New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27.

Auction Sales this Day.

By J. S. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Exchange Alley and Canal street—furniture.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—property.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street—furniture, &c.

By McCoreen & Landry, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange—valuable property from estate of T. S. Pentlington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STEAMER PARGO COMING UP.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. Pass, Sept. 26.

The mail steamer Pargo, from New York September 17th, crossed the bar to day at 5:30 P. M.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of McCormick, Landry of their sale of valuable real estate in the succession of Thos. Pennington, to take place to-day at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. A better opportunity for investment may not soon be presented, taking in view the growth of our sister city Purchasers will see a good opportunity to return them a handsome profit.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of bacon shoulders, advertised by D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, for this day at 10 o'clock A. M. in store No 47 Magazine street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Elsewhere Superintendent Pandely, of the Pontchartrain Railroad, announces the winter arrangement for this road, to go into effect on the 31 of October next. The fare remains unchanged.

STEAMERS TO COME FROM NEW YORK.—The Morning Star, according to announcement, was to leave New York for New Orleans on the 24th Sept.; the Ariel, on the 21st, and the Creole on the same day.

OIL EXHIBITION.—A highly respectable contemporary announces that it has been exhibited in the character of a cumulative curiosity. The new concealment is made with classic brevity—thus:

"We have been shown a Mexican pinafore of the Maximilian issue; a very neat little one."

We wish our contemporary all manner of success in the show business. Though somewhat surprised, we are not jealous. "*Non equidem invideo; miror magis.*"

Important War News from Virginia Via Clinton, La.

[From the Times Lod Evening's Extra.]

Great Battle Near Winchester—Both Armies Fooling Largely—Gen. Early Continued and Compelled to Fall Back to the Main Rebel Gen. Rhodes Killed—Colonel York, of Louisiana, Wounded — Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee Badly Wounded—Gen. Grant Present and Directing the Movements.

We take the following from the Feliciana *Democrat* of the 24th:

Dates from Petersburg, September 22, report a heavy fight near Winchester, Virginia, both armies being largely.

The fighting commenced early in the morning, and continued until late in the day, when the Confederate forces, under Gen. Early, was outflanked, and compelled to fall back on the Strasburg road, near that place.

Gen. Rodes of the rebel army was killed, and Col. or Gen. York, of Louisiana, had an arm shot off.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was badly wounded.

The fight was one of the most desperate since the war commenced, the ground being bravely contested by both armies, and undecided until a flank movement was made by our cavalry, which caused precipitate retreat.

General Grant was there in person, and report says, directing the movements.

Late From the Rio Grande.

THE FRENCH GUNBOAT EXPEDITION AGAINST MATAMOROS REPULSED.—WAR VESSELS OFF THE MOUTH.

[From the Times, last evening.]

By the arrival last night of the United States transport steamer Suwanee and Mate reports, we learn that the five autocratical vessels composed fitted out at Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, by the French forces at that place to capture Matamoros, were repulsed by the forces of Cortina and driven back to the mouth of the river. Gen Cortina still holds Matamoros.

The Mexicans captured on the Texas side of the river by the U S. forces, under the command of Major Noyes, now Palo Alto, still remain at Brazos Santiago. Everything quiet at that point.

The following war vessels were laying off the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 20th inst., when the Suwanee and Matamoros left: The English frigate Liverpool and corvette Buzzard, one French frigate and four steam corvettes.

The steamer the Davis, from this port for Matamoros, arrived at Bagdad on Saturday evening 17th inst., all well.

Political, Military, Commercial Gossip from Washington.

The *Palladelphia Inquirer* of the 17th has the following:

Washington, September 16.—I hear from a gentleman, an old Texas and cotton planter, that the reported large yield of cotton in that State this season is an error, and instead of half a million of bales being secured, there was not ground enough planted for a crop of one-fifth that amount. He gives as a reason for the fact that there was no inducement to plant cotton. Our forces held possession of the coast, the only reliable outlet for the produce, and it was cheaper by planters a waste of labor to work the fields at all. Had they known, however, that our duty was to be so short, it is highly probable that a very heavy crop would have been raised.

Texas, nevertheless, I am told, is full of cotton, which finds its way to the States by some means for reshipment to England, France and Spain, via Mexico. This trade will be greatly facilitated should the French occupy Matamoros.

The renewed efforts to secure a reopening of the trade is noticed with the South, will, it is understood, fail of realization. The President has all along opposed this trade as in violation of existing law and the United States papers of the President, while the opportunities it has had have been offered for immense personal gains were, of themselves sufficient to put a quietus upon any further operations.

There is little doubt now but what the Democratic will unite upon McClellan, between this and Election, notwithstanding the many able manoeuvrations of the Peace advocates that they have "no candidate," and will stand aloof from the canvass. This, of course, is done to extract a promise from the Democratic nominee that he will favor an "immediate armistice, and a Convention of the States," but it is not probable that he will do anything of the kind—as that is the very rock in the Chicago platform, which, if he stood upon, would be sure to dash him in pieces.

McClellan's letter is An platform, and it is not likely that he will subscribe to any other.—What is more, the Peace men will finally fall into line and vote for him, even though they do it "under protest."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.—*New York*, September 16th.—The *Daily News* contains the following editorial announcement:

"We learn that there is a letter from General McClellan, which is to be read at the ratification meeting to-morrow evening, now in the hands of Hiram Ketchum. In the letter, it is said Gen. McClellan expresses the opinion that any Democrat should feel fash with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination. We trust that Gen. McClellan has embraced this opportunity to state that, if elected, he will make an immediate offer for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States."

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN OF BATON ROUGE GONE.—On Tuesday morning last, the body of Mr. Francis Xavier Mophier, an old and respected citizen, was found lying dead in the vicinity of the Asylum for Mutes and the Blind. It was supposed at first that he came to his death by violence, but an inquest being held, it was determined that he had fallen from his horse in the darkness of the night and lay insensible until death supervened.—*Baton Rouge Comet*, 24th.

Cobern and Moser.

[From Bell's Life, Sept. 24.]

This great match programme very satisfactorily and reports from headquarters represent both men to be doing strong work, and well up in condition. They made a further deposit of £100 a side this week at Billy Shaw's, and are to make a further one of £50 a side on Tuesday week, at Alec Keaney, Three Tuns, Moor street, Soho. Joe Cobern writes us word that his colors are now published, and may be had either at Nat Langham's, Bilton, Upper St. Martin's lane; or at Mr. Walsh's, 95 Whitechapel, Liverpool, on the usual terms. Cobern thus describes his colors: "The ground work is of a rich 'emerald green,' while the borders are red, white and blue, the 'stars brightly shining' in blue on that of the white. In the centre is the 'Irish standard,' worked in beautiful and harmonious coloring, under which, in similar elegant character, the American shield is embla zoned, with each corner Ireland's shamrock is appropriately inscribed." Jem Mace's colors, as our readers know, are to be had at Harry Benston's George and Dragon, Beech street, Barbican.

The 600 Rebel Officers Exposed to Fire on Morris Island in front of Charleston.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Hilton Head, S. C. Sept. 12, 1864.

THE REBEL QUARTERS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

The airy, commodious and secure quarters for a long time in process of construction on Morris Island, for six hundred rebel officers who have recently arrived here as hosts of General Foster, have been completed, and are now occupied by the proper parties, who express themselves as perfectly delighted with them. It is the best prison they have yet been in. They may be pleasant and exceedingly desirable to the rebel prisoners after their tedious experience on the steamer Crescent, but one or two sharp shellings will change the entire aspect of affairs. Now they are well out of the frying pan, but certainly under a fire.

THE CAMP AND ENCLOSURE.

The prisoners are placed in good tents, which are arranged in regular regimental camp style, within an enclosure or palisading, made of lumber, seven or eight inches in thickness either way, well embedded in the sand and sharpened to a point at the upper end. Around this palisading which must enclose an area of an acre and a half, is fixed the platform or walk for the sentinels, from which they can look over into the camp and keep a sharp watch on the movements of the prisoners. In order that the latter may have no excuse for approaching the palisading, a line, attached to posts, is run outside the camp and just fifteen feet from the palisading, precisely like the well known arrangements at Andersonville. The man who attempts to cross the rope dies on the spot if the sentry's eye fails him not. No excuse can be accepted from any one who approaches the "death rope" after he has been warned. Its name suggests the penalty. Of course the penalty is to be paid only at the moment of the commission of the offence, and the guard is expected to enforce it then and only then. Night and day a heavy guard is posted between the death line and the palisading to prevent rope being run under the timbers under cover of darkness, and outside the palisades there are a number of posts of sentries posted in convenient and important points, so escap is out of the question.

MANNER OF LIFE.

The prisoners are divided into eight detachments, each of which is placed under the charge of a colored sergeant of the fifty-fourth Massachusetts, which is entrusted with the duty of guarding the camp and caring for the prisoners. The roll call is made three each day, on which occasion, at the signal from the drum, the detachments falls into line in front of its row of tents, and dresses up on the sergeant, who is as particular in relation to the formation of the line as the oldest martinet in the service. The roll is then called, after a certain time has elapsed to allow the scrugglers to fall into their proper place, and all found absent without good excuse are punished in various ways, but generally by cutting off their subsistence for a meal or two.

The details for policing the camps are made daily from the prisoners, and the sergeant in charge sees that the duty is properly performed, and afterwards the other of the guard inspects the camp, and directs the work to be gone over again if it has not been properly discharged in the first instance. The food is cooked by the guard now, and carried to the prisoners. This is done to prevent the confusion and embarrassment that would be very apt to rise if the prisoners were permitted to pass beyond the dead rope, either for the purpose of preparing their food or to obtain their share when cooked.

The rule is now understood to precisely the same standard adopted by the rebel authorities in their treatment of our officers in Charleston. It is less than half of the ordinary ration, meal and bacon figuring prominently in the list. Their rations will be changed as often as the rebels change their list, either for the better or for the worse. No supplies are allowed to pass within the enclosure other than those regularly furnished by the authorities.

If the firing is maintained as badly as it has been between the James Island and our own batteries some of the prisoners are likely to be hurt. Already several fragments of shells have hurtled within the enclosure, but no one has been injured. A number of shells have fallen just outside the palisades, kicked up a dust, but none within. That rebels take great pleasure in watching the flight of the mortar shells at night, and seem to evince but little fear of them. The sentries are utterly exposed, but the guard have a splinter proof to protect them against shells.

Before placing the prisoners in their new quarters General Foster communicated his design to General Jones, so that there should be no ignorance pleaded of their whereabouts.

Losses of Gens. Johnston's and Hood's Army between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

The Atlanta correspondent of the New York *Times*, whose estimate of Sherman's losses is given elsewhere, thus states the rebel losses in the same campaign. His figures in this estimate is in that of Sherman's losses, do not seem to cover the casualties of operations immediately prior to the fall of Atlanta.

Up to the battle of Peachtree Creek, with the exception of the series of fights near Dallas, our losses exceeded that of the rebels, as a general thing. It is fair to believe, however, that in all skirmishes the losses upon both sides were about the same. Therefore, I will add up the list of our losses in what may be termed the skirmishes, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and credit a like amount to the rebels:

Rebel loss in all skirmishes from Chattanooga to Atlanta—	
Battle at Resaca	12,000
Battle at Cassville	3,000
Battle at Dallas	4,000
Battle at New Hope Church	6,000
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain	1,000
Battle of the 20th of July	8,000
Battle of the 22d of July	13,000
Battle of the 28th of July	8,000
Total rebel loss	69,000

The enemy has suffered severely in the loss of general officers, losing four killed and seventeen wounded according to their own papers.

Their loss in cannon will exceed thirty, including eight 64-pounders, while at least twenty thousand stand of small arms have been left by them on the field, and some into our possession otherwise.

According to this correspondent, the numerical balance as regards men, unofficially claimed for General Sherman, is precisely 11,409.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Improved Arms Equal to an Increased Army.

The English are arming all their infantry with breech-loading rifles which is said to be equivalent to increasing the force five fold. Our army is of immense size, but it is doubtful if it could be kept up to its present standard with two or three years of war. An army larger than 500,000 men cannot be maintained out of a population of twenty-three millions of people, and still keep the necessary proportion of agriculture which the wants of such a population require. Instead, therefore, of seeking to keep up overgrown armies, the statesmen of the Government should be directed to making the best use of the number we have, by arming them with the most efficient weapons, and training soldiers how to use them with the most effect. Hitherto the most certain exception of all small arms, that is, those which should be taught to fire with them accurately by frequent practice. Without this skill in their use, rifles are no better than any other gun. Half the time that is devoted to teaching the manual of arms, would make our soldiers excellent marksmen, and add ability to hit, with certainty, the object aimed at would become more than five fold the efficiency of small arms in a battle. This would save an immense amount of ammunition, for now, to every shot which hits, there are many which take no effect at all, from the unsteady firing of our troops. The execution would not only be greater, but it would be directed with certainty, where it is needed to save the most effort, as in picking off the officers, the loss of whom is very apt to throw troops into confusion, and certainly renders them less effective for want of intelligent direction and leading example.

Breech-loading or repeating rifles are much more easily handled, loaded and fired quicker than muzzle-loaded arms, and in proportion to quickness in firing and accuracy is the shot in the efficiency of the troops. A force of a thousand men armed with Spencer's repeater, or Sharp's breech-loader, would be equivalent to five thousand shooting with the ordinary musket and in the ordinary hap-hazard way. It is just as easy to teach men to use these effective arms as it is any other gun, besides there is greater safety in them. A soldier does not have to expose himself in loading them, as he does with a muzzle-loading gun, the movements required for which latter present so many opportunities to tempt the skill of a sharpshooter. The present war has led to the adoption of many mechanical improvements which have given increased efficiency to the army and navy, but the use of breech-loading rifles instead of the musket and the training each soldier to fire accurately with it, have not yet impressed themselves sufficiently strong upon those who conduct our military affairs. England is taking a step in the right direction, and with her numerous volunteer rifle corps, with practice firing at a target weekly, she will have an efficient and formidable body of troops at her command in the event of war.

Debt of the Confederate States.

The London *Index* publishes the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, which gives the public debt on April 1, 1864, as follows:

FUNDED.

Act Feb. 28, 1861, 8 per cent	$15,000,000 00
Act May, 16, 1861, 8 per cent	8,621,700 00
Act Aug. 19, 1861, 8 per cent	102,335,000 00
Act April 12, 1862, 6 per cent	1,165,000 00
Act Feb. 28, 1861, 8 per cent	90,700,700 00
Act March 14, 1862, 6 per cent	98,315,500 00
Act April 30, 1863, 6 per cent	11,646,370 00
To which must be added the following call certificates outstanding, to wit:	2,191,000 00
Act June 24, 1861, 8 per cent. $14,642,970 00	
Act March 23, 1863, 6 p. cent 72,971,100 00	1,345,000 00
Act March 23, 1863, 8 p. cent 72,971,100 00	114,536,170 00
7.30 Interest-bearing Treasury notes	32,921,000 00
Total	$533,500,970 00

UNFUNDED.

Act March 9, 1861, interest expired	$194,000 00
Act May 16, 1861, non-year notes	2,000,000 00
Act Aug 19, 1861, non-interest bearing notes	104,000,000 00
Act April 17, 1862, commutation of 8 p. ct.	4,516,370 00
Act March 23, 1863, general currency	118,677,321 50
Act March 23, 1863, special currency	141,191,400 00
Total	$797,708,100 00

From this is to be deducted the amount of call certificates of all currency by redeeming officers, and also the amount of notes received for fees per cent. certificates, which are in the Treasury awaiting cancellation

Total	$265,793,169 99

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Licker.—In the case of Jos. Molaire, charged with robbing and blank mail in taking from the person of one Brookman the sum of $100 in gold was decided yesterday. The Judge had no doubt of the guilt of accused and sentenced him to hard labor on Tortugas for a term of 3 years.

The case of Theodore Pincus was tried yesterday. Accused is charged that he made himself guilty of bribery and corruption by giving bad check for the sum of $150 to Mr. Brookman as a consideration that the latter should not prosecute the case against Molaire. The defence insisted that the check was given at the instances of detective Price, who came to secure for a loan. The case was taken under advisement.

The detective Price was put on his trial on the same charge of compounding felony. The case was left open for the introduction of evidence for the defence.

Mr. Danay who had a grocery and liquor store near the barracks pleaded guilty to having sold liquor to soldiers after his fine conviction. He offered to move. Sentence $500 fine.

Jno. Conner and X Agitmale, charged with having Government notes in their possession, were put under $1,000 bail to answer on Wednesday next.

Probably a Murder.—William Piper, a well known and respected citizen of Jefferson, had some encounter with the police of station 4 on Wednesday. He embarked on a business house a short time since but was missed from the boat yesterday. His body was found, bearing marks on the breast as from a stab wound and the pockets of his clothing rifled. The deceased is mourned by a large circle of friends whose esteem he had gained by his leadership and probity.

Depravity.—C. Gustavo Garrone was arrested for throwing down stairs another colored man in the ill famed house No. 32 Barracks street. The prisoner is charged with having robbed his victim who had to be taken to the hospital with a fractured thigh. The name of the latter is Charles G. Smith, aged 45. A watch said to be stolen was found in the prisoner.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. Wolfley, Presiding.—Mrs. Welsh was before this Judge yesterday, charged with not walking the paths of rectitude. Six months' workhouse.

More Workhouse Cases.—Mrs. McMahon, Amelia Taylor and Julia Cailand received from Recorder Venaut the same sentence, which opens the Hevia Hotel for them for six months. Lesser sentences ran from thirty to sixty days.

Fire.—The frame house and kitchen of Christian Nowberger, corner St. Anthony and Celestine streets, was yesterday consumed by fire. No insurance.

Accident.—Pat. Tobin was run over by the street car No 118, and had his leg badly fractured. The driver is held to answer.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE VARIETIES TO-NIGHT.—There is a pleasant combination of the sentimental with the ludicrous in the bill for the Varieties entertainment to-night. Those who may happy weep over the romantic agonies of Pauline and Claude, till their leaden eyes become dry, can laugh their tears back again over the comical squabbles and distresses of the Lollabys as last to faithfully and feelingly exhibited by Mr. Scallan and Mrs. Viola Barrett.

Mexican Acquiescence in the Manifest Destiny of Mexico.

A letter from Washington on Mexican affairs to the New York *Times*, somewhat semi-official in its tone, says:

Individuals high in authority in Mexico, declare that all rumors of complications between Napoleon and Maximilian are entirely without foundation, and that all the recent movements of the French army are guide upon a perfect mutual understanding. It is now evidently the intention of Napoleon to continue his armed strength into Mexico, and the last vestige of the Juarez Government is swept away, on the pretext of recovering and securing his claims in that republic, which will, of course, leave Maximilian's empire *de facto* Government of the country.

That these Mexicans themselves foresee such a result is evident, from the tone of the press which they acquiesce in the new régime. Tired of anarchy and confusion, the popular heart is for a protectorate and the blessings of a stable government. Already, leading and eminent Mexican statesmen are beginning to foresee the destiny of the republic and accept the rule of a monarchy in preference to that of an oligarchy.

The condition to which Mexico has come, after forty years of dissensions, leaves its citizens, in the main, no alternative but to rely on two courses to choose — social dissolution, amidst the horrors of anarchy, or the restoration of legal order by the monarchy, which sagacity itself has brought.

Italy — Reception of the Mexican Envoy.

A Turin telegram, of the 30 h August, says:

The envoy sent to the Italian Court by the Emperor Maximilian was received by the King to day. He expressed a hope that he might bring back to Mexico the friendship existing between two peoples of the same race, and the engagement was based on the national will, the basis of every free country. The King in reply expressed his satisfaction at receiving the minister of the new monarch, whom he had long esteemed. His majesty further said he was convinced that the Emperor Maximilian would secure the happiness of his subjects by following liberal principles, and had no doubt that Italian subjects would find security and protection under the new reign. He has been succeeded by uttering the best wishes in favor of a sovereign whose personal qualities stood so high as his great mission.

The New York "Times" on the Military Prospect.

[From the Times, Sth.]

Appearances are proverbially deceptive. The day may dawn in tranquility, and the evening fall upon a field of blood. Operations may seem to have come to a long pause, when suddenly there is the flash and recognition of hostilities. At this moment the general public are quite incapable of forming any opinion as to the character and direction of the movements which General Sherman will next attempt. It is common to represent the campaign as virtually closed by the capture of Atlanta. That has in a large sense, and the campaign, but in a large sense, and the campaign, but in a large sense, and the campaign, but