THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1863.

Sales at Auction, To-Day.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10½ o'clock, at his auction store, No. 91 Royal street, furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, opposite Post No. 16, First District, mule.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Louisa and Girod streets, horses and mules.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This popular place was again well attended last night, and the various features of the programme appeared to go off to the general satisfaction of a good-humored audience. The artists of the Sanford troupe are becoming evidently less constrained than at first, and a greater freedom of delivery may be expected hereafter to enhance their performance, whether comic or sentimental. Their programme for to-night presents noticeable attractions.

COFFEE.—Three hundred and forty-five bags prime Rio coffee for sale by H. Lonsdale, No 89 Gravier street.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of dealers to his sale of 41 bags malt which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock. See advertisement.

Late News from Southern Sources

THE SITUATION BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

ROSECRANS REINFORCED BY BURNSIDE.

Assault on Confederate Position Repulsed.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HELD BY LONGSTREET.

Impending Battle on the Rapidan.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

An extra *True Delta* of yesterday evening contained the following intelligence, taken from the Mobile papers of the 29th and 30th September:

Charleston, September 26—The Federals have worked very little at their batteries today, our fire keeping the circle under cover.

Our mortars on Sullivan's Island worked admirably, the shells being thrown with accuracy, and falling in the middle of the enemy's battery at nearly every fire.

There was again considerable commotion in the fleet to-day. It is supposed that Farragut was visiting each vessel.

Richmond, September 26—Advices from the army of Northern Virginia represent the troops in excellent condition and ready for the impending battle on the Rapidan, now looked for daily.

Small squads of prisoners and deserters are daily brought down.

The flag-of-truce boat is reported at City Point to-night.

Richmond, September 29—To-day has been the most quiet day experienced here for some time.

Not a line of war news has been received from any quarter.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train report unusual quiet in that direction.

Atlanta, September 26—Our lines are extended around Chattanooga within striking distance.

Our forces are well up to the front, and full supplies are also at hand.

On Wednesday night our cavalry occupied Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain, twelve miles from Chattanooga. That night General Wheeler made a reconnoissance toward Lookout Mountain, found an infantry force of the enemy and drove them away. The mountain is now held by Longstreet. The enemy's operations are plainly seen from Lookout Mountain.

Rosecrans has two lines of defenses on the road to Chattanooga, a hundred yards apart. His lines are crowded with men.

He has one pontoon across the river, which has been crowded with wagons, besides others.

It is unknown whether he is crossing stores into or out of Chattanooga. The impression is that he brings them over as needed.

Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga.

General Hood was doing well Thursday.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not exceeding twelve thousand.

The Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounts to twenty eight thousand.

Two Federal hospitals are in our hands, with 1800 wounded.

The enemy's barracks contained corn bread only.

The prisoners stated that they were ten days on short rations.

The bridges over East Chickamauga are repaired, and trains go to our lines to morrow.

Atlanta, September 26—Officers from Hood's division by the train just in, who left Lookout Mountain yesterday morning, say that an important position is now held by Hood's division, now commanded by Jenkins.

It is not supposed that any attack will be made, as we command the situation and need not sacrifice lives.

Thursday night the enemy made no attempts on our lines, in both of which they were driven back to their entrenchments.

When the train left Bernt Station this morning heavy cannonading was heard.

Further news of a cheering character is received but not deemed prudent to communicate.

Mr. Adair writes from Ringgold yesterday to the *Confederacy* that Wheeler is over the river, and Forrest is in the right place.

A Confederate officer just arrived, who was wounded and taken prisoner on Saturday, and detained in a Yankee hospital till Monday, when he was released by Forrest's cavalry, saw Rosecrans at 12 o'clock M., with no mention of wounds.

Sunday night rockets were seen towards Harrison, which the Yankees said was Burnside with forty thousand reinforcements.

A heavy Confederate force was before Chattanooga and Harrison.

Atlanta, September 29—We can get no reliable news from Bragg's army.

No press reporters are permitted there.

A dispatch from Gen Hood's Quartermaster to the superintendent of the Press Association says the doctor will admit no one to see him for some days yet.

Atlanta, Sept. 29—Trains with wounded and prisoners arrived this evening from Chickamauga. The prisoners are from Cleveland, captured by our cavalry between Cleveland and Loudon.

Passengers report that the enemy made no attempt on our lines Saturday night and were driven back.

Wagons were crossing the pontoon bridge into Chattanooga constantly.

The Yankees have now three lines of defenses, and are constructing a fourth.

There are no indications of an early engagement.

The Fate of the Sumter.

Yesterday evening's *Picayune* attempted to clear up the question of the true fate of the Sumter, alias Gibraltar, diversely reported to have run the blockade into Wilmington, and to have been sunk by the batteries of Moultrie while entering the harbor of Charleston. The *Picayune* believes "there is an evident error" in the last report, and presents its reasons for so believing, as follows:

There has been but one steamer sunk in that harbor under such circumstances as are described, and that was in the morning of August 31st, when "the steam transport Sumter was returning from Morris Island with the Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, which had been relieved, she was opened upon through mistake from Battery Bee and sunk." We quote from a Charleston telegram. The Charleston correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* gives pretty much the same version of the affair. As to the Gibraltar, we have had repeated assurance from the Northern press that she had run the blockade of Wilmington. Boston papers furnish the following on this head:

"Mr. Cutting, Superintendent of the Buckley's Aquarial Gardens, arrived at Boston a few days ago from a voyage he had made to the Bermudas. While at Bermuda they laid three days by the side of the famous privateer craft, the Gibraltar—the Sumter that was. The Gibraltar had just arrived from England, bringing with her two enormous guns, weighing each twenty-seven tons, and carrying a steel pointed shot of the weight of 720 pounds. She intended to tran-fer the guns to some blockade runner, but there was no machinery in Bermuda capable of lifting them from one vessel to another, and the Gibraltar was forced to try the fortune of blockade running herself. Before Mr. Cutting left Bermuda a blockade runner had arrived from Wilmington with the intelligence that the Gibraltar had successfully passed the blockading fleet, reached Wilmington and landed the guns, which were on their way to Charleston."

From all which it is fair to presume that the steamer sunk in Charleston harbor was not the Gibraltar, formerly the Sumter. The sunken craft is probably some steamboat of that name, employed as a dispatch boat in the harbor.

Now it is not impossible that the steamer in question may have run the blockade successfully at Charleston, and have been sunk subsequently by batteries on Sullivan's Island. We published some days ago intelligence received at Liverpool, by a vessel which left Bermuda on the 24th of August, to the effect that the Sumter had run into Charleston with her two enormous guns. If this were so, it would be quite natural that her work was blockade runner having been accomplished, the military authorities at Charleston should turn her to account as a harbor transport, in which character she might have been sunk as has been stated.

PLAQUEMINE STILL CAVING.—A reliable gentleman informs us (says the Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 26 instant) that on passing the town of Plaquemine the other day, another extensive slide—from the front part of the town—took place. The old Mississippi is determined that Plaquemine shall not stand as the mouth of that bayou of the same name. The sooner the good people of that locality float their houses to the opposite side, the better for them.

In the same paper we read:

Accident to St. Joseph's Church.—On Wednesday night the usual circular dome in the rear of St. Joseph's Catholic church gave way, doing considerable damage to the building. The cause of the slide is supposed to be a defect in the ground.

A NEW IRON-CLAD AT RICHMOND.—A refugee gives the following statement:

This iron-clad, one by the precise style of the Merrimac, are of present construction; both carrying the gunnery of mechanics, and iron suitable for armor purposes, they progress very slowly. In fact the track of the city railroad in Richmond was taken up and laid down twice in Manchester. They have completed one iron clad similar to the Merrimac, and the Torpedo, built which Alexander H. Stephens sunyed 6 feet. Which Alexander H. Stephens sunyed 6 feet.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,305.

Napoleon's Danger in Mexico.

HIS SILENCE AN EVIDENCE OF TROUBLE—ORDERS TO THE MEXICAN NOTABLES TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTH—TWO RUSSIAN SPIES OF JEFF. DAVIS IN PARIS—EUGENIE'S EFFORTS FOR THE LATIN RACE, ETC.

(Pa is (Sept. 11) correspondence of Liverpool Journal.)

The heavy stone which our Emperor has tied about his neck in the shape of Mexico is fast sinking him in the Slough of Despond. The silence and mystery he observes are evidently the result of the perplexity into which the manner of a certain announcement is to be made in Europe, and the doubt daily increasing in his mind as to the effect it will produce. There is in the political and commercial world a conviction, so great that it amounts almost to certainty, that by the very last mail which left for Vera Cruz, after the reception of Slidell by Drouyn de L'Huys, orders were sent out to Mexico for the proclamation of the recognition of the South by the "notabilities" of the government (the same authority which has voted—literally as a single man—for the proposition to the Archduke Maximilian) It is this conviction which has created all the uncertainty and uneasiness, not only in the political mind, but in that of the Bourse likewise, and placed a veto on all financial affairs during the week. It had been foreseen from the very first that the Emperor's *idée fixe* with regard to the future pre-eminence of the Latin races would most assuredly turn to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Every act has been tending in that direction; and the very admission of Mr. Slidell now and then to the Tuileries, sometimes publicly, but far more often with a privacy enveloped in mystery, has given the *cri d'alarme* to the North for a long time past; and now, as I tell you, the conviction has got abroad that the Tuileries having ordered, by the last mail to Vera Cruz, the acknowledgment of the South to be proclaimed by Mexico, the acknowledgment of the South by Mexico will necessarily arise at the Tuileries by the first mail from Vera Cruz, and then what can the Tuileries do but acknowledge the South likewise?

It is certain that the Florida brought over a couple of Southern diplomats, delegates to Jeff. Davis. One of them, very long-haired, sallow and wiry, I myself saw a few days ago. He spoke very confidently of the success of the Confederate cause, with great familiarity of the Emperor, and with much admiration of himself. He said that he had been to Biarritz to deliver instructions to Slidell, who was in constant communication with the Empress; and that he fellow envoy from the Confederacy had not arrived in Paris, but was awaiting at Nantes the arrival of orders from his superiors. He told me, moreover, that the said envoy had come to Paris, if not replace, Slidell in his mission to the Tuileries; and that Europe would be astonished "some day" when it should come to learn the name of that Plenipotentiary.

The Government journals have been lately endeavoring to accustom the public mind to the notion of French acceptance of slavery; but the question has never been brought so near as at this moment, and we are no longer astonished at the long, sentimental pleadings in favor of the comfortable life led by the negro slaves as compared with that of the half-starved paupers of European countries, now that we behold to what end these pleadings are to lead. Her Majesty's paper, in particular, declares openly that the French Government cares not a dot for war with the United States, and laughs to scorn all the bluster of the New York journals; that France is mighty and powerful enough to carry on at one and the same time the two questions of Mexico and Poland, and that it is not the Emperor's intention to remain in Mexico any longer than necessary for the foundation of a Government "solid, durable, popular and liberal" (exactly like that of France, indeed, even to the restrictions on the press)

Then, again, comes the eternal plague of the Latin race, which must be protected. The Empress wishes it, because the Latin races, so Her Majesty declares, have evidently received the Divine mission to overturn the traditions of Catholic civilization, and doing it out in small, agreeable, and imperceptible doses, like homeopathic globules, over the universe. Her Majesty is unfortunate in her illustration of the benefits bestowed by the Catholic civilization in South America, for the only benefit hitherto realized in that part of the world has been the Inquisition, with its religious intolerance, its absorption of one third of the national territory, the immense wealth of the Church, the ignorance and poverty of the masses, the discouraged amongst the higher classes, but imposed upon the people; the absence of all national industry and enterprise, and the hideous depravity in which the lower orders have been suffered to indulge. These are the benefits which the tri-colored flag of France is now called upon to protect. As at Rome, that tri-colored flag will be seen to float from every building where the power of the clergy has leave to reign, but not to reason, will refuse to protect all attempts at national improvement, and be found wanting wherever a school for the people, or a lecture room for the working men, dares to invite the lower classes to an endeavor to shake off the yoke beneath which they have so long been bowed by the requirement of knowledge, the only arm by which the moral enemy—the ignorance of which they have been slaves to so long—can be combated. The French are continually boasting of making war for an idea, but in Mexico and Rome they are busy on combating all ideas of liberty and progress.

A Self-Limited Journal.

We are told by the New York *Express* that the savans of Boston, who undertook to carry on there an ultra radical journal, called the *Commonwealth*, have been compelled to give it up as a bad job. The following paragraphs from an article in its columns may be supposed to have had something to do with its sudden demise:

Thought, in order to be determined or to manifest itself or to know itself, or in short *to be* itself (since its nature is an activity, a "self moved," as Plato calls it, a dualism in which there is subject and object), thinks itself, and in so doing limits or defines itself.

Its limitation (through an alterum (or other being) makes a thing finite. But limitation of itself merely manifests its infinitude, for the self is both sides of the limit and hence *contained* by the limit, yet not *negated*.

The self says to the self, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and the self makes reply, "I do not wish to *go* there, for I am already there, limiting myself."

Just as its space is limit is posited and through the same limit space is posited beyond it as the logical condition of it. So every limit of space is a proof of its infinitude, for it really demonstrates its continuation—it affirms what it was going to deny.

So the thinking, being its own alterum, is always posited by its limit instead of being negated.

And thus the essence of the independent being is freedom or free will.

This is the problem of all philosophy:

"How can the limited or determined be the infinite or absolute?" Its answer is given above, viz: By being a *self determined*.

"This was enough," says the *Express*, "to upset any commonwealth." Doubtless, but it is certain that the *Commonwealth* in question has ceased to exist! May it not merely have expired by "limitation of itself?" In that case, its existence would not be "negated," according to its philosophy, but "continued by the limit," immortal and infinite. Let its subscribers and admirers, therefore, be consoled with the absolute belief that they still have, in philosophical reality, what they have obviously lost in point of fact!

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Jabez Halleck, of Western, Oneida county, grandfather of Major-General H. W. Halleck, died on the 17th instant, at the great age of one hundred and three years.

M de Persigny has been created a Duke in testimony of regard for the services he has rendered to the State and for his personal devotion to the Emperor of the French.

The largest bank organized under the national act will be the Third National Bank of New York, which will begin with a capital of $5,000,000. The first National Bank of Washington opened for business on the 23d, with a paid capital of half a million of dollars.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following are the officers of the Second and Third District Recorder's Court, Judge Lemmont presiding as Recorder:

John Moutamat, Clerk; Geo. E. Bovee, Assistant Clerk; Geo. W. Hopkins, Bond, Subpœnas and Appearance Clerk; John A. Cheever, Crier, &c; The Duffy, J. F. Kavanagh, P. S. Hayes, Assistant Officers.

Fire.—On Gentilly Ridge a house used as a coal depot was totally destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock yesterday.

The Arson Case.—Mr. and Mrs. Bartche, who were recently burnt out in the Fourth District, and arrested on the charge of arson, were up for trial yesterday before Recorder Vennard. Several witnesses were heard, and then the case was continued until to-day. The arrest was made by officer Gallagher.

Inquests.—Dr. Beach held four inquests yesterday, and reported that Pauline Pigola, two and a half years of age, died of strangulation from an abscess bursting in her throat. The child died on Old Levee near Magazine street.

Elizabeth, a slave of D. Bour, in Opelousas, fifty years old, died of dropsy, on Bagatelle street, near St. John the Baptiste street.

Adelaide Figuere, f. w. c., thirty-four years old, died of congestive chills on Reilly street, near Prieur.

An unknown white man was found drowned and not recognized before burial. He was dressed as a deck hand in navy blue shirt and trowsers with leather belt.

Disorderly.—Mrs. Myers was arrested at the corner of Hospital and Esplanade streets, for having music without license, and drawing disorderly crowds.

Second District Recorder's Court—Charles Leumont, Esq., presiding.—Flora Allier, who was found in possession of the sum of $96 50 in specie, was sent down to await an examination on the charge of larceny.

F. E. Marks, who professes to be a tailor, had to pay $2 for not being able to keep from getting drunk.

Edward Harrigan said he was drunk the first time, and promised it should be the last time. Dismissed.

John Sontra is to answer the charge of having forced himself, in a state inebriety, into the domicile of Mr. Fernandez.

Provost Court—Judge Alocha.—Thos. Collins, a sailor of the Aroostook, was up for being drunk. He said Uncle Sam had stopped the grog in the navy, and so it was not very surprising that he and his messmates, after steadily remaining on board his ship for thirteen months, became a molten to the rum of this city. He had still near twenty-four hours liberty, and the Court let him off to enjoy it, on condition that he take only two drinks before going aboard, one on leaving the court and the other at sundown. He gave his honor bright to carry out the bargain, and left with the remark that he would take these drinks to the health of his Honor the Judge.

Philip Gaffney and Mrs. Gaffney, charged with repeatedly beating down a little American flag, placed over the door of their lady neighbor, a soldier's wife, were tried yesterday.

One witness said she heard Mrs. Gaffney say the flag must come down, that it was a disgrace to the place, and that she would have it down. Another witness said Mrs. Gaffney said she would have it down, and that she would have it down, and that she would have it down. Another witness said Mrs. Gaffney said