New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,256.

THE DAILY BEE

CHARLES DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15.

Another Rebel Defeat this Day.

By B. Odenheil, at 10 o'clock, opposite Lumsden's Dodge.

Messrs. Wilder and Packard, clerks of the steamer W. H. Arthur, have our thanks for copies of the latest Western papers.

The Steamship Morning Star, Capt Hepburn, will leave her wharf at the foot of Jackson Square, this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York, with the U.S Mails, a full cargo, and the following passengers:

Julius Watt, Lieut S Boyd, Miss Lizzie Bowen, M O Mosher, Mr and Mrs J R Kelley, C C Shaub and wife, Mrs C H Morton and son, Wm Thorpe, W E Johnson, Mrs J D Black, Miss C Hunter, Miss E Reinhard and infant, A Faure, Leyman Kinnan, M J Hewett, Mrs Simmons, child and brother, G Butler, Mrs Margaret M Nash, U S Capt. Jas Nixon, H Hall, E Keenan.

Additional via the River.

Arrival of the Steamer W. H. Arthur.

GOLD ON THE 7TH 202 TO 203—COTTON 110 TO 115

The steamer W R. Arthur, from St Louis arrived last evening with Western papers to the 8th, from which we take the following additional news:

THE WAR IN MISSOURI—SAX. EWING RECEIVES 70 ROLLS, AND GOES IN PURSUIT TO SAINT LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—A rebel cavalry force of one hundred men made a raid into Osage this morning and burned the bridge, all but a span being destroyed. The militia in the town are said to have behaved badly. A company posted in the block house at the east end of the bridge surrendered without firing a gun.

St Louis, Thursday, Oct. 6.—Gen Ewing and several officers of his command reached here last night, having marched from Pilot Knob to De Soto with an escort of forty men, and thence to St Louis by railroad. His retreat from Pilot Knob was unmolested until about 10 miles from St Genevieve, where the rebels attacked him in considerable force, but were driven back by the artillery, with loss. Two other attacks were made, both of which were repulsed. On arriving at Harrison Station, Wednesday night, he ordered a slow light breast work thrown up and fought the enemy pretty constantly till Saturday afternoon, when Col Beveridge, with 600 of the 9th Illinois cavalry, arrived from Rolla, and the rebels retired. Early on Sunday morning the command started for Rolla, which point they reached on the same evening, with about 40 men and all the artillery. The total loss of the command, including the siege of Pilot Knob action, firing on retreat, and the engagements at Harrison Station, was about 200, the largest proportion being prisoners.

Dispatches from Franklin report all quiet there. General A J Smith commands the forces at that point, including the enrolled militia under Gen Pike.

The latest accounts from Price place him six miles west of Union, on Tuesday, on the Jefferson City road. His force consists of Jeffers's flying corps, cavalry and mounted infantry, and six or 5,000 camp followers. Camp talk is that all the movements indicate a design to take Jefferson City, install Tom Reynolds as Governor, and hold the State for the Confederacy.

A Rolla Gen Ewing, himself over to General Mc Neil, who raised him. He then assumed the command in the town south.

The rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroads, with transportation rendered useless. Apparently aiming at Rolla, the Pacific Road is not materially injured, but the Southwest Branch is almost entirely in the power of the rebels, and the depots and other railroad property at St. Clair, Sullivan Harrison and Cuba, and the bridges across the Meramec, have been burned.

Items from Washington.

ADMIRAL FORTER AND FARRAGUT.

Washington, October 13.—Admiral Farragut will probably continue to command the Western Gulf Squadron, instead of being transferred to the North Atlantic, as recently widely asserted. The latter, on Chesapeake and the vessels on the North Carolina coast, Admiral Porter has been ordered to command, and he will without delay examine upon the duties He is senior in command of the Mississippi Squadron, as not yet been designated.

The *Tribune* speculates that Admiral Farragut is at Mobile Bay, despite reports to the contrary.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS TO PURCHASE COTTON.

Washington, October 13.—Special agents have been appointed to purchase cotton on Government account, the object being to encourage the planting to market of the crops in the territory under rebel rule. The rules and regulations of the Treasury Department to be entrusted in connection with the Military. The following are the names of the agents appointed:

George H. Ellery, of New York, at Memphis. O W. Cuttle, of Missouri, at New Orleans. Green Adams, of Kentucky, at Nashville, the last named will resign his present position as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury to accept the appointment.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Havana news by the steamer Havana says the Emperor Maximilian expected to return to the City of Mexico on the 1. He is unwell in consequence of the fever.

The St Domingo refugees are to be sent to their home immediately.

THE REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN ON THE GENERAL LEE ON ALLEGIANCE AT CHARLESTON.

New York, Oct 7—I learn from passengers by the steamer Ajaago, from Port Royal, that all of our prisoners at Charleston took the oath of allegiance. Four refused to take it on the assigned reason

Those Peace Propositions.

A PROBABLE REPORT—CORRECT VERSION OF THE MATTER

New York, October 7—The Brooklyn *Union* to-day says: A correspondent from Washington writes, under date of yesterday: I have it from good authority that at the time of writing, (one P. M.) General Sherman and a delegation from Georgia were in consultation with the President.

New York, October 7—The *Herald* Atlanta correspondent gives the following as the true version of the Georgia peace proposals. The armed fact has produced beatify the people, and they feel the iron hand of Lincoln grasping and forcing their very life, and I am sure, with a full consciousness of the terrors of the past, and the dread foreboddings of the future, that they are ready for peace on almost any terms. Neither the newspapers nor the leaders say this, but there are strong indications in that direction. One of their papers quotes deliberately to discuss the propriety of Governor Brown's accepting of General Sherman's invitation to come to Atlanta. You have no doubt seen a report of such an invitation having been extended, which in this mode of truth, that while a prominent gentleman was dining with Sherman the other day, he remarked: I wish, General, that Governor Brown could see and talk with you.

Let him come," repied the General, I have no objections to the coming within my lines. He shall pass safely in and out. There are valuable records here which he would no doubt like to get and preserve. Let him come, I would like to see him. I promise the invitation was duly delivered to the Governor. I presume, however, if he was prepared to accept it at the moment. Perhaps we shall have the pleasure of seeing him when we arrive at Macon or Augusta.

New York Markets.

From the transcripts of St Louis Democrat, 8th:

New York Money Market.—October 7—Money active and steady at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange irregular and unsettled, at 198¾ to 199¾ for gold.

Gold excited and firmer, opening at 19 ¾, advancing to 200¾, declining to 199¾, and closing at 199¾.

U S Government stocks more active and firmer. The coupons, 1071, 1 year certificates 97 a Stocks lower.

[From special dispatches]

New York, Oct. 7.—The gold market remained the general topic of affairs, and prices were firm, opening at 198, steadily advancing during the morning to 204¾. Without the aid of rumor or any speculative movement, after touching 205 at noon the price steadily declined, under the news of Secretary Stanton's bulletin, to 200¾.

New York, October 7, P. M.—Nothing has been heard of the over due steamer Roanoke from Havana.

Gold to-night at 202¾ to 203.

New York, October 7, P. M.—Cotton—More doing at $1 10 @ $1 10.

Flour—Light and Western 20@30c better, at 8⁵ for extra State. $9 10 @ 9 15 for round hoop Ohio. $7 80 @ 11 25 for trade brands, closing heavy.

Whisky—Firmer and quiet at $1 70 @ 1 71 for State and $1 70 @ 1 72½ for Western.

Provisions—Coffee unchanged and dull. Sugar dull. Molasses dull. New Orleans at $1 to 1 10.

Petroleum—Active, excited and buoyant, at 90 to 93c for crude, and 1 05 @ 1 10 for refined in bond, 98 to 99c for free

Provisions—Pork steady and lower, at $32 for mess. $40 25 @ 41 for new do, closing at $39 50, and $38 to 39 for prime, and $41 for prime mess. Beef steady at previous prices. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams steady. Lard firmer, with a good demand at 19½ to 20c, the latter price an extreme for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 30 to 35c for Ohio, and 40 to 41 for State. Cheese steady at 15 to 16.

St. Louis Markets.

Democrat Office, Friday Evening, October 7.

The markets were dull to day, notwithstanding the upward movement of the gold market. No boats were receiving freight for the Lower Mississippi or the Ohio, all being in the Government service at present.

Tobacco—There is increased activity in the market, with sales of 16 hhds, including 2 crops and damaged lugs: $7 to $7 90. 2 lots of dry do at $9 70 to $9 . 3 planters do at $11 to $12 . 5 common shipping leaf at $13 50 to $17 . 1 medium do at $18 to $20 50, and 1 fine do at $22 25, also, 1 boxes at $11 to $13 25 per 100 lbs. Side of additional lots were rejected.

Flour—There was a fair business in the market at low prices Sales were reported of 50 sacks fine at $7 to 7 50, 100 do low superfine at $8 to 8 25, 100 do good superfine at $9 40, 50 do single extra, part inspected, at $9 50. 300 do do, inspected and delivered, at $10, 150 do double extra at $10 25 per bbl, and 250 do do private

Corn—Very little in market, and prices stiff. Sales reported of 400 sks mixed at $1 05, and 1,000 do do do to arrive, at $1 09 per bushel.

Oats—Market very firm and better, with sales of 800 sks in lots at 85c, and 272 do, in two lots, at 90c per bushel.

Provisions and Lard—Stocks light and but little doing, we quote bacon clear sides at 22 to 23½ shoulders at 21 to 21½ ; cavassed sugar-cured hams at 25c ; mess pork nominal at $60, and choice lard at 21 to 22c.

Whisky—There was a better feeling to-day, with sales of 100 bbls at $1 65, 30 and 120 do at $1 70, and 100 do private.

Potatoes and Onions—Sales reported of 50 bbls potatoes at $2 per bushel, and 300 bbls at $3 50 per bbl, 45 do onions at $2 10 per bushel, and 221 do private.

Fruit and Beans—We hear of no transactions.

Butter and Cheese—Country store-packed butter is selling at 30 @ 35c choice dairy at the latter rate.

Lard—Is quiet and steady at 19 @ 20c for good to prime, and 21c for choice leaf.

Bacon—Is quiet and steady at 19 @ 20c for shoulders, 22 @ 23c for clear sides, and 24 @ 25c for clear rib sides.

Hay—Is in good demand at $30 @ 32 per ton.

Hides—Are dull and nominal at 10 @ 11c for dry flint, and 6 @ 7c for green salted.

Coal Oil—Is in good demand at 90c @ $1 for crude, and $1 50 @ 1 60 for refined in bond, 98 to 99c for do free

Provisions—Pork dull and lower, at $32 for mess. $40 25 @ 41 for new do, closing at $39 50, and $38 to 39 for prime, and $41 for prime mess. Beef steady at previous prices. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams steady. Lard firmer, with a good demand at 19½ to 20c, the latter price an extreme for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 30 to 35c for Ohio, and 40 to 41 for State. Cheese steady at 15 to 16.

St. Louis Markets.

Democrat Office, Friday Evening, October 7.

The markets were dull to day, notwithstanding the upward movement of the gold market. No boats were receiving freight for the Lower Mississippi or the Ohio, all being in the Government service at present.

Tobacco—There is increased activity in the market, with sales of 16 hhds, including 2 crops and damaged lugs: $7 to $7 90. 2 lots of dry do at $9 70 to $9 . 3 planters do at $11 to $12 . 5 common shipping leaf at $13 50 to $17 . 1 medium do at $18 to $20 50, and 1 fine do at $22 25, also, 1 boxes at $11 to $13 25 per 100 lbs. Side of additional lots were rejected.

Flour—There was a fair business in the market at low prices Sales were reported of 50 sacks fine at $7 to 7 50, 100 do low superfine at $8 to 8 25, 100 do good superfine at $9 40, 50 do single extra, part inspected, at $9 50. 300 do do, inspected and delivered, at $10, 150 do double extra at $10 25 per bbl, and 250 do do private

Corn—Very little in market, and prices stiff. Sales reported of 400 sks mixed at $1 05, and 1,000 do do do to arrive, at $1 09 per bushel.

Oats—Market very firm and better, with sales of 800 sks in lots at 85c, and 272 do, in two lots, at 90c per bushel.

Provisions and Lard—Stocks light and but little doing, we quote bacon clear sides at 22 to 23½ shoulders at 21 to 21½ ; cavassed sugar-cured hams at 25c ; mess pork nominal at $60, and choice lard at 21 to 22c.

Whisky—There was a better feeling to-day, with sales of 100 bbls at $1 65, 30 and 120 do at $1 70, and 100 do private.

Potatoes and Onions—Sales reported of 50 bbls potatoes at $2 per bushel, and 300 bbls at $3 50 per bbl, 45 do onions at $2 10 per bushel, and 221 do private.

Fruit and Beans—We hear of no transactions.

Butter and Cheese—Country store-packed butter is selling at 30 @ 35c choice dairy at the latter rate.

per pound, W. R and Hamburgh cheese is selling at 12½ to 13c per pound.

Eggs—In demand, at 35c per dozen.

Groceries—The advance in the price of gold has created an inquiry for sugar and coffee, and there is some movement in the market.

St. Louis Live Stock Market, Oct. 7.

Beef Cattle—Owing to the rebel invasion of the State, receipts have fallen off largely, and the supply is now not sufficient to meet the demand Prices are consequently ruled and higher. Received, only 70 head, sold, 12 head

Hogs—Received, none. Demand brisk for good fat ones, with sale of 11 head at 4c net, and 1 at 4c per lb gross.

Sheep—Received, 110, head Demand limited and confined to mutton, of which there are none in market Those coming in are mostly inferior, and are sent to pasture.

Enfouche Items.

ASSUMPTION.—The high price of cotton last year had caused the almost total abandonment of the culture of sugar cane. Some planters, more enterprising than the greater part, cultivated both cotton and cane. Mr. Malhiot, of Assumption, is one of this number. Although he sowed but little cotton crop was lost, he abundoned it entirely for sugar cane. The autumn cultivating cane, and to-day we are assured that he will make the largest sugar crop in the three parishes.—*Thibodeaux Minerva Journal*, 11th

THE FIRST FROST.—On Monday morning a slight frost was observable on the lower grounds of the Parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne, but nearly enough however, to do any damage.—*Thibodeaux Minerva*, 12th.

Commercial Prosperity of France as a Basis of a New Nobility.

A Paris correspondent of the English writes in a recent letter:

The trade of Paris, we are told in the accounts from that city, has not been so brisk as at present for a considerable time. To this the figures would seem to confirm. The fact is that many have left ordered considerable acquisitions to be large, indeed, that the stocks of many Parisian trades have been fairly exhausted. The clockmakers, the opticians, the musical instrument makers the gold and silver smiths, are as busy as bees. Nearly the same thing is to be said of those upon them. The same remark applies to the cabinet makers of the Faubourg St. Antoine those in manufacturing largely for the world The silk makers are not to supply the calls of shawl customers Orders for Algeria, for Mexico, for South Africa, have been overwhelming, and no wonder when we consider the changes have occurred their trade, owing to the civil war in America, that they boast of being able to undersell the English manufacturer in the latter's own market. The tradesmen in Paris are so supplied with commodities that some of them cannot execute the work on hand during the ensuing two months. So far as that goes, the Belgian Government have sent large orders to France. The recent official returns furnished by the Directors of the Belgian Customs show that the French imports are largely increasing, but not in the same proportion as the exports. Nothing in the history of France can be compared with the progress of the latter country. The rebellion threatens once the Commercial Treaty with England. It promises in a few years to cement an alliance which it will be difficult for the politicians, however much inclined, to break.

Perhaps it is owing to the material progress of the country in the Second Empire which has induced the Emperor to turn his thoughts to the creation of a new nobility, though it may be readily conceived that other and more personal motives have also influenced him. The social and political effects which exercise so much influence in the French capital. In fact for all practical purposes, the old historical families of France may be said to have disappeared from the political stage. Even the few that remain are by no means favorable to the new regime They look upon the Duc de Bordeaux rather than to the Napoleonic dynasty With a pretender to the throne in France it is perfectly natural that the Count de Paris and the younger branch of the Bourbons, very available as rallying points for the forces of social and political chaos