New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the Home Warehouse, on Fulton street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, choice extra flour.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Rampart street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By Thomas Richardson, at 10 o'clock, at the Warehouse of Marshall J. Smith & Co., New Basin, supplies.

The "Right-hand-to-the-Wall" Law.

Man is such a strange compound of incongruities, that it is no wonder all efforts to give an adequate definition of him have failed. He has been defined as a reasoning animal, a cooking animal, a religious animal, a laughing animal, and many other kinds of an animal, but only to have it readily shown that the definitions were fallacious. Diogenes is reported to have said "that when in the course of his life he beheld pilots, physicians, and philosophers, he thought man the wisest of all animals; but when again he beheld interpreters of dreams and soothsayers, and those who listened to them, and men puffed up with glory or riches, then he thought there was not a more foolish animal than man." Plato defined man as a "two-footed, featherless, animal," and was thought to have succeeded admirably, until the same Diogenes plucked a cock and brought it into his school, saying "This is Plato's man," whereforo Plato added to his definition, "with broad flat nails." But it were readily shown that man's nails might as well be called long as broad, and that they are more round than flat! And so Plato's amended effort would serve no better than his first.

Ancients and moderns then have alike failed in satisfactorily defining man. It has been thought, however, that the adage, "Variety is the spice of life," covered a capital idea for a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The Horatian inquiry as to why no man was contented with his lot,—*Qui fit, Maecenas*, &c.,—has been quoted a thousand times in support of it, and with apparently conclusive effect. But, alas! here, too, we are doomed to disappointment, for the whole world knows how averse to change the old becomes,—with what desperate determination men with vested interests resist improvements,—with what influence alarmed old fogyism and intractable young hot-heads oppose innovations. We have a curious instance of this in late European papers.

Of all the advantages of civilization, there is one without which it would seem impossible that the others could exist,—that is, efficient police rule. Without it there could, in the first place, be no security for life or property. The moment a man should have amassed a small possession, it would be marked out for spoil, by the cunning and the violent; and if he resolved on defending it, his life would be imperilled and in all probability sacrificed. But far beyond this does the advantage of really efficient police rule extend. Many of the comforts men enjoy unthinkingly are due to it. If drunken filthiness, obscene language, and licentious insolence do not offend them, the reason is that police rule prevents it. If highways are kept unobstructed, and the general convenience of all is consulted and observed, it is owing to well-enforced and judicious police rule. If the "rules of the road" contribute to the safety and pleasure of horsemen, and the "right-hand-to-the-wall law" to that of pedestrians, to the same cause alone can it be attributed. Leave such matters unregulated, and the consequences are mischief and confusion, just in proportion to the number of those immediately involved in them.

In most large cities and densely populated countries, this has come to be so well understood, that in some places at least the danger seemed to be that too much would be attempted. Whether the fear of this is the true reason for the violent opposition which the good people of Leyden have manifested to a police effort lately made for their especial convenience, we do not know. But to us who have observed and experienced the advantages of the very simple regulation, it is really ludicrous to perceive the excitement it has caused amongst them.

Mr. Hendricks, the chief Commissary of police of Leyden, having been on a visit to the International Exhibition, observed with admiration the excellent order preserved in the crowded streets of London by a rigid adherence to the "right-hand-to-the-wall" law. When he returned to Leyden, he resolved to introduce it there. In the generally narrow streets and narrow pavements or banquettes of continental cities, the rule should be especially acceptable. Accordingly on a certain day all the police received instructions to make pedestrians walk with their right hand to the wall. The people, however, who, as a Belgian paper says, "have but little love for regulation and restraint," at once excepted to the enforcement of the law; and it soon became evident that they would not submit quietly to it. A gentleman was knocked down by the police for contempt; he appealed to his friend the burgomaster, and that dignitary, thinking the Commissary who had been to London, a great deal too go-a-head in his ideas, ordered the police to retire from the streets. But the mob was not to be so easily satisfied. A riot ensued, in the course of which the windows of the Commissary, and those of all the houses in his street, were smashed, and it was duly by calling out the military that the disturbance was suppressed!

Now, it does not matter for the ludicrousness of so strange an occurrence whether it was the people who were inconsistent, or the Commissary. It is quite possible, that the necessity or advantage of the rule at Leyden is questionable, or even demonstrably absurd. Mr. Hendricks may be one of those who think that the fitness of things is always and everywhere the same—that what is advantageous and agreeable in London must necessarily be so in Leyden; and he may be egregiously in error. For, to take an extreme case, it would manifestly be absurd to enforce the "right-hand-to-the-wall" law in a straggling village of a few hundred inhabitants. Admitting that he is in error in attempting to introduce it into Leyden, is it not at once ludicrous and lamentable to see such consequences follow, as are above stated. A law-abiding people would have submitted to it and laughed at it; or, if they really found it unnecessary and irksome, would have used reasonable means to have it abolished. On the other hand, if, as we believe to be the case, the law is calculated to be of advantage to Leyden, how inconsistent must their violent opposition to so simple a thing appear to those who groan under grinding and irresistible oppressions and wrongs?

But such as we said, is man. He is, indeed, indefinable—reasoning and unreasoning, cooking and cannibal, religious and blasphemous, laughing and murderous, courageous and cowardly, healing and destroying, wise and foolish, ambitious and abject, gallant and paltry, lofty and mean, now seeking novelty simply for its own sake, and now merely for its own sake spurning it, as though it were the very quintessence of all evil.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Ortega, sailed last Saturday evening for Havana, with a good freight and the following passengers:—

J Mrs Rollins Robert, Mrs F A Gonzales, 3 children and 3 servants, Mrs A J Quirot and servant, Miss F Boyd, child and servant, Mrs J English, Mrs Carlos Arias, Miss Fabelos Arias, Messrs J A Cu ot, J Tapes H Gutierrez, Manuel Fuentes, Hilario Rodriguez F ..., Jesu Menendez, F Alvear, Eugene Deschaud, Ramon Robert, Wm Schlotmann, Robert Becket, C Quintella, de Almeida, G Arias, O Feitres, wife and 7 children, Edward Cabagas, F Sanin y Rico and P A Smith.

NEW SUGAR.—The steamer Gen. Williams, from Point Celeste, Lower Coast, brought up 82 hogsheads new Sugar, from McManus's plantation.

Thomas Richardson will sell this day, (Monday) at 10 o'clock, at Smith's Warehouse, on the New Basin, by order of the Provost Marshal, a large variety of articles, consisting of teas, coffee, cotton seed oil, boots and shoes, shoe thread, drugs, claret wine, salt, bacon, candles, tobacco, &c.

E. T. Montgomery will sell this day, the 3d instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Home Warehouse, Fulton street, 331 barrels choice extra flour, of sundry desirable and well-known brands. Sale positive, and without any reserve or limit.

One piano and a varied assortment of furniture is offered at auction this day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at Masonic Hall.

Late Intelligence.

THROUGH SOUTHERN SOURCES.

The *Picayune* and the *Advocate* published on Saturday very copious extracts from Southern papers received here, from the 20th to the 27th inclusive. The oldest dates do not furnish us with very important news; they are only interesting in so far as they explain the progress of events previous to the retirement of the Confederates to Cumberland Gap. We give below such portions of the news as form the history of the events of which Perryville has recently been the scene:

GEN. BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

We find the following in the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 22d ult:

Richmond, October 21.—Gen. Bragg's official report, dated Bryansville, Ky., October 12, says that Gen. Polk commanded the Confederate forces at Perryville. The engagement became general about 1 o'clock, and was continued furiously from that time until dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts. For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within his knowledge. Though fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position and drove the enemy two miles. We had captured twelve pieces of artillery, and our most direful charges killed one and wounded two Brigadier Generals, and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at not less than 4000. The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. Our own loss was not less than 2000 killed, wounded and missing.

Chattanooga, October 20.—The last we have from Bragg's wing he was at London, Ky., falling back in good order toward Cumberland Gap. Buell has a very large army, and endeavored to flank Bragg, while at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by this retreat Buell is yet endeavoring to flank him, and there may be a battle any day.

The report of taking a large number of prisoners at Perryville, by our army, proves untrue.

Under the heading "General Bragg falling back," the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of the 21st ult. says:

Our intelligence, both from Northern and Southern sources, leaves no doubt as to the fact that General Bragg, by the force of superior numbers, has been forced to abandon Kentucky, and fall back upon Cumberland Gap. By reason of his immense numbers General Buell has been enabled, not only to engage General Bragg in front, but to send forward flanking divisions, threatening Bragg in the rear. To protect his "lines of retreat," is, with him, a matter of the very first importance, as well as an absolute necessity.

The realization of the truth of this news is, of course, unpleasant, as it again yields up Kentucky and Middle Tennessee to the depredations of the invaders. General Bragg should be reinforced, at least to such an extent as would enable him to prevent the enemy from again re-entering Tennessee.

Interesting from Washington.

A Washington dispatch, dated October 13th, says:

It is believed that the rebels have been reinforced to the extent of at least 25,000 since they crossed the Potomac, making their present effective force as large as when they invaded Maryland.

The overture of which Stuart's raid is supposed to be the prelude is not yet played. We are awaiting to know whether Lee means to attempt to turn McClellan's right flank, or to march on Sigel, or to retreat. Opinions vary.

The same dispatch says:

General Halleck is rapidly arriving at the points authorizing generals to use black men for military purposes.

The rebel line of pickets in front of the Richmond army is very close, so that refugees, white or black, cannot get through.

The renewed rumors of military and Cabinet changes are unfounded.

GEN. STUART'S RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.

This theme is not entirely exhausted, it would seem, from the frequent allusions made to it in the recent publication of news here; the following is a dispatch, giving new particulars, to the Associated Press of the North, dated Washington, October 13th:

A man who arrived here this afternoon from near Conrad's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of General Stuart a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding forces in his retreat from his late foray in Pennsylvania. General Stuart informed him, in a sarcastic manner, that he had foiled the whole party, but regretted that he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Maryland, and destroy the Government stores at that place, and then destroy the bridge over that river; but, all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. Stuart's men and horses looked extremely worn, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their persons and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses, which numbered about one thousand, they expected and said the change would be very acceptable, especially the shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity.

General Stuart sent his "compliments" to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times. Cool, decidedly.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*:

Washington, October 15.—The *Star* states that it has positive information from Catlett's Station up to yesterday afternoon, which satisfies it that there is no rebel force, except the usual picket guard on the Rappahannock, nearer to us on that line than Culpepper Courthouse; where there may be one or two small regiments. In other words that there is no reason for believing the rumor that Joe Johnston is advancing on Manassas with a considerable force, that yesterday flustrated some persons on the front, and at night flustrated more or less in Washington. If it is Jeff Davis's design to make a demonstration along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it is clear that he has yet made no discernable movement, great or small, in that quarter.

The returned prisoners state that the fortifications about Richmond are of the most extreme and formidable character, and perfectly impregnable to assault.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Under the heading "The enemy driven off from New Inlet," the Charleston *Mercury* has the following, copied from the Wilmington *Journal* of the 13th ultimo:

Two Federal vessels lying some four miles below Fort Caswell on Friday, having driven off a working party engaged in levelling the hills, Gen. Raine sent to Col. Lamb at Fort Fisher to bring over his two long range siege guns, belonging to Starr's Fayetteville battery. The guns were carried over and placed in position on the beach, about a quarter of a mile apart, by the Colonel, and between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday a fire was opened on the unsuspecting Yankee vessels, which were within two miles of the beach. At the third shot, which entered the paddle box of one of the steamers, she was too disabled to navigate, and had to be assisted by her consort.

Thirty-one shots were fired from the guns, about ten of which took effect, doubtless killing a number of the enemy. The firing surpassed anything for precision that we have heard of on the sea coast. The steamers were considerably splintered. The enemy were so busy in leaving that they did not fire but three times. The crippled steamer did not fire. One 11-inch shell exploded near one of our guns, the other two shells fell far short. Our last shot was thrown over the bow of one of the steamers when she was five miles off—the projectile being in the air about twenty-eight seconds. These siege guns are of wonderful range, throwing farther than the best guns the enemy have off this river.

Late on Saturday evening the *Advocate* published an extra, which contained a portion of the news previously published here. We extract the following:

Battle of Perryville.

COMPLETE CONFEDERATE VICTORY—THE ENEMY'S LOSS TWO HUNDRED—CONFEDERATE LOSS FIFTY-FIVE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Charleston, October 24.—The fight at Pocataligo resulted in a complete victory for us. Our loss fifteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy left forty dead on the field. His total loss, confirmed by accounts of prisoners, is not less than two hundred in killed and wounded. We took eighty small arms. The enemy's forces consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

Richmond.—The New York *Herald* of the 22d, received.

The news is unimportant, except from England, where Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was the theme of universal discussion.

In New York, on the 21st, gold opened at 28, closed at 31¾. Stocks also advanced. Cotton closed firm at 60.

STONEWALL JACKSON AGAIN.

Mobile, October 26.—Special to the *Advertiser and Register*:

Knoxville, October 25.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 24th publishes a report that Stonewall Jackson had crossed into Maryland, near Williamsport, and that the enemy were retreating before him. It is further stated that Jackson made a dash upon and seriously damaged the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The conscript law went into effect in East Tennessee to-day, and is being rigidly enforced.

Kirby Smith brought safely out an immense train of property, captured by his forces in Kentucky.

Bragg has been ordered to report at Richmond. He left yesterday.

The loss in Cheatham's division in killed, wounded and missing, in three brigades, was 1450, about one third of the whole division. This command bore the brunt of the battle at Perryville, capturing three batteries.

Major Lipscomb, of the Twenty-first Mississippi, was among the killed.

Chattanooga, October 25.—We have nothing from the Gap; all quiet in the direction of Nashville. Buell's movements are not spoken of—nothing is known of them. Gen. Bragg has gone to Richmond, and Polk is in command during his absence.

Late Northern Intelligence.

DISPATCHES TO THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESS—THE SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, October 17.—Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following dispatch: "To-day at noon the forces who started from here on a reconnoissance toward Winchester, and whom our dispatches last left quietly encamped at Charlestown, returned to Bolivar Heights, the object of the expedition being fully carried out."

Our special correspondent at Sharpsburg sends the following, received from the force which crossed Black Ford yesterday on a reconnoissance: Small squads of the enemy were encountered along the way, but they retreated without offering any serious opposition. The principal force which the enemy opposed to us were two regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. During the advance we had one man killed and three wounded. Four dead rebels were discovered on the wayside.

The impression prevails that the rebels have evacuated Martinsburg, and perhaps the entire section of country in the vicinity. It seems clear we have not much to fear from any force the rebels may have posted near the opposite bank of the river. The force sent over Black Ford will return to-night.

FROM SIGEL'S COMMAND.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Gen. Sigel's Headquarters, Fairfax Courthouse, October 17.—Last evening Gen. Sigel, in person, at the head of a reconnoitering party, consisting of a portion of his body guard, passed to some distance beyond Centreville, and satisfied himself from personal observation of some facts which may have an important bearing upon future operations.

There have been no serious apprehensions of an attack from the rebels, of whom indeed there is no force within forty miles. Government trains are now running on the railroad to Manassas Junction.

RUMORED FIGHT AT BLACKWATER, VA.

Fortress Monroe, October 16.—There are rumors of an engagement at Blackwater river, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday, between our troops and the rebels. A lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry were killed. We have no further particulars.

THE FALL OF GALVESTON.—The *National Advocate* in its extra of Saturday published an article taken from the Jackson *Mississippian*, from which it appears that the particulars of the fall of Galveston had been published in that paper previously. The *Mississippian* says that "the authorities who controlled Galveston, thought, as General Lovell did when he surrendered New Orleans, that it was a military necessity."

Additional Late News.

THROUGH SOUTHERN SOURCES.

The *True Delta* published yesterday morning an extra, containing additional and interesting news taken from Southern sources. We extract the following:

Important from Kentucky.

RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON BY JOHN MORGAN—EXCITEMENT AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Frankfort, October 19.—Advices from Lexington to last night, indicate that Morgan had about 2200 men. He left Lexington yesterday afternoon, and is now known to have passed through Versailles about five o'clock in the evening, and is believed to have encamped not more than eight or ten miles from Frankfort, at a point where the road to Lawrenceburg crosses the Kentucky river. It is hard to tell just what he intends. If he reaches Lawrenceburg unmolested, it seems not improbable that he may attempt to reach Harrodsburg and Danville, and thence, in some way, avoid Buell, and make good his escape to Bragg.

There was great excitement here last night. When Dumont left, the citizens imagined that Frankfort was being evacuated, and throughout the headquarters to make their anxious inquiries. This morning quiet and confidence were restored.

Buell's success beyond Crab Orchard turned out even less than reported last night. The only wagons he captured were a few which had been impressed by the rebels, in their retreat, from country people along the road. These, of course, will have to be returned to the owners.

It is now believed that the rebels have been making their retreat by both roads through Cumberland Gap and Somerset. No hopes are entertained of catching up with them, or getting much, if any, of their stores.

Governor Robinson returned here yesterday. The State government is going along as usual.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated October 19th, says:

It is stated that a large force of rebel infantry were advancing on Lexington, and that the Federal troops have fallen back to Paris, where our troops are in force.

The Federal column will move on in a body, and dispose of Morgan if possible.

Morgan will avoid our forces, and attempt to get in our rear and move on toward the Ohio river, and may cross over into the Northern States.

Official advices from Gen. Buell report that Bragg and Kirby Smith had arrived at London, with all their army stores, etc.

Buell's army is between Mount Vernon and London, in close pursuit.

Ever since the battle of Perryville, there has been continual skirmishing going on between our advance and the rear. A number have been killed and wounded on both sides, and as each army is moving at an unprecedented rate, no time is afforded to send back reports.

Since writing the above, advices have been received that Morgan had a skirmish with our troops, and several were killed and wounded on both sides.

He left Lexington at noon on Saturday, and retreated toward Richmond, and was met by Dumont's cavalry, 2500 strong, when skirmishing took place, and Morgan fled toward Sharpsburg, where he will effect a junction with Humphrey Marshall, who may fall back to Mount Sterling and retreat southwards.

Paris, Ky., October 19, 7 P. M.—After capturing our pickets, John Morgan dashed into Lexington yesterday morning, at the head of 1500 men: before surrendering, our forces fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several.

Our loss was six killed and one hundred and twenty-five prisoners. The prisoners were immediately paroled. The balance of our forces, two hundred and fifty cavalry, made their escape from the city.

Morgan soon after left Lexington in haste, taking the Versailles turnpike.

A Louisville dispatch of the 19th says:

There has been no fight between Dumont and Morgan.

Buell is reported just south of Mount Vernon.

Gen. Crittenden's army corps is further south, in pursuit of Bragg.

It is rumored that the rebel army is aiming to cross into Tennessee by Big creek and Wilson's Gap.

Buell is in close pursuit, and it is believed he will force the rebels to a fight or capture a large portion of them before they reach Cumberland Gap.

The Perryville battle at Chaplin Hills was brought on prematurely, and against the orders of Gen. Buell, whose plans for enveloping the whole of Bragg's army were thwarted, and his pursuit of the rebels delayed by that circumstance.

MORGAN BAGGING FEDERAL WAGON TRAINS.

[To the Associated Press North.]

Louisville, October 20.—In the recent rebel raid upon Lexington we killed from five to fifteen rebels, and wounded fifteen, among whom was Major Samuel Morgan, of Nashville, cousin of John Morgan, who was shot through the neck, and will die. We also captured and paroled one hundred and eighty prisoners.

John Morgan left Lawrenceburg yesterday morning with about twelve hundred men, closely pursued by Dumont's force, which captured from fifty to one hundred of them. At 3 o'clock this morning three or four hundred of Morgan's men, at Gee's creek, six and a half miles this side of Bardstown, captured and burned a Federal train of eighty-one wagons, fifty one of which were loaded. They carried off the wagonmaster and those having charge of the train, except Lieutenant Barr, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, in command, who escaped. The wagons belonged to Wood's division, thirty being empty and coming toward Louisville.

Morgan then went into Bardstown, and about daylight captured another Federal train, the number of wagons unknown, two miles from Bardstown; then Morgan went to Boston with the supposed intention to burn the railroad bridge there.

The rebels shot Thomas Marlew, of Nelson county, Ky., after capturing him.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE "290."

Under this heading the New York *Evening Post* publishes interesting statements from the captains of the whale ships Virginia and Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford, two of ten vessels recently destroyed at sea by the Alabama (290). The *Post* says:

These accounts confirm former reports of the wanton destruction of shipping by Semmes, the commander of the pirate, and show that his ship is in the direct track of our vessels, and is likely to prove a dangerous craft if not summarily caught.

The statements of the masters of the destroyed vessels, though quite interesting, occupy too much space to allow of their republication in our columns.

The following is a list of vessels burned by the Alabama since the beginning of August:

1. Ship Brilliant, of New York.
2. Whaling ship Domuleas, of Edgartown.
3. Whaling ship Benjamin Tucher, of New Bedford.
4. Whaling bark Virginia, of New Bedford.
5. Whaling schooner Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford.
6. Whaling bark Ocean Rover, of Mattapoisett.
7. Brig Altamaha, of Siprican.
8. Whaling schooner Courier, of Provincetown.
9. Schooner Starlight, of Boston.
10. Ship, name unknown.

One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the Island of Flores.

Late Northern Intelligence.

DISPATCHES TO THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESS.

Philadelphia, October 20.—The Washington *Republican* of to-day says a refugee who came into Gen. Sigel's headquarters at Gainesville, Culpepper county, Va., reports that there is the greatest consternation imaginable among the whites in that section, in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been hung, copies of Northern newspapers having been found upon them, containing President Lincoln's proclamation, to liberate the slaves. The terror of the rebels is reported to be beyond description. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpepper are engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

Fairfax Courthouse, October 20.—On the return of General Stahl's expedition, a small party was sent out towards Bristow's Station, as it was understood a force of the enemy was there during last evening. Three of the party returned and reported the rest had been cut off. Their story was soon afterwards proved false, by the arrival of the party named, having received no injury. They had been attacked at Catlett's Station, but had turned their counter, and, engaging them, at once quitted, succeeded in checking a further advance.

Washington, October 20.—The pressure for a forward movement is becoming almost general. It is urged with an earnestness that has never been equaled. The argument set forth is, that a prolongation of our present inaction will ruin the country.

The Baltimore *American*, editorial one of McClellan's most devoted advocates, this morning calls out for an advance, and says if the army of the Potomac still delays, the impatience of the nation will no longer be controlled, and some one else will be made to assume the grand responsibility.

Philadelphia, October 20.—The Washington *Star* of this evening has information that it is believed the rebels were evacuating Winchester. "At Manassas Junction, Saturday, the inhabitants were expecting rebel cavalry, at Catlett's Station. General Stahl reports to General Sigel that on the 13th, three thousand rebels entered Hickersville from Winchester, to protect the return of Stuart's cavalry force. On the next day the whole received the Shenandoah, and then went on their way to join the main body under Lee."

Fortress Monroe, October 19.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 18th says: "Two thousand Yankee prisoners are expected to arrive in Petersburg for the North."

New York, October 21.—A dispatch dated Bolivar Heights, October 20, to the *Tribune*, states that the rebels, who followed General Humphreys back to the river, again picketed down the Potomac. There is very little picket firing across the river.

New York, October 20.—A special dispatch has the following additional concerning General Stahl's reconnoissance from Sigel's division:

At Upperville he learned there were no rebels this side of the Shenandoah, but there was a considerable force of infantry and artillery at Millwood. Learning that a provision and forage train of a few wagons, sent out to him from Fairfax Courthouse under an escort, had been captured at Haymarket by four hundred rebels and that their force was advancing toward Thoroughfare Gap, which he had taken the precaution to guard, he at once moved forward to meet the enemy, who had pressed upon the party left at the Gap, and after a skirmish compelled them to retire in consequence of superior numbers. General Stahl coming up, attacked the enemy. A fight ensued, in which we lost two men and one captain wounded. The enemy were driven back through the Gap toward Haymarket, pursued by Stahl, and about eighty prisoners taken. After leaving Gainesville, he continued the pursuit to New Baltimore, whence they returned to Warrenton. The rebels had some considerable force at this place, and Gen. Stahl posted a part of his force at New Baltimore, proceeding with the advance to Warrenton. Reaching Warrenton close on the footsteps of the flying rebels, he captured their pickets, and then rode nearly into the town. Here he found a brigade of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and a battery. A skirmish took place, and after an hour or more of irregular fighting, Gen. Stahl withdrew his tired forces and marched to Centreville. Our loss is one killed and about ten wounded. A number of prisoners were taken, among them the father of Captain Hull, a noted rebel cavalry officer, who is known as a navy.

A train of five wagons, with provisions and forage, sent from Centreville to General Stahl, was captured near Newmarket, by a party of North Carolina cavalry, on Thursday.

The rebels are running trains to Bristow station.

Deserters report at Sigel's headquarters, that large parties of rebels are retiring from Winchester.

The War on the Upper River.

[To the Associated Press North.]

Cairo, October 19.—On Friday morning at 3 o'clock, the rebel Colonel Faulkner, with 300 cavalry, attacked the pickets of Major McNeil's force, consisting of four companies of the Second Illinois cavalry and two companies of infantry, stationed on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10. Major McNeil rallied his men and went out to support his pickets. The rebels, in the gray of the morning, mistook their different squads, and fired into each other. This threw them into confusion, and they retreated. Captain Moore pursued them and came up with them twelve miles out, with a severe skirmish took place, in which the rebels lost eight killed and several wounded. We lost three killed and four wounded.

Colonel W. W. Faulkner, Captain L. H. Johnson, R. M. Merriwether, H. B. Blackmore and twelve privates were taken prisoners. We also captured thirty horses and a number of guns and pistols. The prisoners were brought to Columbus last night. The rebels were completely routed.

On Board the Steamer Eugene, Island No. 21, Mississippi river, Oct. 18.

It is said that the rebels have a strong force, estimated from seven hundred to two thousand, a few miles from the river on the Arkansas side.

It is this force which fired into the Continental and Dickey, using a 24 pound gun, with 12-pound balls, stuffed with cotton to make them fit.

We have on board a detachment of the Seventy-second Ohio and three pieces of Waterhouse's battery, who will land at the site of their battery, and scour the country in search of the scoundrels. The Ohio Belle is also coming down with a regiment.

A Federal officer, accidentally left at Osceola, is said to have been hung by the citizens there a few days since.

We take from yesterday's *Picayune* the following:

Stuart's Expedition into Pennsylvania—Gen. Lee's Official Report.

We find the following in the *Mississippian* of the 22d ult:

Winchester, Va., October 14, 1862.

Honorable J. W. Randolph:

The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercersburg, Chambersburg, Emmetsburg, Liberty, New Market, Hyattstown, and Barnesville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and recrossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communications, destroying arms, &c., and obtaining many recruits. R. E. LEE, General.

In the items of European news published by the *Picayune*, from the Memphis *Appeal*, the following paragraphs occur:

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The South has tried the offensive and failed. The Confederate army has shown great daring and great tenacity, but has been beaten. General McClellan has shown that, as a soldier, he is equal to General Lee or Stonewall Jackson. The division of the Confederate forces was a great mistake, but the best generals would have known how to convert that mistake into a disastrous defeat, while second-rate soldiers like McClellan could only get out with respectable success."

The importation of arms and ammunition from England to America is rapidly progressing. The shipments of the first eight months of the year are valued at £1,206,000.

The Paris *Edirie* has been from good sources that nothing is more likely than the recognition of the South, on the basis of accomplished facts very soon to be on the tapis. England and France acting in concert.

Important from Suffolk, Va.

We find the following in the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal*:

The Petersburg *Express* of the 16th has intelligence from Suffolk of the most important character, through a source entitled to the fullest confidence. The Federal force now in and around Suffolk are estimated at thirty-five thousand. These forces are distributed in the town of Suffolk, at Hargroves's Tavern, Providence Church, and Deep Creek. Numerous soldiers and others tell the people of Suffolk that the force in that direction is to be increased to one hundred thousand. The reinforcements are brought up at night. No passports are now granted to persons desiring to cross the Blackwater river. All the town for several miles around Suffolk have been seized, and fortifications are going up at all points. The town is in ruins, the Federals anticipated an attack. It may be, however, only a precaution to prevent an attack, until they are ready to move, which many believe they intend to do in the direction of Petersburg and Richmond.

The *Express*, however, expresses no fears, but says that our forces are so stationed that the enemy will meet with a desperate resistance whenever they attempt it come.

Elsewhere we publish a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, giving a rumor of a fight near Blackwater river, no particulars are given.—Ed.

Hot Springs, October 20.—The enemy from Corinth yesterday made a reconnoissance to our lines with a flag of truce. The present for the visit was to see about the pretended ill treatment of their prisoners in our hands, and to remonstrate against the guerrilla system.

Nothing reliable with regard to the reported evacuation of Corinth is known here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Hotel Robbery.—Capt. Woodworth, of the U. S. steamer J. P. Jackson, on Friday reported at the office of Lieut. Boyd Robinson, of the First District police, that his room in the City Hotel had been entered by forcing open the door, his trunk broken open, and a variety of valuable property stolen. Among the plunder were $160 in $50 gold pieces, $40 in half dollars, $25 in demand notes, $20 in bag of render notes, $25 in small gold and small silver coin, $4 in three cent pieces, some old copper coin, nickel cents, gold shirt studs and buttons, the pay rolls of the steamer Jackson, and some pocket memorandum books, containing private letters and notes. A man who registered himself as "George Adams, Cuba," disappeared after the robbery without paying his bill, and it is suspected he may be the robber. The police are on his track. Louis Rhake has been arrested at the hotel on the charge of disturbing the peace, and it is supposed possible that he may know something of the matter.

Absconded.—The man Campbell, who, it will be recollected, went to the Charity Hospital some time ago with a wound on his calf, and another in the abdomen, and who after remaining in the institution a day and a half insisted on going out; then had to return after being out a day or two, has added a new complication to his case, by strangely and unnecessarily running off on Friday night. He stated in the first place, that the wounds had been inflicted on him by robbers, who attacked him as he was leaving his home very early one morning; but the whole story seems of dubious character.

Violating a Permit.—Frederick Wibel was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Chellet, on the charge of violating a permit granted to him by Col. Deming, the acting Mayor, to selling malt liquor to soldiers and civilians. What is the nature of the permit granted to the accused is not stated; but it will be readily understood to be for some purpose, between which and the selling of liquors there is no relation, if there is not a positive and special prohibition. The examination before the Provost Court, however, will elicit the facts; and we need not, therefore, speculate about them.

Going It Strong.—George Tyler and William Rocher, of the Second regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, were arrested yesterday on the charge of having committed an assault on Theodore Finn, and of having refused to pay for cigars with which they had been served on their demand. Rocher is further charged with having drawn his bayonet on the officer who made the arrest.

Supposed Stolen Contraband.—Edward Irwin was arrested on St. Joseph street yesterday on the charge of having in his possession a sword marked "Capt. J. W. Sawyer, Norwich, Ct.," and which is supposed to be stolen as well as contraband.

Disorderly House.—Catherine Shealey was arrested on St. Joseph street yesterday, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Her child was arrested with her. The accusation is preferred against her by Mr. Chalk.

Counterfeit Tickets.—Joe Balin was arrested in Dryades street, on Saturday morning, at the request of John P. Moore, who charges him with having in his possession and passing counterfeit tickets.

Courts Adjourned.—In honor of the holiday, so universally observed in this city, the Court of Military Commission did not sit at all Saturday last. The Provost Court set merely for the disposal of docket business.

Salute.—The French steamer of war Catinat fired a salute last Saturday, in honor of a visit from Major General Butler to Admiral Reynaud.

Identified.—The man, of whose being found drowned a report was published in our last, was identified as that of James Harper, a citizen of Algiers, who had been missing since Sunday last.

The Forchheimer Safe Robbery.—Three colored people, A. Bucket, a boy named Shelton, and a woman named Rebecca, together with a white man named Jacob Smith, were arrested in the Fourth District on Saturday last, on the charge of being concerned in the burglarious abstraction.

In Contravention.—Martin Day, of 44 Girod street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, and with having no license.

Contraband.—John Ramsey yesterday reported at the First District police station that he had found, at the house he occupies on Baronne street, a musket and a small quantity of ammunition, which, as contraband, he deposited at the station.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—James Green was fined $25 for selling liquor to soldiers. He keeps a bar at the Metairie Ridge, and his place had been shut up on a previous occasion, but had been allowed to be reopened on the representation that the liquor had been sold unwittingly during his absence to purchase medicines for the people of the house who were all sick. On the present occasion, an officer detected a sentinel away from his post in the bar leaning over the counter, with a bottle near him, and another man paying for what they had had.

Mary Hanlon turned the table on her husband. He had her arrested on a charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace; but he was proved to have acted towards her in a very unhandsome manner; and he was fined $5.

Annie Williams was sent to the Parish Prison for six months for stealing a watch, and a lot of jewelry, from a lady who had given her an asylum. Annie is quite a character, and has passed through adventures enough, to fill a portly volume with exciting yellow covered literature interest. She had been attached to the Utah expedition, in the course of which she became the wife of a Lieutenant Arnold. She had been in the Confederate army, and was at Manassas, Shiloh, and other battles, and got wounded in the wrist. Finally she claims to be the wife of a man named Williams, of Company E, Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Lewis, she is known also to have been sweetheart of Molly Reagan's, where she was picked up by a well-to-do man named Beckman from Arkansas, but who soon her back on becoming acquainted with her character. In short, she has been everywhere. Lately she had endeavored to make her way out of the lines, and induce others to do so, but they were detected. She was detected by a picture taken of her dressed in soldiers' clothes. She is understood to have been very free handed, and numerous reports are given of her doings in this line. Some of the jewelry she stealing which she was sentenced yesterday, was found pawned at Jacobs's, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, in the name of Mrs. Williams. She has been suspected of being a spy. Officer O'Connor had a busy time in taking her up.

Mary Dolan was sent to the Parish Prison for a year, for stealing $5 from a Frenchman. She confessed to having taken the money, and then fitted to the next yard, where it was found. A few other cases before the Court were not sufficiently of public interest to call for notice.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture. Furniture.
BY MCCERREN & LANDRY,
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
Will be sold on account of MOVING, a large and fine assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sofas, Marble Top Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mattresses, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bed