THE DAILY BEE
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Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber; and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1862.

**Sales at Auction To-Day.**

By Hanlon & McLean, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Magazine street, cows and bran.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 Customhouse street, French prints, gingham, etc.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 242 Fry-tania street, furniture.

By McCeren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock the furniture of dwelling No. 206 Circus street.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The steamer St. Maurice arrived yesterday morning from Donaldsonville, bringing down eighty Confederate prisoners, belonging to the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment, partly composed of the Crescent Regiment. There were about two hundred and fifty captured after the fight at Napoleonville, Bayou Laforche. They were captured by General Weitzel's Brigade on Monday last. Rebel loss, eight killed and fifteen wounded.

OLD LINE OMNIBUSES.—By reference to another column it will be seen that F. Wintz, proprietor of this line, announces that on and after the 1st of November, the fare on the Tchoupitoulas street omnibus line will be five cents.

The sales this day, the 31st inst., by R. T. Montgomery, will take place as follows: at 11 o'clock, at the residence 212 Prytania street, near Jackson street, fine furniture, elegant carpets, mirrors, engravings, &c., a good opportunity for purchasing good, elegant and substantial articles. At 10 o'clock, at 110 Camp street, furniture, new and old lumber, sand, paints, cement, and other building materials. See advertisements.

SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE.—P. Prats & Co., corner of Commercial Place and St. Charles streets, offers this morning for sale, 100 barrels Jeffrey's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, in pints, recently imported. See advertisement.

Furniture of the private dwelling No. 206 Circus street, at auction to-day, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, by McCeren & Landry.

## Very Late and Important.

The *Picayune* published last evening, in shape of an extra, very late and important news taken from the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of Friday, 24th inst.

The paper contains a copy of Gen Buell's report of the battle of Perryville. We gave early this week a translation of this report from the Havana papers, which differed from the original in few verbal particulars.

Says the *Picayune*:

**From General Bragg's Army.**

We find the following, copied from the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 21st:

The latest intelligence we have from our army in Kentucky is to the 16th inst., at which time it was at London, Kentucky, and falling back in perfect order towards Cumberland Gap. This move, we know, will take many of our readers by surprise—who naturally think that a retrograde army a course should ever be forward—not from what we can hear of the strength of the enemy, and their effort to flank our army between Cumberland Gap and Camp Dick Robinson, we are satisfied it was the only course left for Gen. Bragg to pursue, in order to prevent being cut off from his base of operations. When his communication with the Gap is secure, Gen. Bragg may, and probably will, turn upon Buell and give him a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. His ability to defeat Buell at any time has never been doubted by us. A battle may be anticipated at any moment, and we await news from the Gap with great impatience.

**Confederate Evacuation of Kentucky.**

The *Register and Advertiser* has the following editorial article:

IMPORTANT FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

We have in possession, through our attentive special correspondent, of important intelligence regarding the movements of the army under Gen Bragg, the details of which we think it better not to publish at present. We may say, however, that the report of Gen Bragg's withdrawal with his army to Kentucky is confirmed. The movement was made with great delight, and with entire safety, by way of Cumberland Gap. Gen Smith took the road by Lancaster, and Gen. Bragg went by Crab Orchard. The enemy endeavored to reach Lancaster ahead of Gen Smith and thus cut him off from the Gap, but they were not smart enough to catch him. There was, however, frequent skirmishing in the rear of both branches of our army. Our forces reached the "Gap" on Saturday, 18th inst., at noon, with an immense quantity of stores, goods and cattle coming up—the wagon train extending a distance of over thirty miles.

Our loss at Perryville is ascertained to have been five thousand—that of the enemy is supposed to reach twelve thousand.

The history of the Kentucky campaign remains to be written. When that is before the public, they will be better prepared to pronounce a just judgment in the matter. As at present advised—and there is no use in trying to conceal the fact—there is general and deep disappointment at the results attained. They are very different from what was anticipated when that splendid army set out on its noble march for the deliverance of Kentucky.

Either that State was unprepared for the movement, has no real desire to be freed from the Lincoln despotism, or our Generals failed to perform properly the part assigned them. In either case there is little cause for rejoicing over the result. But there is no doubt that we have gained large quantities of Stores, provisions, &c., much needed by the army, and worth, perhaps, far more than the cost of the movement. At this view the expedition was not by any means a failure.

**From the South Carolina Const.**

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The *Register and Advertiser* has the following dispatch, containing late and important news:

ENEMY'S COLUMNS REPULSED.

*Charleston*, October 29.—The enemy advanced yesterday morning in two columns against Coosawhatchie. Another against Pocotaligo was repulsed by our forces. At Coosawhatchie he succeeded in gaining the railroad, but before he could do it much damage our troops came up and drove him off.

The railroad and telegraph is now mended, and in working order.

The enemy's gunboats are now anchored below Coosawhatchie.

INCREASE OF THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON—REPULSE OF THE LAND DEMONSTRATION—A FORMIDABLE NAVAL EXPEDITION AT HAND.—*Charleston*, October 29.—The number of blockaders off this port was suddenly increased today.

The New York *Commercial* says a naval expedition of such immense strength as to render failure impossible, is now nearly ready and will be heard from through its results in a very few weeks.

It mentions that this fleet, in taking certain ports, will completely disconcert the plans of European sympathizers with the "rebellion." The expedition will be commanded by naval heroes of acknowledged ability, and will be equipped with every possible appliance to insure success.

The Yankee demonstration against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is effectually repulsed.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.—*Charleston*, October 31.—A greater number of vessels than usual have been blockading the harbor to-day. Four gunboats are in Stono Inlet. The steamer Minhy, which got aground some days ago off Sullivan's Island, will probably prove a total wreck but most of her cargo has been saved. No news from Pocotaligo, except partial accounts of casualties in yesterday's fight. All now quiet.

*Charleston*, October 31.—The enemy have been driven to their gunboats.

THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS AT HOLLY SPRINGS—FRESH FEDERAL LEVIES ARRIVING IN MEMPHIS.

*Holly Springs*, October 23.—The troops of this command were reviewed to-day by General Price, presenting an admirable display of military discipline.

Reliable intelligence has been received that fresh Federal levies are arriving in considerable numbers in Memphis.

CONFEDERATE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

We extract the following from the intelligence of the army in Virginia:

We find the following copied from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th:

An intelligent and observant informant, who comes direct from our army, says that it is now, without a doubt, in better condition, as far as comfort is concerned, than it has been for a year. Its men are generally comfortably clothed, and receive for rations bacon, beef and flour, the last named article being purchased at $8 per barrel. They are easily in want of blankets, however, and suffer a great deal from the cold nights.

The same gentleman says that the sick and wounded coming down on the Central road are much neglected, no water being given the unfortunate men who are crowded into the cars. On Wednesday a number of negroes were put on the train at Charlottsville, already crowded with invalids, and the narrow passage between the seats were filled with them. The state of affairs should receive some attention, though, we have no doubt, the usual song will be sung—nobody to blame.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

We find the following summary abridged from the Richmond papers, of the proceedings in the Confederate Congress on Monday, Oct. 18th:

*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Orr, the House bill to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken or enlisted by the enemy was taken up and passed.

A House bill to authorize the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, was taken up, read and passed.

The Senate bill to repress counterfeit treasury notes, with House amendments, was taken up and passed. The House amendments provide that any officer, private soldier, or other person, serving in or connected with the army of the United States, who shall pass or sell, or be caught within the limits of the Confederate States, in the possession of any counterfeit Confederate notes shall suffer death.

The House amendments to Senate bill providing for awarding medals or badges to soldiers for meritorious services, were concurred in.

The same paper contains the message of Jefferson Davis, vetoing the "Act for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America." This veto has already been referred to here.

The House bill to provide for the temporary organization of the forces of the Provisional army of the Confederate States, in the States and parts of States which are invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy, was taken up.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the bill, providing for disbanding organizations raised under the provisions of the bill, when the districts in which they were raised come under the operations of the conscript law. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

A message from the President was received, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry of the Senate as to the authority by which military commandants have prohibited the transportation of private property on certain lines of railroad, &c. The report of the Secretary is that no general authority has been given for such proceedings, and it is impossible to furnish the information asked for, unless particular cases are specified in the inquiry. The message and communication were laid on the table.

A House bill to increase and regulate the appointment of general staff officers of the Provisional army. Amended and passed.

The Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock. On reassembling, a joint resolution was adopted, fixing the hour of 5 for adjournment, at which hour the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

*House*.—On motion of Mr. Chambers, the House passed a bill to grant medals and badges for distinguished services on the battle-field.

Mr. Foster, of Alabama, introduced a bill to make Treasury notes a legal tender, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President, stating that he had returned, with his veto, the bill to reorganize and promote the proficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Missouri, the bill was postponed until the third Monday in January next.

The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of Naval Storekeepers, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, called up the Senate bill to organize the general staff of the army.

The amendment of the Senate was agreed to, which leaves out the second section which attributes to the filling of the offices of Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, with the office of Brigadier General.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

SECESSIONISM'S SKY.

*Arkansas Items.*—We learn from R. S. Yerkes, Esq., editor of the Little Rock *Tri-Democrat*, who has just arrived in the city, that at the election held in Arkansas on the first Monday of the present month, Col. Harris Flanagan, who is now in the army, was elected Governor by a large majority over Gov. Rector, the present incumbent.

*Cotton in Texas.*—The grain crop in Texas, from the Sea Coast to Red River, this year, is said to be the largest one ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted for home use.

*Run the Blockade.*—At 3 o'clock, A. M., on Monday last, the British steamer Modena, with a valuable cargo from Bermuda, ran the blockade and entered Charleston harbor. She was fired upon several times, but sustained no injury. After getting in, however, she struck on the Middle Breakwater, at Sullivan's Island and sprung a leak. There was no doubt about getting her off at high tide.

*Education in North Carolina.*—The Literary Board of North Carolina met at Raleigh recently, and ordered a full Distribution of one hundred thousand dollars to be made for Common School purposes, and also a treasury ten thousand dollars larger than any previous distribution, and it is thought that the amount can hereafter be increased.

*Sinking of Steamboat Toney.*—We learn from the officers of the Fly, that the B. B. Toney, on her up trip, sank above Hayden's Island, on Tuesday night, from striking the water stump, and sunk the Redfish. The Fly passed down early Wednesday morning, at which time she did not seem to be in a very bad condition, either as to her hull or freight, and it was the best she could be raised in twenty-four hours after the accident happened, if she be raised. The Fly brought down most of the freight of the Toney.

**The Battle at Thibodaux.**

The *Delta* published last evening the following:

Late last evening intelligence was received from Gen. Weitzel regarding the forces now operating in the Opelousas country. General Weitzel entered Thibodaux on Tuesday, at three o'clock P. M., with no opposition. He met and engaged the rebels at Labourbelle on Tuesday, and put them to rout, after a short contest. General Weitzel lost about sixteen killed and sixty wounded. The number of casualties on the other side is unknown. Among the rebel dead is Colonel McPeister, the commanding officer, who was buried by our forces. One hundred and eighty prisoners were captured and paroled. One piece of artillery also fell into our hands.

At Raceland, two thirty two pounder guns and two twelve pounder howitzers and considerable rolling stock were captured. The rebels left the side of the Bayou Lafourche in great haste. The railway is now safely guarded hence to Thibodaux.

General Weitzel's advance pushed steadily onward to Thibodaux without again overtaking the enemy, who is

Running!

## A Mysterious Crime.

**A Clue Found to a Murder Committed Fifty Years Ago—Old Napoleon Kidnap a British Ambassador.**

The last number of the London *Review* contains a remarkable story of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Bathurst, a British Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna in 1809, and the recent discovery of a probable clue to his murder, which is supposed to have been committed by order of the first Napoleon. We condense the account as follows:

THE DISAPPEARANCE.

On Saturday, the 25th of November, 1809, Benjamin Bathurst, envoy extraordinary of the British Government to Austria, arrived at the house of the Postmaster of the little Prussian town of Perleberg, close to the frontier of the Prussian dominions, and on the high road from Berlin to Hamburg. He was accompanied by a German courier, named Krause. Mr. Bathurst and this courier alighted, gave orders for the immediate continuation of the journey, and, while the horses were harnessed to the carriage, went into the hostelry adjoining the post-office to take some refreshment. The meal was soon finished, but various arrangements, particularly the local verification of passports in the name of "Merchant Koch" and "Fischer," protracted the departure of the travelers until a late hour. It was not till towards nine in the evening that the news at last arrived of the carriage. On receiving this welcome announcement Mr. Bathurst left his room and went into the street, as his servant thought, for the purpose of taking his seat in the chaise. The courier followed in a few seconds, but was astonished not to find his master in the place were he thought him to be. He waited and waited for minutes, for hours, but did not see him make his appearance. The Hon. Benjamin Bathurst has not reappeared up to the present day.

THE SEARCH.

Krause, the courier, after a fruitless search for Mr. Bathurst, went on to England and reported the mysterious circumstances of the case. The family of the missing envoy (among whom was Lord Bathurst, *pro tempore* Secretary for Foreign Affairs) immediately set to work to unravel the mystery. Mrs Bathurst at once resolved to proceed to Germany in search of her husband, and on arriving at Perleberg found that the authorities had already undertaken an investigation. The search of the office had discovered, in a piece of woods in the neighborhood of the town, a pair of pantaloons, which Mrs. Bathurst immediately recognized as having belonged to her husband. These pantaloons were riddled with bullet holes; but on an examination by competent judges it was established beyond doubt that the bullets had been fired at the empty pieces of dress, as it was lying on the ground, and not while on the person.

THE CRIME CHARGED UPON THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Here was another complication of the mystery. A reward of five hundred thalers was at once offered for the discovery of the whereabouts of the missing man, but a month's investigation left the case as dark as before. Meanwhile, the English and French press, having become acquainted with the fact of Mr. Bathurst's disappearance, began to discuss the subject. The *Times* of January 20, 1810, had the following paragraph in large type, which subsequently went the round of the English press: "There is too much reason to fear that the account of the death of Mr. Bathurst, late British envoy to the Emperor of Austria, inserted in a Paris journal, is correct as to the principal fact. It was intended, as an article of Berlin news, of the date of December 10, that Mr. Bathurst had evinced symptoms of insanity on his journey through that city, and that he had subsequently fallen by his own hand in the vicinity of Perleberg. Information, however, has been received within these few days which forcibly tends to fix the guilt of Mr. Bathurst's death, or disappearance, *on the French government*. It appears that Mr. Bathurst left Berlin with passports from the Prussian government, and in excellent health, both of mind and body. He was to proceed to Hamburg, to embark for this country; but Hamburg he never reached. At some town near the French territories he was seized, as is supposed, by a party of French soldiers. What happened afterwards is not accurately known. His pantaloons have been found near the town where he was seized, and a letter in them to his wife; but nothing else. The Prussian government, upon receiving the intelligence, evinced the deepest regret and offered a large reward for the discovery of his body. No success, however, has yet attended the offer."

From what source the *Times* received this information is not stated; there is, however, reason to believe, from the prominent manner in which the announcement was brought forward, that it was derived from official communication. Such at least seemed the opinion entertained of it in Paris; for the French Government, greatly incensed at the accusation of having kidnapped or murdered Mr. Bathurst, launched forth the following reply in the *Moniteur* of January 29th: "England alone, among all civilized nations, has renewed the example of paying assassins and encouraging crimes. It appears, by the accounts from Berlin, that Mr. Bathurst was deranged in his mind. This is the notion of the British Cabinet—to give their diplomatic missions to the most foolish and most senseless persons the nation produces. The English diplomatic corps is the only one in which examples of madness are common." This reply, it cannot be denied, was very lame, and tended to foster and strengthen suspicions already extant. Further notices in the *Moniteur* still more confirmed these suspicions. The French official journal, in a threatening tone, laid it down as a positive rule that Mr. Bathurst must have committed suicide, and the severe displeasure of the Government was called upon the heads of those who should dare to think or to speak otherwise. Thereupon the German press, who had mildly discussed the subject, became very quiet, greatly sobered down by the remembrance of Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller, who, by order of Napoleon for having published a harmless little pamphlet on the state of the Fatherland.

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Mrs Bathurst instituted a careful search of the neighborhood of Perleberg, employing several hundred men in the work, and finally, despairing what to do next, she went to Berlin, and from thence, in a fit of frenzy, to Paris, to see the Emperor Napoleon himself, and obtain from him, if possible, the account of the fate of her husband. The Emperor received Mrs Bathurst with the greatest affability, but solemnly declared his ignorance of the whole affair, and in proof of it offered his assistance for any further inquiry on the subject. Whether this offer was accepted or declined is not known, but certain it is that it led to no result of any kind. It seemed as if the dark crime of Perleberg would remain a mystery forever.

A CLUE AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Not many months ago, however, an unexpected light was thrown upon the affair. It having become necessary to execute some repairs in the citadel of Magdeburg, a wall was pulled down, and behind it, in a small recess, was found the skeleton of a man in an upright posture, the hands fastened to the back. Many were the speculations arising out of this discovery, and various the surmises set afloat, until at last the suggestion was started that "the body might be that of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, long supposed to have died somewhere near Magdeburg." This conjecture seems to be generally admitted at present among those who have been discussing the matter in Germany as the most probable. At the time of Mr Bathurst's disappearance, the fortress of Magdeburg, as is well known, was in the hands of the French, and it became the prison of many unfortunate Germans and other political offenders opposing the sway of the great Napoleon. It cannot be denied that the thick walls of the old feudal stronghold, garrisoned with French good in 1809, and held as a sort of Bastile by the conqueror of the country, were uncommonly fitted for holding a British ambassador and pressing from him, by slow torture, whatever secrets will tell in the agony of death. It seems very probable conclusion, therefore, to submit that Mr. Bathurst was the *bona fide* victim of a crime planted by French brains and executed by French hands.

In fact an effective consideration of the whole mysterious affair, and all the accompanying circumstances, scarcely leaves room for any other explanation than the one now discovered. The French Government alone had an interest in the possession, as well as the necessary power for obtaining the person and departure of the British envoy. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon was unscrupulous (though to resort many means to obtain his own ends there are thousands of examples to prove. Not far from the very town of Perleberg, where Mr Bathurst disappeared, Mr. Wagstaffe, a British messenger, was seized and robbed of his dispatches a few years before, and another Briton, named Rumbold, was in open kidnapped from Hamburg by the same imperial police in defiance of all international law and justice.

The secret of Mr Bathurst, being of far greater importance, was kept with equal fidelity and with much more circumspect. There was no particular difficulty in taking hold of Mr. Bathurst as soon as, in the dark November night, he had quitted the door of the Perleberg inn, and, after having him secured, transfer him into a ready carriage, to be conveyed forthwith to the not very distant fortress. Whether Mr. Ba hurst died in his prison a natural death, or whether he was actually murdered by his jailers, is a question, however, which it would be difficult, if not impossible to decide, even if it were proved to a certainty that the recently discovered body was that of the lost envoy. As far as appears from the newspaper reports on the subject, the skeleton found in the wall underwent no particular examination, but was put into a box and carried off to some cemetery. The discovery of a corpse in a place like Magdeburg is, it seems, an occurrence to which the people are rather accustomed that otherwise, and, they think, consequently, no distinct notice is taken. If, as the proverb goes, there is a skeleton in every house, it cannot perhaps be considered at that there should be a hundred in a Prussian fortress.—*N. Y. Post.*

PROTRACTED DROUGHT IN MARYLAND.—The complaint of a want of rain in the State continues to be very general, and the account of the prospect of the fall crops by no means flattering. The Cumberland *Union* says

"We have been rather seriously inconvenienced in this neighborhood for months past on account of the scarcity of water. No rain, excepting slight showers, has visited us since July last. The pasture is scorched, vegetation stunted, and the cisterns exhausted, many of our citizens being obliged to haul water from the neighboring streams.

The Frederick *Citizen* also complains of the drought, and says the superintendent of the water-works in that city has been compelled to notify the citizens to be as economical as possible in the use of water, as the supply from the springs is rapidly diminishing.

AFFAIRS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.—The New York *Commercial* says:

By orders from the State Department at Washington, Judge Carmichael, of Maryland, a political prisoner at Fort Lafayette, was removed to Fort Delaware, there being other charges of misprision of treason and also of constructive treason pending against him. The prisoner was transferred to his destination under the supervision of a Deputy Marshal.

The general impression among the prisoners is that they are soon to be paroled, with the exception of Soule, the Sheriff (Mazurka) arrested with him, and the "French Lady," Thomas.

CONDITIONS OF A ROYAL MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—The conditions of the contract of marriage between Louis King of Portugal and the Princess Marie-Pia, of Italy, are as follows: 1 The sum allowed by the King of Portugal to his princess is to be sixty contos of reis (300,000f.) per annum. 2 The guaranty for the payment is his Majesty's civil list. 3 If the Princess of Italy becomes a widow, she shall be allowed a handsomely-furnished palace in addition to the allowance, but if she goes to a foreign country to live, shall receive the allowance only. 4 If the King becomes a widower without children, all the personal property of the Princess shall revert to her own family.

THE CURSE THAT MAKES "SHORT TIME".—Mr. Henry Cook, a water-color painter of London, lately of Manchester, has written a poem of thirty-eight stanzas upon the subject of "Short Time" in the British factories. The proceeds go to the relief fund for the operatives. The author recites, in flowing verse, the miseries of some once happy houses upon which the blight of "Short Time" has fallen. He concludes his stanzas thus:

The strong may work, the weak may sigh
Each man may add his fellow-love,
Or make his cry of sympathy
And so, with bended knee, may pray
To God that he may take away
The curse that makes "Short Time."

GENERAL MARTIN.—This Confederate officer, who is reported as killed at the late battle at Corinth, is probably Brigadier General Jos. G. Martin, a North Carolinian, who was a captain and brevet major in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States army when the war broke out. He lost an arm in Mexico. Some years ago he was stationed at the United States arsenal in Philadelphia.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF EMILE OLLIVIER.—The wife of M. Emile Ollivier, member of the French Legislative Body, has just died in childbirth at St. Tropez, aged twenty five years. She was the daughter of Liszt, the pianist.

CAVALRY IN MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—There are now between three and four thousand cavalry in General McClellan's army and the corps of Heintzelman who are unavailable because they have no horses.

PROJECT OF EXPORTATION THROUGH AFRICA.—M. Jules Gerard, the renowned lion-killer, is projecting an expedition into Central Africa, the object being to find a favorable place to establish an independent settlement between Sierra Leone and the sources of the Niger, for the purpose of promoting the intercourse and extending the relations between Europe and Africa. The explorers also contemplate an attempt to reach Algiers from Timbuctoo.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY AT KEY WEST, FLA.—It is stated that Colonel Morgan, of the Nineteenth New York Volunteers, now commanding the military post at Key West, Florida, has, by our last news from that point, seen fit to issue a proclamation declaring all the slaves on that island to be free.

COTTON SEED SENT TO BRAZIL.—At the request of the Brazilian Minister, the Department of Agriculture has sent to his Government three sacks of seed of North Carolina cotton proper, and three of Mexican cotton domesticated in North Carolina. Brazil has promised to reciprocate by sending rare seeds here.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The Count de Paris is preparing for publication a history of the war in the United States from its commencement to the battles before Richmond.

THE FRENCH DENIAL.

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Not many months ago, however, an unexpected light was thrown upon the affair. It having become necessary to execute some repairs in the citadel of Magdeburg, a wall was pulled down, and behind it, in a small recess, was found the skeleton of a man in an upright posture, the hands fastened to the back. Many were the speculations arising out of this discovery, and various the surmises set afloat, until at last the suggestion was started that "the body might be that of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, long supposed to have died somewhere near Magdeburg." This conjecture seems to be generally admitted at present among those who have been discussing the matter in Germany as the most probable. At the time of Mr Bathurst's disappearance, the fortress of Magdeburg, as is well known, was in the hands of the French, and it became the prison of many unfortunate Germans and other political offenders opposing the sway of the great Napoleon. It cannot be denied that the thick walls of the old feudal stronghold, garrisoned with French good in 1809, and held as a sort of Bastile by the conqueror of the country, were uncommonly fitted for holding a British ambassador and pressing from him, by slow torture, whatever secrets will tell in the agony of death. It seems very probable conclusion, therefore, to submit that Mr. Bathurst was the *bona fide* victim of a crime planted by French brains and executed by French hands.

In fact an effective consideration of the whole mysterious affair, and all the accompanying circumstances, scarcely leaves room for any other explanation than the one now discovered. The French Government alone had an interest in the possession, as well as the necessary power for obtaining the person and departure of the British envoy. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon was unscrupulous (though to resort many means to obtain his own ends there are thousands of examples to prove. Not far from the very town of Perleberg, where Mr Bathurst disappeared, Mr. Wagstaffe, a British messenger, was seized and robbed of his dispatches a few years before, and another Briton, named Rumbold, was in open kidnapped from Hamburg by the same imperial police in defiance of all international law and justice.

The secret of Mr Bathurst, being of far greater importance, was kept with equal fidelity and with much more circumspect. There was no particular difficulty in taking hold of Mr. Bathurst as soon as, in the dark November night, he had quitted the door of the Perleberg inn, and, after having him secured, transfer him into a ready carriage, to be conveyed forthwith to the not very distant fortress. Whether Mr. Ba hurst died in his prison a natural death, or whether he was actually murdered by his jailers, is a question, however, which it would be difficult, if not impossible to decide, even if it were proved to a certainty that the recently discovered body was that of the lost envoy. As far as appears from the newspaper reports on the subject, the skeleton found in the wall underwent no particular examination, but was put into a box and carried off to some cemetery. The discovery of a corpse in a place like Magdeburg is, it seems, an occurrence to which the people are rather accustomed that otherwise, the object being to find a favorable place to establish an independent settlement between Sierra Leone and the sources of the Niger, for the purpose of promoting the intercourse and extending the relations between Europe and Africa. The explorers also contemplate an attempt to reach Algiers from Timbuctoo.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY AT KEY WEST, FLA.—It is stated that Colonel Morgan, of the Nineteenth New York Volunteers, now commanding the military post at Key West, Florida, has, by our last news from that point, seen fit to issue a proclamation declaring all the slaves on that island to be free.

COTTON SEED SENT TO BRAZIL.—At the request of the Brazilian Minister, the Department of Agriculture has sent to his Government three sacks of seed of North Carolina cotton proper, and three of Mexican cotton domesticated in North Carolina. Brazil has promised to reciprocate by sending rare seeds here.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The Count de Paris is preparing for publication a history of the war in the United States from its commencement to the battles before Richmond.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Sudden Death.*—Marie Belone, a free woman of color, died suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 263 Annette street, near the corner of Good Children and St. Claude streets, in the Third District.

*Arthur Harmion*, 72 years of age, a native of Ireland, died suddenly on Wednesday night, at No. 569 Cascalvo street, near Liuna street.

A person died suddenly in a house at the corner of St. Ann and St. Claude streets, on the left hand side, on Wednesday night.

Coroner Beach has been called on to hold inquests in all these cases; but there is no reason to suppose that anything but natural causes will be found to have existed in either of them.

*Concealed Weapons.*—James McDonald was found drunk and asleep on the banquette, on Prytania street, and on being searched at the police station, he was found to have a *razor* in his pocket, for which he will have to answer a charge of carrying a weapon concealed.

*Treasonable Language.*—Mrs. Lillian Kron and Mrs. McGrain were respectively arrested by officer William, under warrants, charging them with making use of treasonable language.

*Attempt to Blow Open a Safe.*—Officer Shannon reports having found the store of Messrs Chinn & Boyd, at the corner of Poydras and Poncher streets, open at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. On examining it he found that a fuse had been applied to the safe in an effort to blow it open; but from some cause or other, it had failed to execute the object, and the robbers had abandoned their nefarious job. The store contains provisions and hay.

*Restored.*—Special officer Long seen took in hand the case of the unfortunate woman and three children, mercilessly turned into the street, by her landlord, John Hanley, and under authority from Colonel French, restored them to their home. He first saw them well breakfasted, then hired boys to return their little furniture to room, and made it understood that such heartlessness as had been attempted towards them would not be countenanced or tolerated.

*Stores Open.*—Sergeant Sazon reports finding the store No. 12 Gravier street open late Wednesday night; and also the store of Commerce street, for the third night consecutively.

Corporal Clark reports finding the store No. 141 Common street open.

*Good for the Fourth.*—The police records of the Fourth District furnish no only with the notification that the Garden District is so quiet that we have nothing to report this morning.

*Watchful.*—Ann Williams ought to be watchful, or she will have some trouble of a serious kind. She was arrested in the First District on Wednesday, on the charge of stealing a gold watch from Mr. Chester.

*Pugnacity.*—Ada Smith was arrested on Hunn street, on Wednesday night, charged by Mrs. Stuart with fighting, disturbing the peace, and breaking her furniture.

*Suspicious.*—James W. Duplessis was arrested on Wednesday night at the corner of Canal and Bienville streets, charged by Mr. Ellen Wales with having been found secreted in the second story of her house, under suspicious circumstances.

*Stolen Property.*—Joseph Elliot was arrested in the Second District, Wednesday last, on the charge of having been found secreted in board the brig Andrew Peter, whether with the intent of surreptitiously getting a passage from the port, or with infernal felonious, we are not informed.

*Receiving Stolen Property.*—J. B. Lafaisse was arrested under a warrant Wednesday last, on the charge of receiving Government copper, knowingly, it is to be presumed. The copper is part recovery B. W. Parsons.

*Brain.*—Robert McKay was taken to the Charity Hospital with contused wounds of the head. His statement is that he was quietly sitting in his room in D. March's house, corner of Bienville and Conti streets, when he was arrested and struck on the head by two police officers, who took him to the hospital. Witnesses said that Mr. McKay was not put to his trial had fallen on the head, but they did not go into the office to give any information.

*Bitten by a Caterpillar.*—A little little child, about two years of age, was bitten on the hand by a caterpillar, yesterday, and the effection this arm was so severe that her mother took her to the Charity Hospital for treatment. She was playing with the creature, which is of a dirty brown color, about an inch long, and hairy.

*Military Commission.*—Miguel Montague was tried before the Court yesterday, on the murder of Maurice Espinosa. The circumstances of the case have already been laid before our readers, and nothing more was elicited.

*Finger Cut off.*—A little daughter of Mr. Lentoir, whipped her right hand off the gas-works, had the middle finger of her right hand cut off accidentally yesterday. She was playing with another little child, but a hatchet, with which a blow was struck that severed the joint. Her mother took her to the Charity Hospital, where her wound was dressed.

*Natural Causes.*—As we anticipated, nothing but natural causes were found by the Coroner's jury to have existed in the case of sudden death, elsewhere reported.

*Contraband Weapons.*—Dr. Leonidas Hope Everett was arrested yesterday, on the charge of having in his possession two dirk knives, a pike, and a pistol.

Colonel and Brigadier General W. Green was arrested on the charge of carrying a concealed dirk.

*Provost Court.*—Lieut Colonel Kneeman—in consequence of Judge Bell's indisposition, Lieut. Col. Kneeman presided in this court yesterday.

James McDonald, elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

Wm. Crystal, who had been arrested for being drunk, and appeared with a pair of black eyes, which he said had been inflicted on him in the calaboose, was brought up, and sufficiently punished, and was dismissed.

Martin Lonsky, who keeps a junk shop, and S B Lafourche were arraigned on the charge of buying Government property, knowing it to have been stolen. Three boys had stolen a quantity of horse shoes, and some blacksmith tools. Young bought the former, Lafourche the tools. Both declared they bought them in good faith, the latter because one boy had told him he father, a blacksmith, was in the Confederate army, and his family were in want. The prices paid for them, however, spoke of a want of honest caution, especially in the case of Young. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or go to the Parish Prison for three months; Lafourche to a fine of $100.

Three boys who had stolen and sold the articles above referred to, were arraigned. Two of them were colored, and thought that they had got into the government shop through a hole; and that the white boy had little or nothing to do with it. They were all very young, and the Court discharged them.

George F. Talbot, elsewhere noticed, proved only to be a worthless fellow, who was trying to get back to New York; and he was dismissed.

Susan Carroll was arraigned on a charge of having enticed a man from a soldier in the Confederate army, to his wife in this city, and stealing $100 out of it. The Court refused to entertain the case, as one involving the collection of money for Confederate soldiers.

Johanna Rauch, an habitual drunkard, was sent to the Workhouse for two months.

John Clarke, a negro, was fined $10, for assaulting a man whom he suspected of selling letters, making illusions to your sister's daughters of his.

Barney McCormick, for abusing the family of Peter Haas, of Jefferson City, in a very foul manner, was required to give bonds of $500 to keep the peace.

John S. Kides, who had fought at the battle of Baton Rouge, as a Confederate soldier, but was arrested on his arrival in this city, and had been in prison ever since, was arraigned, and as there was no charge against him, he was dismissed.

Mrs. Lillian Kron and Mr. and Mrs. McGrain were arraigned on a charge of making use of treasonable language, preferred against them by officer William. The case was a most atrocious one. Williams occupied part of Mrs. Kron's house, and had allowed his rent to run on to the amount of $120. Of course he had been dunned for this, greatly to his vexation. About a month ago, Mrs. Kron's children sang "The Bonnie Blue Flag," for which she corrected them, even to whipping one of them. Notwithstanding this, Williams went to her and said if that was not stopped, he would have them all arrested. This inflamed the already excited mother, and she lavished him somewhat. Subsequently she again tried to get some of the money he owed her, but with no success. She then instituted an action against him for $100. A day was fixed for the trial, but at the request of Mr. J. Q. A. Fellowes, counsel for Williams, the case was postponed to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. But on Wednesday evening he had the complainants arrested on the charge of the treasonable language about which he threatened to have them arrested a month ago. This of course prevented them from being able to appear to prosecute the action against him, as they would be under arrest before the court. The Judge said that he could see nothing but a malicious prosecution in this case, dismissed the accused, and sentenced Williams to pay a fine of $50.

The Louisville *