THE DAILY BEE.
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[illegible] subscriptions taken by the [illegible] at the following rates. Cents for the six months, payable to carriers.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Christopher street, house.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Barracks and Royal streets, a grocery store.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A variety of vocal and instrumental music, opera, comedy, characteristic delineation in burnt cork, jokes of the funniest description, given without regard to gravity or old age, and dancing without regard to sex or in spirited personifications, continue to diversify the entertainments nightly offered by the Bonford Troupe. They unquestionably labor to make their audiences, and if frequent and irresistible gushes of laughter are evidences of success they succeed in an eminent and conspicuous degree.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By an official notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the steam propeller Victor, with the usual appliances of ocean navigation, will be sold on the 12th of November, at the foot of Joseph street.

FOR ALL SAINTS' DAY.—The well known stationery house of the Bronze Pen, 62 Bourbon street, is prepared to furnish everybody with black glazed paper, *(papier glacé noir,)* used in arranging wreaths for All Saints' Day.

We are requested by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to call the attention of dealers to the sale of hams advertised by him this day, at 11 o'clock.

RESULT OF A NAVAL EXPEDITION TO BAY ST. LOUIS.—A special correspondence published in yesterday morning's *Era* gives the result of a late naval expedition, composed of the yacht Corypheus and the steamer Commodore, having on board a company of soldiers, which went, says the correspondent, from Fort Pike to destroy a tannery belonging to the enemy at Bay St. Louis. On the 15th, troops and sailors were accordingly landed, and effected their purpose without molestation, although a company of cavalry, previously stationed at the place, were said to have only left as the vessels were approaching. A large quantity of hides was found, but could not be brought away for want of transportation. The correspondent reports such destitution among the inhabitants of Bay St. Louis, numbers of whom were, on that account, anxious to come to New Orleans.

THE LATE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.—The case lately decided by the New York Court of Appeals, in favor of the constitutional validity of the Legal Tender notes, is one that does not admit of appeal to the United States Supreme Court, as by a law of Congress only those cases that have been decided adversely to the Federal Government, can be thus appealed. The question must come, if at all, before the Supreme Bench from some Court which will decide the matter differently from the New York Court of Appeals.

Mexico.

We received, yesterday, a Brownsville *Flag* of the 25th ult., the Spanish side of which contains some items of interest from the City of Mexico:

It having been stated that it only took two hours, after leaving the capital, to cross the frontiers of the Empire and enter the territory of the Republic, the *Cronista*, a paper which, we think, is mentioned for the first time, has denied the fact and undertaken to prove that the whole country "very properly belongs to the intervention present and proves that the Constitutional government will very soon emigrate to Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua or Sonoloa, being unable to take possession of the capital because Vidaurri is more in favor of foreign intervention than of the government. The paper to which we are indebted for this piece of news is rather severe on the *Cronista* for the expression of such sentiment which it styles slanders.

A *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral of the City of Mexico on the 15th, Napoleon's birthday, which the Regency did not attend, on account, it seems, of a question of etiquette raised between them and General Forey.

Sr D. Contaspesi, Excelsior, who was captured at Puebla, has not been released, and the papers from the intervention were of opinion that his imprisonment was contrary to the pacific spirit of General Forey.

According to the *Monitor Verde*, General Negrete had no less than 2000 men. General D. José de la Luz Rosas, who had gone over to the Intervention, was shot.

A decree of the Regency had been published on the 14th, reorganizing the Commercial Courts in Mexico, Puebla and Vera Cruz. Gen. Almonte, who was on the 14th at his residence, a [illegible], whereas, speaking of the Emperor, he said among other things: "If France has given us our own free will in bearing Eagles on the ensigns of the Vistula which they crossed on fourteen days, it is not because the Emperor is deaf to the cries of anguish of Poland—that faithful ally of France in her days of adversity—who is now endeavoring to break her chains, but because, wishing to spare France blood, he hopes to settle so grave a question through diplomacy."

The Emperor, who, from the other side of the Atlantic, bearing the groans of Mexico, has been unable to remain insensible, has sent here an army to assist the subsequy country in throwing off the yoke which, for half a century, an unsuccessful attempt at republican government had caused to weigh upon it."

Letter from Plaquemines Parish.

THE OYSTER BEDS NEARLY EXHAUSTED.—GROWTH AND CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS.—THE COTTON CROP OF PLAQUEMINES.—DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Plaquemines Parish, October 20, 1863.

If the truth has not been concealed from me, in this district, beds which formerly yielded millions of oysters, and gave competency to a numerous class of people, are now nearly exhausted, because, it is thought, that her oyster fishing is allowed to commence too early in the Fall and to be prosecuted too late in the Spring. On this subject I remember have read a short time ago that a Mr. Coste, a French savant, is of opinion that of from one to two millions of young oysters produced by an oyster, only from ten to twelve remain attached to the shell of their mother. The same gentleman protests against beginning in France oyster fishing in September, and recommends that it be delayed till February or March, because, he argues, though in September spawning is over, the shells are covered with a recently formed population. If, as the French Government do, the oyster banks found in the estuaries of the gulf of Mexico, within the limits of Louisiana, conceded to responsible parties at a small rental, there is not a shadow of doubt that they would, in the course of a few years, so rapidly multiply as to become the richest in the world. Moreover, by carrying on the cultivation of oysters, as practised on the coasts of France and Great Britain, the bays and bayous which form the delta of the Mississippi would, in all probability, yield in a short time as many oysters of them, provided these waters not sent to the city market before the first of December. This branch of industry, I have already remarked, might also be made a source of revenue for our depleted State treasury.

The growth of the oyster is slow, it being only an inch or half a dollar at the end of four to six months, and twice that size at the end of the year; in Artificial beds the growth is usually slower, the full size not being attained till the fifth or seventh year.

From the best information to be had on the subject, the parish of Plaquemines used to send a weekly supply to the city of one hundred and barrels of oysters, amounting during the season to about $130,000.

The estimate, I am informed, is really too low. It is calculated that, before our troubles commenced over a thousand men and about two hundred and fifty vessels of varied tonnage found employment in supplying the New Orleans market with oysters dredged from the beds in this section of country. The oyster trade of this District in 1860 was estimated to amount to about $[illegible].

Let it be remarked *bene et passant*—that the whole of the Chesapeake Bay oyster trade in 1858 reached the enormous sum of twenty millions dollars, at the rate of one dollar per bushel.

In this parish, the quantity of land under cotton this season is about three thousand acres, which, upon a low average, should yield two hundred and fifty pounds of ginned cotton.

The death of a Mr. Lafrance, an old resident of the community, at the good old age of seventy-three, occurred here on the 10th. He died in the enjoyment of his life as an humble rice farmer. He had attained to competency by industry and energy.

Judge Edward White, of the Second Judicial District, to-day holds Court at Point à la Hache. The substitute officers of this Court are Louis Lombard, Esq., Clerk, and Robert Johnson, Esq., Sheriff. Judge Chalmette, last is the responsible officer of parish Recorder.

"OLD FOGEY."

The Laboring Classes of England.

Victor Hugo has remarked that, of the two great problems involved in political economy, the creation of wealth and the distribution of wealth, England had excelled all other nations in solving the first, but had miserably failed in regard to the second. Prudhon has made a similar observation, asserting that, whatever might be the political injustice of negro slavery, the condition of the American slaves was actually not as bad as that of the English laboring classes, held in bondage by a blind economical force, oppressed by the inexorable dominion of capital operating without conscience or pity. Recent revelations touching the social system of England in lower depths afford a dismal illustration of the substantial correctness of the above opinion of the philosopher and leader of the Republican party. They go to show that in the dreary contrast between the unequal forces of capital and labor, the one constantly augments its oppressive power, and the other constantly descends into more profound and hopeless poverty.

It was not long since that England was startled by the publication of a remarkable book, entitled "The Rural Condition and Education of the People in England," by Joseph Kay, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of the Statistical Society of London. The attention and comment of the journals of that city, for months thereafter, by the *Journal of Commerce*.

We are just now very much interested in the general subject of social systems. We are told from day to day that the system of free labor is the only true and proper one for regulating labor; and while we are all anxious to see the realization of some system of free labor which will yield the benefits promised, we are painfully affected by the evidences of the failure of the plans hitherto adopted and incorporated into the social systems of the most highly civilized nations.

In regard to the truth of Mr. Kay's statements, the same journal observes:

There is of course no room to doubt the truth of the statements made by Mr. Kay in the volume before us. They are fully sustained by parliamentary reports; and if additional evidence were needed, we have only to turn to a late number of the London *Times*, where column after column of confirmatory statements are published. Until this book has been exercised, the reader will have no conception of the physical and moral degradation of the laboring classes in England. The misery here described is more shocking than the worst conceptions of an American mind have ever been able to picture. With some knowledge of the condition of the poorest classes in Egypt and other Mohammedan countries, we have no hesitation in placing their condition as much higher in respect to comfort and happiness than that of the poorest classes of the English, as here depicted. The simple truth to be learned from the lessons taught by such books is this: that a system of free labor has not yet been invented in Europe which pays the laborer a support for himself, wife, children, and aged parents, in sickness and insanity, as well as in health, from the cradle to the grave. Such a system is what we want. To devise such a system should be the labor of the philanthropist. It may, and probably would, require a law operating in two directions, the one to compel the employer to pay, and the other to compel the employed to work; and this would give the one such a control of the other as to make it look much like forced instead of free labor. But it must come to something like that, probably, after all.

From the comments and quotations of the *Journal of Commerce* we give the annexed additional extracts:

From 1835 to 1848 the expenditures in England made for the support of the poor were £37,505,826, exclusive of local expenses in unions, &c., and private charities of individuals and societies. Will may Mr. Kay exclaim—"It surely cannot and will not be conceived that a laboring population which requires such an expenditure as this to keep part of it from actual starvation, can be in a very happy, prosperous or satisfactory condition."

But it may be said that this annual expense is the compensation, which, as a part of a system of free labor, must be made by a nation to keep the employer and the employed associated in succeed; and that by this expense the laborer does receive the result which is desired, a complete support. Without pausing to show that the extra expense, the entire British system of workhouse labor, &c., is far from free, but on the contrary is a very grinding form of slavery, we may remark that this grand expense totally fails, since it does not prevent suffering, misery, starvation and all the horrors of abject poverty. We shrink with intense pain from the details of this suffering which Mr Kay gives us. Americans, accustomed to see the shanty or cabin of the Northern laborer, and the hut or quarter of the Southern slave, will be astounded at the descriptions here given of the "English cottages," of which we have heard so much, and of the debased moral, which is the result of such a home and the life they necessitate. We must be excused from giving the worst of the details to which we refer. They are furnished by the report of parties and the local authorities, not by the mere examination of the author. The sum of it all is that English cottage life among the poor means living with a large family of children, young and grown up, sometimes with their wives and husbands, and often with strangers of both sexes, in one room, sleeping in piles, and being necessarily all regard for decency and morality. Passing from the country to the cities, the condition of the poor is found to be too fold worse. The description of the city dens of the poor is heart-rending. The statistics of crime consequent on this state of things are appalling. We select an example:

"In the number of the 'City Mission Record' for July, 1848, a description is given of Orchard's Place and Gray's Building, in the west end of London.

"The report is as follows:—

"Orchard's Place, including two rookery lanes than 45 yards long, and 8 broad, and contains 27 houses. Resident in this court, in 1845, were no less than 217 families, consisting of 882 persons, of whom 582 were under 15 years of age. The population of a large village, or a small town, is here comprised in one court. Kew, for instance, at the last census had a population which exceeded it but by 17. Kew Gardens exceeded it but by 38. Strathfieldsaye is less populous by 43; while the population of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, is only 710, of Yarmouth, in the same Island, but 564, and of Hoxhorne, in Hertfordshire, but 643. The description, which we presented to our readers of the district of St. Giles's, in the Magazine for November, 1847, showed that each of the houses there contained 100 persons.

"In 1847, however, the population of Orchard Place had considerably increased, notwithstanding the way in which the houses were crowded in 1845. It appears that, in 1847, the 27 houses contained 476 families, and from 882 to 1222 individuals, and this, too, in the month of March, when the court is usually more thinly populated than at any other season of the year!

"In Norfolk and Suffolk illegitimate children abound, the percentage in Norfolk being 5.31 per cent above the average of England. Wales, Hereford and Cumberland are equally high. Of these last counties a distinguished English writer in the *Morning Chronicle* says: "There appears to be a perfect want of decency among the people. The immorality of the young women, said the rector of the parish to me, 'is literally horrible.' Another clergyman said: "There appears to be amongst the lower orders a perfect deadness to all moral feelings upon this subject." Many of the cases of the kind which have come under my knowledge evince such horrible depravity that I dare not attempt to lay them before the reader." In Central Wales, the writer says:—

"Even the physical condition of the people seems degraded, if considered, for the double purpose of their degradation and the employers' profit. Some of the works are surrounded by home built by the company, without the slightest attention to comfort, health or decency, or any other consideration than that of realizing the largest amount of rent from the smallest amount of outlay. I went into several of this class of houses in the north part of my district and examined them from top to bottom. Men, women and children, of all sexes and ages, are stowed away in the bedrooms with any or no curtains or partitions, it being no uncommon thing for nine or ten people, not belonging to the same family, to sleep together in this manner in one room."

Should we attempt to draw a comparison between the moral effects of even the American slave system—bad as that is—and that of the English free labor system, we should find that Miss Martineau and Mrs. Stowe have not, with all the aid of imagination, found in the former any thing so brutal and degraded as this book of sober statistics gives us in the latter. Such is the misery of the poor people, such their utter demoralization, that infanticide is a common and *characteristic* crime, the very milk of mothers' breasts being turned to poison of their own free will! The author says:

"These accounts are really almost too horrible to be believed at all, and were they not given us on the authority of men of such great talent and benevolence, we should totally discredit them.

"But, alas! they are only too true! There can be no doubt, that a great part of the poorer classes of this country are living in such a frightful depth of hopelessness, misery, and utter moral degradation, that even mothers forget their affection for their helpless little offspring, and kill them, as it does also the lambs, in order to make money by the murder, and thereby to lessen their pauperism and misery!"

The poor have invented a system of "Burial Clubs," where the poor insure their children and receive burial money on their death. We quote:

"The accounts of these 'burial clubs' and of the extent to which infanticide is practiced in some parts of this country, may be found in Mr. Chadwick's able reports upon the sanitary condition of the poor.

"It appears that in our larger provincial towns the poor are in the habit of entering their children in what are called burial clubs; a small sum is paid every year by the parent, and the entitles him to receive from £3 to £5 from the club, on the death of the child. Many parents enter their children in several clubs. One man in Manchester has been known to enter his child in nineteen different clubs. On the death of such a child, the parent becomes entitled to receive a large sum of money; and as the burial of the child does not necessarily cost more than £1., or at the most £1, 10s., the parent realizes a considerable sum after all the expenses are paid!

"It has been clearly ascertained, that it is common practice among the more degraded classes of the poor in many of our towns, to enter their infants in these clubs, and then to cause their death either by starvation, illness, or poison! What more horrible symptom of moral degradation can be conceived? One's mind revolts against it, and would fain reject it as a monstrous fiction. But alas! it seems to be but too true."

On concluding its extracts, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks that it is not possible to resist the conclusion that the British system of free labor reduces the laborer in thousands and thousands of cases to the grade of barbarism, while it utterly fails to provide for the ordinary and physical wants of the old, the women, and children.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Forts.—A Bre-bore out, yesterday morning, shall pass from the hands of Mr. Forstner to Mr. John the Baptist and Union streets, in the house of Mrs Granitdeau, destroying that and the adjoining building, the residence of Paul Anderson. Both buildings were insured by the Mechanics Insurance Company.

Shortly after, about two o'clock, another fire occurred. This broke out on the corner of Felicity Road and Magazine street, destroying a one story house, occupied by Widow Gorman, and two adjoining buildings, the property of Wm. E. Jones.

Stabbed.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, during an alteration in the engine house of Fire Company No. 10, two members of the company, Henry Sobl and Nicholas Hey were stabbed, the latter fatally. It appears that Hey was the keeper of that engine-house. The wounds are supposed to be dangerous. We did not learn of an arrest in the case.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Yennard, Recorder.—J. Maria Larkin and Kate Hector, inveterate and abandoned women, who insulted an officer were fined $15 or thirty days. The colored woman Mary Ann Gardner was fined $10.

G. Brown for being drunk and not able to take care of himself was sent down for 30 days. Another case of drunk and fined $2 50, more aggravated or inveterate cases were fined in larger sums or sent down for 10 days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 19, 1863.

The market opened very firm this morning, under the influence of the accounts from New York by the Gem Washington, but as the day advanced assumed a quiet and less buoyant tone, ascribed in a great degree to the want of confidence in the speculative mind by reason of the Wall street market. On glancing at the Wall street market it appears that the advance in Gold, which had risen from 42 ¾ ⅌ cent. premium, which was the closing rate reported on Saturday the 3 instant, to a premium of 48 ⅌ cent. on the 15th, was attributed mainly to the unusually heavy purchases of specie, the shipments by the two steamers, the City of Manchester and the America, on the 10th amounting in the aggregate to $2,269,491. Private commercial advices per the steamer Europa, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and every SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities for shipping.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JOHN G. HALL,
Corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas sts.

oct 1

THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL PACKET Company's Steamer [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Master, will leave hereafter every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and STEAMER [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Master, will leave hereafter every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and every MONDAY, at 12 M., punctually, coming down the Coast in daylight.

Passengers and shippers will please provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the landing at the foot of Bienville street, daily, to receive and receipt for freight.

JOHN A. STEVENSON, Agent,
No. 63 Front Levee street.

oct 19

AUCTION SALES.

Grocery at Auction.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, in block or in lots, on TUESDAY, October 24th, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Barracks and Royal streets, said GROCERY consisting of Wines, Brandies, Gordins, Rum, Gaudey, Sugar, Coffee, and an assortment of groceries in general. Terms Cash. oct19

Hams! Hams! Hams!
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at TUESDAY, the 20th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for account of whom it may concern, on the Levee, Second District, head of Christopher street,

10 cases Sugar-cured HAMS.
50 tierces do do, now landing ex steamer Julia.
Terms cash. oct20

Furniture. Furniture.
THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE SEASON.
BY MCCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. MCCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at our auction mart—

A large assortment of Mahogany Bedsteads, Armoire, Bureaus, Bookcases, Center Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Looking-glasses, Mattresses, Blankets, &c., &c.

One Upright PIANO.
Two IRON SAFES.
Terms cash. oct20

Succession of D. Heinkam—No. 19,973.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 96 Royal street.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1863 at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the New Basin, corner of Julia and Claiborne streets, viz.—

A fine Oyster Sloop called the RIPPLE, in good order and well equipped, with a small Skiff &c.; and also a lot of CLOTHING.

Terms cash, payable in current funds. oct17 3t[illegible]

Succession of Fanny Bauman, Wife of Jules Benit.—No. 17,678.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 96 Royal street, east side St. Louis.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Judge Second District court of New Orleans, dated October 1st, 1863, signed by the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of said Second District Court of New Orleans, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange and Auction mart of Crozat, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, viz.:

1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the parish of Orleans, right bank of the river Mississippi, at about one mile and a half from the city, measuring forty-four feet on said river, by fifty upwards in depth, and designated by the numbers Twenty and Thirteen, on a plan drawn by Eric Bolsieux, Civil Engineer, dated the 15th March, 1846 and deposited in the office of Theodore Pavouzel, then in my hands.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the city, Second District, in the square comprised within Conti, Burgundy St. Louis and Rampart streets, measuring (American measure) twenty-six feet, on the Conti front, and ninety feet in depth, on the Burgundy street, with the improvements, consisting of a wooden brick building, containing six rooms, gallery, cistern, and privy back and front, and other fixtures, with the appurtenances, and also a two-story