THE DAILY BEE
SAINT (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
No. 72 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MORNING, NOVEMBER 3.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Murphy, on the Levee, head of Toulouse street—at 10 o'clock, at 11 Poydras street—pigs, hocks and cheese.

The particular attention of buyers is called by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, to his sales of onions, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the Levee, head of Toulouse street, and at 11 o'clock A. M., of pigs feet, hocks and cheese, at 69 Poydras street. See advertisement.

The clerk of the steamer Mary E. Forsyth, Mr. Cooper, has our thanks for the latest papers via the river.

Steamers from St. Louis.—The Henry Ames left St. Louis for this city on the 25th October. The Gladiator was advertised to leave on the 26th, the Julia on the 28th, the Mollie Able on the 27th, and the James White on the 29th October.

Additional from the North and the West via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARY E. FORSYTH.

Further from the War in Missouri, Virginia, &c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL DETAILS.

Gold on the 25th in New York, Night Report, 214—214½.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival yesterday of the steamer Mary E. Forsyth placed us in possession of St. Louis and other Western dates to the 26th instant, with a variety of additional intelligence:

More Particulars of the Monsoke Affair.

Hartford, October 25.—A steamer from Bermuda arrived here last night with the passengers of the steamer Monsoke.

It appears that after the Monsoke left Havana her engines were stopped to receive some passengers approaching in boats, who afterwards proved to be Confederates, under Captain Braine and Lieutenant Parr, of Chesapeake notoriety.

After the capture, Braine proceeded to Cape Drew to board the steamer for $50,000 in gold, payable at Bermuda, and Braine to keep the cargo. This was, of course, refused.

The Monsoke arrived at Bermuda quite out of coal.

She had a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, cigars and sugar.

Braine and associates were all liberated. Captain Drew and crew left for New York on the 17th.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Halifax, October 25.—By the steamer Mayrecordance we learn that the blockade runner Lizzie Hastie had arrived at Bermuda with 600 bales of cotton, and that the Hope with 1,500 bales and the Falcon with 700 bales had arrived at Nassau all from Wilmington.

The Mayrecordance also reports that the pirates Tallahassee and Edith left Wilmington the same night with the Little Hattie, for a raid.

The Colonel Lamb, a steel blockade runner, sailed from Halifax this evening.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

Washington, October 25—Advices from the Army of the Potomac under date of yesterday, state that artillery duelling and pistol firing have been kept resounding in the most animated manner. A severe skirmish occurred on Sunday night. One of the rebel shells burned in front of Harrison, killing and wounding ten men belonging to the Connecticut regiments.

The rebels in front of Petersburg have replaced all their heavy guns, and their removal was therefore a feint.

Heavy rebel cannonading on Fort Hill retarded the work of our men upon it considerably. The fire has been replied to with effect on our side, and one rebel fort has been entirely dismounted of its guns and otherwise rendered unserviceable.

Immediately in front of Petersburg rebel sharpshooters have become very troublesome. There is hardly one day they do not hit from ten to twenty of our men. Yesterday they killed an officer on our extreme left. There has been some little skirmishing, but towards Richmond it has been quiet.

There are no indications that Lee has been reinforced by any considerable number as yet.

Gen. Hunter, who is at present in Washington, has been assigned to the command of the 10th army corps, in place of Gen. Birney, deceased.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

New York, October 25.—The *World's* Washington special, to-night, says: Advices from the Shenandoah Valley, received to-day, show no movements of importance have been made. The enemy are in position and have made no demonstration of any kind since their abandonment of Fisher's Hill.

The *Tribune's* special from Martinsburg, the 23d, says 1180 prisoners have just arrived from the front, being the first instalment of about 1000 taken on the 19th.

We have 64 guns captured, including the 20 taken from us by the enemy in the morning.

Forrest Again Across the Tennessee, —Four Prisoners Shot in Retaliation for a Guerrilla Murder.

Louisville, October 25.—A accidental collision of the passenger and night trains near Shepherdsville, this morning, so damaged the Louisville and Nashville railroad that the up train was two hours and a half behind time this afternoon. The passengers confirm the evening of the Tennessee river by Forrest, below Florence, Alabama, and say six rebel regiments are reported at Centreville.

On account of the capture of the Tottos hospital mail by guerillas, under a notorious woman named Sue Mundy, and the murder of the mail carrier, four guerrillas, two whereof called themselves Confederate Captains, all of whom were recently captured on the Cumberland river, were yesterday taken from the Shelbyville barracks here, and shot in retaliation for the aforesaid murder.

The Defeat of Price on the Big Blue River, Missouri, by Curtis and Pleasanton.—His Forces in full Retreat Southwest.

(Special Despatch to the Western Press.)

Kansas City, October 23, 5 P. M.—A glorious day for Kansas and Missouri. Kansas has been relieved from martial law. A general battle has been fought, and a great victory achieved. Price's whole army is routed, and retreating rapidly South. Our cavalry is hot pursuit, together with Pleasanton's force, numbering 15,000 men. The enemy may strike for Fort Scott, but they will be too closely followed to do much damage.

The battle began early this morning. The volunteers are fairly engaged, and Colo. Jennison and Moonlight done splendid work fighting, but the situation at evening looked propitious for us. Price had occupied the line of the Big Blue.

Gen. Pleasanton closed the ball on Saturday night at Independence, by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City on the Westport road, the mounted forces of Pleasanton and Curtis continuing to advance for several hours, when the whole force advanced. Heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed his line a mile and a half from his position. An artillery engagement ensued. The infantry slowly advancing, fighting was kept up for two miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Gen. Pleasanton then came in on our left. A grand charge followed, resulting in a total rout of the enemy.

When our informant left the front the pursuit was being vigorously made by our whole cavalry force, the infantry following. Gen. Blunt commanding the volunteer force on the left, and Gen. Deitzler the centre and right. It was composed of the Kansas State militia. The militia covered themselves with glory. A regiment fattened. The 2d Colorado, Col. Ford commanding, was in the thickest of the fight, and made several brilliant charges. Colonels Jennison and Hoyt, of the 15th and 16th Kansas, were also conspicuous on the field, and displayed the utmost valor. Gen Deitzler, Gov. Carney and Gen. Curtis were constantly with the advance.

Additional Relative to the State Matrie in Missouri—Price Making his way through Kansas.

There has been a great mistake in the disposition of our forces, but there is reason to hope that it may now be remedied. Pleasanton is represented as having waked up and gone to work, and the soldiers say he is again the old Pleasanton of the Peninsula.

Price is clearly making his way through Kansas, but he is sprinkling the road with the blood of his best men.

A. J. Smith, with his infantry, will not be unheard from in the chase. The old hero is making good time.

The loss in killed and wounded in the fight on Sunday was about two hundred and fifty.—The rebel loss must be greater. We have taken some four or five hundred rebel prisoners.

The news that Price is beyond the State line is not bright, with the plunder of twenty counties in his train, has been the last feather on the camel's back. Our military authorities may as well know the feeling here.

[Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Warrensburg, Oct. 25.—Gov. Hall has just arrived here from Lexington. He was escorted through by Capt. Foster with a small detachment. On the way, near Pleasant Hill, Capt. Foster met a force of two or three hundred rebel recruits going to Price. After skirmishing a little with him, they went their way without attacking him. The Governor came very near being gobbled. The Governor thinks our cavalry under Pleasanton, Curtis and Blunt, are thanning Price's rear considerably.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The Maryland Constitution is not legally adopted. The proclamation of the Governor is premature, and in the meantime a writ of mandamus has been applied for to prevent Gov. Bradford from issuing his proclamation declaring the new constitution to be the organic law of Maryland on the first of November next. The case was already carried up to the highest tribunal in the State, and is to-day before the Court of Appeals, where it will be speedily decided.

The polls at least in Baltimore, are to-day allowing soldiers to vote, and thus the State Government could not make such provisions in the new Constitution that would be legal under the said Constitution until it was the organic law of the State.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM MEXICO.

New York, Oct. 25.—A large number of French officers are expected in this city on their way home from Mexico. Fifty officers have been arrested days at one hotel. 10,000 troops have been withdrawn from Mexico.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Six more of the Arctic whaling fleet have arrived.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Oregon and British Columbia, brings nearly ($200,000) in gold.

The legislature assembly at Vancouver's Island has passed resolutions favoring a federal union with British Columbia.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,275.

GRANT AND THE SOLDIERS' VOTE AGENTS.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Agents to take the votes in the army, from a great many pass to General Grant, who is planning some important operations.

These pretended democrats excite the soldiers and in some cases lead them to neglect their duties. It will not be surprising if there is a sudden exodus of politicians from the army ere long.

Guerrillas in Iowa.

RAID INTO DAVIS COUNTY.

(From the Keokuk, Iowa, Gate.)

On Wednesday, the 12th, instant, we were visited, for the first time during the present war, by a band of rebel cut throats and robbers from Missouri. The band numbered thirteen, under command of a man calling himself Lieutenant Jim Jackson, and entered our county at the south-east corner early Wednesday morning, and traversed the southern portion of the county from east to west during the day, crossing the county line into Missouri just at sun down, south of Mt. Pleasant.

On the road they committed various diabolical depredations—murdering peaceable and unoffending citizens of the highest respectability, taking prisoners, stealing horses, money, clothing, &c.

Thomas Hardy, Eleazer Small, and Capt. P. Bence, are victims of their hellish and bloodthirsty cruelty. These all resided in Wyaconda township and were among our very best citizens. No motive can be assigned for the murder of Thomas Hardy. He was an old gentleman, a farmer of considerable wealth, and a very quiet and peaceable man. He was shot near his house—the ball entering his head and killing him instantly.

Small was shot at the residence of his brother one ball entering his head and one his body. The assassins pinned a note on his person stating that he was killed in retaliation for some rebel soldier killed in Missouri. Small had served three years as a soldier in company A, 3d Iowa cavalry, and had been honorably discharged.

Captain Bence was captain of company F, 30th Iowa infantry, and was at home on leave of absence. The murderers took him prisoner at his residence in Springville, and, having carried him about twelve miles, and into Missouri, shot him off the horse he was riding without giving any notice of their diabolical purpose. The shot took effect in the head and he fell from his horse in a dying condition. He was stripped by these fiends, and a note similar to the one found on Small was also found on his person.

From the best accounts, these desperadoes obtained a large amount of money and property, and escaped unhurt. The people are greatly aroused, indignant and excited.

Later from Europe.

New York, October 25.—The news by the steamer Louisiana, from Queenstown the 12th, is not generally important.

Paris papers mention a rumor of differences in the British Cabinet, which might bring about a modification in the ministry. English papers are silent on this subject.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, at Manchester, the 10th, a large mass of destitution among the cotton factory population was reported.

Many Poles engaged in the late revolution intend to take service under the new Emperor of Mexico. The Austrian authorities give every encouragement to the scheme.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Paris correspondent says: The press and the public continue to discuss the late treaty in regard to Rome. The Catholic papers proclaim the treaty revolutionary, and charge upon the Emperor the destruction of Papacy. The Liberal journals regard the act as destructive to the Temporal power, and favorable to the Imperial government. They insist that the Pope must adopt the idea and reconcile himself with Victor Emanuel.

LATEST PER BELGIAN.

Father Point, October 24.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Londonderry on the 13th, arrived here with over five days later. There is a better tone in the London money market, funds firmer, but the heaviness in commercial circles continues.

The United States steamer Niagara arrived off Shoreham with a Spanish steamer, seized on suspicion of being a blockade-runner.

The ship Bostonian, Rankin, of Maine, was captured August 22 by the pirate Florida, and released under bonds.

Liverpool, October 14.—Cotton dull at a decline of 2d., per pound on the week. Middling Orleans 22d. Breadstuffs dull and tendency downward. Provisions dull. Lard firm. Consols closed at 88¼ to 88⅝ for money. Bullion in bank increased £9000.

Liverpool, October 13, P. M.—Capt. Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the Alabama, and 100 men, in the ship Agrippina, has arrived, with guns, &c., to the steamer Manger, recently lying at Madeira.

The Manchester market was dull and declining in tendency. Quotations of goods and yarns nominal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Commercial affairs continue to be the principal topic of discussion. The depression in commercial circles shows no diminution, and business, especially in London, is almost at a dead lock, and prices continue to fall.

The additional failures which have taken place include Louis Healy, a large cotton dealer, in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to $320,000 sterling. Hoge, Milner & Co., cotton brokers, in Liverpool, with considerable liabilities, and Hendrick & Co., merchants, London, whose liabilities are small.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England, on the 12th instant, showed great subidence, and there was, consequently, more steadiness in the funds. The minimum of the bank was 7 per cent.

The half monthly settlement in the Confederate loan, exhibits a strange anomaly, the price in London being 55, and in Manchester 56, while at Liverpool, owing to the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 61.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the address which 600,000 signatures, recently sent to Governor Seymour from England, entreating the North to make peace with the South. The *Times* says the address signed by these 300,000 gentlemen, can affect just nothing, and thinks the only possible solution of the question is continued war.

America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which settled Europe on its present basis, and terrible as is the process, the *Times* can not doubt that America will be the better for it in the end.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says Russia has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Russian question.

Paris Bourse was dull and lower on the 12th instant, and rentes closed 65f 15c.

The *La France* says the insurrection in Algeria is subsiding, and the chiefs of Biskra appear to be obeying a summons to a holly war. At the peace conference on the Danish question, a meeting is said to have been effected on the financial question.

Minor questions were also arranged, and there only remains now the drawing up of the treaty of peace.

New York Financial and Commercial on the 25th.

The financial column of the St. Louis *Republican* of the 26th October reports for the evening previous:

The opening rate in New York this morning was 217, advancing to 217¼ at 11 A. M., declining to 217⅜ at 2 P. M., and closing at 218 at 3 P. M.

Under head of "Extra Night Report" the same paper has the following:

New York, Oct. 25.—The Gold market shows less strength than yesterday. The bull clique appear to have accomplished their object, and are operating less actively. Speculation broke down after regular change hours this afternoon. The sudden turn of the market was ascribed to speculators for a rise to find buyers at advanced figures. At the close the price stood 211.

The money market was without change.

There was a comparatively firmer feeling generally in produce and merchandize, but no corresponding increase in transactions.

Gold closed at the Evening Board at 212⅜.

New York General Market.

New York, Oct. 25, P. M.—Cotton steady, and more doing at $1 35 for middling.

Flour opened 20 to 30c better and closed dull, with the improvement partially lost. Quotations are $10 30 to $10 75 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $10 80 to $12 for trade brands.

Whisky opened firm but closed dull and drooping, western $1 73½ to $1 76, closing at $1 73.

Corn 2½c higher with a fair demand, partly for export, at $1 50 for mixed western.

Oats 1 to 2c better at 91½ to 92 for western.

Wool quiet and firm.

Sugar be better with an active demand at 18¼ to 19¼c for Porto Rico, and 15¾ to 18¼c for Muscovado.

Molasses quiet. New Orleans $1 12 to $1 15. Petroleum active and firmer, at 90¾ to 47c for crude, 54 to 56c for refined in bond, and 81 to 83c for do free.

Pork firmer and more doing, at $39 50 to $41 for mess.

Beef firmer, at 8 to 13c for country mess, 13 to 19c for repacked mess, and 19 to 24c for extra mess.

Lard 1 shade firmer, with a fair business, at 20 to 22½c, the latter price for very choice.

New York Evening Market.

New York, October 25—The cotton market moderately active in the dry goods markets, but the advance of the past two weeks is barely sustained on the description of goods. At a sale of woolen and clothing goods this bidding was tame, and prices were very moderate. Some only making the advance of the past week. Very few duplicates were made. At a special sale of hosiery, ribbons and millinery, there was a fair attendance of buyers, and prices were slightly on the previous rates.

At an extensive sale of white goods, Vienna bombe shawls, British and French goods, and 500 pieces of linen, pressing woven dress goods, a very large line of handkerchiefs sold quickly at an advance. Dress goods realized a nominal advance, and were generally sustained.

At a sale of hosiery and gloves there was a sharp advance on gloves, and prices were ranging from 10 to 12½ per cent, over former rates.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, October 25—P. M.—Tobacco—The market was steady, with sales of 184 hhds and 55 bales reported, at the following range of prices: 1 hhd fine leaf sold from $9 to 9 7; 7 hhds common at from $2 30 to 5 90; 4 hhds good and damaged logs at from $7 to 8; 27 hhds factory do at from $5 to 6 90; 12 hhds planters' do at from $10 to 12; 9 hhds fine shipping leaf at from $13 25 to 16; 29 hhds medium do at from $10 25 to 12 50; 7 hhds good and fine do at from $25 to 26; 55 bales common and medium manufacturing at from $26 50 to 32 50; 1 hhd stems at $30 25; and 7 hhds good manufacturing at $32 50 and 33 50 per 100 lbs.

Pork—The market was either dull to-day, or merely nominal, no transactions in their behalf being reported by dealers. Speculation is quiet, and buyers being few, the demand is confined to 79 hhds prime mess, country at $27; 20 hhds mess at $27 75; 1000 bbls single mess at $30, including 500 bbls short cut delivered; 50 and 25 bbls choice single extra at $27 25, and 500 bbls double extra, short cut, double hand-fixed and delivered at $28 per bbl.

Corn—The receipts were only 371 sacks, and the sales comprise 100 sacks mixed at $1 58, 200 and 150 sacks prime white at $1 65, and 67 sks choice white at $1 68 per bushel.

Oats—The receipts were 4,957 sacks, and the sales were 101 sacks at the North Missouri Depot at 86c; 117 sacks, in second-hand sacks, at 85c; 455 sacks, do do, at 88c; 784 sks at 90 to 92c and 160 sacks choice at 94c per bushel.

Rye—There were no receipts to-day, and the sales were 66 and 77 sacks prime at $1 39 per bushel.

Hay—Sales of 100 bales loose and 50 bales light pressed at $31 per ton.

Whisky—The market was rather quiet, and the only sales heard of were 25 bbls high proof at $1 68, and 27 bbls ordinary proof at $1 70 per gallon, at which figure holders were generally firm.

Beans—Sale of 16 packages old prime at $2 25 per bushel.

Apples—Sale of 2 sks old at $2 60 per bushel.

Eggs—Sale of 10 boxes at 28c per dozen.

Butter—Sale of 8 kegs good Northern at 35c per pound.

Soap—The market continues very quiet, and the only sale heard of to day was 12 bales choice undressed at $150 per ton.

Poultry—Sale of 10 dozen chickens, young and old, at $4 25 per dozen.

Guanos—Sale of 241 sacks at $2 30 per bushel.

Freights—The receipts to-day were not large and the sales were 125 sacks northern mixed at $1 25@1 26; 182 sacks do. at $1 75; 400 sacks northern peachblows and mixed at $1 90; 1000 sacks do. do. at $1 92 to 1 95; 50 bbls do. do. at $1 50; 50 sacks do. do. at $1 92½; 114 sacks choice peachblows at $2 05; and 125 and 150 bbls do. at $4 75 per bbl.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Tuesday October 25th—Beef Cattle.—The receipts at the Broadway Yards were 327 head. The demand continues active, and prices rule a shade higher, with sales running from 2¾ to 6 cents per lb. gross.

Receipts at the Bellvue House, 202 head, and sales mostly to packers at full prices, from 3 to 4 cents gross per lb., and 36 cows were sold at $65 per head, while 145 head brought from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—Received at the Broadway Yards 163 head, with sales of 26 head, weighing 5050 lbs at.....10c gross.
14 do do 3900 do .....10c do.

Sheep—Received at Broadway Yards 156 head for sale.

Calves—A sale was made at the Bellevue House of 15 head early Calves at $12 per head.

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

The Special Committee to whom had been referred, An Act relative to the General Assembly reported in favor of the salary of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate at $2,500 per annum, the same as that given to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

The following preamble and joint resolution were adopted, after the rules were suspended, so as to allow them to pass their first, second and third reading.

Whereas, errors are supposed to have been discovered in the sums allowed and paid for the promulgation of the new Constitution and other printing done for the late State Constitutional Convention:

Therefore, Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened:

That the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer be and they are hereby directed to pay no more money on account of printing and publishing the work of the late Constitutional Convention, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly.

Joint Resolution, requesting the Governor to solicit the respectability of Major General Canby a suspension of the order enrolling 18—45 militia of the State, until he, the Governor is enabled under the State laws, to proceed to organize the same; and providing that in case the said General is not empowered to grant said prayer the Governor be then requested to apply to his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, on motion, was laid on the table by a vote of 29 yeas to 6 nays.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at the usual hour.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

A resolution relative to appointing a committee to enquire whether or not there were too many clerks employed by the House was adopted by a vote of 58 to 52.

A message was received announcing that the Governor had approved the Act regulating the *per diem* and hours of laborers employed on public works.

A message was received from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in a joint resolution directing the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer to pay no more money on account of printing of the Constitutional Convention until otherwise directed.

An act for the temporary relief of the State Treasury passed its third reading and was adopted with its title.

The Senate bill entitled an act to provide for certain expenses of persons elected to Congress, passed its second reading and was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at the usual hour.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Cenas, Presiding.—Julius Behrens, the jeweller of 153 Girod street, was up for the final hearing of the charge against him. The Recorder's reasons for judgment give the case. His Honor held that it clearly shown that accused bought 41 diamonds at $1,000 gold, worth $1200 from the self-accusing thief Grouvenor. The price paid according to the evidence of the accused himself, was only $700 for the 41 diamonds. The court held that this showed sufficient cause to hold the accused for trial before the First District Court.

Fined.—Mrs. Weber and others were fined $10 for fighting and disturbance of the peace. Mrs. Weber was particularly inimical to the peace of a lady on Dryades street.

Recorder Wolfley's Court—Second District.—Edward Adler, a big fighting boy was fined, housed for six months, D Drisfons for pedling without license was fined $25, and sundry fighting cases were let off with fines at $10 each.

Another Case for the First District Court.—George Coleman, a colored individual, who appears to have been in a speculative mood was yesterday sent before the First District Court. He had been suspected as not over trusty and was arrested with a copper kettle, etc., valued at $85, held to be stolen property. Bail fixed at $500.

More Lawyers.—Paul Morphy the celebrated chessplayer has become a professor of law and a practitioner at the bar of this city. At the late examination of candidates, the following gentlemen were accepted as entitled to a diploma as counsellors and attorneys at law: Arthur Gastinel, Th P. Cherbaru and Alonzon B. Long.

First District Court—Judge Heuland.—On Monday some arraignments, embracing charges of larceny, embezzlement, attempt to kill, and assault and battery were met by the plea of not guilty on the part of the accused.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

NEW SENATORS OF FRANCE.—It is stated that Archbishop d'Arboy, the Duke of Montebello, Count Nieuwerkerke and Messrs. Adolphe Barrot, Boinvilliers and Godelle, are to be appointed to the vacant seats in the French Senate.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMERS.—The Morning Star was to have left New York for this city on the 29th October. It was not announced that she would touch at Havana. She will be due this week. The Champion was advertised to sail on the 3d November, for New Orleans, landing passengers at Havana. The Guiding Star and the Star Knapp will hereafter ply city for New York direct, on Saturday next at 8 A. M.

RAPID AND CONSTANT INCREASE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.—We read in the last number of *La France*:

A private despatch informs us that the ironclad frigate, the Savoy, was launched yesterday at Toulon with complete success. This makes the number of our iron clads afloat up to this time sixteen. It is evident that the work of building new and formidable armored ships for our navy is continued without relaxation, and with equal perseverance and activity. It is the Emperor who has named one of our iron-clad frigates (the Savoy) after one of the new and most interesting provinces of France.

A RAID NEAR NAPOLEONVILLE.—We read in the Thibodeaux *Louisianian*, of October 29:

A party of "rebs" numbering something over a hundred, made a raid upon Ford's plantation, a few miles above Napoleonville, a few days ago, and took off about thirty mules, a valuable horse and sash and other trifles as they could lay hands on. They seem to have followed a plan that has been pursued by the guerrillas since early in the war, that of sending after a scout sent in pursuit of them. A party of our troops and just returned from an expedition when this descent was made by the same road by which our men returned. An expedition was promptly dispatched after them, but was not successful in overtaking them.

Circular of the Swiss Government Against Emigration to the Belligerent States of America.

The mails from London to the 5th contain the following circular just issued by the Government of Switzerland:

The Federal Government of Switzerland has issued the following circular, dated September 29, cautioning against emigration to the belligerent States of North America: "Many concerned and well-grounded reports reach us from North America, conveying a very earnest and urgent warning against emigration to that country under present circumstances. The course of the war, with its changeful history, has naturally limited the chances of obtaining a livelihood, and is in consequence most difficult to procure and to maintain an adequate means of existence in that country. The numbers who are wanting either in inducement or in adequate funds often find themselves in a most critical position which leaves them no other choice than that of entering the army.

"Assured of these facts, and to be found therein, the inability of which foreigns to render them assistance, and whose ignorance both of the language and the manners of the country, often takes advantage of by unprincipled men to effect their enrolment and thus lead them to a hopeless and lamentable fate. This warning against the attempt of North America by the emigrant to his destination may also be addressed to those whose minds are made up for military service. To those we would recommend grave consideration, as it often happens that emigrants who have enlisted are deprived of the greater portion of their bounty by agents, who use every means in their power to defraud young and inexperienced men of the miserably price paid them for the surrender of their liberty. Many cases may be cited which lead to show the justness of this warning in both points of view, more especially as the authorities, however willing they may be, are not always able to afford immediate and adequate help to those who return to claim their assistance."

Frightful Extent of Infant Mortality in England.

Lord London[illegible] papers contain a noteworthy address to the Social Science Congress of England from Sir Charles Hastings, President of the Third Department (Public Health.) Referring to facts detailed in the report of the select Committee of the House of Commons, Sir Charles remarked:

The revelations that have been made in the returns of the Registrar General, and the results of a recent inquiries investigation in large towns on the subject of infant mortality are absolutely appalling. This mortality cannot be said to be familiar to any state of society, for it exists under circumstances almost dissimilar in our urban and rural population.

From it is that it is found in its most serious form in our large towns, that the returns of the Registrar-General, and the able report lately presented by Mr. Simon to the Privy Council, show that where conditions not yet fully determined, infant mortality is very high in rural districts. First among the agents of destruction is the over-crowded state of dwelling-houses. The impure air of crowded, badly ventilated, and badly drained dwellings is singularly inimical to young life, for during the early period of human existence a free supply of oxygen is of peculiar consequence to carry on healthily the vital functions. Then again, the poor form a large proportion of almost all communities, and a deficient supply of nutriment to the infant is the frequent consequence of the want by the parents of the necessaries of life.

These chiefly and simple children are produced, and it is found that the ordinary epidemic diseases, to which all infants are more or less liable, fall more heavily on the babies with great severity. Many succumb to them at once, and those who survive grow up a debil itated race, and never bring the full quota of health to the life of their generation. Of these diseases, scarlatina is peculiarly destructive. Considering the progress of sanitary science, it is one found on small was also found on his person. We have had to deplore a serious loss of young life in many parts of the kingdom from the epidemic.

Its prevalence in towns where great attention has been paid to drainage, and where the water supply has been improved, shows that we have not yet solved the problem of preserving infant life from such visitations, and that every effort is made to prevent and to maintain an adequate means of existence in that country. The emigrants who are wanting either in inducement or in adequate funds often find themselves in a most critical position which leaves them no other choice than that of entering the army.

Assured of these facts, and to be found therein, the inability of which foreigns to render them assistance, and whose ignorance both of the language and the manners of the country, often takes advantage of by unprincipled men to effect their enrolment and thus lead them to a hopeless and lamentable fate. This warning against the attempt of North America by the emigrant to his destination may also be addressed to those whose minds are made up for military service. To those we would recommend grave consideration, as it often happens that emigrants who have enlisted are deprived of the greater portion of their bounty by agents,

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 3, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Sherman, Miller, for New York, W Frank & Co

Schr Henry Travers, Fobler, for Matamoras, Master

Steamer Mary E Forsyth, Burdeau, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark S H Mosteff, Baker, 21 days from Philadelphia, to J Baker & Co.

Brig Neptune, Reynolds, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master in district.

Brig Lifeboat, Grant, 22 days from Boston, to G W Hyam & Co—in district.

Brig Caroline, (Mexican) Ale...n, from Sisal, to master—in district.

Schr Excelsior, Sohm, from Matamoras, in ballast, to J Keller—in district LPT.

Schr Ida, (British) Dyonas, from Matamoras, to Avendano Brothers—in district.

Schr Lizzie, Gibson, 36 days from Matamoras, in ballast, to master—in district.

Schr Fanny, (British) Fite, from Vera Cruz, to master—in district.

Schr Four Sisters, Sherrell, 20 days from New York, to master—in

Schr Bloody, Pas-ings, from St Charles, to master—in district.

Schr Antelope, Gavagnon, from Canot, to master—21 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Mary E Forsyth, Burdeau, from St Louis

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Helvina, Clark, —days from New York, to master

Bark John Tyndale, Taylor, —days from Philadelphia

Bark Captain Harriet Gosney, from Philadelphia

Bark Cephas, Anderson, from Philadelphia

Brig Ida McLeod

Schr Greyhound, —, from Matamoras, to master

—16 bales cotton and 17 passengers

Schr Bay Belle, Hoddrey, from Philadelphia

Schr S S James, Hall, from Philadelphia

Schr Mary C Mariner, Mariner, from Philadelphia

Schr Robert Anderson, from Easton Island, to master

Schr Good Intent, —, from Matamoras, to master

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

Schr Brunette, ——, from ——

PASSENGERS:

Per schr Agnes, from Matamoras—24 passengers

Per schr Henry Travers, from Vera Cruz—15 passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship General Sherman—32 bales cotton and sundries

MOBILE—Per schr Henry Travers—170 bbls flour 125 sacks corn 25 bbls soap 4353 feet lumber 100 bbls whiskey 100 bbls pork 100 bbls lard 18 bbls cheese 1 bbl lard 1 do sugar 1 bbl whisky 42 pkgs bags 10 sacks meal 10 bbls onions 3 bags peas.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mary E Forsyth—Sundries

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark S H Mosteff—6 t tons coal to G Baldwin.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Neptune—697 tons coal to G Baldwin.

BOSTON—Per brig Lizzie—300 bbls potatoes 25 bbls do 1 bbl apples and 50 bbls bread 250 bbls onions 300 bbls salt 10 bags peanuts 1 bbl cranberries.

MOBILE—Per brig Hercules—9,250 m cypress 64 chs and 2 bdls cypress shingles.

VERA CRUZ—Per bark Pizarro, (Br) consignees not reported.

HAVANA—Per schr General Pickens—85 tons coal T Shaffer, jr.

CONSIGNEES.

For brig Lizzie, from Boston—A D Grief & co—J H Caldwell—Hodgson & co—W H Hubbell—Dorgan—J Allen—Grief & Byrne—G Rice & Co—Dwyer—Bringhit & Zeglen—J F Moore & co—H Wolf & co—Bell & Co—Hyam & co—Hyam & Co—Hyam & Co—Darling—J H Kemp—D Pujo & co—Pujo & Brunson—Bonzo & co—Morris—Wood, Wilder & co—S D Wanderer and order

For steamship Mary E Forsyth—23 hogs and 10 tes coal A B Quinnedo—6 bbls flour Jos Lemonde—2 bbls flour Jos Lemonde—2 bbls flour Jos Lemonde—19 bbls sugar 1 bbl molasses 50 bbls sugar 1 bbl molasses 50 bbls sugar 1 bbl molasses 50