THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Jellen Neville, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Canal streets, oil paintings; also, immediately after, at the same place, gold and silver watches, jewelry, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, the contents of a coffee-house on Rampart street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

By Hanlon & McLean, at 10 o'clock, at No. 32 New Levee street, flour, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, sundries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Camp street, flour; at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, apples, butter and cheese; and at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Warehouse, 95 Fulton street, hay.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

This day, generally observed in commemoration of the departed faithful, opens for us, this year, with a more solemn significance than usual. War, the gloomy scourge of humanity, has been unsparing to the families of New Orleans, within the past year, and the wail of sorrow which went up at the fall of Chas. D. Dreux, was but the first sob of a prolonged mourning.

The victims of the relentless war which distracts the land, may be reckoned by thousands, and none are more numerous than Louisianians, whose bereaved families are deprived of the sad satisfaction of paying the last heart-tributes to their *manes*. For them there will be no flowers spread—no prayer strived, by some fond and broken heart—over their graves. Their bones are bleaching, perhaps, over the battle fields of Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, their unknown, but not forgotten graves dot the soil. But the tears which will flow to-day, at the remembrance of the departed, confided to the family vault, will be mixed with some silent heart-drops for those whose home is tenantless—whose name is voiceless, now.

We may then look to-day for a greater pilgrimage to the "city of the dead" than customary on this anniversary. This will be a day of sorrow, indeed, evoking not only the recollected ties of the dead, but also the blighting of some fond hope—the calm hours of prosperity turned to the bitter moments of misery and fallen grandeur.

To the prayers which will be offered up in memory of some lost fond one, will not some supplication be added that this bloody war may cease, and that a happier future may compensate so many sacrifices.

But neither the mourning for friends nor the misfortunes of the country should cause our fellow-citizens to forget the accomplishment of those charitable bequests which relieve the wants of the needy; nor should they fail to distribute the needed alms to the helpless orphans.

We, who are accustomed to note the generous acts of the citizens of New Orleans, may well look to a bounteous offering on this day for the pressing wants of the needy and the destitute.

It is true that our citizens do not possess, this year, the ample means, from the surplus of which they customarily perform so many deeds of true charity; but there are many, still, who can afford to give, and these should not forget the paramount claims of the weakly orphan, to whom they must be a helper in these troublous times. In the various cemeteries, collections will be taken up for the several asylums.

VISIT OF THE FRENCH CONSUL TO THE REAR ADMIRAL.—At about noon yesterday Comte Mejean, Consul of France and officer of the Legion of Honor, paid a visit of ceremony, in full costume, to Rear-Admiral Reynaud, on board of the Calmet. A salute of seven guns was fired by the vessel in honor of the representative of the French Government.

THE STEAMER MEXICO.—The steamer, which was advertised to have left last evening at four o'clock, will not sail before this evening at the same hour. A large number of passengers leave on the Mexico for Havana.

There will be several sales this day, (Saturday) by R. T. Montgomery, well worthy the attention of the trade. At 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Camp street, will be sold 300 barrels choice extra flour, of very desirable and celebrated brands. At 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Warehouse, 95 Fulton street, 153 bales hay. Also, at the same hour, at the Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, apples, Goshen butter and cheese, and fine and medium priced furniture. See advertisements.

Late and Important.

Early yesterday morning the *Picayune* published an extra, from which we gather the following.

Says the *Picayune*:—

We have the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 27th inst., from which we glean the annexed interesting and important intelligence.

The Battle of Perryville.

A CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

The *Mississippian* says that a correspondent of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* gives the annexed interesting particulars of the great fight at Perryville, Kentucky:

The forces opposed to us at Perryville consisted of the right wing of the army of the Ohio, composed of Buell's entire army, Major General Geo. W. Thomas as Commander-in-Chief of the field (Buell being in command of the Department of the Ohio at Louisville), and Gen. Alexander McCook commanding the right corps. We fought three divisions of 15,000 men against nine divisions of the Abolition army, composed at least of 60,000 each, making 45,000 men. Generals Rousseau, J. S. Jackson and Sill were among the division commanders.

Our forces consisted of Brigadier Gen. Patton Anderson's division, composed of Col Powell's brigade of the Twenty fourth Mississippi, First Arkansas, Forty fifth Alabama, Twenty ninth Tennessee, and Barrett's battery. Gen. Chalmer's brigade of the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty fifth Louisiana, and Slocomb's battery of Washington Artillery, on Jackson, Miss., as the position on our left; Col Jones's brigade of the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty seventh Mississippi, and Lumsden's battery; and General Bowen's brigade of the Fourth, Fifth and Florida, Forty-first Mississippi and Palmer's battery, formed our centre. Gen. Buckner's division, which was posted on our extreme right, with Anderson's division, formed the "left wing of the army of the Mississippi," under Major-Gen. Hardee. Cheatham's and Withers's divisions formed the "right wing of the army of the Mississippi," under Major-Gen. Polk; Withers's division was absent, being with Major-General Kirby Smith. This was but two three divisions in the field. Before the battle commenced, Gen. Cheatham, who had been in position on our extreme left, was ordered to our rear, between Perryville and Harrodsburg, Gen. Bragg having anticipated that the greatest force of the enemy was pressing on our right to cut us off from connection with Harrodsburg. The reverse, unfortunately, proved the case, as the greatest force of the enemy was on our left. As I have stated, the lion-hearted Liddell opened the fight on our right, the supposition being that we were fighting the right wing only of Buell's army. Generals Jones and Brown, on the centre, acted with Gen. Liddell, and Gen. Brown being wounded early in the action, the command of his brigade, the first, devolved on Col. W. Miller, of the First Florida Regiment, who fought most gallantly, being the last to leave the ground on the next morning towards two o'clock.

The engagement on our left did not commence until about noon, and then it was only skirmishing for a considerable time, Col. Powell's brigade holding the extreme left of our lines, and gallantly driving the enemy back for about a mile, against superior forces. It was about this time, towards 4 P. M., when General Smith's brigade, belonging to Cheatham's division, was ordered back to our assistance, that Gen. Adams, with his brave Louisianians, was holding the enemy in check against fearful odds, when he was forced to fall back from his position. Gen. Hardee, aware of the importance of holding the point, ordered Gen Adams to retake it, telling him he would be supported by reinforcements. It was while advancing again, and anxiously looking for the reinforcements that Gen. Adams, seeing that the gallant young Major Austin, (commanding a battalion of Sharpshooters) was picking off, behind a stone fence, what Adams supposed to be our own men, ordered him to cease firing. "I tell you, sir, they are Yankees," cried the excited Austin. "I think not, and you had better go forward first, and ascertain," replied Adams. "I go, sir, but I don't think it necessary, for I know they are Yankees," continued Austin.

"Well," said Adams, "I'll go myself," and dashing forward on his charger, he had not proceeded one hundred yards when a furious storm of Minnie balls whizzled by his ears from the enemy, who where shooting from a rest at him from behind a stone wall! The General turned immediately, and riding up, cried out, "You're right, Major—they are Yankees, and you may give them guns." Austin then poured in a deadly fire, the Washington Artillery, Slocomb's battery also, doing terrible execution, driving the enemy back with fearful slaughter. Towards 6 o'clock, as I have said, the firing became incessant on both sides. There stood Adams, with his little brigade, holding back a legion of the enemy, left, as it were, alone to his fate, until, seeing no chance of being reinforced, he gradually fell back, in most excellent order, but not without considerable loss.

It was at this time the cheering was heard on the part of the enemy, in the centre, and which was returned by our troops, which led us to believe that the enemy was being reined, when they opened a battery and shelled us from the Lebanthouse ridge. Soon after this, night came on and closed the scene of strife, our troops sleeping on and remaining victors of the battle field, besides capturing over 500 prisoners. Our loss is estimated at between 1,200 and three thousand killed and wounded. The enemy's loss, at a low estimate, is between five and six thousand. Among the killed is Major-General J. S. Jackson; Brigadier-Generals Ratcliff and Terrill wounded. We took eleven pieces of the enemy's cannon, destroyed four, and brought seven off the field. It was another battle of Shiloh, without any decisive results. Had we have had five thousand more men, or had Withers been with us, we would have completely routed and annihilated the enemy; leaving us the way clear to Louisville. No troops in the world ever fought with such desperate courage as ours. Whole regiments of our men went into that fight barefooted, fought barefooted, and had marched barefooted from Chattanooga! The First Tennessee, Col. Field, formerly General Haney's old regiment, went into the fight with 380 men, and lost all but 90! Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson was killed, and eight Captains out of the ten!

On the same day Gen. Kirby Smith whipped Gen. Tom Crittenden's forces between Lawrenceburg and Salvisa, Gen. Withers with Gen. Morgan capturing 740 prisoners and an ammunition train of wagons. On the next morning, the 9th, our infantry fell back from Perryville towards Harrodsburg, and our cavalry on the Danville Pike. At 12 M. the enemy hoisted a white flag over the town, and sent a flag of truce asking a cessation of hostilities to bury their dead, which was granted. Gen. McCown was ordered to Camp Breckinridge to command the forces there, and returning to Danville I stopped in one of the churches, now a hospital, to see if I could recognize any old friend. I found a number of glorious angels administering to the wants of the sick, and one especially, noted for her angelic qualities, Miss Mary Dunlap, who assured us that whatever should be the fate of Kentucky, her women would remain true to the 86th. The situation of the country around Camp Breckinridge, near Dick's river, is on a hill ridge with a natural fortification of shelving rocks, while on the north side is a deep ravine, making it impassable and unapproachable. It is a wrong place, but may be taken by the enemy getting in our rear by the Manchester Pike, in that case we will probably go to Louisville, which I think ought to have been done at first.

On Friday, the 10th, it commenced raining, and has continued nearly ever since, making it almost impossible for officers to write out their reports of the battle, or to get the casualties. All of Hardee's division has come up here, and I suppose our whole army will concentrate at this point.

Sunday, 12th.—I have had no opportunity until now of getting a courier for Knoxville, and as one is about leaving, I hasten to close.

The *Mississippian* has the following dispatches giving late and important news:

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE POTOMAC.

Richmond, October 22.—Northern papers of the 20th received.

The troops under Gens. Hancock and Humphreys, who recently crossed the Potomac, have returned to Maryland.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Several prominent politicians and business men have been drafted in Pennsylvania.

GEN. MORGAN AGAIN.

Gen. Morgan dashed into Lexington on Saturday morning, and compelled the Abolitionists to surrender.

THE RECENT STATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic gain in Ohio is 50,000. The Democrats have a majority in the Legislature of Indiana and Pennsylvania, thus securing two United States Senators in place of Bright and Wilmot.

Gold 25% to 30 on Saturday.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, October 22.—The *Rebel* has a dispatch from Murfreesboro, dated the 21st inst., which says: Our pickets attacked the enemy from every point near Nashville at daylight this morning, driving in their pickets, killing several and capturing fifty prisoners.

On the Murfreesboro turnpike we also killed W. B. Stokes, Colonel of a renegade Tennessee regiment, and another Colonel on the Lebanon pike, also driving their forces into their entrenchments at Nashville.

There is evidence of an evacuation of Nashville. Captured private letters represent the state of the city as intolerable.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSCRIPTION.

Richmond, October 22.—Orders have been issued under the late Conscription act, for the enrollment of all able bodied men between 18 and 40 years.

LATEST FROM THE POTOMAC.

All quiet on the Potomac.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th:

After a session of nearly two months, both Houses of the Confederate Congress adjourned yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, to assemble again in Richmond on the second Monday in January. The business before the two Houses was pretty generally gone through with before the adjournment, and many important bills passed during the session. The Tax bill, which was sprung from the Committee of Ways and Means, and after considerable discussion recommitted to that committee, was not subsequently acted upon by the Congress previous to its adjournment.

The following telegraphic correspondence between Attorney General Wharton and Secretary Randolph explains itself:

RICHMOND, October 22, 1862.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War:

Can a citizen of Switzerland, who has resided five years in New Orleans, but not intending to become a citizen of the country, be conscripted?

T. J. WHARTON, Attorney General.

Richmond, October 22, 1862.

To Hon. T. J. Wharton, Attorney General.

I think not. five years' residence, not intending to remain permanently, does not constitute domicil.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We learn from a general order, dated headquarters, Jackson, October 21, that, on that day, Gen. J. C. Pemberton, in compliance with instructions received from the War Department at Richmond, assumed command of the Confederate Military Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, including the forces intended to operate in Southwestern Tennessee.

We notice that E. P. Haredick is appointed Assistant Commissary of the Twenty-second Regiment of Louisiana volunteers in the Confederate service, and that in addition to his duties as commissary he will discharge the duties of Acting Quartermaster and Adjutant of the Regiment.

Brig.-Gen Tilghman, under date "Jackson, Mississippi, October 7," "by authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States," proclaims the exchange of prisoners, officers and men, who had landed at Vicksburg, up to that date, as final and complete.

General Pemberton issued a special order from headquarters, Jackson, Mississippi, on the 20th instant, disbanding all regiments, battalions and and separate companies of partisan rangers, then serving within the limits of the Confederate Military Department of Mississippi and Eastern Tennessee, and raised without authority from the department commander.

The *Mississippian* publishes a general order, dated Headquarters, Jackson, October 21, issued by General Pemberton, which we extract, as follows:

Hereafter the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, will be divided into three (3) Military Districts, to be under commanding officers as are herein designated, and whose boundaries shall be as follows, viz:

First. That portion of the State of Mississippi east of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, inclusive of the counties of Mississippi, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico—Brigadier-General Ruggles commanding—Headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi.

Second. That portion of the State of Mississippi included between the Mississippi Railroad, the Mississippi river and the Big Black river—Brigadier-General M. L. Smith commanding. Headquarters at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Third. That portion of the State of Mississippi included between the Big Black and the Mississippi rivers, and the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad; also, the portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, together with such counties of the State of Mississippi as border on the Gulf of Mexico—Brigadier-General W. N. R. Beall commanding. Headquarters at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

The *Mississippian* also has the following:

Major L. Mims has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the entire Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

We regret to learn that Dr. Allen, Surgeon Confederate States Army, and in charge of one of the hospitals in this city, committed suicide this morning at the residence of Mrs Talbot, by inflicting three several wounds in his breast with a knife. He had been in ill health for some time, and it is supposed he was suffering from aberration of mind when he committed the melancholy act of taking his own life.

PARTISAN RANGERS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The following, under this heading, is from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 15th:

One hundred and fifty prisoners, captured by Colonel Imboden's corps of Partisan Rangers at Paw paw Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Morgan county, were brought down on the Central train last evening. At last accounts Colonel Imboden was in a position to inflict great damage to the bridges and tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The blowing up of Paw paw tunnel alone would prove a heavy blow to the road than the destruction of a dozen bridges.

The Fight on Bayou Lafourche.

The *Picayune* publishes the following particulars of the fight near Thibodaux:

We learn from a gentleman who was present at the fight on Tuesday last, on Bayou Lafourche, some particulars of the affair.

It appears that on Monday, the Confederates marched 22 miles to Napoleonville to meet the United States forces, and then, to select a suitable position, they fell back nine miles to the spot where the engagement took place.

The Confederates, we learn, numbered about 350, and were commanded by Col. McPheeters, of the 18th Louisiana Volunteers.

The United States forces, on arriving at Napoleonville, it appears, heard that the Confederates had fallen back, and immediately pressed forward in pursuit, feeling for them with shell, occasionally, as they advanced. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the United States forces came in sight of the Confederates, who were drawn up in position.

The fight at once commenced, the United States forces opening with shell, while the 13th Connecticut and 8th New Hampshire were crossing the Bayou, under a brisk fire from the Confederates. The two regiments named attacked the Confederates in front. At the same time, the 75th New York marched up and took position in the rear of the 18th Connecticut. The 75th was not under fire. While the Confederates were attacked in front, a body of United States cavalry advanced to attack them in flank, but about the time they got within fighting distance, the Confederates, unable longer to withstand the vigorous onset made by an overwhelming force, surrendered.

The fight did not last more than half an hour, our informant thinks, and was quite warmly contested, both sides displaying great courage. The attacking force vigorously pressed forward, unchecked by the brisk fire of the Confederates, and the latter sustained the combat with great spirit until their ammunition were within five paces of them, when they threw down their arms.

Our informant says that the fight was about over, most of the Confederates having laid down their arms, when the Captain of one of the companies of the Thirteenth Connecticut ordered Col. McPheeters and demanded that he surrender. The latter answered no, and, drawing a pistol shot the Captain. Immediately, a private of the Thirteenth Connecticut shot the Colonel through the head, killing him on the spot. So infuriated were the men of that regiment at the shooting of the Captain, that it was with the utmost difficulty that officers could restrain them from shooting on and killing the whole Confederate force.

Our informant also says that after the fight, the Confederates were treated by the victors with great kindness.

We are informed from another source that the Eighteenth Louisiana is the Crescent Regiment, that not only it, but the Thirty-third Louisiana and Withers's battery were in the fight, and that the Confederate force engaged was quadruple that stated by our informant, as above.

Arrival of Confederate Prisoners.

EIGHTY OF THE CRESCENT REGIMENT AMONG THEM.

Official List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing at the Battle of Labadieville.

The *Delta* of yesterday publishes the following list of killed and wounded Confederates in the battle of Labadieville:

The steamer Maurice arrived at noon yesterday with eighty of the prisoners taken at the battle of Labadieville. These men mostly belonged to the Crescent Regiment, raised among the elite of this city, and as soon as it was announced on our bulletin board that they had arrived, hundreds began to wend their way towards the levee to see them, and, perhaps, to recognize old friends, or relatives, or relatives. When we reached the steamer, the wharf was already crowded, and the prisoners were holding uninterrupted communication with all they recognized on shore. A battalion of infantry shortly made its appearance, and cleared a wide space on the levee in front of the boat, but it was soon withdrawn, and the crowd was again allowed freely to talk with the prisoners from the wharf. And many were the joyful recognitions that took place. Everything, however, was done in the most orderly and quiet manner, and with the greatest decorum. The prisoners looked very well, were dressed as finely as could be expected under the circumstances, and appeared quite cheerful. Late in the evening, they were transferred to another vessel, which is to be their prison, we understand, for the present. They are receiving the best of treatment, and have no cause of complaint, other than that of being deprived of the freedom of which they are the present—but soldiers are used to privations.

Below, we give a full list of the killed, wounded and prisoners among the Confederates at the late battle. Most of them it will be seen, are of the Crescent and Eighteenth regiment's of Louisiana Volunteers. Colonel McPheeters, who commanded these combined fragments of regiments, and was killed, we believe was for merly a lawyer of this city, and left here as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Crescent Regiment. He was educated at West Point, but it ever in the army did not continue long there. The following list of casualties in the Confederate forces is official:

List of Confederate prisoners taken at the engagement at Georgia Landing, on Bayou Lafourche, about one mile above Labadieville, on the 27th day of October, 1862, and the two following days:

Capt T W Dreuses, Co C, Crescent Regiment; 1st Lieut Cockle, Co C, Crescent Regiment; 2d Lieut Calvin Fisk Lawrence, Co E Crescent Regiment; Sergeant Commanding H A Frederic, Co B, Crescent Regiment; 1st Sergeant T M Povlé, Co F, Crescent Regiment; Sergt Daniel Peters, Crescent Regiment; Sergt Alfonso D Lasar, Co K Crescent Regiment; Sergt John Logan, Co C, Crescent Regiment; Sergt Chas F Jachen, Co D, Crescent Regiment; Sergt D O Carter, Co B, Crescent Regiment; Sergt Wm Donnelly, Co D, Crescent Regiment; Corpl B C Suiss, Co K, Crescent Regiment; Corpl J Cook, Co C, Crescent Regiment.

Private—Jos McCook, Co F, John Almidingly, Co C, W B Duncan, Jr, Co D, C E Swift, Co I, John Cassidy, Co D, J H Guilty, Co F, W L Murphy, Co I, N Gerard, Co A, James Mackee, Co D, Jos T Lee, E Fost, Co I, W A Curry, Co H, R Bradley, J Sarafet, John Ladis, John Callahan, Co C, Ed Keenan, Co B, M Lardiron, Co D, P Winter, Co I, W A Bonds, Geo Brooks, Co G, Henry Dickley, H M S Meillie, Co I, W C Shipman, F M Smut, Co G, J S Richards, Co E, F J O'Connor, Co B, Thos Shully, Co C, J B Hazard, Co E, R J Falconer, Co I, S D Postlewart, Co F, Frank Reed, Co C, A A Vanderville, Co F, J A F Brown, Jr, Co D, J K Mitchell, Co C, A Lerelen, Co G, R S Motuly, Co I, A H C Octennult, O Demlie, Co G, John Williams, Co A, J L Hamiston, Co E, O Savery, Co A, Jos Perine, Co H, Dan J Lane, Co G, Philip Trey, Co A, J W Singleton, Co B, Anthony Karasch, Co H, Herman Mantmann, Co H, Austin Wilson, Co G, Evariste Rubin, Co B, Pet Vaties Gnedry, Co A, L O Mather, Co A, Leme Poivie, Co C, Camile Jacob, Co A, W Alexander, Co A, Lyons Rouge, Co C, Henry Meed, Co B, O Tunioune, Co F, William J Murphy, Co B, Pat McCowell, Co D, D A Ball, Co D, A B Richard, Co A, L Bellanc, Co E, Urain LaBasel, Co F, Theliephore Combean, Company C, Chris Barbin Co F, Julian Brady, Co A, A Thellot, Co G, L Robichaux, Co G, T Bourque, Co G, J Ford, Co H, Gus Cousin, Co F, Mouton, Co F, W P Riely, Co D, L J Breaux, Co F, Jules Deroche, Co A, S Mallette, Co F, 18th Louisiana; A Ciret, Co F, Ban Guidry, Co B, Theophile Mouton, Co G, Felicien Poupe, Co A, Jules Herthelot, Co A, H LeBlanc, Co D, F Corcoran, Co D, Jean Boudreaux, Co B, Theophile Mouton, Co B, John Gormly, Co I, Nicholas Loppinale, Co I, James D Carroll, Co I, Pat O'Brien, Co H, Dennis O'Keefe, Co H, Dennis O'Brien, Co H, Patrick Bennett, Co H, Patrick Bennett, Co C, W S Denger, Co C, Jos Gauther, Co D, M McCoy, Co H, M Molloy, Co D, Dan Sharp, Co F, John Gibbon, Co C, 8th Crescent Regiment: Nicholas Snider, Co D; B Lovis, Co C; Ouimise Badeau, Co K; Thos McLeay, Co I; Jos O Badeau, Co K; Thomas Godley, Co I, Wm Badeau, Co F; Patrick Tutty, Co I, F Cunningham, Co I; John Nosbors, Co I; John E Nouthing, Co I; Hugh Griffin, Co I; Thos Bell, Co I, John Adcock, Co I, Jacob Welch, Co E, Wm Ross, Co K, Ans Cortman, Co D; Michael Brant, Co F; John Karrigan, Co I; Ph Brasse, Co F; W Boniel, Co B; J B Gibson, Co H; Benj Numa Morieq, Co E; Privates P A Pettigrew, Co E; Thos Kelly, Co D; Philemon Miller, Co B; Lelian Dinville, Co K; Thomas Dell, Co F; G H Mason, Co A; J Longne, Co A; M J Welsh, Co E; Frederic Lorrie, Co C; Wm Wiles, Co D; Alex Wallet, Co —; Jos Marquez, Co —; Wm Burke, Co G; J C Wilson, Co D, 18th Louisiana; Paul Wiezel, 18th Louisiana; G W Fuller, Co B, 3d Louisiana; Sergt Louis Alsais, Co H, 4th Louisiana; Capt H H Michel, Co H, Lafourche; Lieut Archin Bergeron, Co —, Lafourche. Privates—Wm Tanner, Co —, Lafourche; Octave Guidry, Co —, Lafourche; Jos Dominique, Co —, Lafourche, E W Lawless, Co H, Lafourche; A Ribbeck, Chas F Pilot, A Bergeron, Co G, Lafourche; Henry Muller, Lafourche; Valerie Hebert, Ugier Badeau, Lafourche; Alexander Ribbeck, Geo St Clair, Co G, Lafourche, Louis Black, Co C, Grivot Guarde; B P Mayer, Orleans Guards; 1st Lieut E Harvey, Co A Zouaves. Privates—Peter Pope, Co G, Vix battallion; Chas Baron, Co G, 3d Louisiana Cavalry; J B Mask, J P Ashley, L H Walter, Co H, Withers Battery.

List of killed and wounded in the engagement at Georgia Landing, October 27, 1862:—Col. J McPheeters, killed; Private Jno Brown, shoulder; A Lovendson, arm, S Duncan Pusseldy, shoulder, Frank Reed, right shoulder, Crescent Reg; Lieut J C Cochman, foot, Co H; Capt G Bideau, knee, Co H, Withers Battery; Privates C Crowell, hip, A W Bavaro, knee, A H Vanderville, thigh, Crescent Regiment; J Longne, leg, 18th Louisiana, A E Alexander, groin, Crescent Regiment; W J Welch, knee, 18th Louisiana; F W Meak, hand, Co H, Withers Battery; C Porter, body and arm, 18th Louisiana. Five killed names unknown. One wounded name unknown.

Prisoners	300
Wounded	13
Killed	6
Total	319

These were all that fell into our hands. The other Confederate wounded were carried off by the enemy in their retreat. The wounded were cared for in our hospital with our own men.

FEDERAL LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF LABADIEVILLE.

The *Delta* published yesterday evening the official list of the Federal loss in the fight at Labadieville, showing a total of 18 killed and 74 wounded.

GEN. MAGRUDER.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 16th says: "This officer has been assigned to duty in the trans-Mississippi department, his district comprising Texas, Arizona and New Mexico."

General Joseph E. Johnston was expected to reach Knoxville on the 16th instant. It seems to be the general understanding that he will take command of the army of the West.

Results of Northern Elections.

The *Delta* has received late Mobile, Jackson and Grenada papers, and gives the following:

Pennsylvania.—By dispatches received through Southern sources, we learn that the Democrats have carried the State by ten thousand majority. The Republicans lost four members of Congress, the Democrats and eleven Republicans being elected. The Legislature is Democratic in joint ballot. Grow is defeated for Congress, and Thaddeus Stevens re-elected.

Ohio.—Official returns from fifty-one counties show a Democratic majority of thirteen thousand. Thirty-seven counties are yet to be heard from. Out of nineteen members of Congress, fourteen Democrats are probably elected. The Democratic State ticket consists of Supreme Court Judge, Secretary of State, Attorney General, member of Board of Public Works, and School Commissioner. Cox is re-elected to Congress.

Indiana.—The latest from Indianapolis reports the State ticken 20,000 Democratic majority. The Legislature is certainly Democratic. Congressional delegation eight to three. Schuyler Colfax is defeated for Congress.

Iowa.—Republican by six to eight thousand majority. The Democrats claim two members of Congress out of the six.

Nebraska.—M. G. Daily, Republican, has been elected delegate to Congress.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Missing.—In our last issue we had in the report of the Provost Court, of a man's having been fined $10 for striking another whom he suspected of writing anonymous letters making allusion to his daughters. His name should have been given as John Baptiste Leclerc. Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, he left his home in a distracted state of mind, and it is feared, as he has not since been heard of, that he may have committed suicide. He is a native of France, about 49 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, with bald head, very little grey hair round the back of his head, flat nose, and scars on both face and nose, and he wore yellow cassimet pants with white dots, and black cloth sack. His family reside at 181 Bayou road, and are naturally anxious to procure information about him.

Fire.—A fire took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of Morales and Antony streets, in the Third District, the premises occupied by Charles Le Blanc. The kitchen was entirely consumed, but the contents were saved. The fire is said to have originated in a defective chimney flue.

The Forcheimer Robbery.—E. Keenan was arrested in the Fourth District yesterday, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery at Mr. Forcheimer's, on Magazine street, in which a safe containing some $100,000 worth of property were carried off.

Black Mailing.—W. S. Smith was arrested in the Second District, yesterday, on the charge of laying black mail. It was preferred against him by M. Martin.

Larceny.—An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Bendel, on the body of a man found floating in the river opposite Jefferson street, in the Second District. From a certificate found in his pocket, showing that the oath of allegiance had been taken, and dated at Algiers, his name is supposed to be James Harper. He was dressed in a black overcoat, a black cloth coat, black pants, laced Morocco shoes, cotton shirt, with calico bosom, and light colored vest. He had a very slight goatee, and was apparently about 23 years of age.

Feminine Nuisances.—Mary Fitzsimmons, Mary Morrison, and Mary Devine, were arrested on Gatewood street yesterday, as habitual drunkards, and nuisances to the neighborhood.

Nefarious Threats.—Oliver Rice was arrested on Washington street yesterday, charged by Mr. E. J. Eastbrook with threatening to tear down his child's tomb, in the Lafayette Cemetery.

Insane.—E. Murphy was found wandering about in a state of insanity yesterday, and was taken charge of by an officer who met him.

Found Sick.—Corporal Brady reports having found a man lying sick on the levee, in the Second District last Thursday, and sent him to the Charity Hospital.

Charge of Larceny.—Joseph Louis was arrested in the Second District last Thursday, on the charge of larceny. We have no particulars.

Naughty Lex.—Flic-theft Rosen was arrested last Thursday, on the charge of having robbed Hugh Lynch, belonging to the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, of $10. Hugh himself was detained as a witness.

Military Commission.—An application based on the affidavit of the prisoner that it was necessary to enable him to procure the attendance of witnesses in another province than the Montana murder case were postponed till Monday next.

Mrs. Ellis' fur and feathering case was then taken up. The testimony, however, showed that the officer who arrested her had exceeded his authority, and said the accused unjustifiably, while she was proved to be a hard working woman. The Court therefore dismissed her, and fined the officer $10.

Colonel and Brigadier General Wm. Smith was arraigned, and stood in all the glory of Ethiopian over-ax fecundness, with ten per cent proportion, wool to match, corresponding labial development, nasal characteristics, and facial angle developed to a point of nimetrel like gifts of speech. He conducted his own defense, and said he used the sword only to enable him to prevent the recruits whom he may be taking to the Tegyo Athenoeum from running away, and generally to keep the intractable in order. Many wanted to get him out of the way, he said, because he was smart, and otherwise he vouched most liberally for his worth as an officer and excellence as a man. He professed to know every building in town, and Col. Paine claimed to be an acting Brigadier General, and to know every one fighting in Virginia against the United States, he said he laid the first stone in the Customhouse, and had raised more recruits in this city than any other man, and had fifty of them now on hand. His case exited more or less inchimanatory manifestation throughout the Court, and he was ordered to be confiscated; but he was dismissed.

W. T. Smith, an ex-police officer, was dismissed on the charge of levying black mail, preferred against him by M. Martin. There was nothing whatever in it.

Thomas Heiner was sent to the Workhouse for a month, for assaulting his landlady, Mrs. Astil, to whom he owed four months' rent. He said that he merely defended himself when she attacked him, as he was going to get his clothes out of her house; but his story was not established to the satisfaction of the Court.

Kate Higgins, arraigned on the charge of assaulting a child, was dismissed, the prosecution appearing a malicious one.

John Tibon, who had been in jail over a month, for having kept a gun at his house in Algiers, was discharged.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Oct. 31, 1862.

The demand for Br. sidetuffs and Provisions is limited, being confined to the trade and consumption of the city and neighborhood. The stock, however, being reduced, and with an entire suspension of receipts holders are firm and stringent in their pretensions. There have been but few sales of Sugar and Molasses during the p st three days, but the market has shown very little indication, buyers refusing to operate at the high prices asked. They prefer awaiting more ample supplies and better prospects. The early crop has been the first to ripen, this season, of the new crop of Sugar and Molasses. To-day we notice further receipts of 31 hhds. Sugar from the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Assumption.

COTTON—A lot of 26 bales Middling, just received from Texas, sold yesterday at auction, at the unprecedentedly high price of 46c. ₱ lb. easily in U. S. Treasury notes.

TOBACCO—A lot of 4 hhds. Tennessee, Leaf, sold at the extreme price of 10c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—There have been some receipts during the past three days, just now rife, the first this season, which we have previously noticed. The only sales reported to-day are 3 hhds. good fair from first hands at 7½c, and 100 hhds. fully fair from second hands at 7½c. See the preliminary remarks.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales comprise 36 hhds. new Fair, at 60c, and 25 bbls. Prime out at 61c. See the preliminary remarks.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at @12@ @14 ₱ bbl. for Extra. We hear of no sales of sound lots.

COFFEE.—The stock is extremely light, and nearly all in second hands. It is retailing at the 5c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY.—That made from Louisiana Rum is selling at @1 75 @@1 80 ₱ gallon.

At auction very considerable loss is being offered, and the only sales to-day are 200 sacks Corn at @1 01 ₱ bushel, and 500 do. Bran at @2 1c@@2 12½ and @2 15 ₱ 100 lbs., and 56 do. Potatoes at @@

The receipts during the past three days, say from the 28th to the 31st instant, inclusive, have been confined to 9 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Sugar, and 1,000 bbls. Molasses, 36 do. Corn, 74 Hides and 5 do. Bones, 2 do. Sperm, 36 do. Whale oil, 18 hhds. and 6 bbls. Rum, 327 bbls. Flour, 152 bales Cotton, 31 hhds. and 30 boxes Tobacco.

Arrived during the past three days, say from the 28th to the 31st, inclusive, 1 bark, 3 schooners and 4 steamboats, viz: 2 steamship, 1 ship, 2 barks and 1 brig.

The river has risen 1 inch during the past week, and is now 16 feet 1 inch below high water mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 1, 1862.

Arrived during the past three days, say from the 28th to the 31st instant, inclusive, have been received 1,000 Beeves, 41 Sheep and 75 Veals. Market dull and nominal.

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....@@c 7½
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....@@c 6½
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....@@c 5
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head.....@@c
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head.....@@c
Hogs, ₱ lb net.....@@c
Calves, ₱ head.....@@c
Shave, 1st quality, ₱ head.....@@c

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mexico, (Spanish) Ortega, for Havana.
Brig Alba, Adams, Townsend, for Quiverton, U. S Quartermaster.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Sch'r Sarah Bladen, from the Coast—1st dist Sch'r Star, from the Coast.

STEAMSHIP.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig Emma, (British) Troup, from Havana, to Pearson, Gwinnahan & Co.

EXPORTS

AVANA—Per steamship Mexico—220 3 in specie 1 pkg under 16 bbls turpentine 7000 cork ties 100 lb feathers.
GALVESTON—Per brig Albert Adams—Govt stores

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—647 bbls molasses, 16 do. Rice—Hyde, L M Torrey—7 do. 15 do. Wallace & co.
COAST—Per sch'r Sarah Bladen—51 cords wood to order.
COAST—Per sch'r Star—8 bbls new sugar 6 half bbls molasses to order