THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 71 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5.

Auctions since this Day.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground in the Second District, one lot first, ground in the Third District, the rest of land on the right bank of the Mississippi.

The steamship Golding Star, Capt Knapp, leaves this morning for New York with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

A Wall, D Rosenberg, G Nevel, T Thomas, J E Dunham, J H Leeds, A P Dieter, W Hocmore, R Bashon, Mrs S T Rogers, Miss E Rogers, H L Green, F C Green, Miss C M Bagshaw, 3 children and servant, W M Shaw and son, J Billupson, Miss Shaw, T R E Hatch, J Ralphskin, wife and servant, Miss Margt Boddington, R Hicks, R Odell, J Ashcraft, R Daly, D Reilly and wife, Victor Goddell.

Later News from Various Quarters via Mobile.

Gen. Price Pursued Below Carthage, Southwest Mo.

Tennessee River Blockaded by Forrest, who Captures a Transport and Barge.

Movements of Hood and Sherman—Late Events in Georgia and Tennessee—Vaughan [rebel] Defeated by Gillem.

Rebels Before Richmond and Petersburg Is the 1st Time—Successful Fight by Gen. Hobson on Federal Picket Lines.

Congressional Election in North Louisiana.

European and Other News.

(From the Picayune Extra last Evening.)

We have Mobile papers of the 3d, and latest advices from most of the important points in the South. In the Mobile papers we find the following dispatches:

Abbeville, Miss., Nov. 1.—The Washington Chronicle, of Oct. 30th, is received.

St. Louis telegrams of the 28th say: "Late accounts put Price near Carthage, still shedding, with cavalry in full pursuit.

"Pleasanton was slightly injured by a fall from his horse."

An official dispatch from St. Joseph says Hill & Anderson and Scott of his men were killed on the 26th.

Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the new free State constitution of Maryland.

A dispatch from Knoxville says Vaughn's command was routed at Morristown, on the 25th, by Gen. Gillem, with a loss of 167 prisoners and six guns.

Baltimore, Nov.—The *Journal* has received the Bermuda *Advocate*, of the 12th and 19th ult., containing the trial and release of Acting Master J. Cofferlan, C. S. N. and his associates, for the burning of the steamer Roanoke. They were released on the 12th and set at liberty. The charges against them having been withdrawn by the Attorney General.

Chirles, La., Nov. 1.—Hon. Henry Gray, of Beauregard parish, is elected to Congress in place of Hon. B. F. Hodge, deceased.

Ferre, Texas, Oct. 31.—Fre Corinth, Oct. 31—Major Gen Forrest has the Tennessee river blockaded.

He captured at Fort Heiman yesterday, a transport which had in tow one large barge. The boilers were cut in two at the second shell, and the boats drifted down on the opposite side, but were brought over by ropes. He got out sixty wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets, and hard bread.

Gunboats came up and shelled the transport, and the barge was destroyed, but the goods on shore were saved.

Five gunboats and one gunboat are above Forrest's batteries.

Augusta, Oct. 31—A destructive fire occurred here last night. A large building on Reynolds street, together with its contents, was burned. It was the depot occupied by Gibson and the remainder filled with cotton. About five hundred bales were burned, and a large number of grain bags, sassaburg, etc., destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. Mitchell. Total loss one million. The Government loss three hundred thousand.

Petersburg, October 31—Gen. Mahone, about 9 o'clock last night, by a well executed dash movement, surprised and captured the enemy's picket line to the front without firing a gun.

Twenty-nine deserters, including four commissioned officers, from Hancock's corps, were taken. About thirty citizens released from the ship at City Point have arrived in our lines.

Prisoners taken in day say all the soldiers would vote for McClellan, but an order has been issued prohibiting voting in the army.

Richmond, October 31.—The New York *Herald*, of the 28th, is received. A St. Louis telegram, of the 27th, says a dispatch from Leavenworth says that Gen. Price had been driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by our cavalry.

Scott, with heavy reinforcements was at Fort Smith.

Most of the Kansas militia had gone home. Martial law has been abolished and business resumed.

Rosecrans was at Santa Fe with his infantry.

IRON HOOD'S ARMY.

The last two mails have brought us, says the Mobile *Tribune* of the 1st, very little news from Hood's army. The following is from the *Mason Intelligencer* of the 25th:

Skirmishing in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, dressing and using benevolent efforts to repair the damages done by the Army of Tennessee to his communications and storehouses on the 2nd and 3rd inst. He has been making extensive efforts, during the past two weeks, to relay the track, so that he may get away from Atlanta the cars and engines, guns and material left in that city after the successful destruction of the same by our forces. He has accomplished this end, he has been making a temporary track on the timbers cut from green saplings and the trees alongside road.

Our cavalry, however, have been annoying his working parties to a very considerable extent, and materially retarded the work and the use of the road. They dash in at all points along the road, and after cutting and destroying pieces of the most importance, disappear to pounce on it at some far distant point. By these active operations Sherman has been prevented, up to the present time, from receiving any formal supplies with which to attempt a serially or mounted infantry force to move to the rear to make a heavy demonstration on the enemy, between their base and Atlanta, there is no doubt that the enemy would be quickly forced to evacuate the Gate City, and leave a considerable amount of valuable material in our hands.

Of the present position of the Army of Tennessee, it is sufficient to know that it still is successful in its game of strategy.

REMAINING IN GEORGIA.

Passengers from up the road bring rumors of a fight somewhere in the vicinity of Rome Georgia, on September 1st. Lieut. General Hood's forces it is not yet ascertained, nor are we much disposed to credit the rumors. The captures are said to be considerable, chiefly in wagons. It is known that the Federals are sending out large foraging trains, and they may have encountered some of our cavalry which are hovering around them.—*Montgomery Advertiser, October 31st.*

Some few days ago, the young and gallant Major Robert Graham, of Georgia, commanding a battalion of cavalry north of Atlanta and on the State Road, learning the Federals were crossing at or near the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, started out from Warsaw with 85 men, and in due time, and in the night way, dashed into their camp and captured and carried away over 400 blue backs and mules, with eight prisoners, without the loss of a man. From the condition of the stock and the number of sacks filled with green corn, it is presumed the enemy to end around Atlanta are hard pressed for forage.—*Tallapoosa Con.*

FROM THE BREAKDOWN.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th ult. has the following:

From an officer who arrived last night, direct from the Valley, we have some late advices from Gen. Early's command.

Our informant says what the Accounts of the late battle are very much exaggerated, and what our army has not sustained half the disaster represented in the accounts which have been published. Our whole loss in prisoners, he says, will not exceed 2000; one killed and wounded, 600 or 700; and our loss of artillery, surprisingly, consists of two guns. This is the aggregate total of the losses sustained by the army.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. We learn from sources worthy of the highest credit that Sheridan is known to have certainly lost 5000 in the assay part of the fight his men fell before the fire of our troops the grain before the fields.

Notwithstanding the reverse our army met with in the late battle, we are assured that the men are in fine spirits, and ready for another brush with the enemy. All the stragglers were rapidly coming in.

Siege of Charleston.

(From the Charleston Courier, October 31.)

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy were engaged Wednesday mounting a new gun at Battery Wagner.

Wednesday morning a fatal explosion of a 200 pounder Parrott shell took place, resulting in the instantly death of Lieut. T. F. Mays, Lieut. John Darden, and private Shannon, of Company E, 3rd Georgia Regiment, and severely wounding Lieut. David E. Wills, of the same company and regiment.

Thursday morning the bombardment of the city was renewed, and towards evening became quite brisk, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid succession.

The enemy were again busily employed hauling ammunition during the day to Battery Gregg and the Middle Battery.

A monitor was towed from inside the bar Thursday afternoon and went South.

FROM THE JAMES.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th says:

All is quiet on the north side and likely so to continue. The hostile armies have so strongly intrenched themselves and fortified their positions that it would cost a heavy sacrifice for either to attack the other in front. The amount of felled timber *excepte de frise*, stumps, ditches, and sunken abatis, that either would have to travel over in making an assault, appears sufficient to make it an absolutely hopeless undertaking. It has been the common belief that Grant, whether Butler's canal were finished or not, would, before the 1st of November, attempt something as a card for Lincoln's re-election but it strikes us now that he will rather be content to rest Lincoln's chances on Sheridan's successes in the Valley than run the risk of spoiling the game by an unsuccessful move on the Richmond lines. This, however, is mere speculation. There stand the hostile armies, in close places five hundred, in others not one hundred yards apart. They may remain in their respective positions all winter—Grant having fought it out on this line all summer—or any morning or night a collision may be brought about.

THE VIRGINIA UNDER FIRE.

In regard to this matter the *Dispatch* says:

Butler has released our prisoners from labor under Confederate fire on the canal he is digging on Dutch Gap. This was not done until he heard that other negro prisoners, put on our works at Richmond, were killed.

The truth seems to be, Yankee negroes in this neighborhood, above the canal, were made to work on the canal under fire, while those below the canal were not put to work on any of our lines; and, as the latter were not disposed to risk their lives beyond the range of the enemy's guns, they refused to work. Then it was that Butler had them put to work on the canal under fire, and they were released by the order mentioned.

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,277.

before any communication was received from Butler on the subject.

FIRE IN LYNCHBURG.

We learn, from the Lynchburg *Virginian* that the extensive Government wagon shops, on Lynch street, were destroyed by fire last Thursday night. Works. The loss was very heavy, most of the machinery used in the works and a large quantity of lumber was burnt. The buildings covered almost an entire square, and belonged to the estate of the late Alex. Liggart.

PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship Him holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept, with repentant submission, the chastening of His All-wise and All-merciful Providence.

Let us, then, in humble and in fluid, unite our voices in reconciling, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His providing care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unbounded supply and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the insidious designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement, that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle, that many others are still held in foreign prisons, that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution, and that with deepest humiliation and the penitence of a sorrowful contrition we have excited by our sins into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Wednesday the 30th day of November, as a day especially devoted to the worship of Almighty God, and I do recommend to my countrymen that on this occasion they be prepared to assemble in the usual places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us, that He extend over us His protection, that He almightily arm that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil, unite and rush righteously in His might, and that He may restore peace to our distressed country, healing its bleeding wounds, and according to us the continued enjoyment of our own rights of self government and independence, and that He may graciously bestow upon us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this [L. S.] 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following dispatch furnishes four days' later dates from Europe:

Richmond, October 30—European advices of the 16th say that a decided improvement had taken place in prices of the Confederate cotton loan.

Gladstone, in a speech made at Lancaster, expressed regret at the continuance of the American war, and said he was in favor of the Americans doing what is right as their own affairs, but expressed a doubt of the ability of the North to subjugate the South.

The Spanish steamer lately seized by the Niagara was discharged.

It was denied that Capt. Semmes had gone to sea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North and West.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOLLIE ABLE AT MORGANZA.

Horn Particulars of Price's Defeat and Disaster—Furmondside and Gabriel Conrad, of 25th Kansas, Reported Killed—Price Burns his Ammunition Train and 200 Wagons.

Excitement in Paducah on Account of an Apprehended Attack from Forrest—the Population Fleeing to Illinois.

Arrivals from Jumbo River, and from Richmond via Washington.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 27TH INST., COTTON 124 TO 125.

[Special to the N. O. Era.]

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG—LEE'S ARMY ESTIMATED AT 200,000—ATTACK MISCALCULATED BY LEE—MUTUAL SUPPLIES TO FABRICATION OF WAR.

New York, October 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondent with Butler the 25th, says in connection with the action of the rebel Government that it plainly indicates their intention to call their men to the colors to man their desperation. It may be of importance to state this fact, namely, that their army confronting us before Petersburg and Richmond is now reported to be reduced to not exceeding 30,000 men in all.

Jeff. Davis, Lee, Longstreet, and other distinguished rebels yesterday rode along the lines to our front, had then went back to Richmond, deserters say not in a very hotly mood. The rebels crept down their fort last night under cover of darkness to their late position, but hurried away again this morning.

Philadelphia, October 27.—Parties who came upon the regular mail boat express the opinion that the indications were that Lee meditated an attack on our left.

New York, October 27.—The *Times* Washington special says Col. Child, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, recently proposed that we may be permitted to send South clothing, blankets and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates, they being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands.

It is further proposed that they should in all cases be required to purchase and supply with their prisoners held by us. Gen. Grant notified then Lee of the acceptance of the proposition.

Gen. Lee replied by suggesting that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco, and proposed that an officer from each side be specially detailed and paroled to see the faithful execution of the arrangement.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT AND ROUT OF PRICE'S ARMY.—HEAVY LOSSES OF PRICE IN PRISONERS, TRAINS, &c.

Fort Scott, October 27.—Major General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, attacked General Price's rear guard on the Osage, and captured Major Gen. Marmaduke, Brig. Gen. Cabell, ten pieces artillery, four colonels and about one thousand men. Price himself, over two hundred wagons and blew up the ammunition train.

His army is disorganized. Several thousand stand of arms have been picked up. They are pursuing in advance.

Price's force was 25,000 men; mine was fortyseven thousand. I marched ninety-two miles in two days, and fought for the last two miles.

Reported prisoners states that Price's army is routed.

Gen. Fagan is reported killed. Our troops behaved admirably.

A. PLEASANTON, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Pleasanton sends the following additional dispatch from Fort Scott:

I wish to add that Price has but one gun left, and that without ammunition. They are reported deserting in great numbers. The rear is organized with the cannoneers and are deserting rapidly, feeling into Arkansas and going into Texas. Our prisoners amount to about 3000.

A. PLEASANTON, Major General.

Sedalia, October 27.—To Capt. Frank Eno, A. A. G.: "There are several hundred guerrillas southward of Clinton. On Friday 200 attacked Clinton; Bryanty militia, citizens and negroes defended the place successfully, killing one prisoner and severely wounding five others. None of the Union men hurt.

A. H. MARCHER, Lieut. A. D. C.

ANOTHER LAWRENCE MASSACRE AT HARRISON

A Fort Scott telegram, 27th, reports that on Saturday (26th) 1000 rebels, under the limited guerrillas, supposed to be under Taylor, sacked Harrison at midnight and executed the orgies to the Lawrence massacre. Colonels Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, Hellamel, Hindman and Stone, were shot down and left weltering in their own blood.

Two stores, one church and several dwellings were burned. The soldiers, they murdered Squire Reynolds and two others. The rebels left Fort Smith escorted by a detachment of the 5th Ky. V. C., under Lieut. Col. Campbell, who was attacked on Dow Creek by a party of Indian blackers, sixteen men killed and part of the train burned.

FROM NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON—ARREST OF NEW YORK STATE AGENT FOR TAKING SOLDIERS' VOTES—THE COTTON REGULATIONS OTHER CABINET CONSIDERATIONS, &c.

Albany, October 27.—The following dispatch, addressed to the Executive Department here, was received this evening:

Buffalo, October 27.—To d. Parry, State Agent, at Baltimore: Edward Donahoe, Jr., of Albany, Peter Kirby, of Louis county, and Mr. Jones, of New York city, for uttering against Blank, have been arrested by the Provost Marshal, who also closed the State Agency.

SHERMAN MASON, Sergeant in Charge.

Governor Seymour was in Buffalo, and the telegram has been sent to him.

New York, October 27.—Moses J. Parry, New York State Agent at Baltimore, arrested on a charge of forging soldier's votes, has made a full confession. He acknowledges the forgery of accounts and persons, and gives names of the parties who arrested him.

Several prominent persons are said to be implicated, but their names are not given.

New York, October 27.—Cotton quiet at 122 to 125. Stocks better. Gold opened at 216 and closed at 215½.

Washington, October 27.—The New York State Agent in this city was arrested to-day and his office closed.

Washington, October 27th.—Since clearing away the timber along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and sending out rebel sympathizers on trains as safety guards, not an accident has occurred, and not a single guerrilla has been seen on the line of the road.

New York, October 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that the report that the enrollment law is a failure, that the clause is to be repealed, and drafted men be enlisted to go into the service; and that there will be a new call for 300,000 men on the 1st of January, is propagated by General Fry to be mainly unfounded.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is again opened to full navigation.

General Rosecrans is rapidly recruiting from the wounded.

Direct intelligence from the Valley shows there is no truth in the rumor that Sheridan has made to the Williamsport blockade as well in future render it so effective as to make it impossible for any blockade runner to get on that point.

The cotton regulations are still in an unsettled state. They have been constituted at the Cabinet meeting but did not meet with general approval. Mr. Fessenden is understood to be opposed to the law under which the regulations are to be made, and it is probable that he will recommend a modification when Congress assembles.

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It is said that sixty Yankee vessels of all classes, intended for an attack on Wilmington, are collected rendezvousing in the harbor of Hamilton.

ARRANGED TO THE BREAKER UNIVERSE—LOCKY LOST.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 2nd inst.]

As the steamer Universe was yesterday passing Plum Point, below Island 35, some 50 miles above this city, she struck a snag—the injury was so serious that she immediately began to fill, and the pilot made for shore.

Just as her bow touched the second shell, she struck on her side. The consequence was that a number of people were either thrown into the water or in their fright jumped in, and a number of lives were lost. The Universe had on board 175 rebel prisoners, on their way to quarters up the river—the boat being bound for Cairo.

Four or five lives were lost among the deck passengers and deck hands. A negro girl was drowned. The Mollie Able came down after the occurrence and did all in her power to assist the sufferers, bringing some of them back to this city.

We learn from the Irving Prison that 65 prisoners, en route for Alton from Vicksburg, were on board. The Mollie Able brought them back. During the confusion eight of the prisoners were drowned.

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A Huntsville dispatch says no rebel force had passed over the Whiteburg and Warrenton road since Tuesday night. A scout on the U. S. C. I., who had escaped from Hood's army, says a part of Hood's force, he thinks it Lee's Corps, is making for Williamsburg.

Washington, October 27.—It appears to be the rebels' view to take up their front in Northern Alabama, traverse Middle Tennessee, theoretically open Sherman's line of conquest clear to the Gulf.

APPREHENDED ATTACK UPON PADUCAH.—THE PEOPLE CROSSING TO ILLINOIS.

Cairo, October 27.—The greatest excitement existed in Paducah. Gen. Meredith has warned the people and they are fleeing across into Illinois. A part of Forrest's gang are the expected enemy approaching, but it cannot be ascertained what the threatening force is.

A REBEL NOBLE WOMAN'S CITY.

A Cairo dispatch says the Captain of the gunboat Gen. Thomas reports that when going up the river pickets and gun flags were seen at Mound City on the Arkansas shore above Memphis.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

INCIDENTS AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK

New York, October 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondent with Sheridan says: 57 guns were captured in the last fight, 25 of which were our own retaken, and 500 prisoners in round numbers. The enemy's loss in the rebels were planned by Gen. Gordon, and when our camps had been captured, he advised Early to fall back with his troops, but that officer disregarded the advice.

Gen. Ramsur said, before dying, that these were 23,000 in the attacking party. Two divisions passed over Massanutten Mountain in single file, marching all night, so as to come in our left flank. The remainder of the force came in front and along the right, of as the first struck and beam felt on the left. Besides these, considerable bodies of cavalry came over the mountain, by the gaps to the left, and by other routes of two hours' distance from the battlefield.

It was here a man in our uniform came and pushed up to Col. Thoburn, and remarked, "That is a fine horse you are riding Colonel; you had better give him to me," and immediately shot him with his revolver.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, November 1, 1861

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

A motion was made and lost to reconsider the vote of yesterday directing the Secretary of State to procure a copy of each the Civil Code and Code of Practice for the use of each member.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

A joint resolution endorsing the President his Cabinet, the Army and Navy of the United States and pledging the support of the Free State of Louisiana in sustaining them in their patriotic course was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure for the use of the Judiciary Committee the acts of the General Assembly from 1855 to 1860 inclusive, also a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to have 85 copies of each the Civil Code and the Code of Practice for the use of the members.

A resolution was adopted that the House furnish itself with a copy of the Era.

A resolution was adopted that the members of the General Assembly meet in the Hall of Representatives on to-morrow evening, to hear the address of Governor Hahn on the subject of finances.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably on the bill relative to building a bridge across the new Canals.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted a report recommending a number of appropriations, among which were

For the Public Shool funds..... $30 [illegible]

Expenses of the Gen[illegible]

eral Assembly of 1861..... [illegible]

Total..... [illegible]

and the issuing of State Bonds in the amount of $2,500,000 to meet the expenses of Government.

The House then took up the Militia bill and was engaged in the same when a motion was made and carried to adjourn until Monday at 11 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Recent Court — Judge Labeo.—L. Gold still keeps a clothing store on Circus street, between Julia and Girod streets. About a year ago he was heavily fined on a shoestick of clothing purchased Government property from soldiers. Yesterday the same old Gold was arrested for a repetition of the offence. He had a quarrel with his customers and landlord, whose husband in the same time was ordering for the same design to sell clothing. She first brought suit against him for defamation of character and then obtained him for dealing with soldiers. The evidence by numerous witnesses for the prosecution was deemed too strong to believe the defence. Accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Jno. Sinclair, a Contraband, was also arrested on the charge of having searched the trunks of persons in charge of the Provost Marshal's clerk, to be sent across the lines. It was shown that accused had gone so far as to have the said persons trunks which had been examined and passed by the military authorities. Accused explained that there was no criminal intent and that he was not properly instructed not to meddle with the Provost Marshals' business. He was acquitted.

Joe Gregson was charged with having had entertained of war on his premises. It appeared that the articles had been had in an out house without the knowledge of accused, who was discharged.

Robbery.—When Jno Hogan was about to change a $10, on Thursday night, a person in soldiers clothes came into his cyster-shop, grabbed the currency and ran off. He could not be found by the police.

EXPECTED CONCERT BY HUTCHESON.—This well-known colored pianist, we understand, is shortly to visit this city, where he will give a series of concerts at the Opera House, assisted by some of the first vocalists, Italian and French, of the day. It is needless to say that New Orleans will be proud and happy to welcome back so gifted a son.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.—Below is there capitulation of a detailed statement, as per the books of the State Auditor, of the contingent expenses of the late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana:

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for [illegible]		$ 414 50
No.	Laborers and Clerks	2,424 35
No.	Dinners at Galatin's	4,846
No.	Fitting up Liberty Hall	9,120 25
No.	Sundry articles, such as Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spittoons, Mosquito Bars, Pitchers, Towels, Water Buckets, &c	791 60
No.	One Pair Cases for Gen Banks	130 00
No.	Daily Papers	4,227 90
No.	Police Duty	1,464 00
No.	Stationery	8,111 35
No.	Bills of Sergeants-at-Arms for Labor, Carriage Hire, &c	4,347 75
No.	Sundry Items of contingent expenses	230 35
No.	Bill of Printing, erroneously charged to "contingent expenses"	7,000 00
No.	Amount for which no vouchers can be obtained	824 10
		$ 46,201 35

A true and correct statement,

A. P. DOSTIE, Auditor.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW OFFICE

PRIVATE EXPRESS, November 1, 1864.

We have still to dollar another really dull Market in every branch of trade, but a fair degree of animation in the Wilmington blockade as well in future render it so effective as to make it impossible for any blockade runner to get on that point.

The cotton regulations are still in an unsettled state. They have been constituted at the Cabinet meeting but did not meet with general approval. Mr. Fessenden is understood to be opposed to the law under which the regulations are to be made, and it is probable that he will recommend a modification when Congress assembles.

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(Special to the N. O. Times.)

INCIDENTS AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK

New York, October 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondent with Sheridan says: 57 guns were captured in the last fight, 25 of which were our own retaken, and 500 prisoners in round numbers. The enemy's loss in the rebels were planned by Gen. Gordon, and when our camps had been captured, he advised Early to fall back with his troops, but that officer disregarded the advice.

Gen. Ramsur said, before dying, that these were 23,000 in the attacking party. Two divisions passed over Massanutten Mountain in single file, marching all night, so as to come in our left flank. The remainder of the force came in front and along the right, of as the first struck and beam felt on the left. Besides these, considerable bodies of cavalry came over the mountain, by the gaps to the left, and by other routes of two hours' distance from the battlefield.

It was here a man in our uniform came and pushed up to Col. Thoburn, and remarked, "That is a fine horse you are riding Colonel; you had better give him to me," and immediately shot him with his revolver.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, November 1, 1861

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

A motion was made and lost to reconsider the vote of yesterday directing the Secretary of State to procure a copy of each the Civil Code and Code of Practice for the use of each member.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

A joint resolution endorsing the President his Cabinet, the Army and Navy of the United States and pledging the support of the Free State of Louisiana in sustaining them in their patriotic course was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure for the use of the Judiciary Committee the acts of the General Assembly from 1855 to 1860 inclusive, also a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to have 85 copies of each the Civil Code and the Code of Practice for the use of the members.

A resolution was adopted that the House furnish itself with a copy of the Era.

A resolution was adopted that the members of the General Assembly meet in the Hall of Representatives on to-morrow evening, to hear the address of Governor Hahn on the subject of finances.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably on the bill relative to building a bridge across the new Canals.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted a report recommending a number of appropriations, among which were

For the Public Shool funds..... $30 [illegible]

Expenses of the Gen[illegible]

eral Assembly of 1861..... [illegible]

Total..... [illegible]

and the issuing of State Bonds in the amount of $2,500,000 to meet the expenses of Government.

The House then took up the Militia bill and was engaged in the same when a motion was made and carried to adjourn until Monday at 11 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Recent Court — Judge Labeo.—L. Gold still keeps a clothing store on Circus street, between Julia and Girod streets. About a year ago he was heavily fined on a shoestick of clothing purchased Government property from soldiers. Yesterday the same old Gold was arrested for a repetition of the offence. He had a quarrel with his customers and landlord, whose husband in the same time was ordering for the same design to sell clothing. She first brought suit against him for defamation of character and then obtained him for dealing with soldiers. The evidence by numerous witnesses for the prosecution was deemed too strong to believe the defence. Accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Jno. Sinclair, a Contraband, was also arrested on the charge of having searched the trunks of persons in charge of the Provost Marshals' clerk, to be sent across the lines. It was shown that accused had gone so far as to have the said persons trunks which had been examined and passed by the military authorities. Accused explained that there was no criminal intent and that he was not properly instructed not to meddle with the Provost Marshals' business. He was acquitted.

Joe Gregson was charged with having had entertained of war on his premises. It appeared that the articles had been had in an out house without the knowledge of accused, who was discharged.

Robbery.—When Jno Hogan was about to change a $10, on Thursday night, a person in soldiers clothes came into his cyster-shop, grabbed the currency and ran off. He could not be found by the police.

EXPECTED CONCERT BY HUTCHESON.—This well-known colored pianist, we understand, is shortly to visit this city, where he will give a series of concerts at the Opera House, assisted by some of the first vocalists, Italian and French, of the day. It is needless to say that New Orleans will be proud and happy to welcome back so gifted a son.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.—Below is there capitulation of a detailed statement, as per the books of the State Auditor, of the contingent expenses of the late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana:

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for [illegible]		$ 414 50
No.	Laborers and Clerks	2,424 35
No.	Dinners at Galatin's	4,846
No.	Fitting up Liberty Hall	9,120 25
No.	Sundry articles, such as Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spittoons, Mosquito Bars, Pitchers, Towels, Water Buckets, &c	791 60
No.	One Pair Cases for Gen Banks	130 00
No.	Daily Papers	4,227 90
No.	Police Duty	1,464 00
No.	Stationery	8,111 35
No.	Bills of Sergeants-at-Arms for Labor, Carriage Hire, &c	4,347 75
No.	Sundry Items of contingent expenses	230 35
No.	Bill of Printing, erroneously charged to "contingent expenses"	7,000 00
No.	Amount for which no vouchers can be obtained	824 10
		$ 46,201 35

A true and correct statement,

A. P. DOSTIE, Auditor.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN

FRIDAY EVENING, November 4, 1864.

COTTON—There was some activity to-day, but very little offering, and nothing was done of any moment. The only sales reported being 1 bale ordinary and 4 bales fair at 38c.

The following is the receipts and exports from Mr. Hewitt's report:

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MILFORD [illegible]—Per schr Two Brothers—13 cords wood.

PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Rosine—20 cords wood.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Indian—100 sks bran to Capt Mason—to Bolte Asp 32 bbls apples; 200 bbls potatoes; Allen & Hogg—2 bbls apples; 10 bbls beef; Johnson & Co—2 bbls apples; 2 bbls onions; 2 bbls potatoes; Mrs Dr Brown—2 bbls apples; 2 bbls potatoes; Mrs Dr Bullock—1 bbl apples; 1 bbl potatoes; Mrs Dr Cassidy