply with the recommendation.

2. By those in authority, they are not claimed as Union citizens, but in pursuit of the Emancipation Proclamation, and latest war measures of President Lincoln, as announced in his "to whom it may concern" manifesto.

3. It is asserted that the new policy of the Administration will give us a succession of victories. If this is the case your honorable body will be called upon to illuminate every fortnight, and if the papers in the employ of the Administration, who daily parade "the defeat of the rebels," are to be believed, we are almost there a week.

I yield to no man in my attachment to the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, but I cannot sanction the demands of the Southern people to abandon the Union of the fathers, to obtain confess, I do not see how those who have always held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories.

If those victories were to unite the States and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would most gladly, but I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the Union citizens to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event.

Governor's message was ordered to be printed in English.

A resolution was adopted allowing each member to select 5 newspapers for their own use.

On motion an additional 2000 copies of the Governor's message was ordered to be printed in English.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Finance Committee to appoint a Warrant Clerk, he also to act as clerk of the Committee.

On motion the committees on Judiciary, Banks and Banking and Internal Improvements were each allowed a clerk.

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