THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. James, at 10 o'clock, on Elysian Fields between Chartres and N. Peters—Cotton, wagons and drays.
At 11 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange—Improved lot of ground.
By E. Guinault, at 9 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange—Several improved lots of ground.

The steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. Hildreth, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight.

The United States mail steamship Morning Star, Capt. Nelson, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

L Rock, Robert Walsh, T Collin, C C Sampson, L Lehman, Capt A Gansen, Colonel A H Campbell, Maj Arcola, T Hilliard, J D Scott, A Gardner, G B Lester, W M Friedlander, J Finch, wife, daughter and son, James P Blakely, Mrs E S Smith, J Kirkpatrick, Samuel Friedlander, M Solomon, M Mayer, J J Hostberger, G Solomon, J W Andrews, John Kelly, John S Hack, G Gilchrist, G Hardie, Lieut Gorman, W Lindsay, J McAllister, C Gilbert, John H Smith, John R Mack, J Berry, John A Fitzpatrick, John Foley, H B Fisher, S Smith.

Late News, via Mobile.

(From the Picayune Extra, last evening.)

We have Mobile papers to the 4th instant, containing later advices from most public, but nothing directly from Bragg's army. The Southern journals have suddenly become very reticent upon this subject.

The *Advertiser* publishes the following dispatches:

THE BRAGG SOUTH RAID.

DALTON, December 1st.—The Federal reliding force, of at least 5000 cavalry, with twelve pieces of artillery, and ninety-six loaded wagons, eight with pontoons, and commanded by General Davidson, reached Tunnelhill, from Hiatt's Ranger, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Last evening after burning the courthouse column and some outbuildings, getting the stores, pillaging the inhabitants and burning bridges, they left in the direction of Pocahontas, Ala., which is the direct road to Pearl river. They carried with them Captain Murray, the enrolling officer, Wesa Hedgpeth, postmaster, Wilbanks, the hotel keeper, and all the citizens they could catch, robbed of old Stone of their pillaging was very brutal.

There were no forces of ours to retard them in any way.

Their destination is unknown, though they themselves positively said it was Mobile.

Their horses appeared tired jaded.

All is uncertainty and conjecture as to their further movements.

DALTON, December 3.—Courier from the vicinity of Fort Kinlock report Davidson's raiders in that place, and their foraging parties foraging the country round.

They told citizens they intended remaining several days.

We have no particulars of their doings in the town.

The weather is rainy and the roads are very bad.

ENCOURAGING SIGN IN THE CITY.

We are informed on reputable authority, that on Tuesday, 1st instant, Colonel Griffith assaulted the enemy near Tazewell, with twelve pieces of artillery, and completely routed, with a treasonable army twenty-two prisoners, and driving the enemy back to Fort Clay. Colonel Griffith's loss was also killed and seven wounded.

This is undoubtedly the engagement at Rogersville, which we heard at Bragg's, as reported in the dispatch we copied from the *Courier*.

Did Griffith still be remembered as the owner made a brilliant affair resulting in the capture of Cumbland, the last time the federals showed themselves on Yazoo River.

LETTER FROM WHEELER'S COMMAND.

Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 29—I left Macon a few days since with Wheeler's cavalry, on its way to the front of the enemy. We found the enemy close up to the works around Milledgeville, and had some pretty battling with his rear—our object being, at least as we outside understood it, not to fight their rear but their *front*, we flew to meet right battle mutually.

We arrived at Gravesville on the evening of the 24th, and found the town, excepting two or three houses, lying in ashes.

On the morning of the 25th the enemy charged upon the Yazoo brigade. These brave troops most gallantly met the enemy with a counter charge and drove the horses back in great confusion, capturing a number of prisoners and carrying away a few to hits the dust. These hard marches and hard work were made to get across the Oconee, in which we succeeded to-day. A portion of the column arrived at this beautiful little village just in time to meet a small force of the State troops running wildly into town, closely followed by the blue coats. The 5th Texas cavalry was in front and was called upon again to drive back the pursuing foe, and again well and it meet the dismounted made upon it. The enemy came fiercely right upon the head of their column. Three was no confusion, but at the word charge, all dashed upon their brave enemy, charging right into the midst of the enemy's column, using their favorite weapon, the revolver, with effect right and left. In a moment the pursuers were turned into fugitives, and were driven back in great confusion upon their auxiliary column, when our boys slowly retired, bringing on with them a number of prisoners, a few horses and an officer's wagon, which close up to the battle line.

We were joined to hear this evening of reinforcements sent us.

LATEST FROM THOMAS'S DIVISION.

We have, says the *Advertiser*, had the delegates to Congress from the Choctaw Nation who left Camden, Ark., on the 20th ult. The latest news they bring is the following, endorsed upon the official dispatches as he was on the point of leaving.

Ast. Ga., 1 P. M.—Gunnett just in from Pike. Major Gen Pagan, with Gen. Bee's brigade and one brigade from Fagan's division, captured Fayetteville, Ark., with 800 men and all their ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores.

Fort Smith is the next point. Egan is moving down on it via Van Buren, and Pike with the command on the west. There are but 3000 federals at Fort Smith, which we will capture beyond a doubt.

The information we gather from Mr. Boudinot is interesting as being the first definite and authentic news from the Trans-Mississippi for a long time, and is altogether of an encouraging character.

The Federals still hold Little Rock on sufferance, Hagnold could capture the place, but it would not pay.

At the latest it was from Gen. Price, previous to the capture of Fayetteville, he was at Cane Hill with 23,000 men, a portion of whom are to need of arms. He had great trouble in getting out of Missouri, with his immense spoils, being hard pressed by the enemy, but succeeded, no disaster except of the capture of Marmaduke and Shelby, in which instance he lost about 600 men. All the other Yankee stories of their successes over him are fables. At latest accounts his train, numbering 1,500 to 1,200 wagons, was crossing the Arkansas between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.

All the Western people especially the Missourians, are well satisfied with the results. But Gen. Pagan says "Tell my Missouri friends that the Missouri expedition has been a complete success."

The object of the return of the expedition was, as was then declared by a high authority to those matters, to excite the spirit of the campaign, and place arms in the hands of the Missouri recruits.

Cotton Coming to Shiping Under the New Treasury Policy.

Natchez, Dec. 7.—No item of military importance since the attack of last week. The band, however, have captured an Inspector General of Ruby Smith's staff, whose name I have not learned. It is satisfactory to know that some hundred of the deeds along the river are forbid being upon boats, I begin authoritatively that the Confederates have great confidence in the continuing success of the new Twenty pulley regarding trade in cotton and supplies, and are moving immediate shipments of cotton towards the river in anticipation. *N. O. Times.*

Napoleon's Opinion of the Continuance of the War.

During the Emperor's Napoleon's stay at Lyons, several deputations of traders of that city laid before him very forcibly the embarrassments of the commercial situation, and insisted particularly upon the fact that it was likely to be a very disagreeable for the working classes if the American war should continue.

According to a previous letter, the *Union de Lyon*, the Emperor, in his reply to the address, said: Unfortunately, the news from that quarter is bad. I have reason to believe that this fatal war is by no means over in that.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, December 9, 1864.

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

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of concurring in the joint resolution fixing the mileage of members at 10 cents per mile.

A special Committee reported in favor of adopting a bill relative to Roads and Levees.

A bill relative to Commissioner of Agriculture was read a first time and referred to the committee of the rules.

A member gave notice of a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a committee of five members of this bar to revise the Statutes of the State so as to make them correspond with the new State Constitution.

A member gave notice that he would introduce a bill relative to bonds and obligations given by Union men to Rebels, &c.

The Senate then took up the middle bill and was engaged at this when a motion was carried to adjourn.

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

The following resolutions were adopted:

A resolution rescinding the previous resolution of the House refusing the use of the Hall for any other than Legislative purposes.

A resolution allowing the use of the Hall to the friends of Major General Banks for the purpose of holding a meeting on this evening.

A resolution appointing a committee of two of the members of this House to wait upon Major General Banks upon his arrival in the city.

A resolution requesting the Committee on Internal Improvements to require and report why the trains of the Mexican Gulf Railroad are not running regularly.

The Committee on Auditing reported that it had audited bills to the amount of $1790 50, and had refused to audit quite a number of other bills until the investigation takes place. The report was adopted.

The special Committee on Investigation whether or not any members of the late Constitutional Convention had drawn per diem since the adjournment of that body made a lengthy report, in which it was stated that Messrs Durell, Thomas, Thorpe, Harrett, Buckley, Montmont and Crowe had each drawn per diem since the adjournment of that body.

One hundred and fifty copies of the Report were ordered to be printed. The Report was ordered to be published 10 days in the Official Journal.

The Report was adopted and the Committee discharged.

A bill to organize the Bayou Lafourche and Mississippi Improvement Company was read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The General Appropriation Bill.

The House then discussed Judge Bradley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—Yesterday evening near three o'clock, there was a chimney burning on the corner of Dauphine and Toulouse streets was found to be in flames. The inform given. The engine rushed to the spot. The water in heavy streams was poured on the wooden and the fire was extinguished. The building was formerly used as a grocery, and was about to be opened as a lodging room by E. W. Alcorn, whose wife and house of the property. The common was unused for a long time, as regards the sweeping curbing the sidewalk, which was left to rot and it fell some time since, fortunately without any serious injury on any one passing on the sidewalk.

First District Court—Judge Herriod.—The case of Mr. Goodall coming up yesterday for trial. Up to a late hour there was no little prospect of the evidence for the prosecution being got fully found before a late hour, at which time the case was adjourned.

Recorders' Courts.—L. Pillman, for breaking a twice, was sentenced to the workhouse for six months, to receive a broken character. Mary C. O'Hara and Mary Turner were required to pay fines of $5 each.

Chas. A. Duffy, of Gallatin street, was charged with having sold malted liquor on Mary Lavasia, which unlikely set cost him and carried the city treasury to the amount of $25.

Harriet Tissel, colored, was examined on the charge of having stolen some table cloths, nightgowns, etc., from the colored washwoman Julia Lapoule. Sentence 6 months workhouse.

Some minor cases were dismissed or disposed of with small fines. Other cases were continued.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENN.

Two Rebel Major General and two Brigadier Generals Killed and two Wounded.

REBEL STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

GENERAL DAVIDSON IS HEARD FROM.

Baton Rouge, December 8—The Federal *Democrat* with dates of the 2d and 3d have been received.

The following extracts are the latest:

Tuscumbia, Dec. 1—The following is the statement of Mr. Brownlow, just from Tennessee: A fight took place on the 30th ult., between our forces and the enemy at Harpeth creek, near Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from their breastworks, losing 3000 killed and wounded and 1500 prisoners.

Gen. Cheatham's Corps principally engaged the enemy falling back in Murfreesboro.

Gen. Forrest is reported to be at Brentwood, between the enemy and Nashville.

The gallant and loyal Major Gen. Patrick Cleburne was killed; also, Brig. Gens. Gladney and Strahl.

Gen. C. C. Brown was slightly and Quarles mortally wounded.

Our loss reported to be about 3500.

The enemy is still to be concentrating at Murfreesboro.

Summit, Dec. 5—Davidson's raiders crossed Pearl river, at ——— Bluff, 21 miles below Columbia, on Sunday morning.

Estimated Strength of Beauregard's Army in Tennessee—The Geography of the Situation.

The New York *Times'* Nashville correspondent of the 25th November, presents the following figures, which make the force of Beauregard in Tennessee larger than was commonly supposed:

The most serious aspect presented this far is the loss to us again of Northern Alabama and portions of Middle Tennessee, where a great army true men reside, and where a great deal of work by Government has been accomplished. Very little Government property, however, will be abandoned, as no supplies or anything of that sort have accumulated directly south of Nashville since the Forrest raid a month ago.

From all that I can learn, especially since the junction formed by Dick Taylor's army, Beauregard's forces are enormously stronger than has generally been supposed. We must not deceive ourselves, and I think I about hit the exact number when I put it at 44,000, all told, as follows:

Stephen D. Lee's corps, about 6000
Stewart's corps, about 6000
Frank Cheatham's corps, about 8000
Dick Taylor's army 9000
Forrest's cavalry 11000
Total 44000

Forrest, it will be remembered, is a Lieutenant-General, and has all the cavalry of Beauregard's army, as well as his old independent command under his sole charge. It is known that he has been reinforced from various sources, and the figure given above, although it may seem quite large, is certainly not in excess of his command of horse, well armed and equipped.

As the war has again been transferred to Middle Tennessee, I will give you a brief description of some of the most important prominent points.

Duck river is an east branch of the Tejuncase, and at this time of the year it is very deep and difficult to ford. It rises in the mountains near the line of Bedford county, and pursues a generally course of 150 miles, flowing through the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Marcy, Hickman, Williamson, Dickson and Humphreys, passing the towns of Columbia, Shelbyville and Centerville. It is navigable for boats following the bends about 100 miles, and is declared a public highway in 1848 in Shelbyville.

Franklin, at which place are our reserves, is a beautiful town upon the Nashville and Decatur railroad, 18 miles from this city. It is situated in Williamson county, upon the south bank of Big Harpeth river, and contained a population before the war of 2,100 people. Nashville, I believe, has changed hands as often as this, it having been at least a dozen times, that in the rebel then in Federal possession.

Big Harpeth river has its sources in Bedford county, and flows northwest through Williamson, past the town of Franklin, enters Davidson county and empties into Cumberland river fifty miles below this city, after a general comparative course of sixty miles.

Pulaski is the seat of Giles county, little county, and before the war was it numbering twenty-eight thousand inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on Richland creek, a south branch of the Duck river, and is scarcely more than two miles south of Nashville. It is Forrest's headquarters. West of Dungeville, Ala., and lies miles east northeast of Florence, Ala.

Results of the Late Raid from Vicksburg.

The following account of the late expedition from Vicksburg is furnished to the *Times* by a friend:

A cavalry expedition sent from Vicksburg on the 23d ultimo, under command of Col. R. H. Gebrand, 3d U. S. colored cavalry, reached the Big Black Bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, on the 27th, entirely destroying that important bridge and the trestle-work, thus effectually cutting Hood's army off from the supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss.

In addition to this, the expedition succeeded in destroying a number of stationhouses filled with grain, 30 miles of the track of the Mississippi Central Railroad, well-and Jones bridge over the Big Black river, Vaughn station railroad depot and buildings, Pearson station railroad depot and buildings, 2,000 bales of "Confederate Money" cotton, two locomotives, four cars, four stage coaches, twenty barrels of salt, and $100,000 worth of stores at Vaughn station.

The expedition was constantly harrassed by large forces of the enemy, but succeed entirely in accomplishing the work before it, without material loss, returning safely on the 4th inst.

Proclamation of Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia.

The following is the text of the proclamation of Governor Brown, of Georgia, ordering a levy en masse of the population to resist the progress of General Sherman:

State of Georgia, Executive Department,
Milledgeville, November 19, 1864.

The whole people understand how imminent is the danger now threatening the State. Our cities are being burned, our State laid waste, and our wives and children mercilessly driven from their homes by a powerful enemy. We must strike blow for freedom, or we must submit to subjugation.

Death is to be preferred to the loss of liberty. All must rally to the field for the present emergency, or the State is overrun. I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State, hereby order a levy en masse of the whole white male population residing or domiciled in the State between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, except such state officials as are by law exempt from military service. All such must be ready for executions, and respond to the call of their respective Brigadier General Commanders of the Militia, which are by the recent act of the Legislature designated as exempt from compulsory service. All others are absolutely exempt, and members of the Legislature and Judges are invited to report immediately to Major General G. A. Smith, at Macon, to whom we also in Georgia his company be, for forty days, or until the emergency, unless the emergency is sooner passed.

The statutes declares that all persons hereby called into service, shall be subject, after this call, to all the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and on failure to report shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of the crime of desertion.

Volunteer organizations formed into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades or divisions are the accepted for forty days, even if they supplemented to the number thus required in each organization, by the selection, by the State, which were in force prior to this call.

All police companies formed in counties for home defense will report, forming at home for the time being, and subject to the orders of the State Department. Confederate detailed men, and all persons having Confederate detailed exemptions, who, by the late decision of the Supreme Court of this state, are held to be liable to this call, are notified that they are to report and join the Governor's Aide-de-camp, at the proper time, but that will be, by the police force, or by any subsidiary organization, or by the Governor's Aide-de-camp, or by the Governor himself.

The temporary employment of railroads, now actively engaged, and the temporary employ of the express company and telegraph operators, are, for the present, all their services in the present emergency, excepted. Actually laborers of freight of a church or appraiser, are also excepted.

All railroad companies in this State will transport all persons applying for transportation to the front, and in case any the refusal, by President, Superintendent, Agent and employee will be immediately sent to the front.

Aside do camp and other State officers are required to enforce the instructions of the executive of the order contained in this proclamation, and all Confederate officers to their stations, in sending forward all persons hereby ordered to the front.

The enemy has penetrated almost to the center of your State. If every Georgian able to bear arms would fully rally him he would never be able to escape.

(Signed) JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor.

An old sailor finding a corked bottle floating on the sea, opened with his soliloquy.—"Rum, I hope, gin, I think, brandy, by jingo!" and then threw it back in the water.

Why is the letter "n" the most charitable letter? Because it is found oftener than any other letter in "doing good."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Wilcoks is the christian (or inchristian) name of a young lady recently married in San Francisco.

A restaurant has been opened in London for fat people, where nothing will be served up but viands which clack obesity.

The Government may tax our molches, but we challenge the world to match our taxes.

The Situation of Hood and Thomas Previous to the Late Battle near Franklin.

Nashville, Nov. 29—Hood has begun an offensive campaign, and that, too, in something like formidable proportions. He has with him the following force:

Infantry 19,000
Cavalry 10,500
Total 29,500

The infantry is divided into four corps, and the cavalry has been consolidated under Forrest; and in the latter arm of the service, the rebels are overpowering, now that Kilpatrick has withdrawn, and the Sherman raid, from two to twelve thousand of our best mounted troops.

Hood has been busy, during the last three or four weeks, in repairing the railroad from Corinth to Tuscumbia, and in fortifying near Florence, so as to protect his pontoon bridges, and make safe his retreat, if he found it necessary to cut back, not he also managed to bring up to Florence considerable quantities of commissaries and clothing, which to supply his army.

His troops crossed the Tennessee river on Tuesday, and on Wednesday commenced their advance, and by Saturday were fronting General Thomas, on Duck river. Our forces had fallen back, with a view of allowing Hood to cross the river, and gather in the force of outlying him to do so; for the only fear General Thomas has entertained all along was, that no advance would be made into Middle Tennessee.

Thomas had but one difficulty to contend with. He has been so impelled to divide his forces, to enable him to watch different points, but these, now that Hood's movements have been developed, are being concentrated. He has not enough, he needed two more, and he needs no more, and he will demonstrate at the proper time, but that will be, he till after a contrast expedition has tried to hand on Hoods' contemplations.

The Tennessee River is very high and rising. Small boats could now float down over the Muscle Shoals; and as we have several gunboats above them, it is not improbable that one or two may run the gauntlet. The rise in the river is a permanent one, and it our boats can succeed in breaking Hood's bridges, he hardly will never escape, unless it makes a hasty retreat to the south of Columbia, and through Lynnville, Pulaski and Fayetteville, which he possibly may do on account of his superiority in cavalry. If he should do this, he will join Beauregard, and the combined army will then probably move to the relief of Hood.

THE WAR CONTRACTING TOWARDS RICHMOND—A recent Western paper says:

If Hood should succeed in calling himself with Beauregard, in east Tennessee, he would be in a position to cover Richmond from the west, along the railroad leading from Knoxville to Richmond. This move would place all the available forces of both parties in the vicinity of Richmond. Sherman is nearing the same point, so it is not impossible that, at no very distant period, Hood and Sherman may reassure, on the Potomac, the contest which they fairly terminated at Atlanta. Sherman will bring better troops and a good deal more brains to Grant than Hood can to Lee; and hence this possible meeting of the two leading Southern forces will be of advantage to the Federals.

Miscellaneous.

The "Warrior" frigate, the first of a new class of steamers built in England, at an enormous expense, has been ordered to be dismantled as an ineffective vessel.

UTAH—In Utah, which claims a population of 100,000 people, with a metropolis (Salt Lake) containing some 20,000 people, there is not a single book store, and, except a little Mormon paper, not even the *Detroit News* office, almost on book sold.

VEGETABLE FLOWERS.—Bouquets of flowers, cut with a jack knife out of carrots, turnips and beets, are among the latest novelties. A rose, cut in a light tinted beet, and a dahlia cut in a turnip, are specimens.

The New York *Herald* gives a table of all relisted accidents to steamboats in the United States between the 1st of September and the 17th of November, resulting in the death of 122 persons and the wounding of 265.

"Come, go to bed, Eddie, said an anxious aunt. "You see the sun has set, and the mile stones all go to bed at sunset." "Yes, aunty," said Edwin, "but the old hens goes with them.

BAD PUCKERS.—New York has 20,000 people who pay neither board, rent nor taxes. They are mostly in the egg picking business, and have their lives at leisure only to themselves and their Creator.

DRESS DOGS.—The Parisian ladies dye their lapdogs. Green dogs, yellow dogs, and pups any hue, are at present much in vogue.

Symbols.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Bird hearts, whose restless nerve stir,
At times I envy your repose,
Sweet hearts, whose capacity will-forbid what,
We feel so deeply, so fast.

Yet, tuqhi hearts, your destiny play
Or in cool sets in, of moon and shade
To your fate I pay, of the Sun.

Great clouds, which bear upon your backs
The sunshine, in quiet breaks the storm
Yet, I envy your calm, your peace
Yet centre with ever-changing form.

My heart is troubled with miracle light,
At source strained, strong for
Of Good, Good, Evil, Evil, Right,
Based through by many a clouded star.

To see the light at that Realist from I
Pro. Published by and Award street,
A Book, a scene, of Our an ideal,
A power for salvation or to hell.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1864.

Unfortunate weather has forced the general business in the market to-day, and very little has been done in any branch of trade. In any leading staple, in particular, the refused quotations of yesterday were hardly obtainable, buyers offering only 1250 131 for Low Middling Texas, and sellers not willing to take less than 1300 for the same. Middling Texas, in fact, that Middling could have been bought at these figures, but there were no sales, excepting of Inferior Low Middling at 1300 1 7. Holders were not forced to sell, for Middling Texas, in fact,