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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, house.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the Montgomery Warehouse, on Patton street, near park; also same time and same place, 6 M. at 11 o'clock, at the New Eagle Bonded Warehouse, 5 cargoes] corn-bread.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

This fast-sailing steamer arrived in our port last night, at 10 o'clock, having made her trip from New York to the mouth of the river in 8 days and 12 hours. Her obliging and gentlemanly purser, J. A. Heertas, Esq., has again placed us under obligations for acceptable favors. We tender him our sincere thanks.

R. T. Montgomery sells this day, Wednesday, the 15th instant, as follows: At 10 o'clock, at the Montgomery Warehouse, Patton street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, lots of entire new and used corn pork. At 11 o'clock, at the New Eagle Bonded Warehouse, opposite Post 42, Third District 245 barrels flour and corn-bread. See advertisements.

Later from the North.

By the arrival of the steamer Matanzas last night, from New York on the 9th inst., we have eight days later intelligence from the North. Our exchanges furnish us with the following interesting news.

The New York *Times* of the 24 inst. contains the following intelligence from the army of the Potomac:

Another Reconnoissance Across the River.—The Rebels Found Near Shepherdstown.—They are Pursued to Martinsburg and Shelled from Point Pleasant.—The Rebel Army Believed to be Encamped between Winchester and Martinsburg.—The Harper's Ferry Bridge Repaired.

Headquarters of Gen. McClellan's Army,
Wednesday Evening, October 1.

Gen. Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear—information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery. His loss is two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded. A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburg.

The work of reconstructing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing, and will be completed to-morrow.

Generals McClellan and Marcy and their Staffs paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook to-day.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 23d contains the following:

Washington, October 1st.—Our information from Gen. McClellan's army is up to yesterday morning, when he was busy, as ever since his late engagements, in getting his new troops under proper conditions to work at something, as experience has invariably proved. Nevertheless, he is accomplishing it satisfactorily and with despatch.

Since his retreat into Virginia, Lee has only received reinforcements to the extent of between twenty and thirty thousand men, conscripts, with very few exceptions. Yet our army, we believe, is not yet large enough to immediately after the battle of Antietam, owing to its large number of deserters, from one cause or another, who go off daily in squads of twenty, fifty, or a hundred, and wander over the country in his rear.

He is still concentrating in the country around Sharpsburg with resolute energy, arming all under him fully within his reach, taking citizens among the streets accompanied by their men and children. The presence of troops is found in the ranks in no much larger numbers to-day. No rebels were seen. It is supposed the corps will commence running regularly on Monday.

Mr Markland, agent of the Post Office Department, has arrived with two wagon loads of mail from Nashville, via the 10th inst.

The order enforced for the past two weeks against the sale of liquor has been rescinded, and business has resumed its accustomed channels.

The *Herald* of the 5th contains the subjoined:

Cincinnati, October 4, 1862.—At a late hour last night official intelligence was received from General Granger, at Glasgow, on the Ohio.

He encamped Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th ult., with General Stevenson's army, then en route to his front, with Bragg and Marshall's, Buckner's, and Kirby Smith's forces almost in confusion.

The rebels are in possession of mines and manufactories, and fight only for the object of the storekeepers of the quartermasters and commissaries.

Stevenson was then completely shut by the pertinacious.

Three thirty pounder cannon only were destroyed by Morgan, the balance being brought with them.

During the march Morgan's forces were constantly annoyed by rebel cavalry of Stevenson and Jack Morgan's forces.

General Morgan maintained the offensive throughout the march, marching one day two by four consecutive hours, and on this occasion two days during his Morgan's men from their rappers. Starvation was driven from such limited supply of water. He looked for a fight with Humphrey Marshall, but was disappointed. His retreat is considered a brilliant success.

His forces will be soon placed where will assist be of service.

Other later dispatches confirm the above, but contain nothing in addition to this intelligence.

Braxton Bragg's Proclamation to the People of Kentucky.

Glasgow, Ky., September 18, 1862.—Kentuckians! I have entered your State with the Confederate army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves of the tyranny of a despotic ruler. We come, not as conquerors or as despoilers, but restore to you the liberties of which you have been deprived by a cruel and relentless foe. We come to Proclaim to all the sanctity of their homes and altars; to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace, and to avenge the cowardly insults to your women. With all non-combatants the past shall be forgotten. I shall enforce a rigid discipline and shall protect all in their persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for my army, but they shall be paid for at fair and impartial prices.

Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for Constitutional Freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours, not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well-disciplined army. Your gallant Buckner leads the van. Marshall is on the right, while Breckinridge, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant son, to receive the honor and applause due to their bravery. The strong hands which in part have sent Shiloh down to history, and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own borders the boasted army of the enemy are here to assist, to succor, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your ancestors and your own? We believe that you will, and that the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their fame embalmed forever, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentuckians! We have come with joyous hearts. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your chains to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, throw it by your frowns, and we shall return whence we came. If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women, and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky! Your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our bear. Banish henceforth, forever, from your minds the fear of Southern prisons or insulting visitations. Let your entire hearts have free rein. Strike on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country, and his God.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comm'g.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

The New York *Herald* of the 3d says:

THE POSITION AND STRENGTH OF THE REBELS

Springfield, Mo., October 2, 1862.—A highly responsible and reliable gentleman, who has enjoyed advantageous opportunity for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, represents that in Newton county, five miles south of Granby, there are 4500 rebels under command of Coffee and Shelby. Seven miles west of Neosho, in the same county, are 7000 under command of General Cooper, brother of the Assistant General of the rebel army. Half of this number under Cooper are Indians, all well armed. At Pea Ridge, General Rains has 4500, and General Carroll 2000. South of Forsyth, over the Arkansas line, General Parsons 3000, and near Parsons, towards the east, is General McBride, with about 3000. At Little Rock, General Holmes has 17,000. The above figures show an aggregate force of 40,000 rebels. Of the 23,000 are either within the boundaries of Missouri or on its southern line. The whole force is under the command of General Hindman. The rebels in all the camps indulge confident expectations of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain not a shadow of a doubt of their ability to do so. The sovereign act of the Confederate States is in full force in Newton and McDonald counties. All citizens of the requisite age are armed and compelled to enter the rebel service or leave the country. Many promising citizens of these counties have fled to avoid the conscription. General Hindman is under arrest, arising from a misunderstanding between himself and Pike, the cause of which is unknown.

DEFEAT OF THE UNION FORCES AT HELENA.

St. Louis, October 3, 1862.—Advices received here from the headquarters of General Schofield state that an engagement had taken place at Newtonia, between the Kansas troops under Colonel Solomon and a superior force of the rebels. The loss on both sides was trivial.

The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the rebels, who greatly outnumbered them.

Colonel Solomon's force was about a thousand men.

REPORTED BATTLE AT SARCOXIE.

Springfield, Mo., October 4, 1862.—The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* of last evening says that rumors were afloat of heavy artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxie.

To-day these rumors increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place at Sarcoxie.

The number of the enemy's force is unknown, and we have not yet learned the result of the fight.

A refugee from General McBride's command came in to-day, and reports him as leaving that vicinity with a little necessary to cross the line, and should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The London *Post* endeavors to prove General Pope's incompetency from his reports.

Commercial Intelligence

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week were only 10,000 bales. The market closing firmer, and one quarter to one-eighth higher on the advices from the United States.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn firmer. Provisions inactive.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾ to 93¾ for money.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—We are indebted to Dr. Charles McCormack, President of the Board of Health, for the following mortuary report for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., October 12, 1862:

Diseases.—Albuminuria 1, anasarca 2, apoplexia 1, asphyxia 1, bronchitis 2, carditis 1, cerebral congestion 2, cholera infantum 2, cholera 1, convulsions 3, debilitas 7, dentition 4, delirium tremens 1, diarrhœa acuta 12, diarrhœa chronoid 11, diphtheria 2, dysentery 8, dysenteria 1, fever cont. con. 1, fever remittent 1, fever intermittent 1, fever not com. 1, fever pernicious 4, fever remittent 2, fever swamp 1, fever typhoid 7, gastritis 2, gastritis 3, heart disease 1, hamition 1, man mania 1, meningitis 1, old age 2, paralysis 2, pneumonia 6, pulmitis 13, premature birth 1, spina bifida 1, stillborn 10, scalded 2, scirrhus 2, syphilis 1, tetanus 2, ulcus 1, wounds gunshot 2, not stated 5—total 158.

Conditions.—Adult males, 68; adult females, 12; male children, 35; female children, 6; colored, 7; slaves, 1; total colored, 20. Total, white and colored, 158.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 29; from 1 to 2 years, 6; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 10 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 22; from 30 to 40 years, 16; from 40 to 50 years, 27; from 50 to 60 years, 6; from 60 to 70 years, 7; from 70 to 80 years, 3; not stated, 22. Total, 158.

Nativity.—Alabama, 4; England, 4; France, 4; Germany, 18; Ireland, 27; Louisiana, 31; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 4; New York, 10; Prussia, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Scotland, 4; Switzerland, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; United States, 16; Virginia, 3; not stated, 158. Total, 158; last week, 137; increase, 1.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.—At the regular election for officers of the New Louisiana Benevolent Association, held on Monday, October 13th, 1862, the following officers were duly elected:

Antonio Vieira, President, re-elected.
Antonio Fossy Valence, 1st Vice-President, re-elected.
V. Casnogli, 2d Vice-President, re-elected.
H. Benudet, Secretary.
Jean Orilla, Treasurer, re-elected.
V. Frontelony, Collector, re-elected.
Antonio de Freitas, Grand Marshal, re-elected.
Feliz Gandet, Physician.

The Dauphin Street Burglary.—Notwithstanding the confidence and circumstantiality with which a story has been circulated about a burglary in Dauphin street, and the officers are said to have been hinted to the name of the perpetrator, we are satisfied that although the theft may have been committed they are not of that character which reasonable vigilance of the police can prevent. Yesterday afternoon we saw the account of the Dauphin street burglary in the Sunday papers, he sent officer Moorbray to inquire into the matter, and they soon showed that the theft had been perpetrated by the carpenter of the premises or others equally well acquainted with the house, and not by outsiders. As to other burglaries or attempts of burglaries in the neighborhood, the Lieutenant says he has not been able to trace them beyond the newspaper paragraphs.

Handed Over.—A tall, very black negro named Manuel, some 22 years of age, experienced, to the Charity Hospital on the 27th of August last, suffering from chills. It was ascertained that he was a fugitive from the Penitentiary, to which institution he had been sent for five years from the Parish Prison for having broken the leg of his partner in striking him with a spade. On Monday, as it was found that he was fit for removal, the fact was reported to the proper authorities, and he was taken away in custody. He is a sensible, and to be trusted with errands. His offence is his only blemish.

Sad.—Late upon line; present upon precept; here a little, and there a little.—Yesterday the Coroner was called on to hold an inquest on the bodies of two negro children who had died, one in a house on Canal street, the other in a house on Villere street. The evidence showed they had died for want of proper attention, while their wretched parents were wandering, like the Prodigal Son, away from their home, but never like him, so few, to return and find the fatted calf offered them.

Odd Arrest.—Morris Strassner was arrested yesterday afternoon at the request of A. Levey, who charges him with fraud, deceit, and representing himself as a police officer—the latter we are assured, by those who must know, he really is. He is a supernumerary on the Tchoupitoulas station. How absurd!

Accidentally Drowned.—William Dale, employed as watchman on the Diving Bell boat, twenty-four miles below the city, was accidentally drowned a few days since. The body was found on Sunday, floating opposite Jesse Dozier's plantation, and an inquest was held on it by residents of the neighborhood, who duly returned a verdict of accidental drowning, and reported the circumstances the morning to Coroner Beach.

Surgery.—Ira Hawkins, slave of Wilkinson Wilkins, was arrested in the Second District market on Monday, on the charge of having in his possession a bag of sugar supposed to be stolen. He was discharged in the Provost Court yesterday, as there was no charge against him.

Found Drowned.—The body of a drowned man was found in the river opposite Jones' house street yesterday. It is supposed to be that of the carpenter of the steamboat Diana. The Coroner had been sent for to hold an inquest.

Horse and Buggy.—Officer Ward reports having found a horse and buggy on Tchoupitoulas street, without a driver, and taken them to Mrs. Smith's (bartender's) stables.

Supposed Deserter.—John Oliver was arrested on Monday on the charge of being a deserter.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—George Fulton was arrested on Monday on the charge of assaulting Ann Richardson with intent to kill her. The causes or circumstances of the assault are not yet ascertained.

Threats.—Antony Delpit was arrested on the double charge of disturbing the peace and threatening to kill somebody whose name we have not learned.

House of Refuge.—Johnny McRoberts, a little boy, some five or six years old, only, without father or mother, was on Monday ordered by the Acting Mayor, Col. Deming, to be sent to the House of Refuge.

Strange Combination.—Sarah Ann Garnett was arrested yesterday, on Perdido street, on the charge of larceny and of biting Mrs. Lemonski.

Prompt Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinman.—Wm Comby was fined $5 for getting drunk, insulting ladies, and otherwise committing vagaries not at all in keeping with the gravity of the times.

Francis Dumas was fined $10 for fighting and disturbing the peace.

Sarah Duffy, for drunken indecency, was sent to the Workhouse for a month.

Prosper Dannoy and Joseph Mangot were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 for attempting to cross the lines, for the purpose, as they alleged, of seeing their families.

Frederick Gieberr, in default of paying a fine of $5, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for attempting to cross the lines for the purpose of fishing, as he desired.

Mrs. Clark was fined $25, to her immense surprise and intense disgust, for having tried to get a Miss Ann Proctor into tribulation. Madam had charged Ann with having stolen some under-garments and handkerchiefs; but she had to admit that they had been conveyed to Ann by her own faithless husband—Mrs. Clark—M. Rowe! So that the case was evidently one of malignant jealousy.

The two men heretofore recognized under the names of Hutchinson and Grego, who were arrested some time since, on the charge of passing counterfeit City Railroad tickets, and of having concealed weapons in their room, were arraigned. There being nothing to prove that they knew the tickets to be counterfeit they were discharged on that score. Badinoise, however, as concealed arms were found in his room, was for that sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

A slave woman who stated that she had been put in jail by the agent of her master, as she could not pay him $18 a month, the value of her services, was released. And the Court remarked that no such cause could be recognized under martial law.

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 14, 1862.

We have again to notice a further improvement in inquiry for Breadstuffs and Provisions to-day, and especially for the former, which closed firmer, and there was a withdrawal from the market, particularly in choice lots of flour, under the present extreme prices. The market is now of nominal character, the operations for the week having entirely suspended. A supply, over 6 o'clock, of very high prices.

COTTON.—At sundries, yesterday, 7 bales at 13 at 6¼ bales Mid. Uplands, at 50c.; 1 bale Mid. Orleans at 52c.; 6 bales Mid. Uplands, Lou. at 52c.; 1 bale Mid. Orleans at 54c.; 2 bales do. at 54½c. 9 lb., 1 bale Mid. Orleans at 55c.

TOBACCO.—There is a speculative inquiry for this article, and we hear of sales at rates not exhibiting high prices. The stock on sale is extremely light, and very firmly held.

SUGAR.—Firmer and to-day and to-day about 600 hhds. sold, in several lots from store, at 9½c.; for Fair Fully Fair, and 10c. for White Clarified. A supply would meet with ready sale at very high prices.

MOLASSES.—There is little or none in the market. There have been no recents recently. A supply would command very high prices.

FLOUR.—To-day, not possible to report as 6 bbls. Choice Ohio at $5 per bbl.

OATS.—We have heard of a sale of 800 sacks at 65 @ 67½c.

CORN.—About 3 boats sold at 61 @ bushel.

HAY.—Scarce and in demand. Choice Timothy is supplied at 2c. for Second on the Levee and Choice Shipping at $1 @ $1 10 @ lb. for Sugar cured Ham.

LARD.—The retail demand is supplied at 10c. @ lb. in kegs.

PORK.—@15 3 @ bbl. for a lot of Mess was offered and refused some days ago.

The following articles were sold at auction 1 day 1 @ bbls. Flour: 6 @ 5 @ 7 @ 5 @ 7 @ bbl. for sour and Mixed Mackerel at @3 3c.; and 100 kits No. 1 at @1 @ 1 @ 50 bbls. No. 3 at @ 4 @ 4 @ 2 barrels assorted Hams at 12c.; 152 bbls. Lard Island Potatoes at @3, and sundries, 3, 4, and 5 half bbls. Mackerel at @3, and sundries, 3, 4, and 5 half bbls. Mackerel at @3, and sundries, 3, 4, and 5 half bbls. Blue Fish at @3 3c., and sundries lots of Mackerel at @3 3c. Pilot Bread at 6½c., and numerous lots of sundries at low prices.

The following articles were received during the past three days by steamer Matanzas from New York: 500 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls and 10 kegs Lard, 50c bbls. Flour, 100 bbls and 10 kegs Lard, 50c bbls. Flour, 100 bbls and 10 kegs Lard, 50c bbls. Flour, 1000 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Whisky, 20 bbls Butter